ALMANAC

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INTELLIGENCE,

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

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PART I.

Astronomical Department.

ENGLISH CALENDAR FOR 1840.
MAHOMMEDAN AND HINDOO CALENDAR,
THE COMPANION TO THE CALENDAR,

including

- Directions to know the Stars.
- Divisions of Time.
- Explanatory Notes for the Year.
- The Days of the Calendar.
- Time Tables.
- Dominical Letters' Table.
- A Perpetual Diary.
- A Secular Diary of the Nineteenth Century.
- Eclipses from 1840 to 1900.
- Remarks on the Weather.
- Terrestrial Latitudes and Longitudes.
- Tables of Latitudes and Longitudes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

With reference to the following pages of astronomical matter, it is proper to state, that they are mostly due to the Nautical Almanac, from which by interpolation, the several values have been adapted to the meridian of the Madras Observatory; which, from the latest observations, appears to be situated in

	h.	*m.*	*s.*		°	′	″	
Longitude	5	21	8,8	=	80	17	12	East of Greenwich.
Latitude					13	4	8,5	North.

The meteorological results and remarks have been derived from forty years uninterrupted observation at the Madras Observatory, and as far as an average of observations of this nature *can* agree with its constituent values; so nearly may the several results here given, be relied upon to represent the expectations of the year.

The places of the fixed stars have been deduced from the catalogue of 2881 stars given in the 2d Vol. of the Madras Results.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
18th October 1839.

T. G. TAYLOR,
H. C.'s Astronomer.

THE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1840.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Golden Number	17	Dominical Letters	E & D
Epact	26	Roman Indiction	13
Solar Cycle	1	Julian Period	6553

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c. &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 28
Martyrdom of K. Chas. I.	Jan. 30	Restoration of K. Chas. II.	May 29
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 16	Pentecost—Whit-Sunday	June 7
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Mar. 1	Trinity Sunday	June 14
St. David	Mar. 1	Corpus Christi	June 18
Ash-Wednesday	Mar. 4	Accession of Queen Victoria	June 20
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Mar. 8	Proclamation do.	June 21
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
Annunciation—Lady-Day	Mar. 25	Coronation of Queen Victoria.	June 28
Palm-Sunday	April 12	Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide	Aug. 13
Good Friday	April 17	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.	Sept. 29
Easter Sunday	April 19	Gunpowder Plot	Nov. 5
St. George	April 23	1st Sunday in Advent	Nov. 29
Low Sunday	April 26	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Rogation Sunday	May 24	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

The year 5601 of the Jewish Era commences on September 28th 1840—The year 1256 of the Mahommedan Era commences on March 5th 1840—Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on October 27th, 1840.

42 6A

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1840 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, February 17-18, 1840.

	Madras Mean Time. h.	m.	
The Moon rises with its border slightly impinged upon by the penumbra	5	54	P. M.
First contact with the dark shadow	6	17	P. M.
Middle of the Eclipse	7	23	P. M.
Last contact with dark shadow	8	29	P. M.
Last contact with penumbra	9	51	P. M.

II. An annular Eclipse of the SUN, March 4th 1840, *visible* at *Madras*.

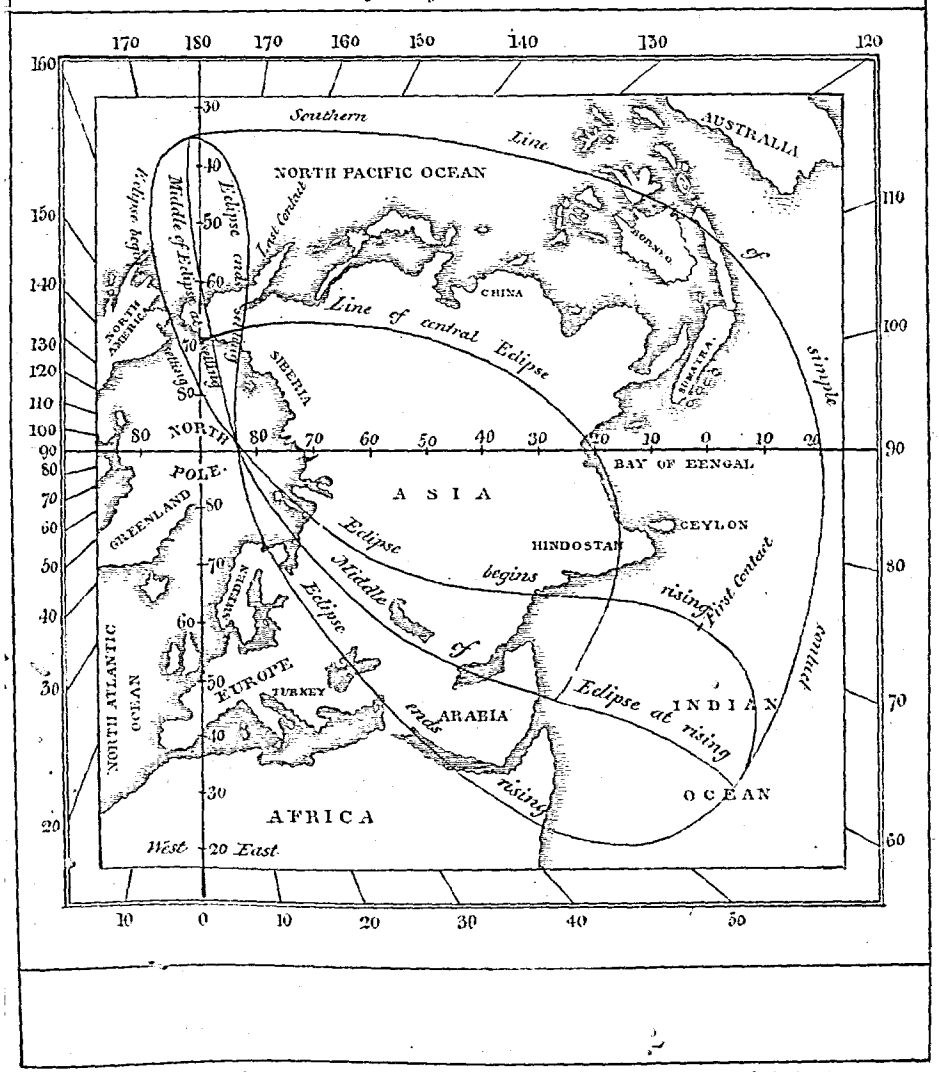
	Madras Mean Time. h.	m.	
Beginning of the Eclipse	7	1	A. M.
End	9	32	A. M.

The Eclipse will not be annular at Madras inasmuch as the centres of the Sun and Moon will be separated about 4′ at the middle of the Eclipse.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August 13th 1840, *invisible* at *Madras*.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the SUN, August 26th, 1840, *invisible* at *Madras*.

TRACK of the MOON'S PENUMBRA upon the SURFACE of the EARTH during the ANNULAR ECLIPSE of the SUN, on MARCH 3, 1840.

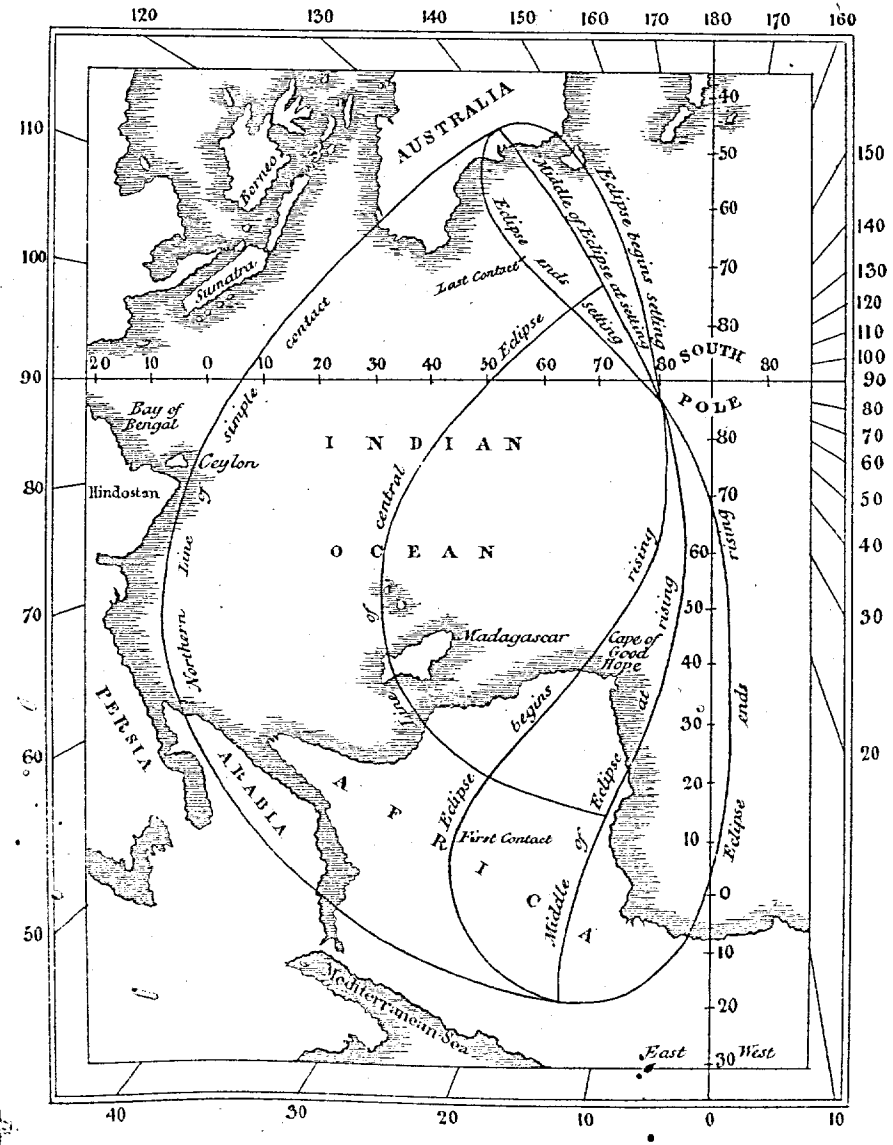


Drawn on Transfer Paper by J. Dunphy.

Govt Lith. Press.

TRACK of the MOON'S SHADOW and PENUMBRA upon the surface of the EARTH during the TOTAL ECLIPSE of the SUN, on AUGUST 26, 1840.

Longitude from Greenwich.



JANUARY XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
●	New Moon	5	2	41	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	12	1	19	Evening.
○	Full Moon	19	5	55	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	26	6	55	Evening.
☽	Perigee	16	1		Evening.
☽	Apogee	28	8		Morning.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Wed	1	18 43 29,8	S 23 5 8	+ 3 30,3	21 51	*a* Scorpii.
Thurs	2	47 55,1	23 0 19	3 59,0	22 42	*Saturn.*
Fri	3	52 20,0	22 55 1	4 27,3	23 35	
Sat	4	56 44,6	22 49 17	4 55,2	☌	
SUN	5	19 1 8,8	22 43 5	5 22,7	0 28	
Mon	6	5 32,4	22 36 26	5 49,8	1 20	*Mars.*
Tues	7	9 55,7	22 29 20	6 16,4	2 9	
Wed	8	14 18,4	22 21 47	6 42,5	2 55	λ Aquarii.
Thurs	9	18 40,7	22 13 48	7 8,1	3 40	
Fri	10	23 2,4	22 5 23	7 33,2	4 25	
Sat	11	27 23,5	21 56 32	7 57,6	5 11	
SUN	12	31 44,0	21 47 16	8 21,6	5 59	
Mon	13	36 3,9	21 37 34	8 44,8	6 51	
Tues	14	40 23,1	21 27 27	9 7,4	7 48	Pleiades.
Wed	15	44 41,7	21 16 55	9 29,4	8 49	β Tauri.
Thurs	16	48 59,5	21 5 59	9 50,7	9 54	
Fri	17	53 16,8	20 54 39	10 11,3	10 57	
Sat	18	57 33,3	20 42 55	10 31,1	11 59	κ Geminor.
SUN	19	20 1 49,0	20 30 48	10 50,3	12 56	
Mon	20	6 4,1	20 18 17	11 8,7	13 47	*a* Leonis.
Tues	21	10 18,3	20 5 23	11 26,3	14 33	
Wed	22	14 31,9	19 52 7	11 43,2	15 17	τ Leonis.
Thurs	23	18 44,6	19 38 29	11 59,4	15 59	
Fri	24	22 56,6	19 24 29	12 14,9	16 40	ι Virginis.
Sat	25	27 7,9	19 10 7	12 29,5	17 22	
SUN	26	31 18,3	18 55 21	12 43,3	18 6	
Mon	27	35 28,0	18 40 21	12 56,4	18 52	*Jupiter.*
Tues	28	39 36,8	18 24 57	13 8,7	19 41	*a* Scorpii.
Wed	29	43 41,9	18 9 13	13 20,1	20 32	*Saturn.*
Thurs	30	47 52,2	18 53 9	13 30,8	21 25	
Fri	31	51 58,6	17 36 46	13 40,7	22 18	σ Scorpii.

JANUARY--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury has arrived at his greatest western elongation from the Sun (23° 19′) on the 8th.

Venus in the constellation *Scorpio*, continues a morning star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Leo*, or the Sun apparently enters *Aquarius* on the 20th.

Mars in the constellation *Capricornus*, is visible in the evening only, just after sunset;

	H.	M.	
Sets on the 1st at.....	7	45	Evening.
—— 15th at.....	7	35	Evening.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at..	8	0	Morning.
—— 13th at..	7	13	Morning.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*, is visible in the morning before sun rise;

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at.....	4	35	Morning.
—— 15th at.....	3	45	Morning.

Georgian in the constellation *Aquarius*

	H.	M.	
Sets on the 1st at.....	10	10	Evening.
—— 15th at.....	9	20	Evening.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
12th Im. of II	16	14	31	29th Im. of I	13	46	33
13th Im. of I	15	31	13	30th Em. of II	12	52	39
20th Im. of I	17	24	41				

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	30,115	75,3	86,0	65,0	0,55
10 — 20	30,110	75,5			0,53
20 — 31	30,090	75,9			0,11

During this month the wind blows uniformly and steadily from N. E. with occasionally an inclination towards the East about the middle of the day in the shape of sea breeze. In the mornings for the most part heavy dew is deposited, and occasionally fog, which reaches only to two or three feet above the surface of the ground. The weather is mostly very serene presenting about twenty days of uninterrupted clearness and five of haze or mist, the remaining days being clouded, with perhaps a single shower of rain. Lightning is almost unknown in this month.

The hottest time of the day is at 1*h*. 0*m*. P. M.; the coldest at 4*h*. 20*m*. A. M.

JANUARY--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h	m.	
1 Wed	6	22	5	38	Circumcision. Union of Ireland with Great Britain [1801.
2 Thurs	6	22	5	38	Calcutta retaken 1757.
3 Fri	6	22	5	38	
4 Sat	6	22	5	38	
5 SUN	6	22	5	38	*2d Sunday after Christmas.*
6 Mon	6	22	5	38	Epiphany. Pondicherry taken 1761.
7 Tues	6	21	5	39	
8 Wed	6	21	5	39	Capture of the Cape of Good Hope 1806.
9 Thurs	6	21	5	39	
10 Fri	6	21	5	39	
11 Sat	6	21	5	39	
12 SUN	6	20	5	40	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
13 Mon	6	20	5	40	Hilary.
14 Tues	6	20	5	40	
15 Wed	6	20	5	40	
16 Thurs	6	20	5	40	Battle of Corunna 1809.
17 Fri	6	20	5	40	
18 Sat	6	19	5	40	Capture of Bhurtpore 1826.
19 SUN	6	19	5	41	*2d Sunday after Epiphany.*
20 Mon	6	19	5	41	Louis XVI guillotined 1793.
21 Tues	6	19	5	41	Agnes.
22 Wed	6	18	5	41	Vincent.
23 Thurs	6	18	5	41	Right Hon. W. Pitt died 1806. Duke of Kent died [1820.
24 Fri	6	18	5	41	
25 Sat	6	18	5	41	Conversion of St. Paul.
26 SUN	6	18	5	42	*3d Sunday after Epiphany.*
27 Mon	6	17	5	42	DUKE OF SUSSEX BORN 1773.
28 Tues	6	17	5	42	Peter the Great assassinated 1725.
29 Wed	6	17	5	42	King George 3d died 1820.
30 Thurs	6	17	5	43	Martyrdom of King Charles I—1649.
31 Fri	6	16	5	43	

MEMORANDA FOR JANUARY.

Wed	1
Thurs	2
Fri	3
Sat	4
SUN	5
Mon	6
Tues	7
Wed	8
Thurs	9
Fri	10
Sat	11
SUN	12
Mon	13
Tues	14
Wed	15
Thurs	16
Fri	17
Sat	18
SUN	19
Mon	20
Tues	21
Wed	22
Thurs	23
Fri	24
Sat	25
SUN	26
Mon	27
Tues	28
Wed	29
Thur	30
Fri	31

FEBRUARY HAS 29 DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
●	New Moon	3	7	20	Evening.
☽	First Quarter	10	9	25	Evening.
○	Full Moon	17	7	14	Evening.
☾	Last Quarter	25	4	12	Evening.
☾	Perigee	12	10		Morning.
☾	Apogee	25	5		Morning.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Sat	1	20 56 4,1	S 17 20 4	+ 13 49,7	23 12	
SUN	2	21 0 9,1	17 3 4	13 58,0	ó	
Mon	3	4 13,1	16 45 46	14 5,4	0 2	
Tues	4	8 16,2	16 28 11	14 11,9	0 50	
Wed	5	12 18,5	16 10 18	14 17,7	1 37	
Thurs	6	16 20,0	15 52 9	14 22,6	2 23	
Fri	7	20 20,7	15 33 43	14 26,7	3 9	ô Piscium.
Sat	8	24 20,6	15 5 2	14 30,0	3 57	
SUN	9	28 19,6	14 46 5	14 32,5	4 48	ε Arietis.
Mon	10	32 17,8	14 36 53	14 34,1	5 41	Pleiades.
Tues	11	36 15,2	14 17 27	14 35,0	6 39	
Wed	12	40 11,8	13 57 47	14 35,1	7 41	β Tauri.
Thurs	13	41 7,6	13 37 53	14 34,6	8 44	
Fri	14	48 2,7	13 17 46	14 33,0	9 45	κ Geminor.
Sat	15	51 57,0	12 57 26	14 30,7	10 43	
SUN	16	55 50,5	12 36 54	14 27,7	11 36	
Mon	17	59 43,3	12 16 9	14 23,9	12 21	α Leonis.
Tues	18	22 3 35,1	11 55 13	14 19,4	13 11	τ Leonis.
Wed	19	7 26,8	11 34 6	14 14,2	13 54	
Thurs	20	11 17,4	11 12 48	14 8,3	14 36	
Fri	21	15 7,5	10 51 19	14 1,8	15 18	ι Virginis.
Sat	22	18 56,8	10 29 40	13 54,7	16 1	
SUN	23	22 45,6	10 7 51	13 46,9	16 46	*Jupiter.*
Mon	24	26 33,7	9 45 53	13 38,5	17 34	b Scorpii.
Tues	25	30 21,3	9 23 46	13 29,5	18 23	a Scorpii.
Wed	26	34 8,3	9 1 31	13 19,9	19 16	*Saturn.*
Thurs	27	37 51,7	8 39 7	13 9,8	20 8	σ Sagittarii.
Fri	28	41 40,5	8 16 36	12 59,2	21 4	
Sat	29	45 25,9	7 53 57	12 48,0	21 53	*Venus.*

FEBRUARY--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his superior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th.

Venus in the constellation *Sagittarius* continues a morning star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Virgo*, or the Sun apparently enters *Pisces* on the 19th.

Mars in the constellation *Aquarius* continues visible in the evening only;

H. M.
Sets on the 1st at..... 7 30 Evening.
—— 15th at..... 7 20 Evening.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra* passes the meridian

H. M.
On the 1st at..... 6 15 Morning.
—— 15th at..... 5 23 Morning.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

H. M.
Rises on the 1st at..... 2 45 Morning.
—— 15th at..... 1 55 Morning.

Georgian in the constellation *Aquarius* remains invisible throughout the month.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
5th Im. of I ..	15	40	0	13th Im. of II ..	15	42	1
6th Im. of II ..	13	9	16	13th Em. of II ..	17	58	7
6th Em. of II ..	15	25	22	13th Im. of III ..	17	51	39
6th Im. of III ..	13	54	1	14th Im. of I ..	12	1	43
6th Em. of III ..	16	2	5	21st Im. of I ..	13	55	10
12th Im. of I ..	17	33	26	29th Im. of I ..	15	48	39

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	30,085	76,8	87,6	66,0	0,03
10 — 20	30,084	77,8			0,00
20 — 29	30,079	78,5			0,01

The N. E. Monsoon continues with occasional exceptions till the middle of the month, after which calms and S. E. winds as frequently prevail; in the early part of the forenoon it is usually calm until 11 A. M. when the sea breeze sets in, and blows till 10 or 12 P. M. During the whole of this month the weather is without exception always beautifully clear and placid, and is generally considered to be the most healthy period of the year; there are no more than one day of haze, and one of clouds. Rain or lightning does not occur once in seven years.

The hottest time of the day is at 0*h*. 40*m*. P. M.; the coldest at 5*h*. 0*m*. A. M.

FEBRUARY--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 Sat	6	16	5	43	[Mary.
2 SUN	6	16	5	44	*4th Sunday after Epiphany*—Purification of B. V.
3 Mon	6	16	5	44	Supreme Court 1st Term commences.
4 Tues	6	15	5	44	
5 Wed	6	15	5	45	Agatha.
6 Thurs	6	15	5	45	Tippoo defeated by Lord Cornwallis 1792.
7 Fri	6	15	5	45	
8 Sat	6	14	5	46	Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded 1589.
9 SUN	6	14	5	46	*5th Sunday after Epiphany.*
10 Mon	6	14	5	46	Lord Darnley murdered, 1567.
11 Tues	6	13	5	47	
12 Wed	6	13	5	47	Lady Jane Grey beheaded 1555.
13 Thurs	6	13	5	47	
14 Fri	6	12	5	48	Valentine.
15 Sat	6	12	5	48	
16 SUN	6	12	5	48	*Septuagesima Sunday.*
17 Mon	6	11	5	49	
18 Tues	6	11	5	49	Luther died 1546.
19 Wed	6	11	5	49	
20 Thurs	6	10	5	50	Voltaire born 1694.
21 Fri	6	10	5	50	
22 Sat	6	10	5	50	Supreme Court 1st Term concludes.
23 SUN	6	9	5	51	*Sexagesima Sunday.*
24 Mon	6	9	5	51	St. Matthias. DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE BORN 1774.
25 Tues	6	8	5	51	
26 Wed	6	8	5	52	Buonaparte escaped from Elba 1815.
27 Thurs	6	7	5	52	
28 Fri	6	7	5	52	
29 Sat	6	7	5	52	

MEMORANDA FOR FEBRUARY.

Sat	1
SUN	2
Mon	3
Tues	4
Wed	5
Thurs	6
Fri	7
Sat	8
SUN	9
Mon	10
Tues	11
Wed	12
Thurs	13
Fri	14
Sat	15
SUN	16
Mon	17
Tues	18
Wed	19
Thurs	20
Fri	21
Sat	22
SUN	23
Mon	24
Tues	25
Wed	26
Thurs	27
Fri	28
Sat	29

MARCH XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon	4	9	27	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	11	4	29	Morning.
○ Full Moon	18	9	52	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	26	0	3	Evening.
☾ Perigee	8	6		Morning.
☾ Apogee	24	0		Morning.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon Passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
SUN	1	22 49 10,7	S 7 31 11	+ 12 36,3	22 42	ε Capricorni.
Mon	2	52 55,0	7 8 19	12 24,1	23 29	
Tues	3	56 38,8	6 45 20	12 11,4	♁	
Wed	4	23 0 22,2	6 22 16	11 58,2	0 16	
Thurs	5	4 5,1	5 59 7	11 44,6	1 4	
Fri	6	7 47,6	5 35 53	11 30,5	1 52	
Sat	7	11 29,6	5 12 35	11 16,0	2 42	
SUN	8	15 11,2	4 49 13	11 1,2	3 36	Pleiades.
Mon	9	18 52,5	4 25 47	10 45,9	4 34	
Tues	10	22 33,4	4 2 17	10 30,3	5 35	β Tauri.
Wed	11	26 13,9	3 38 45	10 14,3	6 37	κ Geminor.
Thurs	12	29 54,1	3 15 11	9 58,0	7 38	
Fri	13	33 34,0	2 51 34	9 41,4	8 36	
Sat	14	37 13,6	2 27 56	9 24,1	9 30	
SUN	15	40 52,9	2 4 16	9 7,3	10 19	α Leonis.
Mon	16	44 32,0	1 40 36	8 49,8	11 5	
Tues	17	48 10,8	1 16 54	8 32,2	11 49	
Wed	18	51 49,5	0 53 13	8 14,4	12 31	ε Virginis.
Thurs	19	55 28,0	0 29 31	7 56,4	13 13	
Fri	20	59 6,3	S 0 5 50	7 38,2	13 55	*Jupiter.*
Sat	21	0 2 44,5	N 0 17 51	7 20,0	14 40	
SUN	22	6 22,7	0 41 30	7 1,6	15 26	π Scorpii.
Mon	23	10 0,7	1 5 9	6 43,1	16 16	α Scorpii.
Tues	24	13 38,7	1 28 45	6 24,6	17 6	*Saturn.*
Wed	25	17 16,7	1 52 20	6 6,1	17 58	Sagittarii.
Thurs	26	20 54,7	2 15 52	5 47,5	18 50	φ
Fri	27	24 32,6	2 39 22	5 29,0	19 40	η Capricorni.
Sat	28	28 10,6	3 2 48	5 10,5	20 30	
SUN	29	31 48,7	3 26 11	[illegible]	21 18	λ Aquarii.
Mon	30	35 26,8	[illegible] 31	4 33,6	22 5	
Tues	31	39 5,0	4 12 46	4 15,4	22 53	

MARCH—ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his greatest eastern elongation from the Sun (18° 31′) on the 20th, and becomes stationary on the 28th.

Venus in the constellation *Capricornus* continues a morning star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Libra*, or the Sun apparently enters *Aries* on the 26th.

Mars in the constellation *Piscium* continues visible in the evening, just after sunset;

	H.	M.	
Sets on the 1st at	7	8	Evening.
—— 15th at.....	6	52	Evening.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at ..	4	26	Morning.
—— 15th at ..	3	30	Morning.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at.....	1	0	Morning.
—— 15th at.....	0	10	Morning.

Georgian in the constellation *Aquarius* arrives at conjunction with the Sun on the 6th and remains invisible throughout the month.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.				Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
6th	Im	of	I	17	42	9
8th	Im	of	I	12	10	34
9th	Im	of	II	12	37	3
13th	Em	of	III	11	48	6
15th	Im	of	I	14	4	8
16th	Im	of	II	15	10	9
20th	Im	of	III	13	39	49

Satellites.				Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
20th	Em	of	III	15	46	10
22d	Im	of	I	15	57	45
23d	Im	of	II	17	43	24
24th	Im	of	I	10	26	8
27th	Im	of	III	17	37	36
29th	Im	of	I	17	51	26
31st	Im	of	I	12	19	49

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	30,012	79,8	90,3	69,7	0,02
10 — 20	30,015	80,7			0,11
20 — 31	29,991	81,8			0,58

Throughout this month the South or alongshore wind with very unequal force prevails: it is accompanied with a profuse dampness and sultriness, which renders its effects highly prejudicial to health and comfort. On this account the sea breeze which sets in at noon and blows till 10 P. M. is less courted than at other seasons: the sky is however beautifully clear for about twenty-seven days, the remaining four being cloudy. Dew less frequently occurs, and is less in quantity than last month. Rain and lightning are little known.

The hottest time of the day is at 0*h*. 20*m*. P. M., the coldest at 5*h*. 0*m*. A. M.

MARCH—REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 SUN	6	7	5	53	*Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.* St. David.
2 Mon	6	7	5	53	
3 Tues	6	7	5	53	Shrove Tuesday. Buonaparte landed from Elba 1815.
4 Wed	6	6	5	54	Ash Wednesday.
5 Thurs	6	6	5	54	Battle of Barossa 1811.
6 Fri	6	6	5	54	Peace of Seringapatam 1792.
7 Sat	6	6	5	55	Union of Scotland with England 1707.
8 SUN	6	6	5	55	*Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.*
9 Mon	6	5	5	55	Rizzio assassinated 1566.
10 Tues	6	5	5	56	Benj. West died 1820.
11 Wed	6	4	5	56	
12 Thurs	6	4	5	57	Gregory, Martyr.
13 Fri	6	3	5	57	
14 Sat	6	3	5	57	English took possession of Chandernagore 1757.
15 SUN	6	2	5	58	*2d Sunday in Lent.* Julius Cæsar assassinated B. C. 44.
16 Mon	6	2	5	58	Gustavus III shot 1792.
17 Tues	6	2	5	58	St. Patrick.
18 Wed	6	1	5	59	
19 Thurs	6	1	5	59	[1778.
20 Fri	6	1	5	59	DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND (Queen of Hanover) BORN
21 Sat	6	0	5	59	Benedict. Supreme Court 2d Term commences.
22 SUN	6	0	6	0	*3d Sunday in Lent.* Porto Bello taken 1740.
23 Mon	5	59	6	0	
24 Tues	5	59	6	1	Queen Elizabeth died 1603.
25 Wed	5	59	6	1	Annunciation—Lady Day. [BORN 1819.
26 Thurs	5	58	6	2	Defeat of Tippoo 1799.—PRINCE GEO. OF CAMBRIDGE
27 Fri	5	58	6	2	Peace of Amiens 1802.
28 Sat	5	57	6	3	Battle of Alexandria 1801.
29 SUN	5	57	6	3	*4th Sunday in Lent.*
30 Mon	5	57	6	4	Capitulation of Paris 1814.
31 Tues	5	56	6	4	

MEMORANDA FOR MARCH.

SUN	1
Mon	2
Tues	3
Wed	4
Thurs	5
Fri	6
Sat	7
SUN	8
Mon	9
Tues	10
Wed	11
Thurs	12
Fri	13
Sat	14
SUN	15
Mon	16
Tues	17
Wed	18
Thurs	19
Fri	20
Sat	21
SUN	22
Mon	23
Tues	24
Wed	25
Thurs	26
Fri	27
Sat	28
SUN	29
Mon	30
Tues	31

APRIL XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon	2	8	42	Evening.
☽ First Quarter	9	11	43	Morning.
○ Full Moon	17	1	16	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	25	5	8	Morning.
☾ Perigee	4	7		Evening.
☾ Apogee	20	3		Evening.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to.
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Wed	1	0 42 43,2	N 4 35 56	+ 3 57,1	23 41	
Thurs	2	46 21,6	4 59 2	3 39,0	♂	
Fri	3	50 0,2	5 22 2	3 21,0	0 32	
Sat	4	53 38,8	5 44 56	3 3,2	1 26	
SUN	5	57 17,7	6 7 45	2 45,5	2 24	Pleiades
Mon	6	1 0 56,7	6 30 27	2 28,0	3 26	β Tauri
Tues	7	4 35,9	6 53 2	2 10,7	4 30	κ Geminor.
Wed	8	8 15,3	7 15 30	1 53,7	5 33	
Thurs	9	11 55,0	7 37 51	1 36,8	6 31	
Fri	10	15 34,9	8 0 3	1 20,2	7 26	
Sat	11	19 15,0	8 22 8	0 3,8	8 17	a Leonis
SUN	12	22 55,4	8 44 4	0 47,7	9 3	
Mon	13	26 36,1	9 5 52	0 31,9	9 46	τ Leonis
Tues	14	30 17,1	9 27 30	0 16,4	10 28	
Wed	15	33 58,4	9 48 59	+ 0 1,2	11 10	ι Virginis
Thurs	16	37 40,1	10 10 18	− 0 13,7	11 52	
Fri	17	41 22,2	10 31 27	0 28,1	12 36	
Sat	18	45 4,6	10 52 25	0 42,2	13 20	b Scorpii
SUN	19	48 47,4	11 13 13	0 55,8	14 10	a Scorpii
Mon	20	52 30,7	11 33 51	1 9,1	15 0	*Saturn* -
Tues	21	56 14,1	11 54 16	1 21,9	15 51	Sagittarii
Wed	22	59 58,5	12 14 31	1 34,3	16 42	
Thurs	23	2 3 43,1	12 34 33	1 46,2	17 33	
Fri	24	7 28,2	12 54 23	1 57,6	18 22	μ Capricorni
Sat	25	11 13,9	13 14 1	2 8,5	19 9	
SUN	26	15 0,0	13 33 26	2 19,0	19 56	σ Aquarii
Mon	27	18 46,7	13 52 37	2 28,9	20 42	λ Aquarii
Tues	28	22 33,7	14 11 35	2 38,2	21 28	
Wed	29	26 21,4	14 30 19	2 47,1	22 17	δ Piscium
Thurs	30	30 9,6	14 48 49	2 55,4	23 10	*Venus*

APRIL--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 7th, and becomes stationary on the 19th.

Venus in the constellation *Cetus* continues a morning star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Scorpio*, or the Sun apparently enters *Taurus* on the 19th.

Mars, being situated at the superior parts of his orbit, is invisible during the month.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at..	2	20	Morning.
—— 15th at..	1	19	Morning.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at.....	11	0	Evening.
—— 15th at.....	10	5	Evening.

Georgian in the constellation *Aquarius* remains invisible throughout the month.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
3d Im. of II	9	33	38	17th Im. of II	14	41	21
7th Im. of I	14	13	35	23d Im. of I	12	29	57
9th Im. of I	8	42	6	24th Im. of II	17	15	35
10th Im. of II	12	7	23	25th Im. of I	6	58	24
14th Im. of I	16	7	27	29th Im. of III	9	28	59
16th Im. of I	10	35	59	30th Im. of I	14	24	1

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the Barometer	Mean Height of the Thermometer.	Extremes of the Thermometer. Maximum.	Extremes of the Thermometer. Minimum.	Depth to which rain falls.
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	29,975	82,7	94,7	75,4	0,06
10 — 20	29,950	83,7			0,08
20 — 30	29,928	84,7			0,26

The remarks of last month relative to the wind, are equally applicable to this. The S. wind, varying from S. E. to S. W. still continues; at times blowing very fresh, but occasionally calms ensue, which are exceedingly oppressive. The weather is clear for about twenty-four days, with four days of flying clouds or haze, and two of clouds, on one of which rain falls. Lightning occurs for two days. Dew is very little in quantity and of unfrequent occurrence.

The hottest time of the day is about noon; the coldest at 4*h*. 50*m*. A. M.

APRIL--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 Wed	5	56	6	4	
2 Thurs	5	55	6	5	Battle of Copenhagen 1801.
3 Fri	5	55	6	5	Shakspeare died 1616.
4 Sat	5	54	6	5	St. Ambrose.
5 SUN	5	51	6	6	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
6 Mon	5	51	6	6	Battle of Coorg 1831.
7 Tues	5	51	6	6	
8 Wed	5	53	6	6	
9 Thurs	5	53	6	7	(Lord) Bacon died 1626.
10 Fri	5	52	6	7	Supreme Court 2d Term concludes. Battle of Toulouse 1814.
11 Sat	5	53	6	7	Rowland Hill died 1833.
12 SUN	5	52	6	7	*Palm Sunday.* Rodney's Victory 1786. The Bengal Army embarked for Rangoon 1824.
13 Mon	5	52	6	8	Roman Catholic Relief Bill signed 1829.
14 Tues	5	52	6	8	
15 Wed	5	51	6	8	
16 Thurs	5	51	6	8	Battle of Culloden 1746.
17 Fri	5	51	6	9	Good Friday. B. Franklin died 1790.
18 Sat	5	50	6	9	
19 SUN	5	50	6	9	*Easter Sunday.*
20 Mon	5	50	6	10	Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake 1657. Lord Byron died 1824.
21 Tues	5	49	6	10	
22 Wed	5	49	6	10	
23 Thurs	5	49	6	11	St. George.
24 Fri	5	49	6	11	
25 Sat	5	48	6	12	St. Mark. DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER BORN 1776.
26 SUN	5	48	6	12	*Low Sunday. 1st Sunday after Easter.*
27 Mon	5	48	6	12	
28 Tues	5	47	6	13	
29 Wed	5	47	6	13	
30 Thurs	5	47	6	13	Battle of Fontenoy 1745.

MEMORANDA FOR APRIL.

Wed	1
Thurs	2
Fri	3
Sat	4
SUN	5
Mon	6
Tues	7
Wed	8
Thurs	9
Fri	10
Sat	11
SUN	12
Mon	13
Tues	14
Wed	15
Thurs	16
Fri	17
Sat	18
SUN	19
Mon	20
Tues	21
Wed	22
Thurs	23
Fri	24
Sat	25
SUN	26
Mon	27
Tues	28
Wed	29
Thurs	30

MAY XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon	2	5	27	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	8	8	11	Evening.
○ Full Moon	16	4	51	Evening.
☾ Last Quarter	24	6	45	Evening.
● New Moon	31	0	36	Evening.
☾ Perigee	3	1		Morning.
☾ Apogee	17	11		Evening.
☾ Perigee	31	0		Evening.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon Passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Fri	1	2 33 58,3	N 15 7 4	— 3 3,2	♂	
Sat	2	37 47,6	15 25 4	3 10,4	0 6	
SUN	3	41 37,5	15 42 49	3 17,1	1 9	
Mon	4	45 27,9	16 0 18	3 23,3	2 15	
Tues	5	49 18,8	16 17 32	3 29,9	3 20	
Wed	6	53 10,3	16 34 29	3 34,0	4 23	κ Geminor.
Thurs	7	57 2,4	16 51 9	3 38,5	5 21	
Fri	8	3 0 55,0	17 7 33	3 42,4	6 13	*a* Leonis
Sat	9	4 48,1	17 23 39	3 45,8	7 1	
SUN	10	8 41,8	17 39 27	3 48,6	7 45	τ Leonis
Mon	11	12 36,1	17 54 59	3 50,9	8 27	○
Tues	12	16 30,9	18 10 12	3 52,6	9 8	
Wed	13	20 26,3	18 25 7	3 53,8	9 50	ι Virginis
Thurs	14	21 22,2	18 39 43	3 54,4	10 33	
Fri	15	28 18,7	18 54 1	3 54,5	11 19	*Jupiter*
Sat	16	32 15,8	19 7 59	3 53,9	12 5	*a* Scorpii
SUN	17	36 13,4	19 21 38	3 52,8	12 55	
Mon	18	40 11,6	19 34 58	3 51,2	13 46	Sagittarii
Tues	19	44 10,4	19 47 57	3 49,0	14 37	σ Sagittarii
Wed	20	48 9,8	20 0 37	3 46,2	15 27	
Thurs	21	52 9,7	20 12 56	3 42,9	16 17	*f* Capricor.
Fri	22	56 10,1	20 24 55	3 39,0	17 3	
Sat	23	4 0 11,1	20 36 33	3 34,5	17 49	
SUN	24	4 12,7	20 47 49	3 29,6	18 34	λ Aquarii
Mon	25	8 14,7	20 58 44	3 24,1	19 19	
Tues	26	12 17,4	21 9 18	3 18,0	20 5	δ Piscium
Wed	27	16 20,5	21 19 30	3 11,5	20 54	
Thurs	28	20 24,1	21 29 20	3 4,5	21 48	
Fri	29	24 28,2	21 38 47	2 57,0	22 48	*Venus*
Sat	30	28 32,7	21 47 52	2 49,0	23 53	
SUN	31	32 37,7	21 56 35	2 40,7	23 53	

MAY--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his greatest western elongation from the Sun (26° 18′) on the 5th.

Venus in the constellation *Aries* continues a morning star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Sagittarius*, or the Sun enters *Gemini* on the 21st.

Mars arrives at conjunction with the Sun on the 4th and remains invisible throughout the month.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra* arrives at opposition on the 3d;

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at ..	0	8	Morning.
15th at ..	11	6	Evening.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at.....	9	0	Evening.
15th at.....	8	0	Evening.

Georgian in the constellation *Aquarius* remains invisible throughout the month.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
2d Im of I	8	52	30	16th Em of I	14	48	22
2d Im of III	13	27	14	18th Em of I	9	16	58
5th Em of II	11	24	18	19th Em of II	16	34	34
9th Em of I	12	54	8	25th Em of I	11	11	19
11th Em of I	7	22	43	30th Em of II	8	28	13
12th Em of II	13	59	18	31st Em of III	7	26	41

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the Barometer.	Mean Height of the Thermometer.	Extremes of the Thermometer. Maximum.	Extremes of the Thermometer. Minimum.	Depth to which rain falls.
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	29,906	85,9	99,2	78,5	*0,02
10 — 20	29,807	86,8			0,11
20 — 31	29,843	87,7			0,65

The South wind which is mentioned as peculiar to the two last months, continues till the middle of this month, relieved sometimes by a land wind from the W. or S. W.; in this interval gales of wind of extreme violence have occasionally been experienced, commencing their career generally at the N. W. and veering to every point of the compass. About the 16th, the regular land or hot winds set in, which are moderated in their effect towards the end of the month by occasional showers. The sea breeze sets in about noon and blows till 9 or 10 P. M. There are about nineteen days of clear weather, eight of flying clouds and haze, and four cloudy days, on two or three of which there is rain. The dew is almost imperceptible, and lightning with thunder occur about four times.

The hottest time of the day is at 11*h*. 20*m*. A.M.; the coldest at 4*h*. 20*m*. A.M.

* In this statement the rain which fell during three gales of wind has been omitted. On the 2d May 1811, during the gale which then blew, there fell 5.5 Inches: on the 8th, 9th and 10th May 1820, 16.54 Inches; and on the 7th, 8th, and 9th May 1827, 23.30 Inches.

MAY--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN. Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 Fri	5	46	6	14	St. Philip and St. James.
2 Sat	5	46	6	14	
3 SUN	5	46	6	14	*2d Sunday after Easter.* Invention of the Cross.
4 Mon	5	45	6	15	Seringapatam taken and Tippoo killed 1799.
5 Tues	5	45	6	15	Buonaparte died at St. Helena 1821.
6 Wed	5	45	6	15	Battle of Prague 1757.
7 Thurs	5	44	6	16	
8 Fri	5	44	6	16	
9 Sat	5	44	6	16	The Black Act 1836.
10 SUN	5	44	6	16	*3d Sunday after Easter.*
11 Mon	5	43	6	17	Earl of Chatham died 1778.
12 Tues	5	43	6	17	
13 Wed	5	43	6	17	
14 Thurs	5	43	6	17	
15 Fri	5	42	6	17	
16 Sat	5	42	6	17	Battle of Albuera 1810.
17 SUN	5	42	6	18	*4th Sunday after Easter.*
18 Mon	5	42	6	18	Buonaparte declared Emperor of France 1804.
19 Tues	5	41	6	18	Dunstan. Anne Boleyn beheaded 1536.
20 Wed	5	41	6	18	Columbus died 1506.
21 Thurs	5	41	6	18	
22 Fri	5	41	6	19	LANDGRAVINE OF HESSE HOMBOURG (PRINCESS ELIZABETH,) BORN 1770. The Madras Army embarked for Rangoon 1824.
23 Sat	5	41	6	19	Battle of Ramilies 1706.
24 SUN	5	40	6	19	*Rogation Sunday.* QUEEN VICTORIA BORN 1819.
25 Mon	5	40	6	20	
26 Tues	5	40	6	20	
27 Wed	5	40	6	20	Ven. Bede.
28 Thurs	5	40	6	20	Ascension day—Holy Thursday.
29 Fri	5	39	6	20	Restoration of King Charles II.—1660.
30 Sat	5	39	6	20	Sir J. Mackintosh died 1832.
31 SUN	5	39	6	21	*Sunday after Ascension.*

MEMORANDA FOR MAY.

Fri	1
Sat	2
SUN	3
Mon	4
Tues	5
Wed	6
Thurs	7
Fri	8
Sat	9
SUN	10
Mon	11
Tues	12
Wed	13
Thurs	14
Fri	15
Sat	16
SUN	17
Mon	18
Tues	19
Wed	20
Thurs	21
Fri	22
Sat	23
SUN	24
Mon	25
Tues	26
Wed	27
Thurs	28
Fri	29
Sat	30
SUN	31

JUNE XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☽	First Quarter	7	6	38	Morning.
○	Full Moon	15	8	10	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	23	4	52	Morning.
●	New Moon	29	7	20	Evening.
☾	Apogee	14	4		Morning.
☾	Perigee	28	9		Evening.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Mon	1	4 36 43,0	N22 4 54	— 2 31,8	1 0	
Tues	2	40 48,9	22 12 51	2 22,6	2 6	κ Geminor.
Wed	3	44 55,0	22 20 24	2 13,0	3 9	
Thurs	4	49 1,6	22 27 34	2 3,1	4 5	
Fri	5	53 8,4	22 34 20	1 52,8	4 56	α Leonis
Sat	6	57 15,6	22 40 42	1 42,2	5 42	
SUN	7	5 1 23,1	22 46 41	1 31,3	6 26	υ Leonis
Mon	8	5 30,8	22 52 15	1 20,2	7 8	ι Virginis
Tues	9	9 38,8	22 57 26	1 8,8	7 50	
Wed	10	13 47,0	23 2 12	0 57,2	8 32	
Thurs	11	17 55,1	23 6 31	0 45,3	9 16	*Jupiter*
Fri	12	22 4,1	23 10 31	0 33,3	10 2	*b* Scorpii
Sat	13	26 12,9	23 14 4	0 21,9	10 52	*a* Scorpii
SUN	14	30 21,9	23 17 13	— 0 8,6	11 42	*Saturn*
Mon	15	34 31,0	23 19 57	+ 0 3,9	12 33	σ Sagittarii
Tues	16	38 40,2	23 22 17	0 16,5	13 24	
Wed	17	42 49,5	23 24 12	0 29,3	14 14	
Thurs	18	46 59,0	23 25 42	0 42,1	15 1	ι Capricor.
Fri	19	51 8,4	23 26 47	0 54,9	15 47	
Sat	20	55 18,0	23 27 28	1 7,8	16 31	
SUN	21	59 27,5	23 27 41	1 20,7	17 14	
Mon	22	6 3 37,0	23 27 31	1 33,7	17 59	
Tues	23	7 46,5	23 27 1	1 46,6	18 45	
Wed	24	11 56,0	23 26 2	1 59,6	19 35	μ Piscium
Thurs	25	16 5,4	23 24 38	2 12,3	20 31	
Fri	26	20 14,7	23 22 50	2 25,0	21 32	Pleiades
Sat	27	24 23,9	23 20 37	2 37, 6	22 37	
SUN	28	28 32,9	23 18 0	2 50,0	23 44	*Venus*
Mon	29	32 41,7	23 14 57	3 2,2	♂	
Tues	30	6 36 50,3	23 11 31	3 14,3	0 50	

JUNE--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his superior conjunction with the Sun on the 10th.

Venus, approaching towards conjunction with the Sun, is invisible during the month.

Earth enters the sign *Capricornus*, or the Sun enters *Cancer* on the 21st.

Mars is visible in the morning only, towards the east, just before sunrise.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at..	9	52	Evening.
15th at..	8	53	Evening.

Saturn, in the constellation *Scorpio*, arrives at opposition on the 8th;

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at..	0	30	Morning.
15th at..	11	30	Evening.

Georgian in the constellation *Pisces*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at.....	0	45	Morning.
15th at.....	11	50	Evening.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
1st Em. of I	13	5	45	10th Em. of I	9	28	52
3d Em. of I	7	34	20	13th Em. of II	13	40	25
6th Em. of II	11	4	12	14th Im. of III	13	18	48
7th Im. of III	9	19	53	17th Em. of I	11	23	27
7th Em. of III	11	25	6	24th Em. of I	13	18	6
8th Em. of I	15	0	15	26th Em. of I	7	46	48

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	92,844	88,5	98,2	79,4	0,34
10 — 20	29,860	88,4			0,19
20 — 30	29,870	87,3			0,63

The land wind has arrived at its maximum of effect about the beginning of this month, being afterwards much moderated by clouds and rain. The sea breeze which is extremely uncertain, sets in about 1 P. M. and blows till about 9 or 10 P. M. but sometimes altogether fails. The weather is clear for about 8 days, there being eleven days of flying clouds and haze, and the same number of cloudy days; of these there are six days in which rain occurs, and three or four of lightning and thunder. Dew is almost imperceptible.

The hottest time of the day is at 2 P. M.; the coldest at 4*h*. 20*m*. A. M.

JUNE--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 Mon	5	39	6	21	Nicomede. Howe's victory 1791.
2 Tues	5	39	6	21	
3 Wed	5	39	6	21	
4 Thurs	5	39	6	21	
5 Fri	5	39	6	21	DUKE OF CUMBERLAND (King of Hanover) BORN 1771.
6 Sat	5	38	6	21	
7 SUN	5	38	6	21	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday.* Reform Bill signed 1832.
8 Mon	5	38	6	22	Edward the Black Prince died 1376.
9 Tues	5	38	6	22	
10 Wed	5	38	6	22	
11 Thurs	5	38	6	22	St. Barnabas.
12 Fri	5	38	6	22	
13 Sat	5	38	6	22	
14 SUN	5	38	6	22	[natic born. *Trinity Sunday.*—His Highness the Nabob of the Car-
15 Mon	5	38	6	23	
16 Tues	5	38	6	23	
17 Wed	5	38	6	23	St. Alban.
18 Thurs	5	38	6	23	Battle of Waterloo 1815. Corpus Christi.
19 Fri	5	38	6	23	Magna Charta signed 1215.
20 Sat	5	38	6	23	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837.
21 SUN	5	38	6	23	[TORIA. *1st Sunday after Trinity.*—Proclamation of QUEEN VIC-
22 Mon	5	38	6	23	
23 Tues	5	38	6	23	Battle of Plassey 1757.
24 Wed	5	38	6	22	St. John Baptist. Midsummer day.
25 Thurs	5	38	6	22	
26 Fri	5	38	6	22	King George 4th died 1830.
27 Sat	5	38	6	22	Dr. Dodd executed 1777.
28 SUN	5	38	6	22	[TORIA 1838. *2d Sunday after Trinity.*—Coronation of QUEEN VIC-
29 Mon	5	38	6	22	St. Peter.
30 Tues	5	38	6	22	

MEMORANDA FOR JUNE.

Mon	1
Tues	2
Wed	3
Thurs	4
Fri	5
Sat	6
SUN	7
Mon	8
Tues	9
Wed	10
Thurs	11
Fri	12
Sat	13
SUN	14
Mon	15
Tues	16
Wed	17
Thurs	18
Fri	19
Sat	20
SUN	21
Mon	22
Tues	23
Wed	24
Thurs	25
Fri	26
Sat	27
SUN	28
Mon	29
Tues	30

JULY XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☽	First Quarter	6	7	25	Evening.
○	Full Moon	14	10	52	Evening.
☾	Last Quarter	22	0	7	Evening.
●	New Moon	29	2	49	Morning.
☾	Apogee	11	10		Morning.
☾	Perigee	27	3		Morning.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☉ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Wed	1	6 40 58,8	N23 7 40	+ 3 26,0	1 52	
Thurs	2	45 6,9	23 3 21	3 37,6	2 45	*a* Leonis
Fri	3	49 14,7	22 58 45	3 48,9	3 35	
Sat	4	53 22,2	22 53 41	3 59,8	4 21	*v* Leonis.
SUN	5	57 29,5	22 48 14	4 10,5	5 4	
Mon	6	7 1 36,3	22 42 23	4 20,7	5 46	*ι* Virginis
Tues	7	5 42,8	22 36 8	4 30,6	6 29	
Wed	8	9 48,8	22 29 29	4 40,1	7 13	*Jupiter*
Thurs	9	13 54,5	22 22 28	4 49,1	7 59	*π* Scorpii
Fri	10	17 59,7	22 15 3	4 57,8	8 47	*a* Scorpii
Sat	11	22 4,5	22 7 16	5 6,0	9 37	*Saturn*
SUN	12	26 8,9	21 59 5	5 13,8	10 28	Sagittarii
Mon	13	30 12,8	21 50 32	5 21,1	11 20	
Tues	14	34 16,2	21 41 37	5 27,9	12 10	
Wed	15	38 19,1	21 32 20	5 34,3	12 59	
Thurs	16	42 21,5	21 22 41	5 40,1	13 45	*ι* Capricor.
Fri	17	46 23,4	21 12 39	5 45,4	14 30	
Sat	18	50 24,8	21 2 16	5 50,3	15 13	
SUN	19	54 25,7	20 51 32	5 54,6	15 57	
Mon	20	58 26,1	20 40 27	5 58,3	16 42	
Tues	21	8 2 25,9	20 29 1	6 1,6	17 30	*η* Piscium
Wed	22	6 25,2	20 17 14	6 4,3	18 21	
Thurs	23	10 23,9	20 5 6	6 6,5	19 18	Pleiades
Fri	24	14 22,1	19 52 38	6 8,1	20 20	
Sat	25	18 19,7	19 39 50	6 9,1	21 24	*β* Tauri
SUN	26	22 16,7	19 26 43	6 9,6	22 29	
Mon	27	26 13,1	19 13 16	6 9,4	23 32	
Tues	28	30 9,0	18 59 30	6 8,7	ó .	*Venus*
Wed	29	34 4,2	18 45 25	6 7,4	0 31	
Thurs	30	37 58,9	18 31 2	6 5,5	1 22	
Fri	31	8 41 52,9	18 16 20	6 3,0	2 11	

JULY--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his greatest eastern elongation from the Sun (26° 52′) on the 17th and becomes stationary on the 30th.

Venus arrives at her superior conjunction with the Sun on the 24th, and remains invisible throughout the month.

Earth is situated at her greatest distance from the Sun on the 1st, enters the sign *Aquarius* or the Sun enters *Leo* on the 23d.

Mars is visible in the morning only, towards the east, before sunrise.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at..	7	47	Evening.
15th at..	6	53	Evening.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at..	10	23	Evening.
15th at..	9	24	Evening.

Georgian in the constellation *Pisces*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at.....	10	49	Evening.
15th at.....	9	53	Evening.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
1st Em. of II	8	11	35	13th Em. of III	7	20	44
3d Em. of I	9	41	29	15th Im. of II	11	6	48
8th Im. of II	8	29	51	19th Em. of I	7	59	36
8th Em. of II	10	48	31	20th Im. of III	9	13	51
10th Em. of I	11	36	12	20th Em. of III	11	19	33
				26th Em. of I	9	54	20

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	29,853	86,2	95,2	73,5	1,00
10 — 20	29,856	85,1			1,21
20 — 31	29,865	84,8			1,52

With this month the rains of the S.W. Monsoon begin—generally in heavy but partial showers. The weather may be reckoned among the most cloudy of the year, there being only six clear days, the remaining days consist of thirteen cloudy, and twelve of flying clouds and haze; of these there are eight days on which rain falls, and about three of thunder and lightning. The sea breeze is very uncertain as to the time it commences or ceases, and not unfrequently fails for several days together.

The hottest time of the day is at 2*h*. 20*m*. P. M.; the coldest at 4*h*. 0*m*. A.M.

JULY--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 Wed	5	38	6	22	Battle of the Boyne 1690.
2 Thurs	5	38	6	22	Visitation of B. V. Mary.
3 Fri	5	38	6	22	
4 Sat	5	38	6	22	Translation of St. Martin. Battle of Maida 1806.
5 SUN	5	38	6	22	*3d Sunday after Trinity.*
6 Mon	5	38	6	22	
7 Tues	5	38	6	22	Thomas à Becket.
8 Wed	5	38	6	22	Edmund Burke died 1797.
9 Thurs	5	38	6	22	
10 Fri	5	39	6	21	
11 Sat	5	39	6	21	
12 SUN	5	39	6	21	*4th Sunday after Trinity.*
13 Mon	5	39	6	21	
14 Tues	5	39	6	21	Destruction of the Bastile in Paris, 1789.
15 Wed	5	39	6	21	St. Swithin.
16 Thurs	5	40	6	20	The Hegira (Flight of Mahommed) 622.
17 Fri	5	40	6	20	
18 Sat	5	40	6	20	Supreme Court 3d Term commences.
19 SUN	5	40	6	19	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*
20 Mon	5	40	6	19	Margaret.
21 Tues	5	40	6	19	Lord W. Russell beheaded 1683.
22 Wed	5	41	6	19	Magdalen. Battle of Salamanca 1812.
23 Thurs	5	41	6	19	
24 Fri	5	41	6	18	Gibraltar taken 1704.
25 Sat	5	41	6	18	St. James. DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE BORN 1797.
26 SUN	5	41	6	18	*6th Sunday after Trinity.* St. Anne.
27 Mon	5	42	6	18	Manilla taken 1762. Battle of Talavera 1809.
28 Tues	5	42	6	18	Battle of Pyrenees 1813.
29 Wed	5	42	6	18	French Revolution 1830.
30 Thurs	5	42	6	17	Spanish Armada destroyed 1588.
31 Fri	5	42	6	17	Battle of Otterborn (Chevy Chase) 1388.

MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

Wed	1
Thurs	2
Fri	3
Sat	4
SUN	5
Mon	6
Tues	7
Wed	8
Thurs	9
Fri	10
Sat	11
SUN	12
Mon	13
Tues	14
Wed	15
Thurs	16
Fri	17
Sat	18
SUN	19
Mon	20
Tues	21
Wed	22
Thurs	23
Fri	24
Sat	25
SUN	26
Mon	27
Tues	28
Wed	29
Thurs	30
Fri	31

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D. H. M.	
☽	First Quarter	5 10 36	Morning.
○	Full Moon	13 0 37	Evening.
☾	Last Quarter	20 5 38	Evening.
●	New Moon	27 0 5	Evening.
☾	Apogee	8 1	Morning.
☾	Perigee	23 5	Evening.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Sat	1	8 45 46,4	N18 1 20	+ 5 59,9	2 57	
SUN	2	49 39,2	17 46 3	5 56,2	3 40	
Mon	3	53 31,4	17 30 29	5 51,8	4 24	ι Virginis *Jupiter*
Tues	4	57 22,9	17 14 37	5 46,8	5 8	
Wed	5	9 1 13,8	16 58 29	5 41,2	5 53	
Thurs	6	5 4,2	16 42 4	5 35,0	6 41	*a* Scorpii *Saturn*
Fri	7	8 53,9	16 25 23	5 28,2	7 31	
Sat	8	12 43,0	16 8 27	5 20,8	8 22	
SUN	9	16 31,5	15 51 15	5 12,8	9 13	σ Sagittarii
Mon	10	20 19,5	15 33 48	5 4,2	10 4	
Tues	11	24 6,8	15 16 5	4 55,0	10 54	
Wed	12	27 53,6	14 58 9	4 45,2	11 41	ι Capricor.
Thurs	13	31 39,8	14 39 58	4 34,9	12 27	
Fri	14	35 25,5	14 21 33	4 24,1	13 12	
Sat	15	39 10,6	14 2 54	4 12,6	13 56	λ Piscium
SUN	16	42 55,2	13 44 2	4 0,7	14 41	
Mon	17	46 39,3	13 24 56	3 48,3	15 27	η Piscium
Tues	18	50 22,9	13 5 38	3 35,4	16 17	
Wed	19	54 6,0	12 46 7	3 22,0	17 11	
Thurs	20	57 48,7	12 26 24	3 8,2	18 10	Pleiades
Fri	21	10 1 30,9	12 6 29	2 53,9	19 12	β Tauri
Sat	22	5 12,7	11 46 22	2 39,1	20 15	
SUN	23	8 54,0	11 26 3	2 23,9	21 18	κ Geminor.
Mon	24	12 34,9	11 5 34	2 8,3	22 16	*Mars*
Tues	25	16 15,4	10 44 54	1 52,3	23 10	
Wed	26	19 55,5	10 24 4	1 35,9	♂	
Thurs	27	23 35,3	10 3 4	1 19,1	0 0	
Fri	28	27 14,6	9 41 54	1 1,9	0 47	
Sat	29	30 53,6	9 20 35	0 44,4	1 32	
SUN	30	34 32,2	8 59 7	0 26,6	2 16	
Mon	31	10 38 10,5	8 37 31	0 8,1	3 1	

AUGUST--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, becomes stationary on the 23d, and arrives at his greatest western elongation (18° 5′) on the 31st.

Venus continues invisible throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Pisces* or the Sun enters *Virgo* on the 23d.

Mars, in the constellation *Cancer*, is visible in the morning before sunrise.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra*

		H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the	1st at..	5	50	Evening.
———	15th at..	5	0	Evening.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

		H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the	1st at..	8	15	Evening.
———	15th at..	7	18	Evening.

Georgian in the constellation *Pisces*

		H.	M.	
Rises on the	1st at.....	8	45	Evening.
———	15th at.....	7	48	Evening.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.				Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.				Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
2d	Em.	of	II	7	59	26	16th	Im.	of	II	10	54	41
9th	Im.	of	II	8	17	23	18th	Em.	of	I	10	7	11
9th	Em.	of	II	10	36	58	25th	Em.	of	III	7	16	0
11th	Em.	of	I	8	12	29	27th	Em.	of	I	6	30	30

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	29,878	84,6	93,4	72,9	1,77
10 — 20	29,876	84,6			1,51
20 — 31	29,887	84,6			1,48

The regular westerly winds which terminate about the middle of this month are succeeded by winds of a light and variable nature, mostly from the West and South. Calms, haze, and rain occur in about the same proportions as last month, leaving about eight days of clear weather. Lightning unattended by thunder is very frequent, but thus accompanied, it occurs only once or twice. The sea breeze assumes much the same character as that experienced last month, commencing at 2 or 3 P. M. and continuing till 8 or 10 P. M. Dew is sometimes discovered, but more frequently fails.

The hottest time of the day is at 2*h*. P. M.; the coldest at 3*h*. A. M.

AUGUST--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 Sat	5	43	6	17	Lammas day. Battle of the Nile 1798.
2 SUN	5	43	6	17	*7th Sunday after Trinity.* Battle of Blenheim 1704.
3 Mon	5	43	6	17	
4 Tues	5	44	6	17	
5 Wed	5	44	6	16	Battle of Evesham 1265.
6 Thurs	5	44	6	16	Transfiguration.
7 Fri	5	44	6	16	Supreme Court 3d Term concludes.
8 Sat	5	45	6	15	Canning died 1827.
9 SUN	5	45	6	15	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
10 Mon	5	45	6	15	St. Lawrence.
11 Tues	5	46	6	14	
12 Wed	5	46	6	14	
13 Thurs	5	46	6	14	ADELAIDE, QUEEN DOWAGER, BORN 1792.
14 Fri	5	47	6	13	
15 Sat	5	47	6	13	Assumption of B. V. Mary.
16 SUN	5	47	6	13	*9th Sunday after Trinity.* Surrender of Flushing 1809.
17 Mon	5	48	6	12	DUCHESS OF KENT BORN 1786.
18 Tues	5	48	6	12	
19 Wed	5	48	6	12	The Royal George sunk at Spithead 1782.
20 Thurs	5	49	6	11	
21 Fri	5	49	6	11	Battle of Vimeira 1808.
22 Sat	5	49	6	11	Battle of Bosworth Field 1485.
23 SUN	5	50	6	10	*10th Sunday after Trinity.* Wallace beheaded 1305.
24 Mon	5	50	6	10	St. Bartholomew.
25 Tues	5	50	6	10	
26 Wed	5	51	6	9	Battle of Cressy 1346.
27 Thurs	5	51	6	9	
28 Fri	5	51	6	8	St. Augustine. Slavery abolition Act passed 1833.
29 Sat	5	52	6	8	St. John Baptist beheaded.
30 SUN	5	52	6	8	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
31 Mon	5	52	6	7	

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST.

Sat	1
SUN	2
Mon	3
Tues	4
Wed	5
Thurs	6
Fri	7
Sat	8
SUN	9
Mon	10
Tues	11
Wed	12
Thurs	13
Fri	14
Sat	15
SUN	16
Mon	17
Tues	18
Wed	19
Thurs	20
Fri	21
Sat	22
SUN	23
Mon	24
Tues	25
Wed	26
Thurs	27
Fri	28
Sat	29
SUN	30
Mon	31

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
☽ First Quarter	4	3	59	Morning.
○ Full Moon	12	1	9	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	18	10	53	Evening.
● New Moon	25	11	48	Evening.
☾ Apogee	4	7		Evening.
☾ Perigee	17	1		Evening.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☉ Culminates.	The Moon Passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Tues	1	10 41 48,5	N 8 15 46	— 0 10,2	3 46	*Jupiter*
Wed	2	45 26,1	7 53 54	0 29,0	4 34	
Thurs	3	49 3,5	7 31 53	0 48,2	5 23	*a* Scorpii
Fri	4	52 40,6	7 9 46	1 7,6	6 13	
Sat	5	56 17,4	6 47 32	1 27,3	7 5	*σ* Sagittarii
SUN	6	59 54,0	6 25 11	1 47,2	7 56	
Mon	7	11 3 30,3	6 2 44	2 7,3	8 46	
Tues	8	7 6,5	5 40 10	2 27,6	9 34	*ι* Capricor.
Wed	9	10 42,5	5 17 31	2 48,2	10 21	
Thurs	10	14 18,3	4 54 48	3 8,8	11 7	
Fri	11	17 54,0	4 31 59	3 29,6	11 51	λ Piscium
Sat	12	21 29,5	4 9 5	3 50,6	12 37	
SUN	13	25 5,0	3 46 7	4 11,6	13 24	*η* Piscium
Mon	14	28 40,4	3 23 5	4 32,7	14 14	
Tues	15	32 15,8	2 59 59	4 53,8	15 7	
Wed	16	35 51,1	2 36 49	5 15,0	16 5	Pleiades
Thurs	17	39 26,5	2 13 36	5 36,1	17 6	
Fri	18	43 1,9	1 50 20	5 57,2	18 8	
Sat	19	46 37,3	1 27 2	6 18,3	19 10	
SUN	20	50 12,8	1 3 42	6 39,3	20 8	*κ* Geminor.
Mon	21	53 48,3	0 40 19	7 0,2	21 3	
Tues	22	57 24,0	N 0 16 55	7 21,1	21 53	*Mars*
Wed	23	12 0 59,8	S 0 6 30	7 41,8	22 39	
Thurs	24	4 35,7	0 29 54	8 2,4	22 25	
Fri	25	8 11,8	0 53 21	8 22,8	♂	
Sat	26	11 48,0	1 16 47	8 43,1	0 9	*Venus*
SUN	27	15 24,4	1 40 13	9 3,2	0 53	
Mon	28	19 1,1	2 3 38	9 23,0	1 39	*Jupiter*
Tues	29	22 38,0	2 27 2	9 42,6	2 26	
Wed	30	12 26 15,1	2 50 25	10 1,9	3 15	*a* Scorpii
					☽	

SEPTEMBER--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his superior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th.

Venus in the constellation *Virgo* continues an evening star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Aries*, or the Sun enters *Libra* on the 23d.

Mars in the constellation *Cancer*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at	3	30	Morning.
—— 15th at	3	10	Morning.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra*

	H.	M.	
Sets on the 1st at	9	50	Evening.
—— 15th at	9	5	Evening.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at	6	12	Evening.
—— 15th at	5	19	Evening.

Georgian in the constellation *Pisces* arrives at opposition to the Sun on the 10th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
1st Im. of III	9	8	10	3d Em of II	7	48	0
3d Em. of I	8	25	8	19th Em of I	6	42	55

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the Barometer.	Mean Height of the Thermometer.	Extremes of the Thermometer. Maximum.	Extremes of the Thermometer. Minimum.	Depth to which rain falls.
	Inches.	°	° ′	°	Inches.
1 to 10	29,887	84,5	92,9	72,3	1,10
10 — 20	29,903	83,4			2,25
20 — 30	29,926	83,2			1,65

Throughout the month light and variable winds with occasional calms continue, and with the exception that the weather is not quite so much clouded, the remarks of last month apply with equal propriety to this. Lightning occurs almost every evening, but accompanied by thunder three times only. The sea breeze sets in about 2 or 3 P. M. and blows till 8 or 10 A. M. but occasionally fails for two or three days together. Dew is common, but small in quantity.

The hottest time of the day is at 2*h*. P. M.; the coldest at 4*h*.-20*m*. A. M.

SEPTEMBER--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 Tues	5	53	6	7	Giles.
2 Wed	5	53	6	7	London burnt 1666.
3 Thurs	5	53	6	7	Oliver Cromwell died 1658.
4 Fri	5	54	6	6	
5 Sat	5	54	6	6	Malta taken 1800.
6 SUN	5	54	6	6	12*th Sunday after Trinity.* Blucher died 1819.
7 Mon	5	54	6	6	Enurchus.
8 Tues	5	54	6	5	Nativity of B. V. Mary.
9 Wed	5	55	6	5	
10 Thurs	5	55	6	5	
11 Fri	5	55	6	5	Battle of Delhi 1803.
12 Sat	5	56	6	4	Supreme Court, 4th Term commences. C. J. Fox died [1806.
13 SUN	5	56	6	4	13*th Sunday after Trinity*—General Wolfe killed 1759.
14 Mon	5	56	6	4	Holy Cross. Moscow burnt 1812.
15 Tues	5	57	6	3	The Indian Press freed 1835.
16 Wed	5	57	6	3	
17 Thurs	5	57	6	3	Lambert.
18 Fri	5	58	6	2	
19 Sat	5	58	6	2	Battle of Poictiers 1356.
20 SUN	5	58	6	2	14*th Sunday after Trinity.* Battle of Newbury 1643.
21 Mon	5	59	6	1	St. Matthew. Charles the Fifth died 1558. Battle [of Preston Paus 1745.
22 Tues	5	59	6	1	
23 Wed	6	0	6	0	Battle of Assaye 1803.
24 Thurs	6	0	6	0	
25 Fri	6	1	5	59	
26 Sat	6	1	5	59	St. Cyprian. Old Holy Rood.
27 SUN	6	1	5	58	15*th Sunday after Trinity.* Battle of Busaco 1810.
28 Mon	6	2	5	58	
29 Tues	6	2	5	58	St. Michael.
30 Wed	6	2	5	57	St. Jerome. George Whitfield died 1770.

MEMORANDA FOR SEPTEMBER.

Tues	1
Wed	2
Thurs	3
Fri	4
Sat	5
SUN	6
Mon	7
Tues	8
Wed	9
Thurs	10
Fri	11
Sat	12
SUN	13
Mon	14
Tues	15
Wed	16
Thurs	17
Fri	18
Sat	19
SUN	20
Mon	21
Tues	22
Wed	23
Thurs	24
Fri	25
Sat	26
SUN	27
Mon	28
Tues	29
Wed	30

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☽	First Quarter	3	10	59	Evening.
○	Full Moon	11	0	35	Evening.
☾	Last Quarter	18	5	19	Morning.
●	New Moon	25	2	19	Evening.
☾	Perigee	11	0		Evening.
☾	Apogee	27	2		Morning.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Thurs	1	12 29 52,5	S 3 13 45	— 10 21,0	4 4	3 Sagittarii
Fri	2	33 30,1	3 37 4	10 39,9	4 56	σ Sagittarii
Sat	3	37 8,1	4 0 20	10 58,4	5 47	
SUN	4	40 46,4	4 23 33	11 16,7	6 37	
Mon	5	44 25,0	4 46 42	11 34,6	7 25	
Tues	6	48 3,9	5 9 48	11 52,1	8 12	ι Capricor
Wed	7	51 43,3	5 32 50	12 9,3	8 58	
Thurs	8	55 23,0	5 55 48	12 26,1	9 43	
Fri	9	59 3,2	6 18 41	12 42,4	10 28	λ Piscium
Sat	10	13 2 43,8	6 41 29	12 58,3	11 15	
SUN	11	6 24,9	7 4 11	13 13,7	12 5	η Piscium
Mon	12	10 6,4	7 26 48	13 28,7	12 58	
Tues	13	13 48,5	7 49 19	13 43,1	13 56	Pleiades
Wed	14	17 31,1	8 11 43	13 57,0	14 58	
Thurs	15	21 14,3	8 34 1	14 10,3	16 1	β Tauri
Fri	16	24 58,1	8 56 12	14 23.1	17 4	κ Geminor
Sat	17	28 42,4	9 18 15	14 35,3	18 3	
SUN	18	32 27,4	9 40 10	14 46,9	18 58	
Mon	19	36 13,0	10 1 56	14 57,8	19 49	α Leonis
Tues	20	39 59,2	10 23 34	15 8,0	20 36	*Mars*
Wed	21	43 46,1	10 45 4	15 17,6	21 21	υ. Leonis
Thurs	22	47 33,7	11 6 23	15 26,6	22 5	
Fri	23	51 22,0	11 27 32	15 34,8	22 48	
Sat	24	55 11,0	11 48 31	15 42,4	23 33	
SUN	25	59 0,7	12 9 20	15 49,2	0	
Mon	26	14 2 51,1	12 29 57	15 55,3	0 19	*Jupiter*
Tues	27	6 42,3	12 50 22	16 0,7	1 07	*Venus*
Wed	28	10 34,2	13 10 36	16 5,3	1 57	
Thurs	29	14 26,9	13 30 37	16 9,2	2 48	
Fri	30	18 20,3	13 50 25	16 12,3	3 39	σ Sagittarii
Sat	31	14 22 14,5	14 9 59	16 14,6	4 29	

OCTOBER--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury is occupied during the month, in passing from his superior conjunction towards his greatest eastern elongation.

Venus, in the constellation *Libra*, continues an evening star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Taurus* or the Sun enters *Scorpio* on the 23d.

Mars in the constellation *Leo*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at	3	0	Morning.
—— 15th at	2	35	Morning.

Jupiter in the constellation *Libra*

	H.	M.	
Sets on the 1st at	8	10	Evening.
—— 15th at	7	25	Evening.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

	H.	M.	
Sets on the 1st at	10	0	Evening.
—— 15th at	9	10	Evening.

Georgian in the constellation *Pisces*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at	10	33	Evening.
—— —— 15th at	9	36	Evening.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	Satellites.	Mean Time. H.	M.	S.
5th Em. of II	7	37	10	12th Em. of I	6	54	49
7th Em. of III	7	10	45				

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	29,945	83,1	91,5	70,6	2,65
10 — 20	29,972	82,0			2,43
20 — 31	29,981	81,1			6,04

The clouds now begin to assume a more dense appearance than heretofore. Calms, lightning, and rain, are very frequent till the 9th, when the N. E. Monsoon, or rainy season, sets in: from this time till the end of the month, the atmosphere assumes a very disturbed appearance; extremely heavy rain with storms of wind, thunder and lightning invariably occur, and gales of wind of a similar nature to those which occur in the earlier part of the year* are sometimes experienced. On these occasions a depression of the barometer of 4 or 5 tenths of an inch is observed. The sea breeze, or rather a slight modification of the N. E. wind, is perceived towards the middle of the day.

The hottest time of the day is at 1 P. M.; the coldest at 4*h*. 50*m*. A. M.

* See remark for month of May.

OCTOBER--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h.	m.	Sets. h.	m.	
1 Thurs	6	3	5	57	Remigius.
2 Fri	6	3	5	56	Supreme Court, 4th Term concludes.
3 Sat	6	4	5	56	
4 SUN	6	4	5	56	16*th Sunday after Trinity.*
5 Mon	6	4	5	56	Marquis Cornwallis died 1803.
6 Tues	6	5	5	55	Faith.
7 Wed	6	5	5	55	
8 Thurs	6	5	5	54	
9 Fri	6	6	5	54	St. Deny's Baptism.
10 Sat	6	6	5	54	
11 SUN	6	6	5	54	17*th Sunday after Trinity.*—Battle of Camperdown [1797.
12 Mon	6	6	5	54	Sir J. B. Warren's victory 1798.
13 Tues	6	7	5	53	Trans. K. Edward Confessor.
14 Wed	6	7	5	53	Battle of Hastings 1066.
15 Thurs	6	7	5	53	Murat shot 1815.
16 Fri	6	8	5	53	Queen of France beheaded 1793.
17 Sat	6	8	5	52	Etheldreda.
18 SUN	6	8	5	52	18*th Sunday after Trinity.*—St. Luke.
19 Mon	6	9	5	51	
20 Tues	6	9	5	51	Battle of Navarino 1827.
21 Wed	6	9	5	51	Battle of Trafalgar 1805.
22 Thurs	6	10	5	50	
23 Fri	6	10	5	50	
24 Sat	6	10	5	50	
25 SUN	6	11	5	49	19*th Sunday after Trinity.*—Crispin. Battle of Agincourt 1415.
26 Mon	6	11	5	49	Dr. Doddridge died 1751.
27 Tues	6	12	5	49	
28 Wed	6	12	5	48	St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 Thurs	6	12	5	48	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded 1618.
30 Fri	6	13	5	48	
31 Sat	6	13	5	47	

MEMORANDA FOR OCTOBER.

Thurs	1
Fri	2
Sat	3
SUN	4
Mon	5
Tues	6
Wed	7
Thurs	8
Fri	9
Sat	10
SUN	11
Mon	12
Tues	13
Wed	14
Thurs	15
Fri	16
Sat	17
SUN	18
Mon	19
Tues	20
Wed	21
Thurs	22
Fri	23
Sat	24
SUN	25
Mon	26
Tues	27
Wed	28
Thurs	29
Fri	30
Sat	31

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☽	First Quarter	2	6	25	Evening.
○	Full Moon	9	11	13	Evening.
☾	Last Quarter	16	2	15	Evening.
●	New Moon	21	7	33	Morning.
☾	Perigee	11	0		Evening.
☾	Apogee	27	2		Morning.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
SUN	1	14 26 9,5	S 14 29 21	— 16 16,2	5 19	
Mon	2	30 5,3	14 48 27	16 16,9	6 5	ι Capricor.
Tues	3	34 1,8	15 7 20	16 16,9	6 49	
Wed	4	37 59,2	15 25 57	16 16,1	7 33	
Thurs	5	41 57,3	15 44 19	16 14,5	8 17	
Fri	6	45 56,3	16 2 5	16 12,1	9 3	
Sat	7	49 56,1	16 20 15	16 8,9	9 51	η Piscium
SUN	8	53 56,7	16 37 49	16 4,8	10 43	
Mon	9	57 58,2	16 55 6	15 59,9	11 40	Pleiades
Tues	10	15 2 0,6	17 12 5	15 54,2	12 41	
Wed	11	6 3,7	17 28 47	15 47,6	13 47	β Tauri
Thurs	12	10 7,8	17 45 11	15 40,1	14 53	
Fri	13	14 12,6	18 1 16	15 31,8	15 56	κ Geminor
Sat	14	18 18,4	18 17 3	15 22,6	16 54	
SUN	15	22 25,0	18 32 30	15 12,6	17 46	
Mon	16	26 32,5	18 47 38	15 1,7	18 35	α Leonis
Tues	17	30 40,9	19 2 26	14 49,9	19 20	
Wed	18	34 50,1	19 16 54	14 37,3	20 3	υ Leonis
Thurs	19	39 0,1	19 31 0	14 23,8	20 46	
Fri	20	43 11,0	19 44 46	14 9,5	21 30	i Virginis
Sat	21	47 22,8	19 58 10	13 54,1	22 16	
SUN	22	51 35,3	20 11 12	13 38,6	23 2	
Mon	23	55 48,7	20 23 52	13 21,8	23 51	*Jupiter*
Tues	24	16 0 2,8	20 36 9	13 4,1	♂	
Wed	25	4 17,7	20 48 3	12 45,8	0 42	
Thurs	26	8 33,4	20 59 34	12 26,8	1 33	*Venus*
Fri	27	12 49,8	21 10 41	12 7,0	2 24	
Sat	28	17 6,9	21 21 24	11 46,5	3 13	
SUN	29	21 24,7	21 31 42	11 25,4	4 0	ι Capricor.
Mon	30	25 43,1	21 41 36	11 3,5	4 44	
					☽	

NOVEMBER--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury arrives at his greatest eastern elongation from the Sun (22° 31′) on the 11th and becomes stationary on the 21st.

Venus in the constellation *Sagittarius* continues an evening star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Gemini* or the Sun enters *Sagittarius* on the 22d.

Mars in the constellations *Leo* and *Virgo*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at.....	2	10	Morning.
—— 15th at.....	1	45	Morning.

Jupiter arrives at conjunction with the Sun on the 21st and remains invisible during the month.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio*

	H.	M.	
Sets on the 1st at.....	8	5	Evening.
—— 15th at.....	7	15	Evening.

Georgian in the constellation *Pisces*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at...	8	27	Evening.
—— 15th at..	7	31	Evening.

The Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near the Sun.

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	29,997	79,7	87,0	67,6	4,49
10 — 20	30,026	78,8			5,09
20 — 30	30,053	78,2			4,55

The N. E. Monsoon continues with unabated force, and the state of the weather generally is much the same as that experienced towards the end of last month, save that an increased dampness of the air and the less frequent occurrence of lightning render a distinction necessary. The number of clear and cloudy days in this as well as in last month, is liable to great uncertainty.

The remarks relative to the sea breeze of last month apply equally to this.

The hottest time of the day is at 0*h*. 20*m*. P.M.; the coldest at 5*h*. 40*m*. A.M.

NOVEMBER--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h. m.	THE SUN Sets. h. m.	
1 SUN	6 14	5 46	*20th Sunday after Trinity.* All Saints.
2 Mon	6 14	5 46	All Souls.
3 Tues	6 14	5 46	Princess Sophia born 1777.
4 Wed	6 14	5 46	K. W. III landed 1688.
5 Thurs	6 15	5 45	Gunpowder Plot 1605.
6 Fri	6 15	5 45	Leonard.
7 Sat	6 15	5 45	Battle of Prague 1660. [born 1768.
8 SUN	6 15	5 45	*21st Sunday after Trinity.* Princess Augusta Sophia
9 Mon	6 16	5 44	
10 Tues	6 16	5 44	Luther born 1483.
11 Wed	6 16	5 41	St. Martin.
12 Thurs	6 16	5 41	
13 Fri	6 17	5 43	Britius.
14 Sat	6 17	5 43	
15 SUN	6 17	5 43	*22d Sunday after Trinity.* Machutus.
16 Mon	6 17	5 43	
17 Tues	6 17	5 43	Hugh Bp. Lin.
18 Wed	6 18	5 42	
19 Thurs	6 18	5 42	
20 Fri	6 18	5 42	Edmund King and Martyr.
21 Sat	6 18	5 41	Lord Hawke's Victory 1750. [1774.
22 SUN	6 19	5 41	*23d Sunday after Trinity.* Cecilia. Lord Clive died
23 Mon	6 19	5 41	St. Clement. Old St. Mart.
24 Tues	6 19	5 41	
25 Wed	6 19	5 41	Catherine.
26 Thurs	6 20	5 40	Nagpore taken 1817.
27 Fri	6 20	5 40	[1826.
28 Sat	6 20	5 40	Cardinal Wolsey died 1530. Marquis of Hastings died
29 SUN	6 20	5 40	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
30 Mon	6 21	5 39	St. Andrew.

MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER.

SUN	1
Mon	2
Tues	3
Wed	4
Thurs	5
Fri	6
Sat	7
SUN	8
Mon	9
Tues	10
Wed	11
Thurs	12
Fri	13
Sat	14
SUN	15
Mon	16
Tues	17
Wed	18
Thurs	19
Fri	20
Sat	21
SUN	22
Mon	23
Tues	24
Wed	25
Thurs	26
Fri	27
Sat	28
SUN	29
Mon	30

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		D.	H.	M.	
☽	First Quarter	2	0	39	Evening.
○	Full Moon	9	9	38	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	16	2	25	Morning.
●	New Moon	24	2	46	Morning.
☾	Perigee	9	9		Evening.
☾	Apogee	24	5		Morning.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	THE SUN'S Right Ascension.	THE SUN'S Declination.	Equation of Time.	☽ Culminates.	The Moon passes near to
		h. m. s.	*d. m. s.*	*m. s.*	*h. m.*	
Tues	1	16 30 2,2	S 21 51 5	—10 41,1	5 28	
Wed	2	34 21,9	22 0 9	10 18,0	6 10	λ Piscium
Thurs	3	38 42,2	22 8 47	9 54,3	6 53	
Fri	4	43 3,1	22 16 59	9 30,0	7 38	
Sat	5	47 24,5	22 24 46	9 5,2	8 27	η Piscium
SUN	6	51 46,5	22 32 6	8 39,9	9 20	
Mon	7	56 8,9	22 39 0	8 14,0	10 19	ι Pleiades
Tues	8	17 0 31,9	22 45 27	7 47,7	11 24	β Tauri
Wed	9	4 55,3	22 51 28	7 21,0	12 32		
Thurs	10	9 19,2	22 57 1	6 53,8	13 38	κ Geminor.
Fri	11	13 43,4	23 2 7	6 26,2	14 41	
Sat	12	18 8,1	23 6 46	5 58,1	15 37	
SUN	13	22 33,1	23 10 57	5 29,8	16 29	α Leonis
Mon	14	26 58,4	23 14 41	5 1,0	17 17	
Tues	15	31 24,1	23 17 57	4 32,0	18 2	ι Leonis
Wed	16	35 49,9	23 20 44	4 2,8	18 45	*Mars*
Thurs	17	40 16,1	23 23 4	3 33,3	19 29	75 Leonis
Fri	18	44 42,4	23 24 56	3 3,6	20 14	
Sat	19	49 8,9	23 26 19	2 33,8	20 59	
SUN	20	53 35,6	23 27 14	2 3,8	21 48	
Mon	21	58 2,3	23 27 40	1 33,8	22 37	α Scorpii
Tues	22	18 2 29,1	23 27 39	1 3,6	23 29	*Saturn*
Wed	23	6 55,9	23 27 9	0 33,4	♂	
Thurs	24	11 22,7	23 26 10	— 0 3,3	0 20	
Fri	25	15 49,3	23 24 43	+ 0 26,8	1 9	
Sat	26	20 15,9	23 22 48	0 56,8	1 56	*Venus*
SUN	27	24 42,4	23 20 25	1 26,6	2 42	
Mon	28	29 8,7	23 17 33	1 56,2	3 25	
Tues	29	33 34,8	23 14 14	2 25,7	4 7	
Wed	30	38 0,6	23 10 26	2 54,8	4 49	λ Piscium
Thurs	31	18 42 26,1	23 6 11	3 23,7	5 31	

DECEMBER--ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury is stationary on the 11th, and arrives at his greatest western elongation from the Sun (21° 50′) on the 20th.

Venus in the constellation *Sagittarius* continues an evening star throughout the month.

Earth enters the sign *Cancer* or the Sun enters *Capricornus* on the 22d.

Mars in the constellation *Virgo*

	H.	M.	
Rises on the 1st at	0	18	Morning.
—— 15th at	0	52	Morning.

Jupiter in the constellation *Scorpio* is visible in the morning just before sunrise.

Saturn in the constellation *Scorpio* arrives at conjunction with the Sun on the 15th and remains invisible throughout the month.

Georgian in the constellation *Pisces*

	H.	M.	
Passes the meridian on the 1st at	6	28	Evening.
—— 15th at	5	34	Evening.

The Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near the Sun.

RESULT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

	Mean Height of the		Extremes of the Thermometer.		Depth to which rain falls.
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.
1 to 10	30,051	77,3	81,0	65,8	2,23
10 — 20	30,086	76,1			1,80
20 — 31	30,107	75,7			0,58

The heavy rains and violent gusts of wind are much moderated at the beginning of the month, and arrive at their close about the 15th. From this time the sky assumes an appearance of tranquillity and clearness which forms a strong contrast with the disturbed state of the preceding month; the N. E. wind, however, continues throughout the month without interruption. There are about thirteen clear days, eleven cloudy, and seven days of flying clouds and haze: of these there are six days on which rain falls. The morning exhibits a copious deposition of dew, and sometimes a ground fog which does not reach more than two or three feet above the surface. The sea breeze sets in at 10 A.M. and blows till 4 P.M.

The hottest time of the day is 0*h*. 50*m*. P.M.; the coldest at 2*h*. 20*m*. A.M.

DECEMBER--REMARKABLE DAYS.

	THE SUN Rises. h. m.	THE SUN Sets. h. m.	
1 Tues	6 21	5 39	
2 Wed	6 21	5 39	Battle of Austerlitz 1805.
3 Thurs	6 21	5 39	
4 Fri	6 21	5 39	Suttee abolished 1829.
5 Sat	6 21	5 39	
6 SUN	6 21	5 39	2d *Sunday in Advent.* Nicholas.
7 Mon	6 22	5 39	Battle of Rangoon 1824.
8 Tues	6 22	5 39	Concep. of B. V. Mary.
9 Wed	6 22	5 39	Mauritius taken 1810. Milton born 1608.
10 Thurs	6 22	5 39	
11 Fri	6 22	5 38	Charles XII. killed 1718.
12 Sat	6 22	5 38	
13 SUN	6 22	5 38	3d *Sunday in Advent.* Lucy. Dr. Johnson died 1784.
14 Mon	6 22	5 38	
15 Tues	6 22	5 38	
16 Wed	6 22	5 38	
17 Thurs	6 23	5 38	
18 Fri	6 23	5 38	
19 Sat	6 23	5 38	
20 SUN	6 23	5 38	4th *Sunday in Advent.*
21 Mon	6 23	5 38	St. Thomas. Battle of Mahidpore 1817.
22 Tues	6 23	5 38	
23 Wed	6 23	5 38	
24 Thurs	6 23	5 38	Peace between England and the United States 1814.
25 Fri	6 23	5 38	Christmas Day.
26 Sat	6 23	5 38	St. Stephen.
27 SUN	6 23	5 38	1st *Sunday after Christmas.* St. John.
28 Mon	6 23	5 38	Innocents.
29 Tues	6 23	5 38	Lord Stafford beheaded 1680.
30 Wed	6 23	5 38	
31 Thurs	6 22	5 38	Silvester.

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER.

Tues	1
Wed	2
Thurs	3
Fri	4
Sat	5
SUN	6
Mon	7
Tues	8
Wed	9
Thurs	10
Fri	11
Sat	12
SUN	13
Mon	14
Tues	15
Wed	16
Thurs	17
Fri	18
Sat	19
SUN	20
Mon	21
Tues	22
Wed	23
Thurs	24
Fri	25
Sat	26
SUN	27
Mon	28
Tues	29
Wed	30
Thurs	31

MEMORANDA FOR THE CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCE, OF 46 PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS FOR JANUARY 1, 1840.

Number.	Names.	A. R. in Time.	Annual Variation.	N. P. D.	Annual Variation.
		h. m. s.	*s.*	*d. m. s..*	*s.*
1	*a* Andromedæ.....	0 0 7,73	+ 3,067	61 47 32,9	— 20,04
2	γ Pegasi.....	0 5 0,29	3,075	75 42 23,2	20,04
3	*a* Cassiopeæ.....	0 31 27,85	3,330	34 20 29,8	19,86
4	Polaris.....	1 2 5,64	15,430	1 32 37,4	19,37
5	*a* Arietis.....	1 58 9,95	3,342	67 17 48,2	17,46
6	*a* Ceti.....	2 53 55,31	3,123	86 32 29,8	14,57
7	*a* Persei.....	3 12 55,82	4,221	40 42 53,9	13,40
8	Aldebaran.....	4 26 44,69	3,423	73 49 2,2	7,98
9	Capella.....	5 4 52,57	4,102	44 10 18,9	4,84
10	Rigel.....	5 6 51,09	2,876	98 23 27,9	4,65
11	β Tauri.....	5 16 10,89	3,779	61 32 2,3	3,86
12	*a* Orionis.....	5 46 30,67	3,241	82 37 42,7	— 1,23
13	Sirius.....	6 38 5,77	2,643	106 30 5,8	+ 4,42
14	Castor.....	7 24 2,95	3,856	57 46 1,0	7,16
15	Procyon.....	7 30 55,43	3,143	84 22 13,3	8,68
16	Pollux.....	7 35 31,01	3,682	61 35 34,5	8,06
17	*a* Hydræ.....	9 19 43,60	2,948	97 58 3,2	15,31
18	Regulus.....	9 59 50,88	3,221	77 15 12,4	17,33
19	*a* Ursæ Maj.....	10 53 47,86	3,811	27 23 11,6	19,20
20	β Leonis.....	11 40 53,72	3,061	74 32 0,1	19,97
21	β Virginis.....	11 42 21,91	3,124	87 19 59,2	19,98
22	η Ursæ Maj.....	11 45 23,05	3,192	35 24 58,7	20,00
23	Spica Virginis...	13 16 46,43	3,147	100 19 29,1	18,94
24	γ Ursæ Maj.....	13 41 13,41	2,353	39 53 13,5	18,13
25	Arcturus.....	14 8 21,89	2,731	69 58 58,1	18,96
26	1 *a* Libræ.....	14 41 50,93	3,304	105 19 36,3	15,28
27	2 *a* Libræ.....	14 42 2,40	+ 3,305	105 22 24,8	15,27
28	β Ursæ Min.....	14 51 14,17	— 0,286	15 11 33,4	14,70
29	*a* Cor. Bor.....	15 27 54,86	+ 2,526	62 44 32,4	12,37
30	*a* Serpentis.....	15 36 23,44	2,936	83 3 57,1	11,79
31	Antares.....	16 19 36,53	3,659	116 4 10,2	8,55
32	*a* Herculis.....	17 7 21,30	2,729	75 25 22,0	4,60
33	*a* Ophiuchi.....	17 27 30,58	2,770	77 19 3,4	2,87
34	γ Draconis.....	17 52 53,53	1,388	38 29 21,0	+ 0,64
35	*a* Lyræ.....	18 31 31,21	2,010	51 21 44,0	— 2,72
36	γ	19 38 39,22	2,849	79 46 21,9	8,33
37	*a* Aquilæ.....	19 42 58,62	2,924	81 32 58,8	8,67
38	β	19 47 27,26	2,943	83 59 15,0	8,48
39	1 *a* Capricorni....	20 8 46,58	3,330	102 59 47,8	10,64
40	2 *a* Capricorni....	20 9 10,36	3,331	103 2 2,8	10,67
41	*a* Cygni.....	20 35 58,80	2,010	45 17 21,0	12,59
42	*a* Cephei.....	21 14 44,99	1,416	28 5 24,4	15,01
43	β Cephei.....	21 26 34,08	0,811	28 8 31,2	15,71
44	*a* Aquarii.....	21 57 33,89	3,082	91 5 38.3	17,23
45	Fomalhaut.....	22 48 47,51	3,311	120 28 6,4	19,07
46	*a* Pegasi.....	22 56 47,72	2,975	75 39 15,9	19,27

A MAHOMMEDAN AND HINDOO CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1840;

Corresponding with the Hindoo Æra of Wickramajit 1897 *and* 1898, *whereof the Maroo* 1898*th year will commence on the 2d of April, and the Guzeratt Deccan and Concan* 1898*th year will commence on the 26th October, and Salivahna* 1762 *and* 1763, *whereof the* 1763*d year will commence on the 3d April, and in the Carnatic, Telinga and the Malabar Column year* 1015 *and* 1016, *whereof the* 1016*th year will commence on the 14th September, in the Malabar Coast, with Parsee Æra of Yezdezerd* 1209 *and* 1210, *whereof the Caharsoyee* 1210*th year, will commence on the 29th August, and the Chureegur* 1210*th year will commence on the 31st July, and the Hegiree* 1255 *and* 1256, *whereof the* 1256*th year will commence on the 6th March, and with the Fusly Year* 1249 *and* 1250, *year will commence on the 14th July, and the year* 5601 *of the Jewish Æra will commence on the 29th August, Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks,) will commence on the 27th October* 1840, *and Bengallee Ballalson Æra* 1246 *and* 1247 *on the 11th April* 1146, *in the Bengal Provinces.*

English.	Mahommedan.	Holy Days, Festivals, &c.
1840 Feb. 15	Zilhudge 10	Buckreed.—This is held in commemoration of Abraham offering up the ram, instead of his son Isaac.
March 6	Mohorum 1	Mohorum.—This festival of Hussain and Hassain lasts 10 days. This month is also the commencement of the 1256th year of Hegira.
April 4	Suffer 1 to 29	Teerah Tareek.
29	26	Archery Charshumba.
May 4	Rubulaval 1 to 12	Barawafat.—The conjectured date of Mahommed's decease.
June 2	Rubbeeussanee 1 to 11	Gariwee.
21	20	Birth-day of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.
July 21	Jammadelavel 21	Birth-day of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor Naib-i-Mookhtar.
Sept. 21	Rujjub 27	Eed Rujjub.
Oct 11	Shaban 14	Shub-i-burat.
27	Ramzan 1 to 30	The solemn season of Fasting begins.
Nov. 28	Shaval 1	Eed Ramzan.—The Mahommedan feast that follows the month's fasting.

English.		Hindoo.		Holy Days, Festivals, &c.
1840				
January	5	Margali	23	Pooshia Soodum.
	8		26	Doorva Ganapati Vratum.
	9		27	Gurbarootoo Neverooty.
	10		28	Skuadasawmy Ootchvarumboin.
	11		29	Bhonghee Pundaga.
	12	Tye	1	Oottarayana Punneakallum Pungal Feast.
	13		2	Mauttoo Pungal, Dauttree Gouri Vratum.
	14		3	Savitri Gouri Vratum.
	16		5	Condasawmi Radhotsavum.
	18		7	Tye Poosum.
	28		17	Jaya Lutchmi Vratum.
	29		18	Trilekia Gouri Vratum.
	30		19	Ryvatamanoovawdy.
February	3		23	Tye Aumavasia, Mahodaya Punniakallum.
	4		24	Magasoodum Radhotsavum at Trivalloor.
	5		25	Kilasa Gourivratum.
	6		26	Kunda Gouri Vratum.
	8		28	Vasuntapunchame
	10		30	Vivaswata Munvadi Radha Suptami.
	13	Mausee	3	Bishma Yakadassi.
	14		4	Radhotsavum at Trivatoor
	15		5	Moosulman Buckreed Pundaga.
	16		6	Mallagadi Sava at Trivatoor.
	17		7	Bharatala Poornani, Chindara Grahnum.
March	2		21	Maha Sivaratri Vratum.
	3		22	Drapara Yoogadi.
	5		24	Phaulgoonasootum. [Milapoor.
	15	Pungooni	4	Radhotsavum at Canjeaperum Yacambrama and
	17		6	Kamadahanum Punganivootrum.
	18		7	Holy Feast.
	26		15	Seetadavee Vatrum.
April	2		22	Puagani Aumavasia.
	3		23	Oogade Feast, Chandrasumvacheerarunbun.
	5		25	Saubhagia Gouri Vratum.
	7		27	Kulpati.
	8		28	Suntana Suptami.
	10		30	Shrirama Navami.
	11	Chittri	1	Hindoo New Year's-day, Vishoopooniacalum.
	14		4	Madana Trayedassi.
	16		6	Chetra prouvany, Rouchia Munwadi.
	19		9	Garedochavum at Triplicane.
	22		12	Matsya Jayenti.
	23		13	Radhotsavum at Triplicane.
	30		20	Varaca Jayenti.
May	1		21	Chittri Aumavasia.
	2		22	Vissaka sootum.
	4		24	Atcha Tritia, Balarama Jayenti, Tratayoogadi.
	6		26	Streepermatoor Chattoomoray.
	8		28	Gungotputty.
	14	Viassi	3	Narasimha Jayenti, beginning festival at Conjeverum.
	16		5	Garudotsavum at Conjeverum.
	20		9	Radhotsavum at Conjeverum.
	28		17	Dattatria Jayenti.
	30		19	Visaka Aumavasia.
June	1		21	Jasta sootum.
	2		22	Kadali Gouri Vratum.
	5		25	Aurania Gouri Vratum.
	9		29	Paupahara Dasani.

English.		Hindoo.		Holy Days, Festivals, &c.
1840				
June	13	Auni	2	Naraseinhagarudolsum at Triplicane.
	14		3	Bouchia Munwadi.
	17		6	Narasimha Radhotsavum at Triplicane.
	25		14	Katikala Yakadasi.
	26		15	Koorma Jayenti.
	29		18	Auni Aumavasia.
	30		19	Aushadasootum.
July	3		22	Aumruta Lutchmi Vratum.
	4		23	Samee Gouri Vratum.
	9		28	Chashusha Munwadi.
	10		29	Shaina Yakadasi.
	12		31	Jayaparvati Vratum.
	13		32	Dravada, Duchunayana punwakalum.
	14	Audi	1	Viasa Poornami, Malamasum.
	22		9	Dhurmasavurnika Munwadi.
	28		15	Audi Aumavasia.
	29		16	Sravana sootum.
	31		18	Jaista Gouri Vratum, Audi purum, Shooteekoodoota Nachur Chattoomoray.
August	1		19	Nagachaturthi.
	2		20	Garuda Punchami.
	7		25	Varaluchmi Vratum.
	12		30	Auslawana Oopakurma.
	13		31	Yajur Oopakurma, Audypundagay.
	14	Auvani	1	Esteekalum.
	20		7	Kristna Austami.
	21		8	Shrijayenti.
	22		9	Ooreadi Oochavum.
	26		13	Auvani Aumavasia.
	28		15	Maha Luchmi Vratum, Bhadrapadasootum.
	29		16	Kalike Jayenti.
	30		17	Dhamasa Munwadi, Haritalo Gourivratum Shodasa Gouri Vratum, Sawmopaskurma.
	31		18	Vinaika Chaturthi.
September	1		19	Rooshe punchami Vratum.
	3		21	Aumutta Bharana Suptami.
	4		22	Jasta Austmi.
	5		23	Auvani Moolum.
	7		25	Parivurtana Yakadasi.
	8		26	Vamana Jayenti.
	10		28	Aununta Vratum.
	11		29	Oomamahaswara Vratum, Ootara Gouri Vratum.
	12		30	Mahalia Putchand begins.
	14	Pertasi	1	Brohati Gouri Vratum.
	15		2	Maha Bharani.
	18		5	Sooriasawaurnik, Munwadi, Madhya Austami.
	19		6	Mahavetapatum, Aayanavami.
	22		9	Yativishia Pitrutidhi.
	23		10	Kaliyoogadi, Gajahchayi.
	24		11	Shastrahata Pitrutidhi.
	25		12	Mahalia Aumavasia, Gajah Gouri Vratum.
	26		13	Navaratri or Dassara feast begins, Ausuvigasum.
	27		14	Pritidwitia.
	28		15	Feast begins at Trepati, Shaban 1st.
	30		17	Laleta Gouri Vratum.
October	3		20	Saraswati feast begins.
	5		22	Saraswati Poojah Audahpoojali.
	6		23	Vijia Dasami.
	7		24	Toolassi Vratum.
	8		25	Godivadassi.

English.	Hindoo.		Holy Days, Festivals, &c.
1840			
October 11	Pertasi	28	Mahapournami.
13		30	Churoodriodaya Gouri Vratum.
23	Aurpise	9	Narakachuturdassi bathing at night.
24		10	Dipavali Feast Aumavasia.
25		11	Kadhari Gouri Vratum.
26		12	Vrishala Vratum Karttika sutum.
27		13	Rumzan 1st.
28		14	Trilochana Gouri Vratum.
29		15	Nagachaturthi.
31		17	Skundasusti.
November 1		18	Kulpadi.
2		19	Gostastami.
3		20	Kroota Yoogadi.
5		22	Oottana Yakadasi.
6		23	Oottana Dwadasi, Swampoova Munwadi.
9		26	Annabishakum, Dutchasauvernaka Munwadi Kartika Gouri Vratum.
23	Kartika	10	Kartika Aumavassia.
25		12	Margashirshsatum.
26		13	Tintrini Gouri Vratum Shuvall 1st.
27		14	Rumbha Gouri Vratum.
28		15	Vara chatoorthi.
29		16	Badari Gouri Vratum, feast begins at Trinamalay.
30		17	Sumpadasusti, Milar susti.
December 1		18	Mitra suptami.
2		19	Kalabhirava Austami.
7		24	Karateka Dephum, Hanoomajayent.
8		25	Sirvalayn Dhepum, Pashanachetoordase.
10		27	Parasoorama Jayenti.
23	Margali	11	Margali Amavasia.
24		12	Pooshia sootum.
25		13	Feast begins at Streerumgum.
26		14	Zilkaz 1st.
27		15	Dooroovaganapatee Vratum.
29		17	Feast begins at Chedumbarum.
31		19	Dooroova Austanie.

TABLE SHEWING THE CORRESPONDENT MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, MAHOMMEDAN AND HINDOO CALENDARS IN THE YEAR 1840.

January.	Shaval.	Margali or Dhanoos.	February.	Zeleader.	Tye or Makarum.	March.	Zelhudge.	Mausee or Kumbum.	April.	Mohorum.	Pungooni or Meenum.	May.	Suffer.	Chittri or Mashum.	June.	Rebelavel, Robesai.	Vagasee or Vrishabum.
1	25	19	1	26	21	1	25	20	1	27	21	1	28	21	1	29	21
2	26	20	2	27	22	2	26	21	2	28	22	2	29	22	2	1	22
3	27	21	3	28	23	3	27	22	3	29	23	3	30	23	3	2	23
4	28	22	4	29	24	4	28	23	4	1	24	4	1	24	4	3	24
5	29	23	5	30	25	5	29	24	5	2	25	5	2	25	5	4	25
6	30	24	6	1	26	6	1	25	6	3	26	6	3	26	6	5	26
7	1	25	7	2	27	7	2	26	7	4	27	7	4	27	7	6	27
8	2	26	8	3	28	8	3	27	8	5	28	8	5	28	8	7	28
9	3	27	9	4	29	9	4	28	9	6	29	9	6	29	9	8	29
10	4	28	10	5	30	10	5	29	10	7	30	10	7	30	10	9	30
11	5	29	11	6	1	11	6	30	11	8	1	11	8	31	11	10	31
12	6	1	12	7	2	12	7	1	12	9	2	12	9	1	12	11	1
13	7	2	13	8	3	13	8	2	13	10	3	13	10	2	13	12	2
14	8	3	14	9	4	14	9	3	14	11	4	14	11	3	14	13	3
15	9	4	15	10	5	15	10	4	15	12	5	15	12	4	15	14	4
16	10	5	16	11	6	16	11	5	16	13	6	16	13	5	16	15	5
17	11	6	17	12	7	17	12	6	17	14	7	17	14	6	17	16	6
18	12	7	18	13	8	18	13	7	18	15	8	18	15	7	18	17	7
19	13	8	19	14	9	19	14	8	19	16	9	19	16	8	19	18	8
20	14	9	20	15	10	20	15	9	20	17	10	20	17	9	20	19	9
21	15	10	21	16	11	21	16	10	21	18	11	21	18	10	21	20	10
22	16	11	22	17	12	22	17	11	22	19	12	22	19	11	22	21	11
23	17	12	23	18	13	23	18	12	23	20	13	23	20	12	23	22	12
24	18	13	24	19	14	24	19	13	24	21	14	24	21	13	24	23	13
25	19	14	25	20	15	25	20	14	25	22	15	25	22	14	25	24	14
26	20	15	26	21	16	26	21	15	26	23	16	26	23	15	26	25	15
27	21	16	27	22	17	27	22	16	27	24	17	27	24	16	27	26	16
28	22	17	28	23	18	28	23	17	28	25	18	28	25	17	28	27	17
29	23	18	29	24	19	29	24	18	29	26	19	29	26	18	29	28	18
30	24	19				30	25	19	30	27	20	30	27	19	30	29	19
31	25	20				31	26	20				31	28	20			

Table shewing the Correspondent Months and Days, &c.—continued.

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Jammadelavel.	Aune or Medhunum.		Jamadysamy.	Audi or Kurkada.		Reyjab.	Auvani or Simhun		Shaban.	Pertusi or Kania.		Ramzan.	Aurprise or Toolam		Shaval.	Cartega or Vichilhum.
1	1	20	1	2	19	1	4	19	1	4	18	1	6	18	1	6	18
2	2	21	2	3	20	2	5	20	2	5	19	2	7	19	2	7	19
3	3	22	3	4	21	3	6	21	3	6	20	3	8	20	3	8	20
4	4	23	4	5	22	4	7	22	4	7	21	4	9	21	4	9	21
5	5	24	5	6	23	5	8	23	5	8	22	5	10	22	5	10	22
6	6	25	6	7	24	6	9	24	6	9	23	6	11	23	6	11	23
7	7	26	7	8	25	7	10	25	7	10	24	7	12	24	7	12	24
8	8	27	8	9	26	8	11	26	8	11	25	8	13	25	8	13	25
9	9	28	9	10	27	9	12	27	9	12	26	9	14	26	9	14	26
10	10	29	10	11	28	10	13	28	10	13	27	10	15	27	10	15	27
11	11	30	11	12	29	11	14	29	11	14	28	11	16	28	11	16	28
12	12	31	12	13	30	12	15	30	12	15	29	12	17	29	12	17	29
13	13	32	13	14	31	13	16	31	13	16	30	13	18	30	13	18	1
14	14	1	14	15	1	14	17	1	14	17	31	14	19	1	14	19	2
15	15	2	15	16	2	15	18	2	15	18	1	15	20	2	15	20	3
16	16	3	16	17	3	16	19	3	16	19	2	16	21	3	16	21	4
17	17	4	17	18	4	17	20	4	17	20	3	17	22	4	17	22	5
18	18	5	18	19	5	18	21	5	18	21	4	18	23	5	18	23	6
19	19	6	19	20	6	19	22	6	19	22	5	19	24	6	19	24	7
20	20	7	20	21	7	20	23	7	20	23	6	20	25	7	20	25	8
21	21	8	21	22	8	21	24	8	21	24	7	21	26	8	21	26	9
22	22	9	22	23	9	22	25	9	22	25	8	22	27	9	22	27	10
23	23	10	23	24	10	23	26	10	23	26	9	23	28	10	23	28	11
24	24	11	24	25	11	24	27	11	24	27	10	24	29	11	24	29	12
25	25	12	25	26	12	25	28	12	25	28	11	25	30	12	25	30	13
26	26	13	26	27	13	26	29	13	26	29	12	26	1	13	26	1	14
27	27	14	27	28	14	27	30	14	27	1	13	27	2	14	27	2	15
28	28	15	28	29	15	28	1	15	28	2	14	28	3	15	28	3	16
29	29	16	29	1	16	29	2	16	29	3	15	29	4	16	29	4	17
30	30	17	30	2	17	30	3	17	30	4	16	30	5	17	30	5	18
31	1	18	31	3	18				31	5	17				31	6	19

THE COMPANION TO THE CALENDAR.

DIRECTIONS TO KNOW THE STARS.

(From Hosier's Mariner's Friend.)

The following directions are intended to point out a simple and practical method by which the principal Fixed Stars of our hemisphere may be found and known by the most inexperienced eye.

The *North Polar Star* (situated in the tail Little Bear, described hereafter) is easily distinguished, by means of a neighbouring constellation called the Great Bear, which is remarkable for having four stars of the second magnitude, forming what is generally called the square of the Great Bear. If a line or arc of a great circle be drawn northward through the two westernmost stars of the square, called the pointers, it will pass close to the Polar Star, and within one degree of the Pole itself. The Polar Star and Dubbe (the northwesternmost star of the before-mentioned square) form in an equilateral triangle with the easternmost star in the tail of the Great Bear.

The *Great Bear* is a constellation in which are several remarkable stars; four are of the second magnitude, forming what is called the square; the other three are in the position of an oblique angle, and form the tail. The Great Bear has served to point out the North Polar Star; and as it is a constellation that does not set in our hemisphere, it will serve to direct us to many other of the constellations, for which reason we shall commence with those that never set at London.

Cassiopeia is a constellation directly opposite to the Great Bear, with respect to the North Star, so that a line drawn from the centre of the Great Bear, or the stars, by the Polar Stars, would pass through the middle of Cassiopeia, on the other side of the Pole. This constellation is formed by seven stars, most of which are of the second magnitude, in form of a Y, or rather a chair reversed.

The *Little Bear* is a constellation of nearly the same form as the Great Bear; it is parallel to it, but in a reversed situation. The Polar Star, at the extremity of the tail, is of the third magnitude; the four following are smaller, being only of the fourth magnitude; but the two following of the square are of the third magnitude, and are called the guards of the Little Bear; they are on a line drawn perpendicularly from the centre of the square of the Great Bear.

Arcturus is the principal star in the constellation Bootes, and one of the first magnitude; it is distant from the tail of the Great Bear about 31° south-eastward. The two last stars in the tail of the Great Bear form a line which, continued, passes near to Arcturus.

Lyra and *Capella*. When the constellation of the Great Bear is on the meridian, two bright stars of the first magnitude are observable; that on the east side is named Lyra, or the bright star in the Harp; and that on the west side is called Capella, in the left shoulder of the Waggoner. A line drawn westward through the two northernmost stars in the square of the Great Bear, leads directly to Capella.

The *Dragon* is a constellation situated on a line drawn from the northernmost star of the square of the Great Bear, by the guards of the Little Bear, between Lyra and the Little Bear, where the four stars in the head form a kind of lozenge, plain to be seen. The tail of the Dragon is situated between the Polar Star and the square of the Great Bear.

Orion is a remarkable constellation, formed by three stars of the second magnitude, situated close to each other in a right line, and in the centre of a large quadrilateral figure formed by four stars, the north east and south-westernmost of which are stars of the first magnitude. The three stars in a right line, before described, are called Orion's belt, and by their situation serve to point out the Great Dog Star, Sirius, to the south east, and the Pleiades, or seven stars, to the north west. These latter are a cluster of small stars in the neck of the constellation of the Bull. A line drawn from Sirius, through the middle of Orion's Belt, will pass somewhat to the southward of them. To the south of the three stars in Orion's Belt is seen a row of stars called his sword, and the nebulous stars of Orion.

Aldebaran is a bright star of the first magnitude, forming the south eye of the constellation of the Bull. It is situated near the Pleiades, and about 14° S. E. from the latter. This is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac.

Procyon, or the Little Dog, is a star of the first magnitude, situated north-easterly from Sirius, and more easterly than Orion; it forms with Sirius and the Belt of Orion nearly an equilateral triangle.

Castor and *Pollux* (the Constellation of the *Twins*) are two stars of the second magnitude, situated near each other in the middle of the space between Orion and the Great Bear; the northernmost of these is Castor, the southernmost Pollux: they are to be distinguished by means of Orion; for a line drawn from Rigel (which is the south-easternmost star of Orion's quadrilateral) by the easternmost star in his Belt, will pass between Castor and Pollux. Pollux is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac; it is distant about 45° E. N. E. from Aldebaran, the S. eye of the Bull. A line drawn from Rigel through the star named Bellatrix, in the western shoulder of Orion, leads nearly to a star of the third magnitude, in the tip of the south form of the Bull: this star is nearly 14° distant from the star Bellatrix. The star at the tip of the north horn of the Bull is of the second magnitude, situated close to the foot of the Waggoner, on a line drawn from Bet Elquese, the east shoulder of Orion, and the star in the tip of the southern horn, from which it is distant about 8°. Between the horns of the Bull the ecliptic line passes.

The *Lion* is a constellation formed by a large trapezium, wherein is observed a star of the first magnitude named Regulus, or the Lion's Heart; which is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac. A line drawn from Rigel in Orion through Procyon in the Little Dog, will lead to Regulus, which is about 37° from Procyon to the north-eastward, and about the same distance E. S. E. half E. from the star Pollux. A line drawn from the northern Polar Star through its pointers passes about 12° to the eastward of Regulus. In the tail of the Lion is a star of the second magnitude situated to the southward of a line drawn from Regulus to Arcturus, at about 24° from Regulus to the east, and forms nearly an equilateral triangle with Arcturus and the bright star in the heel of the Virgin.

Cancer, or the *Crab*, is a constellation formed of many small stars, somewhat difficult to distinguish. The nebulæ of Cancer are a cluster of stars less visible than the Pleiades; they are situated on a line drawn from Procyon to the tail of the Great Bear.

The *Ram*, (*Aries*,) which is the first of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, is formed principally of two stars, one of the second, the other of the third magnitude. This constellation is pointed out by a line drawn from Procyon to Aldebaran; which, continued, leads to the southward of the star Arietis, which is about 23° to the W. of the Pleiades, and is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac.

The middle of the constellation *Perseus* is formed by three stars, one of which is of the second magnitude; they form the segment of a circle turned towards the Great Bear. A line drawn from the North Polar Star to the Pleiades, passes through the middle of Perseus; a line drawn from the Belt of Orion by Aldebaran, passes through the head of Medura, which Perseus holds in his hand, in which is a star of the second magnitude, named Algol: this star is not always of the same brilliancy.

The *Swan* is a remarkable constellation that assumes nearly the form of a large cross, in which is a bright star of the second magnitude. A line drawn from the twins by the North Polar Star leads to the Swan on the opposite side, at nearly the same distance from the Polar Star on the one side as the Twins are on the other.

The square of *Pegasus* is formed by four stars of the second magnitude; the northernmost star of the square is in the head of Andromeda. A line drawn from the Belt of Orion through the star Arietis in the Ram, leads to the bright star in the head of Andromeda. A line drawn from the Pleiades by the S. side of the star Arietis, leads to the star Algenib in the extremity of the wing, which is one of the four stars that form the square; the other two are to the westward. The northernmost one is called Scheat, and the southernmost one Markab, or Pegasi: the latter is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac. It bears about E. by N. 48° from the star in the Eagle called Aquilœ, and W. 41° from the star Arietis in the head of the Ram. A line drawn through the diagonal of Pegasus formed by the stars Algenib and Scheat, to the north-westward, leads to the bright star in the tail of the Swan. Another diagonal line, from Markab through the head of Andromeda towards the N. E. passes near the bright star in the centre of Andromeda, and also near the star at the foot of Andromeda, both of the second magnitude; dividing into three equal parts the space comprehended between the head of Andromeda and the centre of Perseus. They are nearly in a line between the constellation of the Ram and Cassiopeia.

The constellations which appear in the summer evenings have not so many remarkable stars to distinguish them as those that appear in winter; but they may be known by the following directions. About the end of May, towards nine o'clock in the evening when the middle star in the tail of the Great Bear is on the meridian, above the pole, at London, the bright star in the heel of the Virgin, named Spica, is seen on the meridian 8 the southward, with about 28° of altitude. This is a star of the first magnitude and one from which the moon's distance is computed in the

Nautical Almanac. It is situated at about 54° E. S. E. from Regulus, or the Lion's Heart, with no bright star near it and forms nearly an equilateral triangle with Arcturus in Bootes and the bright star in the tail of the Lion called Deneb; from the last of which it is distant about 35°. At the same time are seen about 16° south westward of Spica, a figure in shape nearly a trapezium formed by the four principal stars in the constellation of the Crow; a line drawn from Lyra, the bright star in the Harp, through Spica, leads directly to them.

Hydra. A line drawn from the two stars in the square of the Great Bear nearest the tail by Regulus, leads to a star of the second magnitude called Alpharce, or the Heart of Hydra, at about 23° to the S. of Regulus; the head of Hydra is a little to the S. of Cancer, or the Crab, between the stars Procyon and Regulus, and about 3° S. of a line drawn between those two stars; the Hydra extends from the constellation of the Crab to the S. of Libra.

Crater, or the *Cup*. This constellation is situated between the Crow and Hydra.

Lyra, the bright star in the Harp, is of the first magnitude and one of the most brilliant in the heavens; it forms nearly a right-angled triangle with Arcturus in Bootes and the North Polar Star, the right angle being to the eastward next Lyra. This star is seen just to touch the horizon when on the medium below the pole.

Corona Borealis, or *Northern Crown*, is a small constellation near to Arcturus on a line drawn from Arcturus to Lyra. It is readily distinguished by seven stars that appear in the form of a semicircle; one of these is of the second magnitude and named Alpheta.

Aquila or the *Eagle*, is a constellation that contains a bright star of the second magnitude named Altair. Altair is situated about 31° S. by E. from Lyra and 45° W. by S. from the star Pegasi, the south-westernmost of the square of Pegasus. Altair is readily distinguished, being the centre of three stars, forming a right line in the direction of N. N. W. and S. S. E.: the stars on each side are of the third magnitude, and distant from Altair about 2° or 3°. This star is nearly of the same colour as Antares, mentioned hereafter.

Scorpio and *Antares*. A great circle or a line passing eastward by Regulus and Spica, near the ecliptic, passes through the constellation Scorpio in which is a star of the first magnitude, named Antares. It is situated about 46° E. S. E. from Spica which is about 26° of south declination. It is a remarkable star of a reddish colour. On each side of it, to the W. N. W. and S. S. E. about 2° distant is a star of the third or fourth magnitude forming an obtuse angle with it, no bright star being near.

Libra. In the constellation Libra are two stars of the second magnitude, one in each scale: the one in the northern scale is nearly in a line drawn from Arcturus in Bootes to Antares in the Scorpion; the southern scale is between Spica and Antares, the three being near the ecliptic; Spica at the distance of 21° from the southern scale to the west, and Antares about E. by S. 25° distant from the same.

Sagittarius is the constellation next to Libra, eastward in the ecliptic, on a line continued eastward from Spica through Antares. Sagittarius contains many stars of the third magnitude forming a figure resembling a large trapezium. This constellation is situated on a line drawn from the centre of the Swan through the middle of the Eagle, at about 35 to the S. of the Eagle. The Swan is about the same distance from the Eagle to the north.

Ophiucus and *Hercules*. A line drawn from Antares northward to the Polar Star, crosses the constellations Ophiucus or the Serpent Bearer, and Hercules. The stars in these constellations being difficult to distinguish we shall endeavour to show how they may be traced. A line drawn from Antares to Lyra, passes through the head of the Serpent Bearer, near to which is that of Hercules; in each is a star of the second magnitude situated in a line pointing towards the Northern Crown: the one that is most to the southward and eastward is in the head of the Serpent-Bearer, and is called Ophiuci; that to the northward and westward is called Hercules.

Capricornus is a constellation situated in the ecliptic, on a line drawn from Lyra through the Eagle. In this constellation are two stars of the third magnitude situated on the before-mentioned line.

Fomalhaut, in the mouth of Piscis Australis, or the Southern Fish, is a star of the first magnitude, and one from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac. It is situated about 60° S. E. from Aquilæ, and 45° S. a little west from Pegasi. It is a bright star of high southern declination, its altitude in northern latitudes being small, never exceeding 20° in the latitude of 40°.

The *Dolphin* is a small constellation, situated about 15° to the E. of the Eagle, formed by a lozenge of four stars of the third magnitude.

The Constellation Aquarius, one of the signs of the Zodiac, is distinguished by a line drawn from the bright star Lyra through the Dolphin. A line drawn from the Dolphin to Fomalhaut in the mouth of the Southern Fish, passes between two stars of the third magnitude in the shoulders of Aquarius. These two stars are the most remarkable in this constellation.

Cetus, or the *Whale*, is a large constellation situated to the S. of Aries, or the Ram, below the space between the Pleiades and the square of Pegasus. A line drawn from the bright star in the head of Andromeda, between the two stars in the head of the Ram, leads to a star in the chaps of the Whale, at about 25° south easterly from the horns of the Ram: this is a star of the second magnitude. A line drawn from Aldebaran through the before-mentioned star, leads to a star of the second magnitude in the tail.

Pisces, or the *Fishes*, is the twelfth sign of the Zodiac. It is composed of stars the least remarkable of any in the heavens: one of them is situated to the south of the square of Pegasus; the other is situated more northerly and easterly, between the head of Andromeda and that of the Whale. The star in the knot of the line that unites the two Fishes is of the third magnitude, and is the most remarkable of the constellation. It is situated in a line drawn from the foot of Andromeda by the head of the Whale, and is about 40° W. of Aldebaran, on a line drawn from the foot of the Twins by Aldebaran.

Having given directions for finding the principal constellations, with the most remarkable stars that appear in our hemisphere, it is unnecessary to continue a particular description further. It will be sufficient simply to point out the position of the other inferior constellations. Thus Lepus, or the Hare, is a constellation at the foot of Orion; Columba, or the Dove is to the S. of the Hare; the Centaur is a constellation to the S. of the Virgin, nearly on a line with the horizon; Lupus, or the Wolf, is S. of Scorpion; the ship Argo, to the S. of Hydra; Antinous to the S. of the Eagle; Equanleous, or the Little Horse, between the Dolphin, Aquarius, and Pegasus; the Great and little Triangle, with Musca Borealis, or the Northern Fly, are in the centre between a star of the second magnitude in Andromeda, and the Pleiades; Eridanus, or the River, is between Rigel in the foot of Orion, and the Whale; Cor Caroli, or Charles's Heart, to the S. of the tail of the Great Bear; Coma Berenices, or Berenices's hair, between the Great Bear and the Lion; the Lynx between the Twins, the Great Bear and the Waggoner; Taurus Poniatowski, between Aquila and Ophiucus; the Unicorn, to the S. of Procyon, between Crion and Hydra; Leo Minor, to the N. of the Lion; the Sextant, to the S. of the Lion; Lacerta, or the Lizard, between the Swan and Andromeda; the Rein-deer in Messier, and the Camelopadalus between the Great Bear and Cassiopeia; Canes Venatici or the Greyhounds, between the tail of the Great Bear and Bootes; Vulpes and Anser, or the Fox and Goose, and Sagitta, or the Arrow, to the S. of Lyra and the Swan, or N. of the Eagle and Dolphin.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months, and years. The modes of determining these divisions, have been various among the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the DAYS by the ancient Jews, and which subsists amongst that people at the present time, is, to commence the day at a certain hour of the evening, and to finish it on the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic church also commences its festivals in the evening; and this custom is retained amongst ourselves in some of our popular observances, such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour of the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day, which begins at noon, and is counted up to 24 hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day, is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familiar with this manner of computation; a little consideration will obviate the difficulty. Thus, January 10, fifteen hours in astronomical time, is January 11, 3 in the morning, civil time. In France and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to 12, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy, and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sun-set, and the hours are counted on till the next sunset. This mode is very inconvenient to travellers, as the noon of the "Italian hours" at the summer solstice is 16 o'clock, and 19 o'clock at the winter solstice.

The division of the day among Mahomedans is chiefly subservient to the stated times of performing their devotions, and is not generally very accurate. They begin their account at sunset, reckoning twelve hours from thence to sunrise, whether the night be long or short; from sunrise to sunset they also reckon twelve hours, and consequently a night hour is longer in the winter than an hour of the day, and in summer the hours of the day are longer than those of the night. At the equinoxes alone, all the hours are of equal length, and then they coincide with those adopted by us, in commencement and duration, differing, of course, 6 hours in enumeration, so that our six o'clock is their twelve, our seven is their one, &c. At other periods of the year, also, their six o'clock coincides with our twelve, but every other hour differs more or less from ours. The time of sunrise, and, consequently, the length of the day, being known, the length of each hour will be easily found by division, and the period of any given hour determined. Thus, if the sunrise at 7 o'clock, the length of the day will be ten hours (of 60 minutes each) and that of each hour 50 minutes, one o'clock, Mahometan reckoning, will then be at 50 minutes after 7, two o'clock 40 minutes after eight, and three o'clock will be half past nine, and so on of the others. When the sun rises at five o'clock the three first hours of the day will be completed severally at 10 minutes after six, twenty minutes after seven, and half past eight. In every case six o'clock arrives exactly at midday.

The Chinese division of the day is as simple as our own, and not much unlike it. The Chinese begin the day an hour before midnight, and divide the twenty four hours into twelve parts of two hours each. Instead of numbering their hours as we do, they give a different name to each period of two hours; the names and corresponding time, according to our mode, are as follows:—

Tsze	11	to 1	Morning.	Woo	11	to 1	Afternoon.
Chow	1	to 3	,,	We	1	to 3	,,
Yin	3	to 5	,,	Shin	3	to 5	,,
Maou	5	to 7	,,	Yew	5	to 7	,,
Shin	7	to 9	,,	Seo	7	to 9	,,
Sze	9	to 11	,,	Hae	9	to 11	,,

The word Keaou is added when the first hour of each period is intended, and Ching for the last. Thus, Keaou tsze is 11 at night, and Ching tsze 12 at night; Keaou Chow 1 in the morning, Chin Chow 2 &c. &c. The word K'hih "quarter," is used after the hour with the numerals yih 1, urh 2, or san 3, to subdivide the hours into quarters, which is the smallest division commonly employed: example, ching maou yih k'hih a quarter past 6; keaou woo urh k'hih, half past 11.

The Hindoos divide the day into four watches, and the night into the same number; the day being considered to extend from sunrise to sunset. The watches are again divided into *ghurees*, which are 24 minutes each in length. As in the summer the days are longer than the nights, each day-watch will then be longer than any watch of the night, though, from the necessity of each watch comprising an exact number of ghurees, there will generally be the difference of 1 ghuree between two watches of the same day. There is much variation in this respect, and although, in the latitude of India, the difference is not so great as it would be in a country more towards the north, it is still so inconvenient that the natives of India rarely understand their own method of dividing the day, and readily adopt the English mode when they are in the neighbourhood of one of our factories.

In order to explain the mode of subdividing the watches, we shall detail the correspondence of ghurees with our hours in March and September, when the days and nights are equal, and when, in consequence, more regularity may be expected than at other seasons. It must be remembered that a ghuree contains 24 minutes, and that 60 ghurees make up the 24 hours; 30 ghurees, therefore, make up the time between sunrise and sunset at this season. If these 30 ghurees were equally divided between the four watches, giving 7 ghurees and a half to each watch, their correspondence with our hours would be easily made; but as the Hindoo practice is never to divide a ghuree between two watches, but to continue every watch until the last ghuree is completed (with one exception) the watches will be of unequal length; the first and last watches will be of 8 ghurees, and the second and third of 7 ghurees each.

At 6 o'clock, the first ghuree begins with the rising sun and is completed at 24 minutes after 6; the second ghuree strikes at 48 minutes after 6, the third at 12 minutes after 7, and so in succession until the end of the first watch, at 12 minutes after 9. At 36 minutes after 9, one ghuree strikes again, and the same detail continues until midday, when the second watch ends. The third watch ends at 48 minutes after 2, and the fourth at 6 o'clock, or sunset. The same succession continues during the night.

In the summer, when the sun rises about 12 minutes after five, and sets at 48 af-

ter 6, the day is 34 ghurees in length, and the night only 26. In this case the first watch of the day contains 9 ghurees, the second and third 8 each, and the fourth nine. In the night the four watches will contain, respectively, 7, 6, 6, and 7 ghurees. In winter, of course the contrary arrangement takes place, the day consisting of 26 ghurees, and the night 34; circumstances being the same in other respects. In the intermediate seasons the watches will contain 6, 7, 8, or 9 ghurees each, according to the length of the day; arranging them so that each watch may contain an equal number of ghurees, if possible: if there be one ghuree in excess, it is to be added to the first watch; if two, to the first and last; and if three, to the first, second, and last. The last ghuree of the day will occasionally be lengthened or shortened, in order to finish the day with sunset, and the last of the night altered in the same way, that the day may begin at sunrise.

With such a variable system as the above, it is evident that no clocks could be made to mark the time; but a mode of denoting time has been adopted by the Hindoos, which is not without ingenuity; they provide a thin metal cup, through the bottom of which a small hole is drilled: this cup swims on the surface of a vessel of water, until the water, running gradually through the hole, fills the cup, which then sinks. The hole is made of such a size, that the water rising sinks it in 24 minutes. A sort of gong, or shallow bell metal pan, called a ghureeal, is hung up near the vessel, to be struck at the expiration of each ghuree, which is known by the sinking of the cup. A man, who is employed to watch the sinking of the cup, and to strike on the bell, is called a ghureealee. For the complete establishment of a ghuree, six or eight servants are necessary, who keep watch in turns. Such an expense can, of course, be afforded only by the wealthy; but the sound of a gong is usually loud enough for a whole village, and serves the purpose of a church clock.

We shall explain the operation of the ghureealee through the twelve hours of an equinoxial day; and the process of striking throughout the year will be easily understood from this detail. At 6 o'clock in the morning as soon as the sun appears on the horizon, the little cup is put on the surface of the water; when it sinks, which will be at 24 minutes after 6, the time is called, but not struck, 1 ghuree. This ghuree is considered sacred to the emperor, and his ghureealee, alone, has the privilege of striking it: with this exception the first ghuree is passed in silence throughout Hindostan. At the second ghuree, two blows are struck; at the third three, and so to the end of the watch, when eight blows are struck for the eighth ghuree of the watch: then eight to show that 8 ghurees of the day are passed; and after an interval of a second or two, one loud blow is struck to shew the end of the first watch. The same process is repeated to the end of the second watch, except that the first ghuree is not passed in silence; and that at the end of the watch, which consists of 7 ghurees, after striking the seven blows, fifteen more are sounded, to shew that fifteen ghurees are elapsed from sunrise, and then two loud blows to shew the end of the second watch. At the end of the third watch, seven blows are struck for the 7 ghurees of the watch, twenty two for the ghurees of the day, and three loud strokes for the third watch. At sunset, after the eighth stroke for the eight ghurees, thirty are sounded to shew that 30 ghurees are passed since sunrise, and four loud ones for the completion of the fourth watch. As the fourth watch is never struck until sunset, the last ghuree will increase with the lengthening days, until, in April, it would be equal in length to two ghurees, and the whole watch would contain 9 ghurees; to avoid so long a watch, one ghuree is added to the second watch, which before contained only 7 ghurees, and the last watch is reduced to its former length. In May the day is one ghuree longer, and this addition is made to the third watch, which before contained only seven. The four watches are then of equal length. At the end of May, a ghuree is added to the first watch, and near midsummer another to the last watch. The day then consists of 34 ghurees, and the night of 26 only; and, as the days decrease, 1 ghuree is taken away at a time, in the same order as they were put on, until the shortest day, when the whole detail recommences.

Some variation will occasionally take place in consequence of the difficulty of ascertaining the precise moment of sunrise, though much less in India than would be the case in a cloudy atmosphere. Change will also arise from the negligence or idleness of the ghureealee; and tales are sometimes told of great men, for whose convenience the complaisant ghureealees will add a ghuree to a watch, or accelerate the sinking of the little cup to accommodate their master's pleasure. These circumstances will prevent any exact coincidence of ghurees with hours practically, though there will be no great discrepancy by attending to the rules laid down above.

The English names of the days of the WEEK are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus I,

Saturn; 2, Jupiter; 3, Mars; 4, the Sun; 5, Venus; 6, Mercury; 7, the Moon. Each of these planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the 24 of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day; Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day, and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day, Mars over the first hour of the fourth day, Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day, Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day, and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:—

Latin.	*English.*	*Saxon.*
Dies Saturni	Saturday	Saterne's day.
Dies Solis	Sunday	Sun's day.
Dies Lunæ	Monday	Moon's day.
Dies Martis	Tuesday	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii	Wednesday	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis	Thursday	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris	Friday	Friya's day.

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friya were deities of the Pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Friya was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

Almost all nations have regulated their MONTHS, in a great degree, by the revolution of the moon. Some have endeavoured to unite this division with the annual course of the sun, by an augmentation of days at the end of each year, or by adding a thirteenth month at the end of every third year. The Jews and the Athenians followed this latter method; the Macedonians, and some nations of Asia, assigned their months 30 and 31 days; the Turks and the Arabs have 29 and 30 days; the months of the Anglo-Saxons were governed by the revolutions of the moon. Their common year consisted of twelve lunar months, three months being appropriated to each of the four seasons; but every third year contained an additional lunar month, which was given to the summer season. The names of their lunar months, either had reference to their religious ceremonies, or to the natural appearances of the year.

A considerable variation prevailed, generally, amongst the nations of antiquity, and still partially prevails, with regard to the commencement of the YEAR. The Jews dated the beginning of the sacred year in the month of March; the Athenians in the month of June; the Macedonians on the 24th September, the Christians of Egypt and Ethiopia on the 29th or 30th of August, and the Persians and Armenians on the 11th of August. The Jewish civil year begins on the first day of the month Tisri, which year, corresponds with our 9th of September; the Mahomedan's begins on the first of the month Moharem, which year, corresponds with our 14th of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian world now, commence the year on the 1st of January; but as recently as 1752, even in England, the year did not legally and generally commence till the 25th of March. In Scotland, at that period, the year began on the 1st of January. The difference caused great practical inconveniences, and January and February, and part of March, sometimes bore two dates, as we often find in old records, as 1711-12. This practice often leads to chronological mistakes; for instance, we popularly say, "The Revolution of 1688," that great event happening in February of the year 1688, according to the then mode of computation; but if the year were held to begin, as it does now, on the 1st of January, it would be "The Revolution of 1689." In the anniversaries given in the British Almanac, the alterations of style, made in 1752, have not been followed, as any correction of date would have embarassed the reader in historical and biographical references.

The year, properly so called, is the solar year, or the period of time in which the sun passes through the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The period comprises 300 days, 5 hours, and 48 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is called the astronomical year.

The CALENDAR is a table of the days of the year, arranged to assist the distribution of time, and to indicate remarkable days connected with devotion or business. If every nation had adopted the same division of time, and a uniform calendar had been general throughout civilized states, history would present much fewer difficulties and contradictions. The progress of astronomical science has necessarily produced great changes in the manner of dividing time; and thus, whilst some nations have been ready to give their calendar every possible advantage of a scien-

tific construction, the prejudices of others have rendered them unwilling to depart from their accustomed mode, however inaccurate. It may be curious and instructive to trace, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the changes of style.

The Romans called the first days of each month, Calends, from a word which signified called; because the Pontiffs, on those days, called the people together, to apprise them of the days of festival in that month. Hence we derive the name of Calendar.

The Roman Calendar, which has, in great part, been adopted by almost all nations, is stated to have been introduced by Romulus, the founder of this city. He divided the year into ten months only; Mars, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, (afterwards called Julius.) Sextilis, (afterwards called Augustus.) September, October, November, December. May, Maine, Quintius, and October, contained 31 days, and each of the six other months 30 days, so that the ten months comprised 301 days. The year of Romulus was, therefore, of 50 days less duration than the lunar year, and of 61 days less than the solar year; and its commencement, of course, did not correspond with any fixed season. Numa Pompilius, corrected this calendar, by adding two months, Januarius, and Februarius, which he placed before Mars. Julius Cæsar, being desirous to render the calendar still more correct, consulted the astronomers of his time, who fixed the solar year as 365 days, 6 hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and, at end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added, was called intercalary and was added to the month of February, by doubling the 24th of that month, or according to their way of reckoning, the sixth of the calends of March. Hence the year was called bissextile. This almost perfect arrangement, which was denominated the Julian style, prevailed generally throughout the Christian world, till the time of Pope Gregory XIII. The Calendar of Julius Cæsar was defective in this particular; that the solar year, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, as was supposed in the time of Julius Cæsar, there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This difference at the time of Gregory XIII., had amounted to ten entire days, the vernal equinox falling on the 11th instead of the 21st of March, at which period it fell correctly at the time of the Council of Nice, in the year 325. To obviate this inconvenience, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that the 15th of October should be counted instead of the 5th, for the future; and to prevent the recurrence of this error, it was further determined, that the year beginning a century, should not be bissextile, with the exception of the beginning of each fourth century. Thus, 1700 and 1800 have not been bissextile, nor will 1900 be so; but the year 2000 will be bissextile. In this manner, three days are retrenched in four hundred years; because the lapse of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the calendar is thus made, as nearly as possible, to correspond with the true solar year, and future errors of chronology are avoided.

The adoption of this change, which is called the Gregorian, or New Style, (the Julian being called the Old Style,) was for some time resisted by states not under the authority of the See of Rome. The change of the style in England, was established by an Act of Parliament passed in 1752. It was then enacted, that the year should commence on the 1st of January, instead of March 25th; and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as usual until September 24, when the day following should be accounted the 14th of September, omitting 11 days. The Gregorian principle of dropping one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth hundredth, was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time, opposed by the prejudices of individuals; and even now, with some persons, the Old Style is so pertinaciously adhered to, that rents are made payable on the old quarter days, instead of the new. The Russians still retain the Old Style, thus creating an inconvenience in their public and commercial intercourse with other nations, which, we trust, that the growing intelligence of the people will eventually correct.

During the period in which France was a republic, the authorities introduced an entire change in the calendar, which was in existence more than twelve years; and is important to be noticed as all the public acts of the French nation were dated according to this altered style. The National Convention, by a decree of the 5th October 1793, established a new era, which was called, in the place of the Christian era, the era of the French. The commencement of each year, or the first "Vendimiaire," was fixed at the midnight commencing the day, on which the autumnal equinox fell, as determined at the observatory at Paris. This era commenced on the 22d of September 1792, of being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic; but its establishment was not decreed till the 4th "Frimaire" of the year II. (4th November, 1793). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus dated. This calendar existed till the 10th "Nivose," year XIV. (the 31st December, 1805,) when the Gregorian mode of computation was restored.

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

1. Dominical Letters.—The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G; and the one of these, which denotes Sunday, is the *dominical* letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the dominical letter; if it begin on Monday, that letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F; and so on generally. To find the dominical letter, call New Year's Day A., the next day B. and so on till you come to the first Sunday, and the letter that answers to it, is the dominical letter. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the dominical letter would be always the same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the one-fourth makes a day in every four years; so that the dominical letter, falls backward *one letter* for each of the three years, in which the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and *two letters* every fourth year, when the date can be so divided; as in the year 1828, it is divisible by 4, and, therefore, February will contain 29 days. The year began on Tuesday; count forward Tuesday to Sunday, inclusive, is six days; and the sixth letter from A inclusive is F. Therefore, at first F is the dominical letter; but the 29th of February, which is added, or *intercalated*, throws the 1st day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; and, therefore, the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months will be E. The years which have the 29 days in February, and the two dominical letters, are called *bissextiles*, for the reason already given or *leap years*; because the day of the month, after February, *leaps* over a day of the week. In law, the 28th and 29th of February are accounted *one* day.

2. The Golden Number. At the end of every nineteen years, the new and full moons happen at very nearly the same times of the year. The ancients discovered this, and reckoned the nineteen years, or "cycle of the moon" as it is called, so that it terminated the year before the Christian era. The cycle was marked by the Greeks with letters of gold. Therefore, to find the golden number, or number of the year in this cycle, add 1 to the date; divide by 19, the quotient in the number of cycles of the moon since the birth of Christ, and *the remainder is the golden number*. For example, if the year were 1828, add 1, is 1829; divide by 19, is 96 cycles, and there remains 5, *the golden number* for that year.

3. The Cycle of the Sun is the number of years that elapse before the Sundays throughout the year happen on the same days of the month. If there were 364 days in the year, that would happen every year; if 365, it would happen every seventh year; but because the one-fourth of a day makes an alteration of a day every fourth year, the cycle must extend to 28 years. Nine years of this cycle had elapsed before the birth of Christ. Therefore, to find the cycle of the sun; add 9 to the date, divide by 28; the quotient is the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder is the cycle of the sun; as, for the year 1828, add 9, is 1837, divide by 28, the quotient is 65 cycles, and the remainder is 17, the cycle of the sun.

4. The Epact is the moon's age for the first day of January, or the *equation* between the beginning of the solar and the lunar year. The time from one new moon to another is about 29½ days. Thus there are, in a year, twelve revolutions of the moon, and 11 days over, therefore, the twelfth new moon will take place 11 days earlier each year than it did the year before. In the lunar cycle of 19 years, there are 12 new moons in each, of 12 and 13 in each of 7; because the 11 days of yearly difference in three years, exceed a lunar month by 3½ days. If it were not for the odd minutes and seconds, the age of the moon, on the 1st of January, could always be found, by multiplying the golden number by 11, and dividing by 30; then the remainder would be the *epact* or age of the moon, on the 1st of January. The following method will answer for the *day* of the moon's age on the 1st of January, till the end of the present century. Take 1 from the golden number, multiply what is left by 11, divide by 30; the remainder is the *epact*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January: as for 1828, the golden number is 5; take away 1, leaves 4; multiply by 11, is 44; divide by 30, remains 14, the *epact*, or moon's age, on the 1st of January.

5. The Number of Direction is the number of days after the 22d of March, including both days upon which Easter Sunday takes place. For instance, the number of Direction for 1828 is 16. Easter Sunday is April 6, being 16 days inclusive from March 22.

6. Easter is directed to be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon that happens next after the 21st of March; which being the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, corresponds to their first day of the week after the Passover, the anniversary of the resurrection of Christ. The time at which this day must happen, varies with the year; but the limits within which it must fall, are the 22d of March, and the 25th of April, inclusive, making a period of 35 days.

In order to find Easter, the first thing to be done is to find *Easter limit*, that is, the number of days after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding

Easter, shall happen. To do this, add 6 to the epact, and subtract the sum, if less than 30, or the remainder, when 30 is taken away; if more, from 50; the remainder is the day after the first of March, on which the full moon, preceding Easter, happens. Thus, for 1828, the epact is 14, add 6 is 20, subtract this from 50 leaves 30 days after the 1st of March, when the full moon preceding Easter takes place, which is the 31st, or last day of March, when the following Sunday is Easter-day. To find the day itself, add 4 to the number of the dominical letter; subtract the sum from the limit, and the remainder from the next number of 7s. that is greater than itself; this last remainder, added to the limit, will give the number of days from the first of March to Easter day, including both: if less than 31, it will show on what day of March Easter falls; and if greater, take 31 from it, and the remainder will show upon what day of April. Thus, for 1828, the dominical letter is E., the number of which is 5. Add 4 to 5 is 9; take this from 30 (the limit) leaves 21; take this from 28, (the number of 7s. next greater,) there remains 7; add this to 30, (the limit,) gives 37 days from the first of March to Easter, both included; take 31, (the days in March,) from 37, leaves 6; therefore, Easter-day must fall on the 6th of April.

On what day will it fall in 1829?

The Dominical letter for that year was D.

The Golden number: 1830÷19 leaves 6; then 6−1=5+11=55−30 leaves 25, *the epact.*

Then for *Easter limit.*

25+6=31, take away 30 leaves 1; and 50−1=19 days after the first of March to the Easter full moon again:

Dis 4, add 4=8 and 49−8=41, 42−42=1, and 49+1=50 days from March 1st to Easter, including both. Take away 31 for March, leave 19, the day of April on which Easter happened in 1829.

The reasons of some of the calculations here are omitted, as they would have swelled the article to too great a bulk.

7. The Roman Indiction. The cycle of indiction has no connection with the motions of the Sun and Moon, further than its consisting of 15 years. It was established by the Emperor Constantine, in the year 312, to regulate certain payments by the subjects of the empire; therefore, to find it for any year, subtract 312 from the date, divide by 15, and the remainder is the Indiction; as from 1828, subtract 312, leaves 1516; divide by 15 leaves 1, the Roman Indiction.

8. Septuagesima Sunday is the ninth Sunday before Easter.

9. Shrove Sunday is the seventh before Easter.

10. Whit Sunday is the seventh after Easter.

11. Trinity Sunday is the eighth after Easter.

12. Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest the 30th of November, whether before or after.

When Easter is known, any of the days that depend on it can be easily found. As, for 1828, Easter was April 6, Whit Sunday was 7 weeks, or 49 days, after; then 6 from 30 (days in April) leaves 24; 24 from 49 leaves 25; therefore, Whit Sunday, 1828, was the 25th of May.

THE DAYS OF THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

1. *Circumcision.*—This festival was orginally called the Octave of Christmas; and the first mention found of it is in the year 487. It was instituted by the Church, to commemorate the ceremony under the Jewish law, to which Christ submitted, on the eighth day of the nativity; and was introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in 550.

6. *Epiphany.*—The word Epiphany signifies *appearance* or *apparition.* This festival is kept in commemoration of the "Manifestation" of the Saviour of mankind to the Gentiles, and appears to have been first observed, as a separate feast, in the year 813. The primitive Christians celebrated the Feast of the Nativity for twelve days, observing the first and last with the greatest solemnity. From the circumstance of this festival being twelve days after Christmas, it is vulgarly called "Twelfth day."

9. *Plough Monday* is the first Monday after the Epiphany, and received this appellation from its having been fixed upon by our forefathers, as the period when they returned to the duties of agriculture, after the festivities of Christmas.

30. *King Charles the First's Martyrdom.*—The death of Charles I., is celebrated as a fast of the Church.

FEBRUARY.

2. *Purification.*—This day is kept in the Reformed Church, as a solemn festival, in memory of the purification of the Virgin Mary who submitted to the injunction of the law, under which she lived, and presented the infant Jesus in the temple. The festival was celebrated in the Christian churches with an abundance of light, and was originally called "Candlemas Day," as well as the Day of Purification. The practice of lighting the Churches has been discontinued in England since the second year of Edward the VI. In the Romish Church, the original name and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained.

14. *St. Valentine.*—The practice of "choosing a valentine," as it is called, on this day, is too well known to need explanation. The origin of this custom has been much controverted: it is indisputably of very ancient date. Valentine was a presbyter of the Church, who suffered martyrdom under Claudius II. at Rome, A. D. 271.

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

MARCH.

3. *Shrove Tuesday.*—After the people had made the confession required at this season, by the discipline of the ancient Church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of any repast beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom, yet preserved, of eating pancakes and fritters at Shrovetide. On these days of authorized indulgence, the most wanton recreations were tolerated, provided a due regard was paid to the abstinence commanded by the Church; and from this origin sprang the Popish carnival. From the loose pastimes of the age in which the carnival originated, are also to be traced the nearly exploded diversions of cock-fighting, and cock-throwing.

4. *Ash Wednesday.*—The primitive Christians did not commence their Lent, until the Sunday now called the first in Lent. Pope Felix III, in the year 487, first added the four days preceding the old Lent Sunday, to complete the number of fasting days to forty. Gregory the Great introduced the sprinkling of ashes on the first of the four additional days, which give it the name of *Dies Cinerum*, or Ash Wednesday. At the Reformation, this practice was abolished, "as being a mere shadow, or vain show."

8. *Quadragesima, or first Sunday in Lent.*—Ercombert, King of Kent, first appointed the fast of Lent in England, in the year 641. Succeeding generations marked the distinctions between the various foods. We find flesh to have been early prohibited during Lent, though Henry VIII, published a proclamation, in 1543, allowing the use of *white meats*, which continued in force until, by proclamations of James I, in 1619, and 1625, and by Charles I, in 1627 and 1631, flesh was again wholly forbidden.

17. *St. Patrick.*—St. Patrick, from the eminent services he rendered the Irish, in converting them from idolatry, is called the Apostle and Father of the Hibernian Church, and is the patron or tutelar saint of that island.

25. *Annunciation or Lady Day.*—The reformed Church celebrates this day as a joyful festival, from the connexion between the circumstance commemorated, and the incarnation. "Our Lady" is the ancient and popular name of the Virgin Mary.

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

APRIL.

12. *Palm Sunday.*—Palm Sunday is the Sunday preceding Easter, or the last Sunday in Lent. In the ancient Church, Palm Sunday, with the whole of the week which it commences, was held in strict devotion, and observed with greater rigour, as to fasting and humiliation, than any other part of the Lent season. The festival commemorates our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when branches of palm were spread before him.

Number of Days from one Month to another.

Between	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	334	306	275	245	214	184	153	122	92	61	31
February	31	365	337	316	276	245	215	184	153	123	92	62
March	59	28	365	334	304	273	243	212	181	151	120	90
April	90	59	31	365	335	304	274	243	212	182	151	121
May	120	89	61	30	365	334	304	273	242	212	181	151
June	151	120	92	61	31	365	335	304	273	243	212	182
July	181	159	122	91	61	30	365	334	303	273	242	212
August	212	181	153	122	92	61	31	365	334	304	273	243
September	243	212	184	153	123	92	62	31	365	335	304	274
October	273	242	214	183	153	122	92	61	30	365	334	304
November	304	273	245	214	184	153	123	92	61	31	365	335
December	334	303	275	244	214	183	153	122	91	61	30	365

Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D. P.
1	.033	9	.296	17	.558	25	.821
2	.066	10	.328	18	.591	26	.854
3	.098	11	.361	19	.624	27	.887
4	.131	12	.394	20	.657	28	. 92
5	.164	13	.427	21	. 69	29	.953
6	.197	14	. 46	22	.723	30	.986
7	. 23	15	.493	23	.656		
8	.263	16	.525	24	.788		

No. 2.

Number of Days from 1st January to the end of the Year.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31		90		151		212	243		304		365

In Leap Years one day must be added after the 28th of February.

THE USE OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

I. To find the number of days from the end of the year to any day in any month of the year following.—*Rule:* Opposite the given day in the margin look under the given month, which will show the number of days required. Thus, from 31st December till 18th August following are 230 days, and to 30th October 303 days.

II. To find the number of days from any particular day, to the end of the year.—Suppose 27th July From 365; the days in a year, take the number answering to 27th July, viz. 208.

Remainder 157 days required.

III. To find the number of days from any day in one month to any day in another month—Suppose from 5th of April to 28th November.—*Rule;* Take the difference between the numbers corresponding to those days.

28th November 332

5th April..... 95

Answer..... 237

IV. To find the number of days between any day in one year to any day in the year following.—Suppose from 21st August 1822, to 27th May 1823—(See Rules 1 and 2.) From 365 days in a Year.

Take the number of 21st August, 233

132 days in 1822

Add the number of 27th May 147

Total..... 279 days required.

No. 3.
English, Mahomedan, Tamil and Hindoo Years.

English.	Fusly.	Aundoo.	Salivaganah.	Names of the Tamil Years being a Cycle of 60 Years.	English.	Fusly.	Aundoo.	Salivaganah.
1747	1157	923	1669	Prabavah	1807	1217	983	1729
1748	1158	924	1670	Vebavah	1808	1218	984	1730
1749	1159	925	1671	Sooklah	1809	1219	985	1731
1750	1160	926	1672	Premodootah	1810	1220	986	1732
1751	1161	927	1673	Prejoputtee	1811	1221	987	1733
1752	1162	928	1674	Angeersa	1812	1222	988	1734
1753	1163	929	1675	Sreemooka	1813	1223	989	1735
1754	1164	930	1676	Bavah	1814	1224	990	1736
1755	1165	931	1677	Uvah	1815	1225	991	1737
1756	1166	932	1678	Dhautoo	1816	1226	992	1738
1757	1167	933	1679	Easwarah	1817	1227	993	1739
1758	1168	934	1680	Vegodaniah	1818	1228	994	1740
1759	1169	935	1681	Premaudhee	1819	1229	995	1741
1760	1170	936	1682	Veikramah	1820	1230	996	1742
1761	1171	937	1683	Vishoo	1821	1231	997	1743
1762	1172	938	1684	Chitrabanoo	1822	1232	998	1744
1763	1173	939	1685	Soobanoo	1823	1233	999	1745
1764	1174	940	1686	Taranah	1824	1234	1000	1746
1765	1175	941	1687	Paurtevah	1825	1235	1001	1747
1766	1176	942	1688	Viah	1826	1236	1002	1748
1767	1177	943	1689	Lurvajetoo	1827	1237	1003	1749
1768	1178	944	1690	Survadaree	1828	1238	1004	1750
1769	1179	945	1691	Verodhee	1829	1239	1005	1751
1770	1180	946	1692	Vickvootee	1830	1240	1006	1752
1771	1181	947	1693	Carah	1831	1241	1007	1753
1772	1182	948	1694	Nundanah	1832	1242	1008	1754
1773	1183	949	1695	Vejia	1833	1243	1009	1755
1774	1184	950	1696	Jia	1834	1244	1010	1756
1775	1185	951	1697	Munmasa	1835	1245	1011	1757
1776	1186	952	1698	Doomnookee	1836	1246	1012	1758
1777	1187	953	1699	Avelumbee	1837	1247	1013	1759
1778	1188	954	1700	Velumbee	1838	1248	1014	1760
1779	1189	955	1701	Vekauree	1839	1249	1015	1761
1780	1190	956	1702	Sharvaree	1840	1250	1016	1762
1781	1191	957	1703	Pelavah	1841	1251	1017	1763
1782	1192	958	1704	Soobacrootoo	1842	1252	1018	1764
1783	1193	959	1705	Lobacrootoo	1843	1253	1019	1765
1784	1194	960	1706	Crodhee	1844	1254	1020	1766
1785	1195	961	1707	Visvavasoo	1845	1255	1021	1767
1786	1196	962	1708	Parabava	1846	1256	1022	1768
1787	1197	963	1709	Pelavunga	1847	1257	1023	1769
1788	1198	964	1710	Veelakah	1848	1258	1024	1770
1789	1199	965	1711	Soammia	1849	1259	1025	1771
1790	1200	966	1712	Landaranah	1850	1260	1026	1772
1791	1201	967	1713	Verodookrootoo	1851	1261	1027	1773
1792	1202	968	1714	Parcedaupee	1852	1262	1028	1774
1793	1203	969	1715	Premadeecha	1853	1263	1029	1775
1794	1204	970	1716	Aunanda	1854	1264	1030	1776
1795	1205	971	1717	Reatetasa	1855	1265	1031	1777
1796	1206	972	1718	Nalah	1856	1266	1032	1778
1797	1207	973	1719	Pingalah	1857	1267	1033	1779
1798	1208	974	1720	Cavlayuktee	1858	1268	1034	1780
1799	1209	975	1721	Siddartee	1859	1269	1035	1781
1800	1210	976	1722	Roudree	1860	1270	1036	1782
1801	1211	977	1723	Doonmatee	1861	1271	1037	1783
1802	1212	978	1724	Doondoobee	1862	1272	1038	1784
1803	1213	979	1725	Roodrogauree	1863	1273	1039	1785
1804	1214	980	1726	Ructauchee	1864	1274	1040	1786
1805	1215	981	1727	Crodanah	1865	1275	1041	1787
1806	1216	982	1728	Utchia	1866	1276	1042	1788

DOMINICAL LETTERS' TABLE.

Shewing, by Inspection, all the Dominical Letters that have been, since the correction of the Julian Calendar by Pope Gregory XIII. which took place from the ides of October 1582, or that can occur in any future times.

	A. G. F. E. D.	C. B. A. G. F.	E. D. C. B. A.	G. F. E. D. C.	B. A. G. F. E.	D. C. B. A. G.	F. E. D. C. B.
	1584	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	4	8
	1612	16	20	24	28	32	36
	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1704
	1708	12	16	20	24	28	32
	36	40	44	48	52	56	60
	64	68	72	76	80	84	88
	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1804	8	12	16	20	24	28
	32	36	40	44	48	52	56
	60	64	68	72	76	80	84
	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	1904	8	12	16	20	24
	28	32	36	40	44	48	52
	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
	84	88	92	96	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	4	8

The letters for the first, second and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, in the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominical letters for 1600 were A. B., so the Dominical letter for 1601, was G., for 1602, F. and for 1603 E. So for 1796 the Dominical will be C. B. : consequently 1797, 1798, and 1799, must have A. G. and F. : and the letter for 1800, (which is to be accounted a common year,) will be E. : therefore 1801, 1802, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters D. C. and B. ; and then 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A. G. ; and from thence every *fourth* year will be leap year.

A PERPETUAL DIARY.

Month.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
January	⊙	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
February	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
March	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
April	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙
May	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.
June	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday
July	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙
August	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.
September	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.
October	⊙	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
November	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.	Friday	Thurs.
December	Friday	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	⊙	Sat.

Having the Dominical Letter for the year at the top and the month in the side column, will give the day of the week that begins the month.

Thus the Dominical Letter for 1838 is G : opposite January under that column shews the day of the week, viz. Monday ; for February, Thursday, and so on.

A SECULAR DIARY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	*Years.*
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	
1801 07 18 29 35 46	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	1857 63 74 85 91 —
1802 13 19 30 41 47	5	1	1	4	7	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	1858 69 75 86 97 —
1803 14 25 31 42	6	2	2	5	6	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	1853 59 70 81 87 98
1805 11 22 33 39	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	1850 61 67 78 89 95
1806 17 23 34 45	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	1851 62 73 79 90 —
1809 15 26 37 43	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	1854 65 71 82 93 99
1810 21 27 38 49	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	1855 66 77 83 94 —
Leap Years.	31	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	*Leap Years.*
1804 1832	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	1860 1888
1808 1836	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	1864 1892
1812 1840	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	1860 1896
1816 1844	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	1872 1960
1820 1848	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	1876 ——
1824 ——	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	1852 1880
1828 ——	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	1856 1884

Date.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday
2	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.
3	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.
4	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
5	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
6	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
7	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.
8	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday
9	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.
10	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.
11	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
12	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
13	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
14	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.
15	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday
16	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.
17	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.
18	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
19	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
20	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
21	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.
22	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday
23	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.
24	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.
25	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
26	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
27	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
28	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.
29	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday
30	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.
31	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.			Mon.	Tues.

EXPLANATION.—To ascertain any day, in any year of the present century—first look in the Table of Years, for the year required, and under the months are the figures, which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the column of days, for the whole month. *For Example.*—To know what day the 16th August will be on in the year 1832: In the Table of "Leap Years" you will find the year 1832, and under August the figure 3, which directs you to column 3, in which you will perceive August 16 to be on Thursday.

ECLIPSES FROM 1840 TO 1900.

1840—☾ Feb. 17, 2h. a., 4¼ dig. Sidney.
☉ March 4, 4 h. m., c., Nubia, China, Japan. N. E.
☾ Aug. 13, 7½ h. m., 7¼ dig., California.
☉ Aug. 27, 7 h. m., c., south-west of Africa, S. E.
1841—☾ Feb. 6, 2½ h. m., t., 19½ dig., Brazil.
☉ Feb. 21, 11 h. m., v., Greenland, Europe, small at south
☉ July 18, 2 h. a., v., Europe and west of Asia, small at south.
☾ Aug. 2, 10 h. m., t., 18 dig. Otaheite.
1842—☾ Jan. 26, 6h. a., 9 dig., Bengal.
☉ July 8, 7 h. m., c., Madeira, Caspian, China.
☾ July 22, 11 h. m., 3 dig., Behring's Straits.
☉ Dec. 31, 7½ h. a., c., New Hebrides, South Pacific, South America.
1843—☉ June 27, 7 h. a., c., Otaheite, Gallipagos, Paraguay.
☾ Dec. 6, midnight, 2¼ dig., London.
☉ Dec. 21, 5½ h. m., c., Arabia, Malacca, the Ladrones.
1844—☉ June 14, midnight, v., New Holland, New Zealand.
☾ May 31, 11 h. a., t., 15½ dig. Germany.
☾ Nov. 24, midnight, t., 18¼ dig., London.
☉ Dec. 9, 8h. a., v., North America, small at south.
1845—☉ May 6, 10½ h. m., v., Canada, all Europe, except S. E.
☾ May 21, 4½ h. a., t., 12¾ dig., China.
☉ Oct. 30, 10½ h. a., v., New Holland, New Zealand.
☾ Nov. 14, 1 h. m. Canaries.
1846—☉ April 25, 5 h. a., c., the Marquesas, Cuba, Senegal.
☉ Oct. 20, 8½ h. m., c., Guinea, Madagascar, Swan River.
1847—☾ March 31, 9½ h. a., 2¾ dig. Russia.
☉ April 15, 6½ h. m., v., Cape of Good Hope, c., N. of New Holland.
☾ Sept. 21, 3h. a., 4½ dig., Japan.
☉ Oct. 9, 9½ h. m., c., Scotland, Persia, Cochin China.
1848—☉ March 5, 1½ h. a., v., Canada, small.
☾ March 19, 9½ h. a., t., 17 dig., Russia.
☾ Sept. 13, 6½ h. m., t., 20 dig., Mexico.
☉ Sept. 27, 10 h. m., v., Russia, Siberia, small.
1849—☉ Feb. 23, 1½ h. m., c., China, North of Japan, N. W. America.
☾ March 9, 1 h. m. 8½ dig., Canaries.
☉ Aug. 18, 5½ h. m., c., Mozambique, S. E.

1849—☾ Sept. 2, 5½ h. a., 7 dig., Burmese Empire.
1850—☉ Feb. 12, 6½ h. m., c., Caffraria, Java, Ladrones.
☉ Aug 7, 10 h. a., c., Caroline Islands, Owhyhee, S. E.
1851—☾ Jan. 17, 5 h. a., 5½ dig. west of China.
☉ Feb. 1, 5 h. m., c., Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand.
☾ July 13, 7½ h. m., 8½ dig., California.
☉ July 28, 2½ h. a. c., N. W. America, Iceland, Caspian.
1852—☾ Jan. 7, 6½ h. m., t., 16 dig. Mexico.
☾ July 1, 3 h. a., t., 17½ dig., Japan.
☉ Dec. 11, 4 h. m., c., Siberia, Japan, Mulgrave Island.
☾ Dec. 26, 1 h. a., 8 dig., New Caledonia.
1853—☉ June 6, 8h. a., c., Society Islands, Gallegoes, Peru.
☾ June 21, 6 h. m., 2¼ dig. Mississippi.
☉ Nov. 30, 7½ h. a., c., Sandwich Islands, Peru, Rio Janeiro.
1854—☾ May 12, 4 h. a., 2 dig., East of China.
☉ May 26, 10 h. a. c., Ladrones, N. W. America, United States.
☾ Nov. 4, 9½ h. a., 1 dig., Russia.
☉ Nov. 20, 10½ h. m., c., Paraguay, S. E., v., south of Africa. New Holland.
1855—☾ May 2, 4½ h. m., t., 19½ dig., Canada.
☉ May 16, 2½ h. m., v., north of Asia.
☾ Oct. 25, 8 h. m., t., 18¾ dig., New Albion.
1856—☉ April 5, 5 h. m., v., New Holland; c., New Zealand.
☾ April 20, 9½ h. m., Society Islands.
☉ Sept. 29, 4 h. m., v., all north of Asia.
☾ Oct. 13, 11½ h. a. 11½ dig., France.
1857—☉ March 25, 11 h. a., c., New South Wales, Pacific, South California.
☉ Sept. 18, 6 h. m., c., Greece, India, New Guinea.
1858—☾ Feb. 27, 10 h. a., 4 dig., Poland.
☉ March 15, noon, c. Barbadoes, Spain, St. Petersburg.
☾ Aug. 21, 2½ h. a., 5½ dig., New Guinea.
☉ Sept. 7, 2½ h. a., c., Chili, S. E.; v. South of Africa.
1859—☾ Feb. 17, 11 h. m., t., 19½ dig. Behring's Straits.
☉ March 4, 10 h. m., v., Greenland.
☉ July 29, 9 & half h. a., v., north of North America.
☾ Aug. 13, 4½ h. a., t., 19 dig., China.

1860—☾ Feb. 7, 2½ h. m., 9¼ dig., Brazil.
☉ July 18, 2 h. a., c., New Mexico, Newfoundland, Upper Egypt.
☾ Aug. 1, 5½ h. a., 4¾ dig., Ava.
1861—☉ Jan. 11, 3½ h. m., c., Isle of France, New Holland, N.E.
☉ July 8, 2 h. m., c., Java, Caroline Islands, Society Islands.
☾ Dec. 17, 8½ h. m., 2 dig., Nootka.
☉ Dec. 31, 2½ h. a. c., United States, Cape, Verd, Sicily.
1862—☾ June 12, 6½ h. m., t., 14½ dig., Mexico.
☉ June 26, 7 h. m., v., Cape of Good Hope, Van Diemen's Land.
☾ Dec. 6, 8 h. m., t., 17 & half dig., New Albion.
☉ Dec. 21, 5¼ h. m., v. all north of Asia.
1863—☉ May 17, 5 h. a., v., North America and Europe, small at south.
☾ June 1, midnight, t., 14¼ dig., London.
☾ Nov. 25, 9 h. m., 11 dig., Pitcairn's Island.
1864—☉ May 6, 0 & half h. m., c., Borneo, Sandwich Islands.
☉ Oct. 30, 3 & half h. a., c., Gallipagos, Rio Janeiro, C. of Good Hope.
1865—☾ April 11, 5 h. m., 1 & half dig., Jamaica.
☉ April 25, 3 h. a., c., South Pacific, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope.
☾ Oct. 4, 11 h. a., 3¾ dig., Italy.
☉ Oct. 19, 5h. a., c., Slave Lake, United States, Cape Verd.
1866—☉ March 16, 10 h. a., v. N.E. of Asia, N. W. of America.
☾ March 31, 5 h. m., t. 16 dig., Jamaica.
☾ Sept. 24, 2 & half h. a., t. 19 dig., Van Diemen's Land.
☉ Oct. 8, 5 h. a., v., north of America, N. W. of Europe.
1867—☉ March 6, 10 h. m., c., Cape Verd Islands, France, Tobolski.
☾ March 20, 9 h. m., 9¼ dig., Pitcairn's Island.
☉ Aug. 29, 1 h. a., c., Buenos Ayres, S.E.
☾ Sept. 14, 1 h. m., 8 dig., Canaries.
1868—☉ Feb. 23, 2½ h. a., c., South Pacific, Guiana, N. E. of Africa.
☉ Aug. 18, 5½ h. m., c., Egypt, India, Caroline Isles.
1869—☾ Jan. 28, 1½ h. m., 5½ dig., Cape Verd.
☉ Feb. 11, noon. v., South Africa, Madagascar.
☾ July 23, 2 h. a., 6¾ dig., New South Wales.
☉ Aug. 7, 10 h. a., c., Manchoo Tartary, New Albion, Mexico.
1870—☾ Jan. 17, 3 h. a., t., 15 dig., Japan.
☾ July 12, 11 h. a., t. 19 dig., Italy.
☉ Dec. 22, 0½ h. a., c., Mexico, Spain, Black Sea.
1871—☾ Jan. 6, 9½ h. a., 8 dig. Russia.
☉ June 18, 2½ h. m., c., Java, New Guinea, Friendly Islands.
☾ July 2, 1½ h. a., 4 dig. Kamchatka.
☉ Dec. 12, 4½ h. m., c., Persian Gulf, north of New Holland, Mulgrave Island.
1872—☾ May 22, 11½ h. a., 1½ dig., France.
☉ June 6, 3½ h. m., c., Laccadives, Pekin, Sandwich Islands.
☉ Nov. 30, 7 h. a., c., Friendly Islands, Cape Horn, S.E.
1873—☾ May 12, 11½ h. m., t. 17½ dig., Friendly Islands.
☉ May 26, 9½ h. m., v. North Atlantic, north of Europe and Asia.
☾ Nov. 4, 4½ h. a., t. 18 dig., China.
1874—☉ April 16, 1½ h. a., v., Cape of Good Hope.
☾ May 1, 4½ h. a., 9½. dig., China.
☉ Oct. 10, 11½ h. m., c. Baffin's Bay, Norway, Tobolski.
☾ Oct. 25, 8 h. m., t. 12 dig., New Albion.
1875—☉ April 6, 7 h. m., c., Caffraria, Maldives, Philippines.
☉ Sept. 29 1½ h. a., c., United States, Sierra Leone, Mozambique.
1876—☾ March 10, 6½ h. m., 3½ dig., Mexico.
☉ March 25, 8 h. a., c. Mulgrave's Island, Nootka, Greenland.
☾ Sept. 3, 9½ h. a., 4 dig., Russia.
☉ Sept. 17, 10 h. a., c., New Guinea, Cape Horn.
1877—☾ Feb. 27, 7½ h. a., t. 19½ dig., east of Persia.
☉ March 15, 3 h. m. v. north of Asia.
☉ Aug. 9, 5 h. m., v. north of Asia and America.
☾ Aug. 23, 11½ h. a., t. central France.
1878—☾ Feb. 17, 11 h. m., 9½ dig., Behring's Straits.
☉ July 29, 9½ h. a., c., Manchoo Tartary, Behring Straits, United States.
☾ Aug. 12, midnight, 6½ dig., London.
1879—☉ Jan. 22, noon, c. Peru, St. Helena, Maldives.
☉ July 19, 9 h. m., c., Guinea, Abyssinia, N. W. of New Holland.
☾ Dec. 28, 4½ h. a., 1½ dig., China.
1880—☉ Jan. 11, 11 h. a, c, Pellew Island, Scarboro's California.

1880—☾ June 22, 2 h. a., t. 12¾ dig., New South Wales.
☉ July 7, 1 h. a., v., Cape of Good Hope.
☾ Dec. 16, 4 h. a., t. 16¾ dig., east of China.
☉ Dec. 31, 2 h. a., v., North America and Europe, small at south.
1881—☉ May 27, midnight, v., East of Asia, N.W. of America.
☾ June 12, 7 h. m., t. 15¾ dig., New Mexico.
☾ Dec. 5, 5½ h. a. 11½ dig., Ava.
1882—☉ May 17, 8 h. m., c., Guinea, Persia, China.
☉ Nov. 10, midnight, c. Borneo, Norfolk Island, Easter Island.
1883—☉ May 6, 11½ h. a., c., Philippines, Tonga Island, Pitcairn's Island.
☾ Oct. 16, 7½ h. m., 3 dig., California.
☉ Oct. 30, midnight, c., north of Japan, Owhyhee, S.E.
1884—☉ March 27, 6 h. m., v., N.E. of Europe, north of Asia, small at East.
☾ April 10, noon, t. 15 dig., New Zealand.
☾ Oct. 4, 10½ h. a., t. 18½ dig., Greece.
☉ Oct. 19, 1 h. m., v, east of Asia, North America.
1885—☉ March 16, 6 h. a., c., North Pacific, Slave Lake, Baffin's Bay.
☾ March 30, 5 h. a., 10 dig., west of China.
☉ Sept. 8, 9 h. a., c., Sidney, New Zealand, S.E.
☾ Sept. 24, 8½ h. m., 9 dig., Nootka.
1886—☉ March 5, 10 h. a., c., Torres Straits, Christmas Islands Gulf of Mexico.
☉ Aug. 29, 1½ h. a., c., Honduras, Ascension, Caffraria.
1887—☾ Feb. 8, 10½ h. m., 5¼ dig., Sandwich Islands.
☉ Feb. 22, 8 h. a., v., New South Wales, c. South America.
☾ Aug. 3, h a., 5 dig., Armenia.
☉ Aug. 19, 6 h. m., c., Norway, Lake Baikal, North Pacific.
1888—☾ Jan. 28, 11½ h. a., t. 14 dig., France.
☾ July 23, 6 h. m., t. central Mississippi.
1889—☉ Jan. 1, 9 h. a., c., Behring's Straits, Nootka, Hudson's Bay.
☾ Jan. 17, 5½ h. m., 8¾ dig., United States.
☾ June 28, 9 h. m., c., south of Africa, Madagascar, S.E.
☾ July 12, 9 h. a., 5½ dig., Armenia.
☉ Dec. 22, 1 h. a., c., Carthagena, St. Helena, Abyssinia.
1890—☉ June 17, 10 h. m., c., Cape Verd Islands, Smyrna, Pegu.
1890—☉ Dec. 12, 3 h. m., c., Mauritius, New Zealand, Otaheite.
1891—☾ May 23, 7 h. a., t. 15¾ dig., India.
☉ June 6, 4½ h. a., c., N. W. America, North Pole, Russia.
☾ Nov. 16. 0½ h. m., 17¾ dig., Ireland.
1892—☉ April 26, 10 h. a., c., South Pacific.
☾ May 11, 11½ h. a., 11½ dig., France.
☉ Oct. 20, 7 h. a., v., North America.
☾ Nov. 4, 4½ h. a., t. 12½ dig., China.
1893—☉ April 16, 3 h. a., c., Easter Island, Guiana, N. E. Africa.
☉ Oct. 9, 9 h. a., c., Sandwich Islands, Peru.
1894—☾ March 21, 2½, h. a., 3 dig., New Guinea.
☉ April 6, 4½ h. m., c., Egypt, China, Pacific.
☾ Sept. 15, 4½ h. m., 2½ dig., Canada.
☉ Sept. 29, 5½ h. m., c., Madagascar, New South Wales, New Zealand.
1895—☾ March 11, 4 h. m., t. 18¾ dig., Barbadoes.
☉ March 26, 10 h. m., v., Atlantic, Europe, north of Asia.
☉ Aug. 20, 0½ h. a., v., north of Asia.
☾ Sept. 4, 6 h. m., t. 18½ dig., Mississippi.
1896—☾ Feb. 28, 8 h. a., 10 dig., east of Persia.
☉ Aug. 9, 4½ h. m., c., Prussia, E. Siberia, Pacific.
☾ Aug. 23, 7 h. m., 8 dig., New Mexico.
1897—☉ Feb. 1, 8 h. a., c., New Caledonia, Easter Island, Guinea.
☉ July 29, 4 h. a., c., Gallipagos, Barbadoes, Guinea.
1898—☾ Jan. 7, midnight, 1½ dig., London.
☉ Jan. 22, 8 h. m., c., Fezzan, Socotra, north of China.
☾ July 3, 9½ h. a., 11 dig., Russia.
☉ July 18, 7 h. a., v., South America.
☾ Dec. 27, midnight, t. 16 dig., London.
1899—☉ Jan. 11, 11 h. a., v., east of Asia, North America.
☉ June 8, 7 h. m., v., north of Europe and Asia.
☾ June 23, 2½ h. a., t. 18 dig. New Guinea.
☾ Dec. 17, 1½ h. m., 11½ dig. Cape Verd.
1900—☉ May 28, 3 h. a. c., Mexico, Azores, Egypt.
☉ Nov. 22, 8 h. m., c. Benin, Madagascar, New South Wales.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

ON THE BAROMETER.

This instrument, as commonly met with, is very imperfectly constructed; but, nevertheless, will answer tolerably well the purposes of a weather-glass. People, in general, pay too much attention to the words *fair*, *rain*, *stormy*, &c., engraven upon the scale; and it is a common error to imagine that, as long as the mercury, or the index which marks its course, points to those expressions, the weather will be in accordance with them. The most important fact, however, to be ascertained in making an observation is, whether the mercury is in the act of rising or falling; as, if it ascends, although the index point to the word *rain*, it is a much surer indication of fine weather than when the index points to *fair*, and the metal descends. The point may generally be ascertained by gently tapping the instrument; which, freeing the mercury from a slight adhesion to the glass, allows its freer motion, and instantly shows its upward or downward tendency.

The attention should also be directed to the number of inches, and parts of an inch engraven upon the scale, with which the level of the mercury or the index coincides: these denote the length of the column of metal which a column of the air, of equal base, at the moment is capable of supporting; and consequently, the weight of the latter.* The average height of this column for the month is recorded in the register, as well as its range, from which the two extreme points of its course may be calculated, to which it rarely reaches. Rain is most plentiful, and thunder most frequent, when the quicksilver fluctuates a little below the average. If it descend rapidly and considerably below this point, storms of wind are indicated, while, in proportion as it rises above the same point, the probability of fair weather increases. Settled weather must not be expected while the column of mercury is below its mean height for the month. Sudden and considerable changes in either direction are commonly followed by fair or foul weather equally transient; while a steady rise from day to day of about a tenth of an inch in twenty-four hours, or a prolonged fall in the same proportion (either of them passing the mean point), may generally be trusted as prognostics of continued fair weather or rain.

It may now perhaps be asked in what way the varying weight of the atmosphere is connected with the changes of the weather, and what produces this variation of weight. These are questions which have long puzzled philosophers; and many erroneous solutions have been given of the problem. By some, the increase of weight has been supposed to proceed from the quantity of water dissolved in the air: this is, however, refuted by the simple fact, that when the barometer stands highest, the air is most dry; and on the contrary, rain generally occurs when the atmosphere is light. Others, again, have attributed the phenomenon to a centrifugal force communicated to the wind by the rotatory motion of the earth. The question is certainly very difficult and complicated; but we trust that some idea may be formed of the true cause of the rise and fall of the barometer from the following explanation.

It may be demonstrated that, owing to the unequal distribution of heat upon the surface of our globe, and the gradual decrease of temperature from the equator to the poles, the elastic fluids of the atmosphere must perpetually circulate between the colder and the hotter points; flowing from the former to the latter on the surface of the earth, and returning from the latter to the former in upper opposite currents. Now it is clear that, if such be the fact, the barometer weighs the pressure of these two combined currents at any given point; and as long as they balance one another, that is to say, as long as an equal quantity of air is brought by one stream to the base of the perpendicular column to what is carried off by the other from its summit, so long will their combined weights be unchanged. But should any cause, partially acting, check the course of one, without at the same time impeding that of the other, the balance will be destroyed, and the barometer, by its rise or fall, will mark the amount of the disturbance. Owing to various causes, but chiefly to the unequal distribution of water and land upon the surface of the earth, the course of the winds is by no means so regular as is assumed above, but this grand system of balancing currents certainly results, although masked in particular regions by circumstances, most of which, however, give rise to minor systems of compensating currents, to which, as concerns the barometer, the same remarks will apply. Any one, indeed, may convince himself that such systems prevail in the atmosphere by watching the progress of the clouds; and in this way he will often be able to detect more than two such currents existing together. Now, while he is watching their courses, let him for a moment suppose that the barometer is perfectly stationary, and then let him imagine one of the streams of air before him suddenly checked; the others will continue to flow on for a time in their primary directions, on account of their original impulse; and the

* Hence is derived the name of the instrument, from two Greek words, signifying measure of weight.

barometer, he will conceive, must fall, because more air is carried off above it than is compensated by the current which originally maintained the balance; and as a deficiency of the aerial fluid is thus produced in one part of the atmosphere, an equivalent accumulation must at the same time result in some other part.

And we need not be at a loss to discover a cause quite competent to produce the unequal effects upon the currents of the atmosphere contemplated above. Mingled with the atmosphere of permanent gases, an invisible atmosphere of steam is constantly rising from the surface of the globe, varying in force with the temperature of the waters from which it emanates. This vapour rises unchanged till, in the gradually decreasing temperature of the air, it arrives in the upper regions at a degree of cold by which it is condensed, and becoming visible, assumes the form of clouds. In the act of condensation, however, an immense quantity of heat is set free which was previously combined with the steam in a latent form; and this, acting upon the surrounding air, expands it, and gives an additional, but unequal impulse, to the current in which th phenomena occur. The clouds, again, are themselves subject to evaporation, and the vapour is carried to still higher regions, where another precipitation takes place; till at length large masses of the atmosphere have the natural progression of their temperature changed, and their currents altered, or perhaps reversed. The increased temperature of the air is accompanied by a great increase in the force and quantity of the steam, the final precipitation of which takes place in the form of rain, and the atmosphere returns to its mean state through the influence of winds, which restore the original balance. The order of the phenomena corresponds with the facts, that the barometer is most steady when the weather is clear, and fluctuates most with clouds and rain; and also explains the reason why, in the greater disturbance of the aerial ocean, local deficiencies of the elastic fluid are restored by winds whose force is nearly proportioned to the vacuum which they supply.

The connexion between the motions of the permanent atmosphere and the variable atmosphere of steam which mingles with it, and is perpetually acting upon it, leads us naturally to make a few observations

ON THE HYGROMETER.

When consulted as a weather glass, with a view of predicting the greater or less probability of rain or other atmospheric changes, two things are to be principally attended to—the difference between the dew-point and the temperature of the air, and which is denoted in the register by the term *degree of dryness*, and the variations of the dew-point. In general, the chance of rain or other precipitation of moisture from the air may be regarded as in inverse proportion to the degree of dryness: but in making this estimate, regard must be had to the time of day at which the observation is made. In settled weather the dryness of the air increases with the diurnal heat, and diminishes with its decline, for the dew-point remains nearly stationary, consequently, a less difference at morning or evening is equivalent to a greater in the middle of the day.

But to render the observation most completely prospective regard must be had to the movement of the dew-drop, and its accordance with the *mean* of the month, or rather with the *mean* of the prevailing wind, as registered in the monthly tables. As the elasticity of the vapour rises above or falls below the mean, so does the probability of the formation and continuation of rain increase or diminish. An increasing difference, therefore, between the temperature of the air and the temperature of the point of condensation, accompanied by a fall of the latter, is a sure prognostic of fine weather, while diminished heat and a rising dew-point infallibly portend a rainy season.

A sudden change in the dew-point is generally accompanied by a change of wind: but the former sometimes precedes the latter by a short interval, and the course of the aerial currents may be anticipated before it affects the direction of the weather-cock, or even the passage of smoke.

Experience has amply proved that the hygrometer thus applied is more to be depended upon than any instrument that has yet been contrived. Even when its indications are contrary to those of the barometer, reliance may be placed upon them; but simultaneous observations of the two most usefully correct each other. The rise and fall of the mercurial column are, as we have just shown, primarily dependent upon the state of the upper regions of the atmosphere with regard to heat and moisture. Local alterations of its density thus partially brought about are mechanically adjusted, and the barometer gives us notice of what is going on in inaccessible regions. A rise in the dew-point, accompanied by a fall of the barometer, is an infallible indication that the whole mass of the air is becoming embued with moisture, and copious precipitations may be looked for. If the fall of the barometer take place at the same time which occasions the foregoing depression, we may conclude, and that wind, not rain, will be the consequence. But when the air attains the point of precipitation with a high barome-

ter, we may infer that it is a transitory and superficial effect produced by local depression of temperature.

ON THE THERMOMETER.

The mean temperature of the month recorded in the register is calculated from the daily highest and lowest of two register thermometers, placed in a situation screened from the sun and the aspect of the sky. The best thermometers for this purpose are those upon Rutherford's construction: one of which, formed of mercury, pushes a small pin of iron wire before it, which it leaves at the highest point; and the other, of spirit, draws after it a small index of glass, which remains at the lowest. In addition to the mean temperature, and the highest and lowest points, or range of the thermometer in the shade, the indications are given of a register thermometer, covered with black wool, and placed in the sun, and of another placed at night upon a plat of short grass, and exposed to the full aspect of the heavens.

It is well known to the agriculturist and gardener, that, without the direct influence of the sun, whatever may be the temperature of the air, the fruits of the earth seldom come to perfection. It is therefore of importance to know the force of this important agent, and the modifications to which it is exposed. The black thermometer registers this effect, and the Almanac shews both the mean and extreme difference between such a thermometer and another placed in the shade.

Of not less consequence is it to know the cold produced at night from the radiation of heat from the surface of the earth, in situations where its passage is uninterrupted to the clear sky. This, in calm, unclouded weather, always reduces the temperature of filamentous substances, such as grass, considerably below that of the air. It is this depression of temperature which is the cause of dew. The surface of vegetables becomes cooled, by this radiation of heat into space, below the dew-point, and the vapour of the atmosphere is deposited upon them. Dew is never formed upon grass on cloudy nights, or in sheltered situations.

From the particulars of the diary, where both the average and extreme effects of this action are recorded, it will be found that vegetation is liable to be affected at night, from the influence of radiation, by a temperature below the freezing point of water, ten months in the year: and that even in the two months July and August, the only exceptions, the radiant thermometer sometimes falls to 35°.

The formation of dew is one of the circumstances which modify and check the refrigerating effect of radiation; for as the vapour is condensed, it gives out the latent heat with which it was combined in its elastic form, and thus prevents an excess of depression which might, in many cases, prove injurious to vegetation. A compensating arrangement is thus established, which, while it produces all the advantages of this gentle effusion of moisture, guards against the injurious concentration of the cause by which it is effected.

The excess of either solar or terrestrial radiation is injurious to many tender plants and flowers, and for this reason the careful gardener guards against them by mats and screens. This practice was established long before the theory was known, but the theory might now suggest many improvements in the practice. This is one of the points to which the attention of practical men should be directed.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

That the different phases of the moon have some connexion with changes in the atmosphere is an opinion so universal and popular as to be, on that account alone, entitled to attention. No observation is more general, and on no occasion, perhaps, is the Almanac so frequently consulted as in forming conjectures upon the state of the weather. The common remark goes no further than the fact, that changes from wet to dry and from dry to wet generally happen at the changes of the moon. When to this result of universal experience we add the philosophical reasons for the existence of tides in the aerial ocean, we cannot doubt that such a connexion exists, and that the moon exerts a considerable influence upon the currents of the atmosphere, according to her position. The subject, however, is involved in great obscurity, and is one which can only be elucidated by long and careful observation.

TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

The following preliminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the principles of mathematical phrenology.

1. The earth is very nearly a globe, having its mean *diameter*, or measure through the centre, 7,912 miles, very nearly; and its mean *circumference*, or the measure round it, 24,979 miles, or in round numbers 25,000 miles. A degree is the miles very nearly. A degree of thus a degree of the earth's circumfernce is 69½ the earth's circumference are called *nautical* or *geographical miles*, and the minute

is divided into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be called 70 English miles, and then a minute will be 2,053⅓ yards and a second, 34⅕ yards. Half a circumference or a *semicircle* is of course, 180 degrees, and a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All circles, whether large or small, are divided into the same number of degrees, minutes, and seconds.

2. The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion, every 23 hours, 56 minutes, nearly. The extremities of this diameter, (which through a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation) are called the *poles*, from a Greek word signifying to turn. The daily rotation of the earth from west to east causes an apparent motion of the heavenly bodies from east to west and they all appear to revolve round the *poles of the heavens*; that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whatever part of the sea or the land one may be a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it touches nothing, stretches the string so, that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the earth, and the other, or upper end, to the middle of the sky over us.

4. The *horizon* is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper half (or hemisphere) of the sky, which we see, from the under half, which we do not see. The *zenith* to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the first; and the *nadir*, to which the weight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

5. From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees; the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon is 80 degrees; and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposite point is the same.

6. If one stand upon one pole of the earth, *that* pole of the heavens will be in the zenith and *the other one* in the nadir. If we stand at any number of degrees distance from a pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be as many degrees from the zenith.

If one stand midway between the poles of the earth, the north pole of the heavens will be in the north point of the horizon, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point. A circumference of the earth passing through all the points that are equally distant from both poles is called the *equator* of the earth; and the circumference of the heavens directly over it is called the *celestial equator*. The first of these divides the earth into two equal *hemispheres*, (a *north* and a *south*); and the last divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding pole is in the centre of the hemisphere, whether of the earth or the heavens.

7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the equator, the nearest pole will be that number of degrees above the horizon, and the other pole the same number below. Hence every change of place, northward or southward, will cause an alteration in the *elevation* of the pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change eastward or westward if the same distance from the pole (or equator) be preserved.

8. A line drawn directly north and south is called a *meridian* line, because it points to the place of the sun at 12 at noon, or mid-day. If such a line were supposed to be continued northward and southward to the poles, it would be a half circumference of the earth; the equator would divide it in the middle, and all the points through which it passed would be directly north and south of each other. If a line were supposed to be drawn, in the heavens, directly over all the points of a meridian, that would be the corresponding *celestial meridian*, and would pass through the poles of the heavens. If the meridian on earth and the celestial meridian were both continued completely round, they would be circles, and the former would divide the earth, and the latter the heavens, into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

9. As the meridians of all places pass through the poles, and as the poles are points, all meridians must meet one another in these. Lines and circles that meet one another are said to form an *angle*. That angle is the measure of the *inclination* of the one to the other. Thus, the angle which any two meridians make with each other is measured by that part of the equator that lies between them, and counted in degrees, minutes, &c.

10. As the whole heavens appear to revolve round the poles in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part must pass any point, as for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty-fourth part of 360 is 15; therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or meridian, every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a rod or line, we can determine them by knowing the positions of both on the earth's surface. As, for instance, a man living in London wishes to know how far it is to Jerusalem, or Mexico, and in what direction those places lie from London; or a sailor, in the middle of the Atlantic, wishes to know how he can find his way to the Land's End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island of Jamaica. In either case, he can neither see the direction nor measure the distance directly; and

thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly, we find how far the one place is north or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west; and when we have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance north or south is found, first finding how far each place is north or south of the equator, and then taking the sum, if they are on opposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same side; and the distance east or west is found, by first finding the angle that is made at the pole by the meridians of two place, or, which is the same thing, by finding what portion of the equator lies between their meridians.

The LATITUDE of any place is its distance from the equator, and is *north* when it is nearest the north pole, and *south* when it is nearest the south pole. No place can have more than 90 degrees of latitude; neither can two places lie more than 180 degrees asunder.

The latitude is easily found by observing the height of the sun, the moon or any other celestial body, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertained by observing the greatest and least elevations above the horizon of the pole star, at any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the pole, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles,) we must previously know how far that celestial body is from the celestial equator. The distance of any celestial body from the celestial equator, is called its *declination* and is *north* or *south*, according to the situation of the body. If the declination be of the same kind with the latitude, we must substract it from the height of the body when on the meridian; and if it be of the opposite kind, we must add it; the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In every method when our observation requires to be accurate, we must make other corrections; as, we must allow for the *dip* or height we are above the mean surface of the earth; for the *half diameter* of the body, if we take the outside or *limb* of it instead of the centre; for the *refraction*, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the *parallax*, or difference of position in the body, as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these matters are, however, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of latitude may be considered as of the same length; but as in reality, the earth is a little flattened toward the poles it takes a passage over rather a larger space there, to make the same angular distance.

The LONGITUDE of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no point fixed by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place as a first meridian, find the longitudes of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indifferent what place we take, and, therefore, British geographers and sailors take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other nations reckon from their chief city; but it would be much more convenient if the first meridian were the same with all; at least it would save the trouble of adding or substracting the difference. Thus, in reducing French longitudes, (which are reckoned from Paris,) to English, 2° 20′ 21″ must be added, if they are east; and the same must be substracted if they are west.

The general method of finding the *difference of longitude* is, to find the *difference of time* between the two places. The sun, by the motion of which time is usually measured, apparently comes from the east, consequently, it must be noon, or any other hour at the easternmost place, before it is at the westernmost. The difference, as has been stated, is 15 degrees for an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, fifteen minutes of longitude to a minute of time, or, under the equator, about 510 yards for a second of time. These numbers are near enough for purposes of explanation, but for all purposes of computation, they require to correspond with the accurate period of the revolution of the earth upon its axis.

When the celestial bodies are visible, it is always easy to find the exact time at the place of observation, whether that place be on land or at sea; and, therefore, if it were possible to convey the exact time at the first meridian over the world, the longitude would be easily found.

A watch, or chronometer, as it is called, that goes at a perfectly uniform rate, may so far answer the purpose, but there is no absolute check upon it. If there be two or three, the average of them is a little more to be depended on, but even that gives no absolute certainty.

There are several other methods:—the eclipses of the sun, the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, the distance of the sun and moon, and the distance of the moon from certain known stars. These can all be computed beforehand; and they are inserted in the nautical almanacs, for the benefit of seamen. But eclipses of the sun happen very seldom. The eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter cannot be observed at sea, in consequence of the motion of the ship: the method mostly resorted to is derived from observing the distance of the moon from a star. Those distances are marked in the nautical almanac, with the times at Greenwich when they take place, and by making the proper corrections for refraction, parallax, and the other circumstances mentioned, the longitude may be found by the difference between the time at which they are observed, and that stated at the first meridian. Thus, if any position of the moon and a star be stated in the nautical almanac to take place at Greenwich at 12 at night, and if, after all corrections, the same be found to take place at 1 in the morning, the place of observation will be in 60 degrees east longitude nearly. Such are the principles, but the details are too minute for being noticed here.

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length. The meridians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance at the Equator; therefore, as the latitude increases the longitude becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the longitude becomes a smaller number of miles. At latitude 60 the degree of longitude is half of what it is at the Equator,—where upon the supposition that the earth is a perfect globe, it is equal to a degree of latitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole itself the degree of longitude has no length whatever.

TABLE OF THE LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

of certain remarkable PORTS *and* PLACES *on the* COROMANDEL *and* MALABAR COASTS

deduced from the operations of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Names of Places.	Latitude North.	Long. E. from Greenwich.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.		
Adonidroog ..	15 38 53	77 19 9	Ceded Districts	Station on the Droog.
Agoada ..	15 29 31	73 48 53	Goa ..	Light House.
Alamparva ..	12 16 14	80 3 13	Jaghyr ..	N. W. turret of the Fort.
Anjengo ..	8 39 48	76 48 19	Travancore ..	Flag Staff. [Fort.
Arcot ..	12 54 16	79 22 31	Arcot ..	Nabob's House in the
Bangalore ..	12 57 37	77 36 56	Mysore ..	Palace.
Baypoor ..	11 10 3	75 50 44	Malabar ..	Saw Mill.
Beakul ..	12 23 33	75 4 29	N. Malabar ..	Cavalier.
Beder ..	17 54 57	77 34 21	Nizam's ..	Mosque.
Bednore ..	13 49 12	75 4 31	Mysore ..	Flag Staff.
Bejapoor ..	16 49 51	75 46 39	Mahratta ..	Dome of the Sultan Mahomed's tomb.
Bellary ..	15 8 57	76 57 10	Ceded Districts	Flag Staff. [Island.
Bussawarragedroog	14 18 49	74 26 35	N. Kanara ..	Summit of the Fort on
Buttculdroog ..	13 57 59	74 34 27	do. ..	Platform.
Calicut ..	11 15 19	75 48 49	Malabar ..	Flag Staff.
Cannanore ..	11 51 12	75 21 41	N. Malabar ..	Flag Staff.
Cape Ramus ..	15 5 12	73 57 27	Goa ..	Tower.
Cauverypatam ..	11 8 4	79 51 10	S. Arcot ..	Station.
Chapora ..	15 36 20	73 46 36	Goa ..	Obelisk.
Chendraghirry ..	12 27 55	75 2 44	S. Kanara ..	Highest Cavalier.
Chittledroog ..	14 13 8	76 26 15	Mysore ..	Flag Staff.
Chittoor Fort ..	13 15 8	79 8 2	North Arcot ..	
Chitwa ..	10 32 6	76 4 23	Cochin ..	Bungalow.
Cochin ..	9 58 7	76 17 0	do. ..	Flag Staff.
Coimbatore ..	10 59 41	76 59 46	Coimbatore ..	Palace.
Colar Fort ..	13 8 21	78 10 47	Mysore ..	Pagoda.
Coomptee ..	14 25 11	74 26 3	N. Kanara ..	Redoubt.
Covelong ..	12 47 33	80 17 27	Jaghyr ..	Church (centre of the West Face.)
Cranganoor ..	10 11 59	76 15 9	Cochin ..	Fort.
Cuddalore ..	11 43 21	79 49 0	S. Arcot ..	Flag Staff.
Cuddapah ..	14 28 49	78 51 47	Ceded Districts	Mosque in the Fort.
Dindigul ..	10 21 39	78 0 17	Madura ..	Flag Staff.
Durrea Bahaderghur	13 20 15	74 43 46	S. Kanara ..	
Eelgundel ..	18 25 20	79 4 56	Nizam's ..	
Ennore ..	13 15 1	80 22 3	Jaghyr ..	Remarkable tree in the village.
Fort St. George ..	13 4 47	80 19 43	do. ..	Steeple of St. Mary's Church.
Gawilghur ..	21 22 25	77 23 0	Nizam's ..	Mosque.
Ghooty ..	12 15 15	77 53 46	Ceded Districts	Station.
Goa ..	15 28 10	73 54 39	P. Territory ..	St. Anne's.
Guntoor ..	16 17 42	80 29 0	Guntoor ..	Mosque.
Honoor ..	14 16 36	74 29 4	N. Kanara ..	Bungalow.
Hulliaul ..	15 19 58	74 47 44	Mahratta ..	Flag Staff.
Hyderabad ..	17 21 41	78 30 54	Nizam's ..	Mecca Musnud (City)
Jallycoond (Island)	13 59 58	74 30 20	N. Kanara ..	Peak. [Fort.
Kasragooda ..	12 29 38	75 1 15	S. Kanara ..	Highest Cavalier in the
Kistnagherry ..	12 32 19	78 15 27	Baramahl ..	Flag Staff.
Kodachee Purwuddam ..	13 51 25	74 51 31	N. Kanara ..	Pagoda (Barcelore Peak)
Kolachy ..	8 10 43	77 16 55	Travancore ..	Church.
Koomlah ..	12 36 7	74 59 53	S. Kanara ..	Highest Cavalier.

Names of Places.	Latitude North.	Long. E. from Greenwich.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.		
Koondapoor ..	13 38 13	74 43 48	S. Kanara ..	Flag Staff.
Kootapilly ..	8 S 53	77 38 32	Tinnevelly ..	Church.
Kumniammett ..	17 14 46	80 11 17	Nizam's ..	
Kurnool ..	15 49 58	78 5 22	Ceded Districts	Laul Battery.
Madura ..	9 55 16	78 9 44	Madura ..	N.E. Pagoda in the Fort.
Mangalore ..	12 51 40	74 52 36	S. Kanara ..	Flag Staff.
Masulipatam ..	16 9 8	81 11 38	Masulipatam ..	Flag Staff.
Mookoor ..	9 7 52	78 31 16	Ramnad ..	Church.
Moordaishwar ..	14 5 36	74 31 29	N. Kanara ..	Hill Fort.
Murmagaon ..	15 24 33	73 49 56	Goa ..	Flag Staff.
Mysore ..	12 18 24	76 41 48	Mysore ..	Centre Cavalier.
Naggery Nose ..	13 22 53	79 38 13	North Arcot ..	Summit of the Peak.
Nagore ..	10 49 10	79 52 59	Tanjore ..	Mosque.
Natrancegooda ..	14 1 3	74 22 1	N. Kanara ..	Pigeon Island.
Negapatam ..	10 45 37	79 53 28	Tanjore ..	Flag Staff.
Nellore ..	14 28 1	80 1 40	Nellore ..	Pagoda.
Nirmul ..	19 5 49	78 24 8	Nizam's ..	Shamgud.
Nundidroog ..	13 22 17	77 43 38	Mysore ..	Station.
Ongole ..	15 30 10	80 5 13	Nellore ..	Pagoda on the Hill.
Oomrawutty ..	20 56 0	77 46 51	Nizam's ..	Fort Kolahpoor Gate.
Palamcottah ..	8 43 32	77 46 43	Tinnevelly ..	Flag Staff.
Paniany tree ..	10 46 54	75 57 41	Malabar ..	
Pondicherry ..	11 55 57	79 52 33	F. Settlement ..	Flag Staff.
Porto Novo ..	11 29 25	79 48 13	S. Arcot ..	Flag Staff.
Pulicat ..	13 25 8	80 21 24	Jaghyr ..	Church.
Quilon ..	8 53 28	76 36 59	Travancore ..	Flag Staff.
Rajamandroog ..	14 30 22	74 24 4	N. Kanara ..	Platform.
Ramisseram ..	9 18 7	79 20 56	Ramnad ..	Great Pagoda.
Ryacottah ..	12 31 20	78 4 44	Baramahl ..	Flag Staff.
Rydoor head ..	13 52 19	74 38 47	N. Kanara ..	Platform.
Sadras ..	12 31 35	80 12 22	Jaghyr ..	Flag Staff.
Salem ..	11 39 10	78 11 47	Salem ..	S. W. E. of the Fort.
Secunderabad ..	17 26 40	78 32 37	Nizam's ..	Cenotaph.
Sedashughur ..	14 50 45	74 10 21	N. Kanara ..	Flag Staff.
Seven Pagodas ..	12 36 57	80 14 1	Jaghyr ..	Tower of the Pagoda on the hill.
Shevandram ..	8 9 22	77 30 26	Travancore ..	Pagoda.
Tanjore ..	10 47 0	79 10 21	Tanjore ..	Great Pagoda.
Tellicherry ..	11 44 53	75 31 39	N. Malabar ..	Flag Staff.
Tirchundoor ..	8 29 51	78 10 13	Tinnevelly ..	Pagoda.
Tondi ..	9 44 48	79 3 30	Ramnad ..	
Tranquebar ..	11 1 33	79 53 51	Tanjore ..	Flag Staff.
Trichinopoly ..	10 49 45	78 44 2	Trichinopoly ..	Pagoda on the Rock.
Trivandrum ..	8 29 3	76 59 9	Travancore ..	Pagoda
Tutocorin ..	8 47 17	78 14 19	Tinnevelly ..	Land Mark.
Vaimbar ..	9 5 0	78 24 16	do. ..	Church.
Vypar ..	9 0 46	78 18 53	do. ..	Church.
Warrungul ..	17 57 51	79 39 11	Nizam's ..	Fort.
Woosdroog or Woosduruga	12 18 32	75 8 10	N. Malabar ..	Highest Cavalier in the Fort.

TABLE OF THE LATITUDES, LONGITUDES, BEARINGS, DISTANCES, AND DIFFERENCE OF TIME

between MADRAS, *and most of the* PRINCIPAL PLACES *in the Known World.*

*** *The Table shews the direct Distances between Madras and the Places named.*

Names of Places.	Sea or Country.	Latitude.	Longitude	Bearings from Madras.	Distance from Madras.	Difference in time.
		D. M.	L. M.	D.	M.	H. M. S.
Acheen ..	Sumatra Isle ..	5 22N	95 26E	S 63E	1006	1 0 20
Adoni ..	India ..	15 39	77 20	N 49W	234	0 12 12
Agra ..	India ..	26 43	76 44	N 14W	841	0 14 28
Ahmednuggur ..	India ..	18 20	74 15	N 48W	473	0 21 24
Aleppo ..	Turkey ..	35 45	37 20	N 66W	2578	2 52 4
Alexandria ..	Egypt ..	31 11	30 16	N 62W	2988	3 20 20
Amboyna ..	Molucca Isle ..	3 44s	128 14	S 70E	3015	3 11 40
Amsterdam ..	Holland ..	52 23N	4 45	N 58W	4487	5 2 24
Aracan ..	India ..	20 17	93 5	N 59E	850	0 50 56
Athens ..	Greece ..	38 5	23 52	N 64W	3106	3 45 56
Aurungabad ..	India ..	19 45	76 2½	N 40W	484	0 21 4
Ava ..	India ..	21 00	96 26	N 63E	1038	1 4 20
Bagdad ..	Mesopotamia ..	33 20	43 46	N 59W	2355	2 26 20
Bangalore ..	India ..	13 00	77 42	S 89W	154	0 10 36
Batavia ..	Java Isle ..	6 10s	106 51	S 54E	1946	1 46 0
Bednoor ..	India ..	13 47N	74 47	N 82W	328	0 22 24
Berhampore ..	India ..	21 20N	76 19E	N 25W	546	0 16 4
Berlin ..	Prussia ..	52 32	13 26	N 55W	4123	4 27 40
Bisnagur ..	India ..	15 18	76 00	N 62W	286	0 17 24
Bokhara ..	Tartary ..	39 15	65 50	N 26W	1755	0 58 4
Bombay ..	India ..	18 56	72 58	N 50W	553	0 29 36
Borneo ..	Borneo Isle ..	4 55	114 55	S 77E	2105	0 26 24
Boston ..	N. England ..	42 24	71 3W	N 78W	8227	10 5 36
Botany Bay ..	N. S. Wales ..	34 6s	151 22E	S 54E	4822	4 44 12
Broach ..	India ..	21 35N	72 57	N 39W	669	0 29 36
Buenos Ayres ..	Brazil ..	34 35s	58 24W	S 69W	8132	9 16 20
Bussorah ..	Arabia ..	30 31	47 30	S 60W	2109	2 11 24
Calcutta ..	India ..	21 2	88 26	N 44E	665	0 32 20
Calicut ..	India ..	11 15	75 49	S 68W	287	0 18 8
Candahar ..	Persia ..	33 00N	67 35	N 30E	1388	0 51 4
Canton ..	China ..	23 7	113 12	N 72E	1969	2 11 24
Cape Comorin ..	India ..	8 5	77 44	S 27W	336	0 10 4
Cape of Good Hope,	Africa ..	34 27s	18 31	S 50W	4434	4 7 20
Chandanaghur ..	India ..	22 51	88 29E	N 38E	748	0 32 32
Charles Town ..	America ..	33 22	79 50W	N 82W	8918	10 40 44
Chicacole ..	India ..	18 12	84 00	N 34E	373	0 14 36
Chittledroog ..	India ..	13 56	76 22	N 77W	238	0 15 56
Cochin ..	India ..	9 58	76 18	S 52W	302	0 16 12
Coimbatore ..	India ..	11 3	77 6	S 58W	225	0 13 00
Colombo ..	Ceylon ..	6 57	80 00	S 3W	368	0 1 24
Constantinople ..	Turkey ..	41 1	28 54	N 59W	3220	3 25 48
Copenhagen ..	Denmark ..	55 41N	12 35	N 52W	4232	4 30 4
Cracow ..	Poland ..	50 10	19 50	N 54W	3810	4 2 4
Cuttack ..	India ..	19 52	86 6	N 39W	525	0 23 0
Delhi ..	India ..	28 35	77 9	N 9W	942	0 10 40
Dindigul ..	India ..	10 22	78 00	S 40W	212	0 9 24
Dowlutabad ..	India ..	18 40	76 55	N 31W	390	0 13 44
Dublin ..	Ireland ..	53 21	6 6W	N 61W	4967	5 45 48
Edinburgh ..	Scotland ..	55 58	3 12W	N 58W	4865	5 31 12
Ellichpoor ..	India ..	21 14	78 14E	N 14W	500	0 8 28
Ganjam ..	India ..	19 22	85 10E	N 36E	468	0 19 16
Goa ..	India ..	15 29	74 2	N 69W	402	0 25 48
Gurrah ..	India ..	23 6	80 20	North	602	0 0 4
Helena, St. ..	Atlantic Ocean ..	15 55s	5 40W	S 71W	5292	5 44 4
Hyderabad ..	India ..	17 12N	78 52E	N 18W	261	0 5 40
Indore ..	India ..	22 55	76 43	N 19W	621	0 14 12
Islamabad ..	India ..	22 20	91 54	N 50E	863	0 46 16
Ispahan ..	Persia ..	32 25	52 50	N 53W	1914	1 50 4
Jerusalem ..	Palestine ..	31 55	35 20	N 66W	2739	3 0 4
Ladrone Grand ..	Pacific Ocean ..	22 2	113 56	N 74E	1994	2 14 20

Names of Places.	Sea or Country.	Latitude.	Longitude	Bearings from Madras.	Distance from Madras.	Difference in time.
		D. M.	D. M.	D.	M.	H. M. S.
Lassa ..	Thibet ..	20 23	91 40	N 56E	781	0 45 16
Lima ..	America ..	12 1s	76 49W	S 81W	9330	0 28 40
Lisbon ..	Portugal ..	38 42N	9 10	N 72W	5073	5 58 4
London, (St. Paul's)	England ..	51 31	0 6	N 60W	4687	5 21 48
Lucknow ..	India ..	26 50	81 2E	N 3E	826	0 2 44
Macassar ..	Isle W. Point ..	5 9	119 49	N 78E	2386	2 37 52
Madras ..	India ..	13 4	80 21			
Madrid ..	Spain ..	14 25	3 26W	N 70W	4779	5 35 8
Madura ..	India ..	9 54	79 18E	S 32W	225	0 8 12
Malacca ..	India ..	2 12	102 5	S 63E	1448	1 26 56
Malta Isle ..	Mediterranean Sea ..	35 54	14 28	N 69W	3849	4 23 32
Mangalore ..	India ..	12 52	74 53	S 88W	319	0 21 52
Manilla ..	Philipine Isle ..	14 36	120 51	N 88E	2361	2 42 00
Masulipatam ..	India ..	16 9	81 13	N 15E	193	0 3 28
Mauritius ..	Indian Ocean ..	20 27s	57 29	S 33W	2402	1 31 28
Mecca ..	Arabia ..	21 29N	39 15	N 78W	2409	2 41 24
Mexico ..	America ..	19 54	99 42W	N 88W	10366	12 0 12
Mocha ..	Arabia ..	13 20	43 20E	West.	2062	2 28 4
Moorshedabad ..	India ..	24 11	88 28	N 35E	811	0 32 28
Mosambique ..	Africa ..	15 1s	40 47	S 54W	2854	2 38 16
Moscow ..	Russia ..	55 45N	37 46	N 39W	3317	2 50 20
Moultan ..	India ..	25 52	70 40	N 35W	943	0 38 44
Munnypoor ..	Burmah ..	26 40	95 00	N 45E	1161	0 58 36
Nagpore ..	India ..	21 8½	79 46	N 3W	484	0 2 0
Nangassachi ..	Japan ..	32 32	128 46	N 66E	2921	3 13 40
Naples ..	Italy ..	40 51	14 14	N 72W	3720	4 44 28
Negapatam ..	India ..	10 46	79 51	S 10W	140	0 1 44
New York ..	America ..	40 41	74 11W	N 79W	8432	0 18 8
Otaheite ..	South Sea ..	17 29s	149 36	S 76E	7749	8 40 12
Ougein ..	India ..	23 26N	70 56E	N 12W	1173	0 17 44
Palamcottah ..	India ..	8 43	77 49	S 30W	300	0 10 8
Paris ..	France ..	48 50	2 20	N 62W	4551	5 12 4
Patna ..	India ..	25 38	85 22	N 21E	805	0 20 4
Pegue ..	India ..	18 00	96 52	N 73E	1000	1 6 4
Pekin ..	China ..	39 54N	116 27E	N 50E	2520	2 24 24
Petersburgh ..	Russia ..	59 56	30 19	N 41W	3705	3 20 8
Philadelphia ..	America ..	39 57	75 10W	N 79W	8569	10 22 28
Pondicherry ..	India ..	11 54	79 74E	S 21W	75	0 1 48
Poonah ..	India ..	18 30	74 12	N 48W	483	0 24 24
Port Royal ..	Jamaica ..	18 00	76 45W	N 88W	1087	10 28 24
Pulo Penang ..	Bay of Bengal ..	5 27	100 25E	S 69E	1273	1 20 16
Rio Janeiro ..	America ..	23 00s	41 40W	S 73W	7291	8 8 4
Rome, (St. Peter's)	Italy ..	41 54N	12 29E	N 64W	4006	4 31 28
Rutenpour ..	India ..	22 16	82 36	S 13E	569	0 9 4
Senegal ..	Africa ..	15 53	16 31W	S 89W	7026	6 27 28
Seringapatam ..	India ..	12 32	76 52	S 81W	206	0 13 44
Siam ..	India ..	14 18	100 50E	N 86E	1195	1 21 56
Sirinaghur ..	Mogulstan ..	31 00	78 10	N 6W	1083	0 8 44
Smyrna ..	Notolia ..	33 28	27 20	N 62W	3244	3 32 4
Stockholm ..	Sweden ..	59 21	18 4	N 47W	4099	4 9 8
Surat ..	India ..	21 1	73 8	N 42W	642	0 31 24
Tabolski ..	Siberia ..	58 12	68 13	N 12W	2772	0 48 32
Tanjore ..	India ..	10 46	79 10	S 27W	151	0 4 44
Tatta ..	India ..	24 56	67 41	N 45W	1012	0 54 40
Tellicherry ..	India ..	11 45	75 32	S 74W	293	0 19 16
Tranquebar ..	India ..	11 1	79 55	S 12W	125	0 1 44
Travancore ..	India ..	8 24	77 15	S 33W	334	0 12 24
Trichinopoly ..	India ..	10 50	78 44	S 35W	164	0 6 28
Trincomallee ..	Ceylon ..	8 33	81 24	S 13E	277	0 4 12
Tripoli ..	Africa ..	32 54	13 5	N 72W	3900	4 29 4
Upsal ..	Sweden ..	59 52	17 42	N 47W	4126	4 10 36
Vellore ..	India ..	12 54	79 25	S 80W	55	0 00 3
Venice ..	Italy ..	45 26	12 4	N 67W	3878	4 33 8
Vienna ..	Germany ..	48 13	16 22	N 57W	3918	4 15 56
Vizagapatam ..	India ..	17 42	83 26	N 35E	337	0 12 20
Warsaw ..	Poland ..	15 14	21 0	N 52W	3810	3 57 24

PART II.

Agricultural and Horticultural Department.

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF HORTICULTURE.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR.

TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF SEVERAL PLANTS.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED ON THE 15TH JULY 1835.

PATRON.

The Right Honorable Lord Elphinstone.

VICE PATRONS.

His Highness the Nabob | Sir R. B. Comyn, *Kt.*

The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Madras.

PRESIDENT.

The Honorable J. Sullivan, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The Hon. Sir E. J. Gambier, Kt. | Maj. Gl. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. & K.C.H
The Hon. J. Bird, Esq.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Venerable Archdeacon Harper, A. M. | J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Tulloch, C. B. | J. B. Key, Esq.
J. Wylie, Esq. M.D. | Captain G. A. Underwood.
Major H. Moberly. | Lieutenant F. Ditmas,
A. Maclean, Esq. | E. Seth Sam, Esq.
J. Minchin, Esq. | Colenda Moodelly.

R. Wight, Esq. M. D. *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS.

1. This Society shall be called the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras.
2. The objects of the Society shall be the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture, in all their branches, within the Peninsula of India.
3. The Society shall consist of Honorary and Ordinary Members.
4. Honorary Members shall be persons eminent for their knowledge of, or for the encouragement they have given to Agriculture and Horticulture, or for services rendered to the Society.
5. The Committee of Management shall have the privilege of proposing honorary Members; but any member may submit to the Committee, the names of persons whom he would wish proposed. The names of gentlemen so proposed shall be stated in the Circular notice, issued to Members, calling the meeting of the Society at which their election is to be taken into consideration.
6. Gentlemen of every nation shall be eligible as Ordinary Members of the Society.
7. Candidates for admission as "Ordinary Members" shall be proposed by two Members, and their names communicated to the Secretary, by whom they will be laid before the next Monthly Meeting of the General Committee, when a majority of votes will determine their election.
8. Ordinary Members are to pay an admission fee of 10 Rupees, and 7 Rupees subscription Quarterly in advance, so long as they continue to reside in India.
9. Ordinary Members, during temporary absence from India, will continue to have their names borne on the list as absent Members, (unless they express a wish to the contrary) provided they have paid up, on demand, all arrears due to the Society.
10. Any Resident Member allowing four quarterly bills to run into a fifth unpaid, the same having been duly demanded, shall cease to be a Member of the Society, and his name shall be struck off the list. To guard against error or misapprehension, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to bring this Article to the notice of the Member so in arrears previous to his name being removed from the list of the Society. An Ex-member thus situated shall not be eligible for re-election, except upon payment of all arrears, in addition to the usual terms of admission, nor will he be eligible for re-admission at any future period, unless he has reserved to himself the privilege, by the payment of all debts due by him to the Society, within two years from the date of his name being removed from the list.
11. If a Member desire his name to be withdrawn without paying up his arrears, he shall be disqualified for re-election at any future period.
12. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to bring these Articles to the notice of parties proposing an ex-member for re-election.
13. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Presidents, Vice Presidents, and General Committee of Management.
14. On the 2d Wednesday of December in each year a special General Meeting of the Society will be held, for the election of Office bearers, and the General Committee for the ensuing year.

15. The Office-bearers shall consist of
1 President.
4 Vice Presidents.
1 Secretary.

16. The Secretary shall *ex-officio* be a member of all Committees.

17. The General Committee shall consist of 12 Members, exclusive of the Office-bearers, who are Members *ex-officio*: 5, including the Secretary, to quorum for the transaction of business.

18. The General Committee shall have the power, in the event of lapses, of completing their numbers by the election of any Member of the Society to be a Member of the Committee.

19. It shall be the duty of the General Committee to conduct the business of the Society, direct the appropriation of its funds, and superintend the management of the garden, subject to the confirmation of the Society.

20. The General Committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of every month for the transaction of business, on which occasions it will be the duty of the Secretary to attend.

21. Special Meetings of the Committee, may at any time be convened, on a requisition to that effect signed by three Members of the Society, two of whom belong to the Committee; or by five Members, none of whom belong to the Committee.

22. General Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday of the months of January, April, July, and October, to consider and confirm the proceedings of the General Committee; to receive reports on the state of the Society generally, on its finances, and on the state of the garden; to determine the successful candidates in prize competitions and award prizes; and finally, to decide on all other business that may come before it. Seven Members, including the Secretary, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. Printed notices, to the Presidency Members, to be issued on the occasion of all General Meetings of the Society.

23. Special meetings may at any time be convened by a resolution of the General Committee.

24. It will be the duty of the Secretary to receive all communications, addressed to the Society, and lay them before the Committee, that such as are deemed of sufficient importance may be selected for publication in the proceedings.

25. The proceedings shall be published, after they have been approved by the Quarterly General Meeting of the Society, and distributed to Members free of all charges, save that of postage.

26. Authors whose papers are published in the transactions shall be entitled to 20 copies of their contributions: should any more be required they must be paid for at prime cost.

27. The Garden shall be under the management of the General Committee, but more immediately under the direction of the Secretary, through whom it will be the duty of Members of the Committee, or of the Society, to convey all orders to the Superintendent of the Garden; but it shall be competent to the Committee, to delegate this duty to one of their own Members in case of need arising.

28. The objects of the garden are, 1st, to subject to the test of careful experiment all proposals having for their purpose the improvement of agriculture and horticulture: 2dly, the introduction and propagation of new and useful plants of all kinds; but more especially, those possessed of commercial value, which are likely in the event of successful introduction, to extend and improve the commercial resources of the country: and 3dly, the formation of an orchard, of the most valuable fruit trees, of all countries, that can be made to thrive in this climate.

29. All produce of the garden of a perishable nature—fruits—vegetables, &c. shall be sold for the benefit of the institution; to Members first, and then to the community wishing to have their supplies from that source.

30. Ornamental and fruit trees, and shrubs, shall, so often as the stock in the garden will permit, be supplied to Members on payment. Non-subscribers will be permitted to receive such plants from the garden, when there is a superfluity, and the Committee may direct the publication of lists of such superfluities from time to time in the newspapers.

31. The Secretary shall annually, in January, prepare, for transmission to England and the Cape, lists of seeds of whatever sorts may be required, both for the garden and for Members. Of the seed so procured a portion will be distributed in equal shares to all Members desiring them, *gratis*; the remainder, after supplying the garden, shall be sold for its benefit, first to subscribers wishing a larger supply than their share might entitle them to, and secondly, any that may remain, to non-subscribers desirous of supplying themselves from the Society's stock.

32. Members receiving growing plants or seed from the Society must defray all expenses of package and conveyance.

33. Any motion having for its object, the alteration of existing laws, or the enactment of new ones, shall first be submitted to the General Committee, by whom it will be referred to the next General Meeting, when, if two-thirds of the Members present vote in its favour, it will be held carried. The purport of such motion to be stated in the printed circulars calling the Meeting at which it is to be considered.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF HORTICULTURE.

AN OUTLINE OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF HORTICULTURE,

(by Dr. Lindley, Secretary to the Horticultural Society of London.)

I.—General Nature of Plants.

1. Horticulture is the application of the arts of cultivation, multiplication, and domestication to the vegetable kingdom. Agriculture and arboriculture are branches of horticulture.

2. The vegetable kingdom is composed of living beings, destitute of sensation, with no power of moving spontaneously from place to place, and called plants.

3. Plants are organised bodies, consisting of masses of tissue that is permeable by fluids or gaseous matter.

4. Vegetable tissue consists either of minute bladders, or of tubes adhering by their contiguous surfaces, and leaving intermediate passages where they do not touch.

5. Tissue is called cellular when it is composed of minute bladders, which either approach the figure of a sphere, or are obviously some modification of it, supposed to be caused by extension or lateral compression.

6. When newly formed it is in a very lax state, and possesses great powers of absorption; probably in consequence of the excessive permeability of its membrane and the imperfect cohesion of its cells.

7. Cellular tissue, otherwise called parenchyma, constitutes the soft and brittle parts of plants; such as pith, pulp, the spaces between the veins of leaves, the principal part of the petals, and the like.

8. Succulent plants are such as have an excessive development of cellular tissue.

9. It may be considered the most essential kind of tissue, because, while no plants exist without it, many are composed of nothing else.

10. Tissue is called woody fibre when it is composed of slender tubes, which are conical and closed at each end, and placed side by side.

11. Woody fibre is what causes stiffness and tenacity in certain parts of plants; hence it is found in the veins of leaves, and in bark, and it constitutes the principal part of the wood.

12. Vascular tissue is that in which either an elastic tough thread is generated spirally within a tube that is closed and conical at each end; or rows of cylindrical cellules, placed end to end, finally become continuous tubes by the loss of their ends.

13. The most remarkable form of vascular tissue is the spiral vessel, which has the power of unrolling with elasticity when stretched.

14. Other kinds of vascular tissue are incapable of unrolling, but break when stretched.

15. Spiral vessels are not found in the wood or bark, and rarely in the roots of plants.

16. Vascular tissue of other kinds is confined to the root, stem, veins of leaves, petals, and other parts composed of leaves. It is not found in bark.

17. The common office of the tissue is to convey fluid or air, and to act as the receptacle of secretions.

18. Cellular tissue conveys fluids in all directions, absorbs with great rapidity, is the first cause of the adhesions that take place between contiguous parts, and is the principal receptacle of secreted matter.

19. Adhesion will take place at all times during the growing season, when the cellular tissue of two different parts, or of two different plants, is kept for some time in contact; but as none but tissues of nearly the same nature will adhere, grafting and budding, which are caused by the adhesion of contiguous parts, can only take place either between different varieties of the same species, or between nearly related species; and even then only when the corresponding parts of the scion or bud, and the stock, are placed in contact.

20. Woody fibre conveys fluid in the direction of its length, gives stiffness and flexibility to the general system, and acts as a protection to spiral and other delicate vessels.

21. Spiral vessels convey oxygenated air.

22. Other vessels probably conduct fluid when young, and air when old.

23. As the bodies of which all tissue is composed are perfectly simple, unbranched, and regular in figure, having, when elongated, their two extremities exactly alike, they are more or less capable of conveying gaseous matter or fluids in any direction; and, consequently, a current may be reversed in them without inconvenience: hence, inverted cuttings or stems will grow.

24. All parts of plants are composed of tissue, whether they be soft, as pulp; or hard, as the bony lining of a peach.

25. With regard to horticultural operations, the parts of plants should be considered under the heads of *Root* (II.); *Stem* (III.); *Leaf-buds* (IV.); *Leaves* (V.) *Flowers* (VI.); *Sexes* (VII.); *Fruit* (VIII.); and *Seed* (IX.)

II. Root.

26. The root is the part that strikes into the earth when a seed begins to germinate, and which afterwards continues to lengthen beneath the soil.
27. It is also the part which is sometimes emitted by the stem, for the purpose of absorbing nutriment from the atmosphere; as in ivy, air-plants, vines, &c.
28. It is distinguished from the stem by the absence of leaves in any state, of regular leaf-buds (IV.); of evaporating pores or stomata (131.); and of pith in exogenous plants.
29. Therefore, such underground bodies as those called tuber (61.) in the potato; bulb (96.) in the onion; and solid bulb or cormus (61.) in the crocus, are not roots.
30. The office of the root is to absorb food in a fluid or gaseous state; and also to fix the plant in the soil, or to some firm support.
31. The latter office is essential to the certain and regular performance of the former.
32. It is not by the whole of their surface that roots absorb food, but only by their young and newly formed extremities, called spongioles.
33. Hence the preservation of the spongiole, as in an uninjured state is essential to the removal of a plant from one place to another.
34. A spongiole consists of very young vascular tissue (12.), surrounded by very young cellular substance. (5.)
35. It is therefore one of the most delicate parts of plants, and the most easily injured.
36. Hence whatever is known to produce any specific deleterious action upon leaves or stems, such as certain gases (298.) and mineral or vegetable poisons, will produce a much more fatal effect upon the spongioles.
37. These organs have no power of selecting their food, but will absorb whatever the earth or air may contain, which is sufficiently fluid to pass through the sides of their tissue.
38. So that if the spongioles are developed in a medium which is of an unsuitable nature, as they will still continue to absorb, they cannot fail to introduce matter which will prove either injurious or fatal to life, according to its intensity.
39. This may often explain why trees suddenly become unhealthy, without any external apparent cause.
40. Plants have the power of replacing spongioles by the formation of new ones; so that an individual is not destroyed by their loss.
41. But this power depends upon the co-operation of the atmosphere, and upon the special vital powers of the species.
42. If the atmosphere is so humid as to hinder evaporation spongioles will have time to form anew; but if the atmosphere is dry, the loss by evaporation will be so much greater than can be supplied by the injured roots, that the whole system will be emptied of fluid before the new spongioles can form.
43. This is the key to transplantation. (XV.)
44. As roots are destitute of leaf-buds (IV,), and as leaf-buds are essential to the multiplication of an individual (108), it should follow that roots can never be employed for the purpose of multiplication.
45. Nevertheless, roots when woody have, occasionally, the power of generating adventitious leaf-buds (IV.); and when this is the case, they may be employed for the purpose of multiplication; as those of cydonia japonica, &c.
46. The cause of this power existing in some species, and not in others, is unknown.
47. It is therefore a power that can never be calculated upon; and whose existence is only to be discovered by accident.
48. Although roots are generated under-ground, and sometimes at considerable depths, yet access to a certain quantity of atmospheric air appears indispensable to the healthy execution of their functions. This is constantly exemplified in plants growing in the earth at the back of an ill-ventilated forcing house, where the roots have no means of finding their way into the earth on the outside of the house.
49. It is supposed by some that the introduction of oxygen into their system is as indispensable to them as to animals.
50. It seems more probable that the oxygen of the atmosphere, seizing upon a certain quantity of carbon, forms carbonic acid, which they absorb, and feed upon.
51. It is at least certain that the exclusion of air from the roots will always induce an unhealthy condition, or even death itself. This may be one of the reasons why stiff tenacious soils are so seldom suited to the purposes of the cultivator, until their adhesiveness has been destroyed by the addition of other matter.
52. Spongioles secrete excrementitious matter, which is unsuitable to the same species afterwards as food; for poisonous substances are as fatal to the species that secrete them as to any other species.
53. But to other species the excrementitious matter is either not unsuitable, or not deleterious.

54. Hence, soil may be rendered impure (or, as we inaccurately say, worn out) for one species, which will not be impure for others.
55. This is the true key of the theory of rotation of crops.
56. This also may serve to explain in part why light soil is indispensable to so many plants, and heavy or tenacious soil suitable to so few: for in the former case the spongioles will meet with little resistance to their elongation, and will consequently be continually quitting the place where their excrementitious matter is deposited; while, in the latter case, the reverse will occur.

III. Stem.

57. The stem is that part of a plant which is developed above-ground, and which took an upward direction at the period of germination.
58. It consists of a woody axis, covered by bark having stomata (131.) on its surface, bearing leaves with leaf-buds in their axillæ, and producing flowers and fruit.
59. The points where leaves are borne are called nodi; the spaces between the leaves are internodia.
60. The more erect a stem grows, the more vigorous it is; and the more it deviates from this direction to a horizontal or pendulous position, the less is it vigorous.
61. Some stems are developed under ground, such as the tubers of the potato and the cormus of the crocus but they are known from roots by the presence of leaves, and regular leaf-buds upon their surface.
62. Stems increase in diameter in two ways.
63. Either by the addition of new matter to the outside of the wood and the inside of the bark: when they are exogenous; ex, oak.
64. Or by the addition of new matter to their inside; when they are endogenous; ex, cane.
65. In exogenous stems, the central portion, which is harder and darker than that at the circumference, is called heart-wood; while the exterior, which is softer and lighter, is called albernum or sap-wood.
66. The inside of the bark of such stems has also the technical name of liber.
67. The heart-wood was, when young, albernum, and afterward changed its nature, by becoming the receptacle of certain secretions peculiar to the species.
68. Hence the greater durability of heart-wood than of sap-wood. While the latter is newly formed empty tissue, almost as perishable as bark itself, the former is protected against destruction by the introduction of secretions that become solid matter, which is often insoluble in water, and never permeable to air.
69. The secretions by which heart-wood is solidified are prepared in the leaves, whence they are sent downwards through the bark, and from the bark communicated to the central part of the stem.
70. The channels through which this communication takes place are called medullary rays or silver grain.
71. Medullary rays are plates of cellular tissue, in a very compressed state, passing from the pith into the bark.
72. The wood itself is composed of tubes consisting of woody fibre and vascular tissue, imbedded longitudinally in cellular substance.
73. This cellular substance only developes horizontally; and it is to it that the peculiar character of different kinds of wood is chiefly due.
74. For this reason the wood of the stock of a grafted plant will never become like that of its scion, although, as will be hereafter seen (IV.), the woody matter of the stock must all originate in the scion.
75. The stem of an exogenous plant may therefore be compared to a piece of linen, of which the weft is composed of cellular tissue, and the warp of fibrous and vascular tissue.
76. In the spring and autumn a viscid substance is secreted between the wood and the liber, called the cambium.
77. This cambium appears to be the matter out of which the cellular horizontal substance of the stem is organised.
78. In endogenous stems the portion at the circumference is harder than that in the centre: and there is no separable bark.
79. Their stems consist of bundles of woody matter, imbedded in cellular tissue, and composed of vascular tissue surrounded by woody fibre.
80. The stem is not only the depository of the peculiar secretions of species (67.), but is also the medium through which the sap flows in its passage from the roots into the leaves.
81. In exogenous stems (63.), it certainly rises through the albernum, and descends through the bark.
82. In endogenous stems (64.), it probably rises through the bundles of wood, and descends through the cellular substance; but this is uncertain.
83. Stems have the power of propagating an individual only by means of their leaf buds. If destitute of leaf buds, they have no power of multiplication, except fortuitously.

IV. Leaf-buds.

84. Leaf-buds are rudiments of branches, enclosed within scales, which are imperfectly formed leaves.

85. All the leaf-buds upon the same branch are constitutionally and anatomically the same.

86. They are of two kinds; viz. regular or normal, and adventitious or latent. (119.)

87. Regular leaf-buds are formed at the axillæ of leaves.

88. They are organs capable of propagating the individual from which they originate.

89. They are at first nourished by the fluid lying in the pith, but finally establish for themselves a communication with the soil by the woody matter which they send downwards.

90. Their force of developement will be in proportion to their nourishment; and, consequently, when it is wished to procure a young shoot of unusual vigour, all other shoots in the vicinity are prevented growing, so as to accumulate for one shoot only all the food that would otherwise have been consumed by several.

91. Cutting back to a few eyes is an operation in pruning to produce the same effect, by directing the sap, as it ascends, into two or three buds only, instead of allowing it to expend itself upon all the others which are cut away.

92. When leaf-buds grow, they develope in three directions; the one horizontal, the other upward, and the third downward.

93. The horizontal developement is confined to the cellular system of the bark, pith, and medullary rays.

94. The upward and downward developements are confined to the woody fibre and vascular tissue.

95. In this respect they resemble seeds; from which they differ physiologically in propagating the individual, while seeds can only propagate the species.

96. When they disarticulate from the stem that bears them, they are called bulbs.

97. In some plants, a bud, when separated from its stem, will grow and form a new plant, if placed in circumstances favourable to the preservation of its vital powers.

98. But this property seems confined to plants having a firm, woody, perennial stem.

99. Such buds, when detached from their parent stem, send roots downwards and a stem upwards.

100. But if the buds are not separated from the plant to which they belong, the matter they send downwards becomes wood and liber, (66,) and the stems they send upwards become branches. Hence it is said that wood and liber are formed by the roots of leaf-buds.

101. If no leaf-buds are called into action, there will be no addition of wood: and, consequently, the destruction or absence of leaf-buds is accompanied by the absence of wood; as is proved by a shoot, the upper buds of which are destroyed and the lower allowed to develope. The lower part of the shoot will increase in diameter; the upper will remain of its original dimensions.

102. The quantity of wood, therefore, depends upon the quantity of leaf-buds that develope.

103. It is of the greatest importance to bear this in mind in pruning timber trees; for excessive pruning must necessarily be injurious to the quantity of produce.

104. If a cutting with a leaf-bud on it be placed in circumstances fitted to the developement of the latter, it will grow and become a new plant.

105. If this happens when the cutting is inserted in the earth, the new plant is said by gardeners to be upon its own bottom.

106. But if it happens when the cutting is applied to the dissevered end of another individual, called a stock, the roots are insinuated into the tissue of the stock, and a plant is said to be grafted; the cutting being called a scion.

107. There is, therefore, little difference between cuttings and scions, except that the former root into the earth, the latter into another plant.

108. But if a cutting of the same plant without a leaf-bud upon it be placed in the same circumstances, it will not grow, but will die.

109. Unless its vital powers are sufficient to enable it to develope an adventitious leaf-bud. (119.)

110. A leaf-bud separated from the stem will also become a new individual, if its vital energy is sufficiently powerful.

111. And this, whether it is planted in earth, into which it roots, like a cutting, or in a new individual to which it adheres and grows like a scion. In the former case it is called an eye, in the latter a bud.

112. Every leaf-bud has, therefore, its own distinct system of life, and of growth.

113. And as all the leaf-buds of an individual are exactly like, it follows that a plant is a collection of a great number of distinct identical systems of life, and consequently a compound individual.

114. Regular leaf-buds being generated in the axillæ of the leaves, it is there that they are always to be sought.

115. And if they cannot be discovered by ocular inspection, it may nevertheless be always inferred with confidence that they exist in such situations, and may possibly be called from their dormant state into life.

116. Hence, wherever the scar of a leaf, or the remains of a leaf, can be discovered, there it is to be understood that the rudiments exist of a system of life which may be, by favourable circumstances, called into action.

117. Hence, all parts upon which leaves have ever grown may be made use of for purposes of propagation.

118. From these considerations it appears that the most direct analogy between the animal and vegetable kingdoms is with the polypes of the former.

119. Adventitious leaf-buds are in all respects like regular leaf-buds, except that they are not formed at the axillæ of leaves, but developed occasionally from all and any parts of a plant.

120. They are occasionally produced by roots, by solid wood, or even by leaves and flowers.

121. Hence roots, solid wood, or even leaves and flowers, may be used as means of propagation.

122. But as the development of adventitious buds is extremely uncertain, such means of propagation can never be calculated on; and form no part of the science of cultivation.

123. The cause of the formation of adventitious leaf-buds is unknown.

124. From certain experiments it appears that they may be generated by sap in a state of great accumulation and activity.

125. Consequently, whatever tends to the accumulation of sap in an active state may be expected to be conducive to the formation of adventitious leaf-buds.

V. Leaves.

126. Leaves are expansions of bark, traversed by veins.

127. The veins consist of spiral vessels enclosed in woody fibre; they originate in the medullary sheath and liber; and they are connected by loose parenchyma (7,) which is full of cavities containing air.

128. This parenchyma consists of two layers, of which the upper is composed of cellules perpendicular to the cuticle, and the lower of cellules parallel with the cuticle.

129. These cellules are arranged so as to leave numerous open passages among them for the circulation of air in the inside of a leaf. Parenchyma of this nature is called cavernous.

130. Cuticle is formed of one or more layers of depressed cellular tissue, which is generally hardened, and always dry and filled with air.

131. Between many of the cells of the cuticle are placed apertures called stomata, which have the power of opening and closing as circumstances may require.

132. It is by means of this apparatus that leaves elaborate the sap which they absorb from the alburnum, converting it into the secretions peculiar to the species.

133. Their cavernous structure (129) enables them to expose the greatest possible surface of their parenchyma to the action of the atmosphere.

134. Their cuticle is a non-conducting skin, which protects them from great variations in temperature, and through which gaseous matter will pass readily.

135. Their stomata are pores that are chiefly intended to facilitate evaporation; for which they are well adapted by a power they possess of opening or closing as circumstances may require.

136. They are also intended for facilitating the rapid emission of air, when it is necessary that such a function should be performed.

137. The functions of stomata being of such vital importance, it is always advisable to examine them microscopically in cases where doubts are entertained of the state of the atmosphere which a particular species may require.

138. Leaves growing in air are covered with a cuticle.

139. Leaves growing under water have no cuticle.

140. All the secretions of plants being formed in the leaves, or at least the greater part, it follows that secretions cannot take place if leaves are destroyed.

141. And as this secreting property depends upon specific vital powers connected with the decomposition of carbonic acid, and called into action only when the leaves are freely exposed to light and air (279), it also follows that the quantity of secretion will be in direct proportion to the quantity of leaves, and to their free exposure to light and air.

142. The usual position of leaves is spiral, at regularly increasing or diminishing distances; they are then said to be alternate.

143. But if the space, or the axis, that separates two leaves, is reduced to nothing at alternate intervals, they become opposite.

144. And if the spaces that separate several leaves be reduced to nothing, they become verticillate.

145. Opposite and verticillate leaves, therefore, differ from alternate leaves only in the spaces that separate them being reduced to nothing.

VI. Flowers.

146. Flowers consist of two principal parts, viz. floral envelopes (149) and sexes (VII.)

147. Of these, the former constitute what is popularly considered the flower; although the latter are the only parts that are absolutely essential to it.

148. However different they may be in appearance from leaves, they are all formed of those organs in a more or less modified state, and altered in a greater or less degree by mutual adhesion.

149. The floral envelopes consist of two or more whorls of transformed leaves; of which part is calyx, its leaves being called sepals, and part corolla, its leaves being called petals.

150. The sexes are also transformed leaves. (187.)

151. The calyx is always the outermost, the corolla is always the innermost whorls; and if there is but one floral envelope, that one is calyx.

152. Usually the calyx is green, and the corolla coloured and more highly developed; but the reverse is frequently the case, as in fuchsia, ribes sanguineum, &c.

153. A flower being, then, an axis surrounded by leaves, it is in reality a stunted branch; that is, one the growth of which is checked, and its power of elongation destroyed.

154. That flowers are stunted branches is proved, firstly, by all their parts, especially the most external, occasionally reverting the state of ordinary leaves; secondly, by their parts being often transformed into each other; and, thirdly, by the whorls of flower-buds being dislocated and actually converted into branches whenever any thing occurs to stimulate them excessively.

155. Their most essential distinctive character consists in the buds at the axillæ of their leaves being usually dormant, while those in the axillæ of ordinary leaves are usually active.

156. For this reason while leaf-buds can be used for the purpose of propagation, flower-buds cannot usually be so employed.

157. Being stunted branches, their position on the stem is the same as that of developed branches.

158. And as there is in all plants a very great difference in the developement of leaf-buds, some growing readily into branches, others only unfolding their leaves without elongating, and many remaining altogether dormant, it follows that flower-buds may form upon plants of whatever age and in whatever state.

159. But to produce a general formation of flower-buds it is necessary that there should be some general predisposing constitutional cause independent of accidental circumstances.

160. This predisposing cause is the accumulation of sap and of secreted matter.

161. Therefore whatever tends to retard the free flow of sap, and causes it to accumulate, will cause the production of flower-buds, or fertility.

162. And on the other hand, whatever tends to produce excessive vigour causes the dispersion of sap, or prevents its elaboration and causes sterility.

163. Transplantation with a partial destruction of roots, age, or high temperature accompanied by a dry atmosphere, training obliquely or in an inverted direction, a constant destruction of the extremities of young growing branches, will all cause an accumulation of sap, and secretions; and consequently all such circumstances are favourable to the production of flower-buds.

164. But a richly manured soil, high temperature, with great atmospheric humidity, or an uninterrupted flow of sap, are all causes of excessive vigour, and are consequently unfavourable to the production of flower-buds.

165. There is a tendency in many flowers to enlarge, to alter their colours, or to change their appearance by a transformation and multiplication of their parts, whenever they have been raised from seeds from several generations, or domesticated.

166. The causes of this tendency are probably various, but being entirely unknown, no certain rules for the production of varieties in flowers can be laid down, except by the aid of hybridising. (210.)

167. It often happens that a single branch produces flowers different from those produced on other branches. This is technically called a sport.

168. As every bud on that branch has the same specific vital principle (113.), a bud taken from such a branch will produce an individual, the whole of whose branches will retain the character of the sport.

169. Consequently, by buds an accidental variety may be made permanent, if the plant that sports be of a firm woody nature. (98.)

170. As flowers feed upon the prepared sap in their vicinity, the greater the abundance of this prepared food, the more perfect will be their developement.

171. Or the fewer the flowers on a given branch the more food they will severally have to nourish them and the more perfect will they be.

172. The beauty of flowers will therefore be increased either by an abundant supply of food, or by a diminution of their numbers (thinning), or by both. The business of the pruner is to cause these by his operations.

173. The beauty of flowers depends upon their free exposure to light and air, because it consists in the richness of their colours, and their colours are only formed by the action of those two agents. (281.)

174. Hence flowers produced in dark or shady confined situations are either imperfect, or destitute of their habitual size and beauty.

175. Double flowers are those in which the stamens are transformed into petals; or in which the latter, or the sepals, are multiplied. They should not be confounded with proliferous (183), and discoid compound flowers. (184.)

176. Although no certain rules for the production of double flowers can be laid down, yet it is probable that those flowers have the greatest tendency to become double, in which the sexes are habitually multiplied.

177. In icosandrous and polyandrous plants either the stamens or the pistilla are always very numerous when the flowers are in a natural state; and it is chiefly in such plants that double flowers occur, when they become transformed.

178. It is therefore in such plants that double flowers are to be principally expected.

179. In proportion as the sexes of flowers habitually become few in number, do the instances of double flowers become rare.

180. Double flowers are therefore least to be expected in plants with fewest stamens.

181. Whenever the component parts of a flower adhere by their edges, as in monophyllous calyxes, monopetalous corollas, and monadelphous, or di, or polyadelphous stamens, the tendency to an unnatural multiplication of parts seems checked.

182. Therefore in such cases double flowers are little to be expected; they are, in fact, very rare.

183. Proliferous flowers are those in which parts that usually have all their axillary buds dormant, accidentally develope such buds; as in the hen and chickens daisy, in which the bracteæ of the involucrum form other daisy-heads in their axillæ; or as in certain roses, in which the carpellary leaves develope leaf-buds in their axillæ, so that the flower becomes a branch, the lower leaves of which are coloured and transformed, and the upper green, and in their ordinary state.

184. Discoid compound flowers are those in which the central florets of a flowerhead acquire corollas, like those of the circumference, as in the dahlia; the cultivated varieties of which should be called discoid, and not double.

185. These two last are so essentially different from double flowers, that whatever laws may be supposed to govern the production or amelioration of double flowers, can have no relation to proliferous or discoid compound flowers.

VII. Sexes.

186. The sexes consist of two or more whorls of transformed leaves, of which the outer are called stamens (188,) and the inner pistillum. (191.)

187. They are known to be modifications of leaves, because they very frequently are transformed into petals which are demonstrably such (149); and because they occasionally revert to the state of leaves.

188. The stamens bear at their apex an organ, called the anther, which contains a powder called pollen.

189. When the anther is full grown it opens and emits the pollen, either dispersing it in the air in consequence of the elasticity with which it opens; or deposits it upon the stigma (191); or exposing it to the action of wind, or such other disturbing causes as may liberate it from its case.

190. The pollen consists of exceedingly minute hollow balls, or cases, containing myriads of moving particles, which are the fertilising principle of the stamens.

191. The pistillum has at its base one or more cavities or cells, in which bodies called ovula are placed; and at its apex one or more secreting surfaces called stigmata.

192. The ovula are the rudiments of seeds.

193. If the fertilising powder of the pollen come in contact with the stigma, the ovula in the cells of the pistillum are vivified, and become seeds.

194. But if this contact does not take place, the ovula cannot possibly be vivified, but shrivel up and perish.

195. The phenomenon of vivification takes place in consequence of the descent of a portion of the moving particles (190,) of the pollen into the ovula, where such particles form the commencement of future plants.

196. In wild plants a stigma is usually acted upon only by the pollen of the stamens which belong to it.

197. In this case the seeds thus vivified will, when sown, produce new individuals, differing very little from that by which they were themselves produced.

198. And, therefore, wild plants are for the most part multiplied from generation to generation without change.

199. But it is possible to cause deviations from this law, by artificial means.
200. If the pollen of one species is placed upon the stigma of another species, the ovula will be vivified; and what is called a hybrid plant will be produced, by those ovula when they shall have grown to be seeds.
201. Hybrid plants are different from both their parents, and are generally intermediate in character between them.
202. They have little power of perpetuating themselves by seeds; but they may, if woody, be perpetuated by cuttings (312.), buds (354.), scions (335.), &c.
203. Therefore, no hybrids but such as are of a woody perennial character can be perpetuated.
204. It usually happens that the hybrid has the constitution and general aspect of the polliniferous parent; but is influenced in secondary characters by the peculiarity of the female parent.
205. This should always be borne in mind in procuring new hybrid plants.
206. Really hybrid plants must not be confounded with such as are spurious, in consequence of their origin being between two varieties of the same species, and not two species of the same genus.
207. Hybrid plants, although incapable of perpetuation by seed, are often more abundant flowerers than either parent.
208. This is, probably, connected with constitutional debility, (162.)

VIII. Fruit.

209. Fruit, strictly speaking, is the pistillum arrived at maturity.
210. When the calyx adheres to the pistillum and grows with it, to maturity, the fruit is called inferior; as, the apple.
211. But when the pistillum alone ripens, there being no adhesion to it on the part of the calyx, the fruit is called superior; as, the peach.
212. The fruit, is therefore, in common language, the flower, or some part of it, arrived at its most complete state of existence; and, consequently, is itself a portion of a stunted branch, (153.)
213. The nature of its connection with the stem is therefore the same as that of the branches with each other, or of leaves with their stem.
214. A superior fruit consisting only of one, or of a small number of metamorphosed leaves, it has little or no power of forming a communication with the earth and of feeding itself, as real branches have, (89.)
215. It has also very little adhesion to its branch; so that but slight causes are sufficient to detach it from the plant, especially at an early age, when all its parts are tender.
216. Hence the difficulty of causing peaches and the like to stone, or to pass over that age, in which the vascular bundles that join them to the branch become woody, and secure them to their place.
217. For the same reason they are fed almost entirely by other parts, upon secreted matter which they attract to themselves, elaborate, and store up in the cavities of their tissue.
218. The office of feeding such fruit is performed by young branches, which transmit nutriment to it through the bark. (69.)
219. But as young branches can only transmit nutriment downwards, it follows that unless a fruit is formed on a part of a branch below a leaf-bud, it must perish.
220. Unless there is some active vegetation in the stem above the branch on which it grows, when it may possibly live and feed upon secretions attracted by it from the main stem.
221. But inferior fruit, consisting at least of the calyx in addition to the pistillum, has a much more powerful communication with the branch; each division of its calyx having at least one bundle of vascular and fibrous tissue, passing from it into the branch, and acting as a stay upon the centre to prevent its breaking off.
222. Such fruit may be supposed much more capable of establishing a means of attracting secretions from a distance; and, consequently, is less liable to perish from want of a supply of food.
223. It is therefore not so important that an inferior fruit should be furnished with growing branches above it.
224. Fruit is exclusively fed by the secretions prepared for it by other parts; it is therefore affected by nearly the same circumstances as flowers.
225. It will be large in proportion to the quantity of food the stem can supply to it; and small in proportion to the inability of the stem to nourish it.
226. For this reason, when trees are weak they should be allowed to bear very little, if any fruit; because a crop of fruit can only tend to increase their debility.
227. And in all cases each fruit should be so far separated from all others as not to be robbed of its food by those in its vicinity.
228. We find that nature has herself in some measure provided against injury to plants by excessive fecundity, in giving them a power of throwing off flowers, the fruit of which cannot be supported.
229. The flavour of fruit depends upon the existence of certain secretions, especially of acid and sugar; flavour will, consequently, be regulated by the circumstances under which fruit is ripened.

230. The ripening of fruit is the conversion of acid and other substances into sugar.
231. As the latter substance cannot be obtained at all in the dark, is less abundant in fruit ripened in diffused light, and most abundant in fruit exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the conversion of matter into sugar occurs under the same circumstances as the decomposition of carbonic acid. (141 and 279.)
232. Therefore, if fruit be produced in situations much exposed to the sun, its sweetness will be augmented.
233. And in proportion as it is deprived of the sun's direct rays that quality will diminish.
234. So that a fruit which when exposed to the sun is sweet, when grown where no direct light will reach it will be acid; as pears, cherries, &c.
235. Hence acidity may be corrected by exposure to light: and excessive sweetness, or insipidity, by removal from light.
236. It is the property of succulent fruits which are acid when wild to acquire sweetness when cultivated, losing a part of their acid.
237. This probably arises from the augmentation of the cellular tissue, which possibly has a greater power than woody or vascular tissue of assisting in the formation of sugar.
238. As a certain quantity of acid is essential to render fruit agreeable to the palate, and as it is the property of cultivated fruits to add to their saccharine matter, but not to form more acid than when wild, it follows that, in selecting wild fruits for domestication, those which are acid should be preferred, and those which are sweet or insipid rejected.
239. Unless recourse is had to hybridism: when a wild insipid fruit may be possibly improved (201), or may be the means of improving something else.
240. It is very much upon such considerations as the foregoing that the rules of training must depend.

IX. Seed.

241. The seed is the ovulum arrived at perfection.
242. It consists of an integument enclosing an embryo, which is the rudiment of a future plant.
243. The seed is nourished by the same means as the fruit; and, like it, will be more or less perfectly formed, according to the abundance of its nutriment.
244. The plant developed from the embryo in the seed, will be in all essential particulars like its parent species.
245. Unless its nature has been changed by hybridising. (204.)
246. But although it will certainly, under ordinary circumstances, reproduce its species, it will by no means uniformly reproduce the particular variety by which it was borne.
247. So that seeds are not the proper means of propagating varieties.
248. Nevertheless, in annual or biennial plants, no means can be employed for propagating a variety, except the seeds; and yet the variety is preserved.
249. This is accomplished solely by the great care of the cultivator, and happens thus.
250. Although a seed will not absolutely propagate the individual, yet as a seed will partake more of the nature of its actual parent than of any thing else, its progeny may be expected, as really happens, to resemble the variety from which it sprung, more than any other variety of its species.
251. Provided its purity have not been contaminated by the intermixture of other varieties.
252. By a careful eradication of all the varieties from the neighbourhood of that from which seed is to be saved, by taking care that none but the most genuine forms of a variety are preserved, as seed-plants; and by compelling by transplantation a plant to expend all its accumulated sap in the nourishment of its seeds, instead of in the superabundant production of foliage, a crop of seed may be procured, the plants produced by which will, in a great measure, have the peculiar properties of the parent variety.
253. By a series of progressive seed savings upon the same plan, plants will be at length obtained, in which the habits of the individual have become as it were fixed, and capable of such exact reproduction by seed, as to form an exception to the general rule; as in turnips, radishes, &c.
254. But if the least neglect occurs in taking the necessary precautions (252.) to ensure a uniform crop of seed, possessing the new fixed properties, the race becomes deteriorated, in proportion to the want of care that has occurred, and loses its character of individuality.
255. In all varieties those seeds may be expected to preserve their individual characters most distinctly which have been the best nourished (243); it is, consequently, those which should be selected in preference for raising new plants, from which seed is to be saved.
256. When seeds are first ripened, their embryo is a mass of cellular substance,

containing starch, fixed carbon, or other solid matter in its cavities; and in this state it will remain until fitting circumstances occur to call it into active life.

257. These fitting circumstances are, a temperature above 32° Fahr., a moist medium, darkness, and exposure to air.

258. It then absorbs the moisture of the medium in which it lies, inhales oxygen (278.) and undergoes certain chemical changes; its vital powers cause it to ascend by one extremity for the purpose of finding light, and of decomposing its carbonic acid (279.), by parting with its accumulated oxygen, and to descend by the other extremity for the purpose of finding a constant supply of crude nutriment.

259. Unless these conditions are maintained, seeds cannot germinate; and, consequently, an exposure to light is fatal to their embryo, because (278.) oxygen will not be absorbed in sufficient quantity to stimulate the vital powers of the embryo into action, for the purpose of parting with it again, by the decomposition of the carbonic acid that has been formed during its accumulation.

X. Sap.

260. The fluid matter which is absorbed either from the earth or from the air is called sap.

261. When it first enters a plant it consists of water holding certain principles, especially carbonic acid, in solution.

262. These principles chiefly consist of animal or vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, and are energetic in proportion to their solubility, or tendency to form carbonic acid by combining with the oxygen of the air.

263. Sap soon afterwards acquires the nature of mucilage or sugar, and subsequently becomes still further altered by the admixture of such soluble matter as it receives in passing in its route through the alburnum or newly formed woody tissue (65.)

264. When it reaches the vicinity of the leaves it is attracted into them, and there, having been exposed to light and air, is converted into the secretions peculiar to the species.

265. It finally, in its altered state, sinks down the bark, whence it is given off laterally by the medullary rays, and is distributed through the system.

266. No solid matter whatever can be taken up by the roots; for this reason metals, which in the state of oxydes are poisonous, are perfectly harmless in their metallic state, as mercury; and this is, no doubt, the cause why liquid manure, which contains all the soluble parts of manure in a fluid state acts with so much more energy than stimulating substances in a solid state.

267. The cause of the motion of the sap is the attraction of the leaf buds and leaves.

268. The leaf buds, called into growth by the combined action of the increasing temperature and light of spring, decompose their carbonic acid (279.), and attract fluid from the tissue immediately below them; the space so caused is filled up by fluid again attracted from below, and thus a motion gradually takes place in the sap from one extremity to the other.

269. Consequently the motion of the sap takes place first in the branches and last in the roots.

270. For this reason a branch of a plant subjected to a high temperature in winter will grow while its stem is exposed to a very low temperature.

271. But growth under such circumstances will not be long maintained, unless the roots are secured from the reach of frost: for, if frozen they cannot act, and will consequently, be unable to replace the sap of which the stem is emptied by the attraction of the buds converted into branches, and by the perspiration of the leaves. (XII.)

272. Whatever tends to inspissate the sap, such as a dry and heated atmosphere, or an interruption of its rapid flow, or a great decomposition of carbonic acid by full exposure to light, has the property of causing excessive vigour to be diminished, and flower-buds to be produced.

273. While, on the other hand, whatever tends to dilute the sap, such as a damp atmosphere, a free and uninterrupted circulation, or a great accumulation of oxygen, in consequence of the imperfect decomposition of carbonic acid, has the property of causing excessively rapid growth, and an exclusive production of leaf-buds.

274. Inspissated or accumulated sap is, therefore, a great cause of fertility.

275. And thin fluid, not being elaborated, is a great cause of sterility.

276. The conversion of sap into different kinds of secretion is effected by the combined action of *Air* (XI.), *Light* (XI.), and *Temperature*.

XI. Air and Light.

277. When an embryo plant (242.) is formed within its integuments, it is usually colourless, or nearly so; but, as soon as it begins to grow, that part which approaches the light (the stem) becomes coloured, while the opposite extremity (the root) remains colourless.

278. The parts exposed to the air absorb oxygen at night, absorb carbonic acid and part with oxygen again in daylight; and thus in the day-time purify the air, and render it fit for the respiration of man.

279. The intensity of this latter phenomenon is in proportion to the intensity of solar light to which leaves are directly exposed.

280. Its cause is the decomposition of carbonic acid, the extrication of oxygen, and the acquisition by the plant of carbon in a solid state: from which, modified by the peculiar vital actions of species, colour and secretions are supposed to result.

281. For it is found that the intensity of colour and the quantity of secretions are in proportion to the exposure to light and air, as is shown by the deeper colour of the upper side of leaves, &c.

282. And by the fact, that if plants be grown in air from which light is excluded, neither colour nor secretions are formed, as is exemplified in blanched vegetables: which if even naturally poisonous, may, from want of exposure to light become wholesome, as celery.

283. When any colour appears in parts developed in the dark it is generally caused by the absorption of such colouring matter as pre-existed in the root or other body from which the blanched shoot proceeds, as in some kinds of rhubarb when forced.

284. Or by the deposition of colouring matter formed by parts developed in light, as in the subterranean roots of beet, carrots, &c.

285. What is true of colour is also true of flavour, which equally depends upon light for its existence: because flavour is produced by chemical alterations in the sap caused by exposure to light. (229.)

286. The same thing occurs in regard to nutritive matter, which in like manner is formed by the exposure of leaves to light. Thus the potatoe when forced in dark houses contains no more amylaceous matter than previously existed in the original tuber; but acquires it in abundance when placed in the light, and deposits it in proportion as it is influenced by light and air. Thus also, if peaches are grown in wooden houses, at a distance from the light, they will form so little nutritive matter as to be unable to support a crop of fruit, the greater part of which will fall off. And for a similar reason it is only the outside shoots of standard fruit trees that bear fruit. Considerations of this kind form in part the basis of pruning and training.

287. Light is the most powerful stimulus that can be employed to excite the vital actions of plants, and its energy is in proportion to its intensity; so that the direct rays of the sun will produce much more powerful effects than the diffused light of day.

288. Hence if buds, that are very excitable are placed in diffused light, their excitability will be checked.

289. And if buds that are very torpid are exposed to direct light, they will be stimulated into action.

290. So that what parts of a tree shall first begin to grow in the spring may be determined at the will of the cultivator.

291. This is the key to some important practices in forcing.

292. This should also cause attention to be paid to shading buds from the direct rays of the sun in particular cases: as in that of cuttings, whose buds, if too rapidly excited, might exhaust their only reservoir of sap, the stem, before new roots were formed to repair such loss.

293. As plants derive an essential part of their food from the air (280.) by the action of light, it follows that in glass-houses those which admit the greatest portion of light are the best adapted for purposes of cultivation.

294. The proportion of opaque matter in the roof of a glass-house constructed of wood varies from 1-3d to 1-7th,—that of an iron-house does not exceed 1-23d.

295. Therefore iron-roofed houses are in this respect better suited for cultivation than wooden roofed houses.

296. And as it has been found by experiment, that light passes more freely through a curvilinear than through a plane roof, and through glass forming an acute angle with the horizon than through perpendicular glass, it follows that a curvilinear roof is best, and a plane roof with glass perpendicular sides the worst adapted to the purposes of the cultivator.

297. For the same reason common green glass is less fitted for glazing forcing-houses than white crown glass.

298. Poisonous gases in very minute quantities act upon vegetation with great energy. A ten-thousandth part of sulphurous acid gas is quickly fatal to the life of plants; and hence the danger of flues heated by coal fires, and the impossibility of making many species grow in the vicinity of houses heated by coal fires, or in large towns.

XII. Perspiration.

299. It is not, however, exclusively by the action of light and air that the nature of sap is altered. Evaporation is constantly going on during the growth of a plant, and sometimes is so copious, that an individual will perspire its own weight of water in the course of 24 hours.

300. The loss thus occasioned by the leaves is supplied by crude fluid, absorbed by the roots, and conveyed up the stem with great rapidity.

301. The consequence of such copious perspiration is the separation and solidification of the carbonised matter that is produced for the peculiar secretions of a species.

302. For the maintenance of a plant in health, it is indispensable that the supply of fluid by the roots should be continual and uninterrupted.

303. If any thing causes perspiration to take place faster than it can be counteracted by the absorption of fluid from the earth, plants will be dried up and perish.

304. Such causes are, destruction of spongioles, an insufficient quantity of fluid in the soil, an exposure of the spongioles to occasional dryness, and a dry atmosphere.

305. The most ready means of counteracting the evil consequences of an imperfect action of the roots is by preventing or diminishing evaporation.

306. This is to be effected by rendering the atmosphere extremely humid.

307. Thus, in curvilinear, iron, hot-houses, in which the atmosphere becomes so dry in consequence of the heat that plants perish, it is necessary that the air should be rendered extremely humid, by throwing water upon pavement, or by introducing steam.

308. And in transplantation in dry weather, evergreens, or plants in leaf, often die, because the spongioles are destroyed, or so far injured in the operation as to be unable to act, while the leaves never cease to perspire.

309. The greater certainty of transplanting plants that have been growing in pots is from this latter circumstance intelligible.

310. While the utility of putting cuttings or newly transplanting seedlings into a shady damp atmosphere, is explained by the necessity of hindering evaporation.

XIII. Cuttings.

311. When a separate portion of a plant is caused to produce new roots and branches, and to increasing an individual, it is a cutting.

312. Cuttings are of two sorts,—cuttings properly so called, and eyes. (319.)

313. A cutting consists of an internodium, or a part of one, with its nodus (59.) and leaf-bud.

314. When the internodium is plunged in the earth it attracts fluid from the soil, and nourishes the bud until it can feed itself.

315. The bud, feeding at first upon the matter in the internodium, gradually elongates upwards into a branch, and sends organised matter downwards, which becomes roots.

316. As soon as it has established a communication with the soil, it becomes a new individual, exactly like that from which it was taken.

317. As it is the action of the leaf-buds that causes growth in a cutting, it follows that no cutting without a leaf-bud will grow.

318. Unless the cutting has great vitality and power of forming adventitious leaf-buds (119.), which sometimes happens.

319. An eye is a leaf-bud without an internodium.

320. It only differs from a cutting in having no reservoir of food on which to exist, and in emitting its roots immediately from the base of the leaf-bud into the soil.

321. As cuttings will very often, if not always, develope leaves before any powerful connection is formed between them and the soil, they are peculiarly liable to suffer from perspiration.

322. Hence the importance of maintaining their atmosphere in an uniform state of humidity, as is effected by putting bell or other glasses over them.

323. In this case, however, it is necessary that if air-tight covers are employed, such as bell glasses, they should be from time to time removed and replaced, for the sake of getting rid of excessive humidity.

324. Layers differ from cuttings in nothing except that they strike root into the soil while yet adhering to the parent plant.

325. Whatever is true of cuttings is true of layers, except that the latter are not liable to suffer by evaporation, because of their communication with the present plant.

326. As cuttings strike roots into the earth by the action of leaves or leaf-buds, it might be supposed that they will strike most readily when the leaves or leaf-buds are in their greatest vigour.

327. Nevertheless, this power is controlled so much by the peculiar vital powers of different species, and by secondary considerations, that it is impossible to say that this is an absolute rule.

328. Thus dahlias and other herbaceous plants will strike root freely when cuttings are very young; and heaths, azaleas, and other hard wooded plants, only when the wood has just begun to harden.

329. The former is, probably, owing to some specific vital excitability, the force of which we cannot appreciate; the latter either to a kind of torpor, which seems to seize such plants when their tissue is once emptied of fluid, or to a natural

slowness to send downwards woody matter, whether for wood or not, which is the real cause of their wood being harder.

330. If ripened cuttings are upon the whole the most fitted for multiplication, it is because their tissue is less absorbent than when younger, and that they are less likely to suffer from either repletion or evaporation.

331. For to gorge tissue with food, before leaves are in action to decompose and assimilate it, is as prejudicial as to empty tissue by the action of leaves, before spongioles are prepared to replenish it.

332. For this reason pure silex, in which no stimulating substances are contained (silver sand), is the best adapted for promoting the rooting of cuttings that strike with difficulty.

333. And for the same reason cuttings with what gardeners call a heel to them, or a piece of the older wood, strike root more readily than such as are not so protected. The greater age of the tissue of the heel renders it less absorbent than tissue that is altogether newly formed.

334. It is to avoid the bad effect of evaporation that leaves are usually for the most part removed from a cutting, when it is first prepared.

XIV. Scions.

335. A scion is a cutting (311,) which is caused to grow upon another plant, and not in earth.

336. Scions are of two sorts, scions properly so called, and buds. (354.)

337. Whatever is true of cuttings is true also of scions, all circumstances being equal.

338. When a scion is adapted to another plant, it attracts fluid from it, for the nourishment of its leaf-buds until they can feed themselves.

339. Its buds thus fed gradually grow upwards into branches, and send woody matter downwards, which is analogous to roots.

340. At the same time the cellular substance of the scion and its stock adheres (19.) so as to form a complete organic union.

341. The woody matter descending from the buds passes through the cellular substance into the stock, where it occupies the same situation as would have been occupied by woody matter supplied by buds belonging to the stock itself.

342. Once united, the scion covers the wood of the stock with new wood, and causes the production of new roots.

343. But the character of the woody matter sent down by the scion over the wood of the stock being determined by the cellular substance, which has exclusively a horizontal development (73.), it follows that the wood of the stock will always remain apparently the same, although it is furnished by the scion.

344. Some scions will grow upon a stock without being able to transmit any woody matter into it; as some cacti.

345. When this happens, the adhesion of the two takes place by the cellular substance only, and the union is so imperfect that a slight degree of violence suffices to dissever them.

346. And in such cases the buds are fed by their woody matter, which absorbs the ascending sap from the stock at the point where the adhesion has occured; and the latter, never augmenting in diameter, is finally overgrown by the scion.

347. When, in such instances, the communication between the stock and the scion is so much interrupted that the sap can no longer ascend with sufficient rapidity into the branches, the latter die; as in many peaches.

348. This incomplete union between the scion and its stock is owing to some constitutional or organic difference in the two.

349. Therefore care should be taken that when plants are grafted on one another their constitution should be as nearly as possible identical.

350. As adhesion of only an imperfect nature takes place when the scion and stock are, to a certain degree, dissimilar in constitution, so will no adhesion whatever occur when their constitutional differences are very decided.

351. Hence it is only species very nearly allied in nature that can be grafted on each other.

352. As only similar tissues will unite (19.), it is necessary in applying a scion to the stock that similar parts should be carefully adapted to each other; as bark to bark, cambium to cambium, and albernum to albernum.

353. The second is more especially requisite, because it is through the cambium that the woody matter sent downwards by the buds must pass: and also because cambium itself, being organising matter in an incipient state, will more readily form an adhesion than any other part.

354. The same principles apply to buds, which are to scions precisely what eyes (319.) are to cuttings.

355. Inarching is the same with reference to grafting that layering (324.) is with reference to striking by cuttings.

356. It serves to maintain the vitality of a scion until it can form an adhesion with its stock; and must be considered the most certain mode of grafting.

357. It is probable that every species of flowering plants, without exception, may be multiplied by grafting.

358. Nevertheless, there are many species and even tribes that never have been grafted.

359. It has been found that in the vine and the walnut this difficulty can be overcome by attention to their peculiar constitutions; and it is probable that the same attention will remove supposed difficulties in the case of other species.

XV. Transplantation.

360. Transplantation consists in removing a plant from the soil in which it is growing to some other soil.

361. If in the operation the plant is torpid, and its spongioles uninjured, the removal will not be productive of any interruption to the previous rate of growth.

362. And if it is growing, or evergreen, and the spongioles are uninjured, the removal will produce no further injury than may arise from the temporary suspension of the action of the spongioles, and the non cessation or perspiration during the operation.

363. So that transplantation may take place at all seasons of the year, and under all circumstances, provided the spongioles are uninjured.

364. This applies to the largest trees as well as to the smallest herbs.

365. But as it is impossible to take plants out of the earth without destroying or injuring the spongioles, the evil consequences of such accidents must be remedied by the hindrance of evaporation.

366. Transplantation should therefore take place only when plants are torpid, and when their respiratory organs (leaves) are absent; or, if they never lose those organs, as evergreens, only at seasons when the atmosphere is periodically charged with humidity for some considerable time.

367. Old trees in which the roots are much injured form new ones so slowly, that they are very liable to be exhausted of sap by the absorption of their very numerous young buds before new spongioles can be formed.

368. The amputation of all their upper extremities is the most probable prevention of death; but in most cases injury of their roots is without a remedy.

369. Plants in pots being so circumstanced that the spongioles are protected from injury, can, however, be transplanted at all seasons, without any dangerous consequences.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 75.6—Average fall of rain 1.29.

The season is too far advanced to sow the generality of vegetables with much prospect of success; but turnips, carrots, love apples, vegetable marrow, lettuce, endive, radish, mustard and cress, spinage and Nepaul spinage may be sown during all this month; also successive crops of cabbage and knol khole every fortnight. Turnips are said to succeed best when placed in rows: they should be thinned to a distance of six inches from each other. Carrots rarely succeed well when planted at this season; they should be thinned, but not transplanted, except when required for seed. Love apples, when two or three inches high, should be planted out in beds at five inches apart: afterwards transplant in rows two feet from each other, with a frame work to run upon. Vegetable marrow should be sown in rich light soil: earth up the stems as they increase, and peg down the leading branches at a joint. Lettuce and endive should be planted in boxes, and transplanted at one foot apart from each other; they may also be sown in beds, and thinned to the proper distance; a few days before use they should be blanched. Radish and mustard and cress may be sown every week or ten days: the two last throughout the year. Spinage, to be sown in beds and thinned until the plants are one foot apart. Nepaul spinage should be planted in rows, with trellis work to run over. This vegetable continues to flower and bring forth fresh leaves throughout the year, and requires no care. Cabbage and knol khole should be planted in boxes, and transplanted into beds about three or four inches apart in three weeks or a month. They may be transplanted a second or third time; especially the latter. When transplanted for the last time they should be put in well manured trenches at two feet from each other. Horse manure and ground bones are strongly recommended for all the cabbage tribe. With care cabbage and knol khole may be procured during every month in the year.

Cape or English seed potatoes may be planted during the first week of this month; and if the season prove cool they may be expected to arrive at considerable perfection. The early part of December is a more favourable time for planting potatoes; but it's hardly possible to procure fresh seed-potatoes from England before the beginning of January.

In this month the following vegetables and fruits are sometimes, procurable in the market, in small quantities and at high prices,—carrots, turnips, cabbage, knol khole, beet root, salad, negro salad, Bombay and country onions, Surat onions, beans, country beans, double beans, Vellore beans, French beans, white beans, Goa beans, and peas—the last always dear, and seldom good; Pumplenose, manilla and cama orange, chote orange, country orange, pomegranate, guavas, apples, limes, jack fruit, figs, red plantain, yellow plantain, thurmerten fruit, belimbe, and occasionally mangoes.

BANGALORE.

Mean of the thermometer 70—Quantity of rain measured—none.

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

FEBRUARY.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 77.7—Average fall of rain 0.04.

The remarks on last month apply generally to this; but there is less chance of success in rearing vegetables, as they seldom acquire much strength before the

hot winds set in. Turnips and carrots rarely succeed; but radish, mustard and cress, lettuce, endive, spinage, and the cabbage tribe should all be planted in this month and throughout the year.

All the fruits, vegetables, and flowers, mentioned as procurable in the market in January, may be had in greater perfection and cheaper during this month.

In the beginning of the month peas are plentiful; and with care the following may be obtained of good quality,—Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus, duffin beans, French beans, scarlet runners, beet root, brocoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflowers, celery (in great perfection) endive, lettuce, knol khole, onions, parsnips, spinage, turnips, and yams. Also the following fruits,—custard apple, Brazil gooseberries, guavas, lemons, mangoes, mulberries, pumplenose, raspberries, sapadello, tomatos, and occasionally apples.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 74½—*No rain.*

In this month pine apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries may be had in great abundance and perfection. A few apples remain. Dahlia seeds should be sown towards the end of the month, in situations protected from the burning winds of the two ensuing months; the old roots should also be planted in large pots of sand covered with some fermenting vegetable matter to induce them to send out shoots. Very few vegetables can be sown with advantage this month. Graft peaches and apples, and prune apple trees.

MARCH.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 80.8—*Average fall of rain* 0.70.

But few vegetables come to any perfection that are sown in this month; but it is desirable to sow successive crops of cabbage and knol khole, which may be planted in beds which are partly protected from the sun, and transplanted into rows as required. With care salad may be grown in this month, and generally throughout the year.

In the market brinjal, carrots and turnips may be procured in considerable quantities and pretty good. Turnips are generally very stringy towards the end of March. Country radish and all kinds of country greens may be had in large quantities; but no fruits can be obtained in the market, except the red and white plantain, which are always in season.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 80—*Quantity of rain measured* 2¼ *inches.*

During this month the roots of apple trees should be opened by those who approve of that system, and very strong manure should be applied. Strawberries, grapes and peaches are in season. The ground should be dug about the roots of vines. The dahlias sown last month will require transplanting; and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. Plant tuberose roots. Beet root and celery in perfection. As the winds and hot air of this month are very injurious to vegetation, as few seeds as possible should be sown.

APRIL.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 83.7—*Average fall of rain* 0.40.

The remarks on March apply equally to this month; but as the hot season advances the chances of success in rearing most kinds of vegetables diminish. Melons and cucumbers should be sown during this month. Sow melons in rich light soil, giving the plants plenty of room to run. When they have made four leaves stop them by pinching off the leading bud: they will then produce two lateral shoots, which stop in a similar manner; and so continue to treat each new formed shoot, stopping it at the second or third joint. When the plants begin to show fruit stop the fruiting branches two joins before the fruit. Cover the ground with leaves or straw to keep the roots cool, and to prevent the fruit from becoming spotted.

In this month yellow and red plaintains, pine apples, grapes, pumplenose, chota and camala orange are procurable in the market. Carrots, turnips, beans and cabbages are reduced in quantity, and their prices are considerable. Brinjal, radish, water pumkins, pavekah, peerkengah and greens are to be had plentifully.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 80½—*Quantity of rain measured* 3⅛ *inches.*

Sow all flower seeds to come to perfection in July and August. They will be refreshed by the early rains called mango showers; and there is generally rain in Mysore during June. Sow every kind of vegetable seed. As the mango will be in flower, if requisite, spread some manure round the roots of the trees, slightly stirring the soil. Shift the dahlias. Sow wheat. Plant potatoes. The flower buds should be dry this month, as the scorching sun will very effectually destroy the weeds.

MAY.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 86.8—*Average fall of rain* 0.77.

Melons, cucumbers, love apples, and Nepaul spinage may be sown during this month; also successive crops of the cabbage tribe and mustard and cress. Mangoes, oranges, pine apples, pumplenoses, red and yellow plantains, and grapes, are supplied abundantly. Brinjals, greens, peekengah, drum stick, or mooroongakaw, and in flowers all sorts of mallgay flowers are to be had plentifully in the market.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 81—*Quantity of rain measured* 3 *inches.*

Repeat the sowing of last month, or it may be deferred till this month. Transplant the seeds of vegetable sown last month, and prepare the beds for the final transplanting of knol-khole, cabbage, and cauliflower, watering the soil richly. The dahlias should now be turned out of the pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. Sow some cotton seed.

JUNE.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 88.—*Average fall of rain* 1.46.

If the season is at all favourable, this is a very desirable time to sow the first crop of celery, beet root, and asparagus in boxes, for transplanting towards the latter end of August, or beginning of September.

Cabbage seed may be sown in boxes in all this month. If the weather be favorable for transplanting they should be put out in beds in the following month and finally transplanted in August. In ordinary seasons good cabbages may be procured in this manner during the whole of October, November and December, by which time peas and other vegetables become abundant. If the weather should continue very hot during September, without showers, the plant should be kept in the boxes until the end of September, or beginning of October.

As it is desirable to get strong celery plants before the monsoon, fresh seed should be sown every fortnight from the middle of June until the end of October. Beet also should be sown in successive crops and transplanted once or twice. This vegetable is not likely to be injured by the heavy rains of the monsoon. Asparagus seed should be sown in boxes towards the latter end of the month, and transplanted in November, in rows two feet apart, and the plants one foot from each other. The soil should be mixed with a large portion of rotten horse manure: it is scarcely possible to make the ground too rich for asparagus. Fresh asparagus seed should be sown whenever procurable, and especially between the end of June and the beginning of December.

In this month mangoes, oranges, pine apples, pumplenoses, plaintains, pomegranates, cucumbers, melons, green melons, and limes, are abundantly supplied at low prices in the market. Carrots, turnips, cabbage, and other European vegetables,

are scarce and dear; but pavekah, podalongah, greens, and brinjals, are procurable in small quantities.

The following fruits and vegetables are also to be had in this month:—custard apple, sapadella, lemon, mangostan, parsnip, salad, and vegetable marrow.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 76—*Quantity of rain measured* 4 *inches.*

The directions for this month are very similar in many respects to those given for May and April, in order to have the flowers and vegetables later in the season. Mangoes are in great perfection. Stake the dahlias put into the ground last month. The Natives plough their grounds and sow the eastnut. The white grub of the cricket is often very numerous this month, and commits dreadful havoc. This is the best month for sowing seeds from England, &c. provided they arrive in the two or three preceding months, but in general it is advisable to sow them as soon as they are unpacked. The fields for hay should be scratched by the native plough and manured. Cuttings and suckers of chrysanthemums if taken off and planted in small pots will flower in September.

JULY.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 85,7—*Average fall of rain* 3.73.

In this month it is desirable to sow celery, beet, knol khole, cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, asparagus, endive, lettuce, carrots, and turnips.

Celery.—Sow in boxes in this and th etwo following months. Remove to beds when about three inches high, and into trenches, as required, after being a month in the beds. The trenches should be 2½ feet deep, filled up with a foot of light soil and stable manure, and afterwards gradually, as the plant grows, with light soil till within about six inches of the top. Water for the first two months with the hand, after which they may be occasionally flooded.

Another way.—Having sown and transplanted as above, remove into trenches four feet apart, and about 18 inches deep, nearly filled with horse manure and rich earth. As the plant grows, bank up into ridges with light soil. By this method the root of the plant, and not the stem, is watered when flooded.

Knol khole, cabbage, cauliflower, and *brocoli.*—Sow in boxes during this and five following months. Remove in beds when two inches high, and transplant the cabbage and knole khole twice, and cauliflower and brocoli at least three times, allowing the growth of a couple of new leaves between each planting.

Asparagus.—Sow in beds in July, and remove the plants in November, into raised beds of one or two rows. When the berries become red cut the plants two inches above the ground and top dress, when they will be ready to cut in ten days. By dressing the beds in succession, asparagus may be produced for the table all the year:—stable manure is the best, and the plant should invariably be watered by the hand, and never flooded except in the hot wind season. Plants if taken care of will produce for 8 or 10 years. They should however be wintered (roots cleared of the earth and exposed for some days) and the ground dressed every second year.

Lettuce and endive.—Sow in boxes or pots surrounded with water till the plants appear, otherwise the small red ant will destroy them; plant out as required, and tie up a few days before you cut for use. Black Town or St. Thomé manure is the best.

Carrots.—Sow in a light deep sandy soil.

Turnips.—Sow in a rich soil, well manured.

Peas.—Should the fall of rain be considerable throughout June and in the early part of this month, a few peas may be sown once a fortnight until the monsoon, but the plants die so soon after they begin to pod, even in the most favourable seasons, that the produce is generally less in quantity than the seed sown.

In the market all Europe vegetables are scarce and dear this month. Brinjal, greens, vandakaw, and other native vegetables are supplied in small quantities. Mangoes, and pine apples are getting out of season. Plantains, cucumbers, and melons are plentiful.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 75—*Quantity of rain measured* 4 *inches.*

Mangoes still continue till towards the end of the month; young plants should then be grafted and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with impunity. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month, as well as slips of artichokes, which as soon as they have established themselves should be cut down close to the ground. The Natives generally sow the raggy and cholum, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugar cane. Flower and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and in regular seasons the cabbage tribe of the first and second sowings should be finally transplanted. The first crop of hay is cut this month.

AUGUST.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 84.6—*Average fall of rain* 4.76.

Successive crops of all the vegetables sown in July should be planted this month, more especially celery and beet, which should be fit to transplant a second time before the monsoon. These two vegetables are less likely to suffer by excessive rain than most others. Artichokes should be sown in beds during this month, three inches between each seed, so as to allow the removal of the plants in November without disturbing the roots. To propagate by suckers, take off the suckers, and prick them out six inches apart; and when they become well rooted, transplant into deep rich soil, setting them two feet apart. If large, suckers may be planted at once where they are intended to remain.

To prevent artichokes running to leaf, and producing small heads, when the plants are from ten to fifteen inches high cut them off close to the ground and cover them over with light dry old manure: when they have advanced a few inches repeat the operation. If the young plants are tied up for a few days before being cut off, they will become blanched and may be eaten as salad.

French beans and scarlet runners may be sown during this month and until February. They should be planted in rows two feet apart North and South, and be well supported with sticks, or with an arched bamboo trellis, which is very ornamental.

Europe vegetables continue scarce and dear. Brinjals, greens, and other native vegetables are to be had. Mangoes, pine apples, and oranges, are very scarce. Plantains continue in abundance.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 74—*Quantity of rain measured* 5⅜ *inches.*

Oranges, loquats, and alligator pears, in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be budded and inarched, and propagated by gooties. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias in perfection.

SEPTEMBER.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 83.7—*Average fall of rain* 5.30.

Continue to sow all the vegetables mentioned for August. Transplant cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, beet, celery, endive, and lettuce. Two or three crops of peas may be sown during this month, if the weather is favourable, but not with much prospect of success. The seed peas that answer best in Madras are those grown at Bangalore.

Peas should be planted in well raised beds in double rows about two feet apart. They should be watered by hand for the first fortnight and afterwards flooded. Peas require no manure, but should be planted in good soil.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 75—*Quantity of rain measured* 8½ *inches.*

Alligator pears and loquats still continue. Apples come in. Sow orange seed

and alligator pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sown early in full fruit. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground, or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses, violets, heartsease, &c. Flowers in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for 14 days, and then strongly manured by those who adopt a system that shortens the lives of the trees, without producing any sufficient compensation. Main crop of hay cut this month.

OCTOBER.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 82.0—*Average fall of rain* 11.12.

The remarks on last month apply equally to this. Continue to sow all kinds of vegetable seeds in boxes; transplant from the boxes into beds; and immediately after the first heavy fall of rain remove into rows and trenches, more particularly celery, beet, cabbage, knol khole, cauliflower, and brocoli. Care should be taken in finally transplanting all the cabbage tribe to provide against heavy falls of rain, by making trenches to carry off the water. Crops of peas should be sown every week or ten days from the beginning of this month until the 10th of December; peas sown after that time seldom pod.

Onions and leeks should be sown during this month in light rich earth, carefully covering the seed. When leeks are a few inches high plant them in drills, eighteen inches apart, and nine inches plant from plant. As they increase in size draw up the earth to their stems in order to blanch them: leeks are much improved by blanching.

Sow parsnips in rich deep soil. Trench the ground two feet deep, sow the seeds in drills one foot apart, and thin the plants so as to leave eight inches from each other.

But few fruits, vegetables, or flowers, are procurable in the market this month; but cabbages, carrots, and spinage may be produced from your own garden with ordinary attention.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 74—*Quantity of rain measured* 4 *inches.*

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

NOVEMBER.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 78.9—*Average fall of rain* 14.13.

This is the month for activity in the vegetable gardens, as but few things arrive at much perfection which are not planted before the end of this month. The principal crops of peas should be sown during the first week; and continued every three days during the month; also French beans, scarlet runners, broad beans, and Windsor beans: the two last have rarely succeeded in Madras. Sow beet, knol khole, cabbage, brocoli, and cauliflowers, in boxes: transplant from boxes into beds, and remove from beds into rows. Transplant celery and remove into trenches. Plant out artichokes and asparagus. (Brocoli and cauliflower seed planted on the 25th of this month and transplanted on the 20th December, in a sandy soil, with a small quantity of horse dung soil with common manure, produced fine heads on the 18th February. They were watered by hand for the first fortnight, afterwards flooded in the usual way.)

Potatoes should be sown towards the end of this month. They should be planted in light red soil in which no horse dung is mixed. The potatoe should be cut according to the number of eyes, taking care that each piece is of sufficient size. When planted, not more than one inch, or one and a half inch, of soil should be placed over it; and it should not be watered oftener than once in four days even during the hottest weather. As it grows up, the soil should be banked up to the stalk. Great care should be taken not to give too much water, and not to put too much soil upon the potatoe when first planted.

It has lately been recommended to plant potatoes whole instead of cutting them as formerly. It is also said that the produce is much increased by taking off the flowers as they form; but potatoes flower so seldom in Madras that it is hardly possible to offer a practical opinion on the subject.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 72—*Quantity of rain measured* 2¼ *inches.*

Apples still in season. This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow the casuarina and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in stock of manure and prepare composts for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size, and replanted.

DECEMBER.

MADRAS.

Mean temperature 76.4—*Average fall of rain* 4.61.

In the beginning of the month sow French beans, scarlet runners, broad and Windsor beans. Peas sown in this month rarely pod, although they grow luxuriantly. Plant out celery from boxes to beds, and remove from beds to trenches. Sow cabbages and knol khole; and transplant as above. Vegetable marrow may be sown in the early part of this month in light rich soil. Earth up the stems of the plants as they increase in growth, and peg the leading branches down at a joint, and they will strike root.

Potatoes may be planted until the end of this month; but those sown during the first fortnight are most likely to succeed. Seed potatoes procured from England or the Cape are infinitely preferable to those grown in this country. When potatoes are planted whole the produce is finer than when they are divided into two or three pieces; but the same number of potatoes yield a larger crop by the latter than by the former method. Cape potatoes planted on the 18th December, made their appearance on the 30th of that month and were ripe on the 16th March. Potatoes should be planted in beds fully exposed to the sun. In rather shady places the crop is small; and when altogether excluded from the direct rays of the sun, they produce nothing.

Europe vegetables are scarce during the early part of the month; but all sorts of pavelkah, pumpkin, water pumpkin, brinjals, podalangaw, sweet potatoe or velley kelingoo, saury kelingoo, yams, aivully kelingoo and leno vulty kelingoo, are plentifully supplied in the markets. Fruits are scarce, except plaintains, guavas and oranges. The samindee flower and rose are to be had in great abundance.

BANGALORE.

Mean temperature 69—¾ *inch of rain measured.*

Apples still in. Young trees should be grafted and cuttings put down to graft seedlings on. All vegetables in season. A good month for sowing melon and cucumber seed, as well as peas, radish, and spinage; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will have ceased flowering; the beds should therefore be dug up and manured with a soil composed of ¾d vegetable and ¼d well decayed animal manure. Turn out and examine the dahlia roots. Prune the roses.

GENERAL REMARKS.

MADRAS.

Winter and dress figs, mulberries and custard apples. Dress pines in September and remove the suckers, and dress again with stable manure, red earth, and sand in January. Sprouts of cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, and knol khole, taken in February, March and April, and even in May, afford a good vegetable during the hot season.

Plantains, pine apples, and figs may be watered in the mornings; but every thing else in the evening only. The seed peas that answer best for Madras are those from Bangalore,—the common white pea of Mysore. The best carrot, turnip, and onion seed is from Hyderabad; knol khole, from the Cape; and cabbage, cauliflower, beet, and celery, from England. Other seeds from Bangalore, and the Neilgherries.

Good manure for all sorts of flowers is red earth and sheep's dung, in nearly equal quantities.

BANGALORE.

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

TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF SEVERAL PLANTS.

(*By W. Ingledew, Esq., with notes by R. Wight, Esq.* M. D., F. L. S.)

THE RED ROSE.

Rose trees are propagated either by layers or by cuttings, and they should be so transplanted, at the distance of nine feet from each other in rows, that the bushes in every alternate row shall be opposite each other.

The lower buds upon branches one year old, swell and throw out fresh shoots, which as soon as they acquire their length for the season, generally about a foot, yield roses. These shoots immediately after bearing their crop of flowers, throw out other shoots from their upper extremities. The branches now consisting of wood of different ages, gradually increase in length, in strength, and in size, until the following year, when the former, or that part of the branch which has already borne roses, being the only wood allowed to remain after pruning, yields bearing shoots for the current year, and so on in regular succession. The new wood, when nearly two months old produces secondary shoots, which immediately throw out flower buds.

In pruning therefore, the year old wood must be preserved, and the four last joints of each branch will be sufficient to furnish the young shoots for the ensuing crop of flowers.

The new wood of the rose-tree is thrown out either from the branches, or in straight shoots, which rise directly from the root, and do not ramify; the former is to be pruned as above, but the latter should be cut down to a foot or a foot and a half from the ground, as the buds upon them may appear full and fresh, or small and nearly obliterated: for, it is the swelling buds only that yield blossoming branches, and a few of these must always remain. These shoots are often so much debilitated by their rapid and luxuriant growth as to be incapable of bearing roses after the first pruning, but they yield branches, which will blossom in the following year.

The roots of rose trees should be opened in the beginning of January (the branches being previously pruned) and exposed to the sun, the large and old plants, for ten days or more, in order that they may be well dried, but those that are young and tender, will only require three or four days of exposure, and it will be injurious, if their roots be as much uncovered as those of the former, by having as much of the earth removed from them.

When the roots have been sufficiently exposed, two wheel-barrows-full of a composition, prepared by mixing equal parts of red earth, sheep's dung, and common manure* well together is to be put to each large tree, and to smaller ones in proportion. The roots are then to be covered in by returning the earth and must be liberally watered.

They will require their second and third watering on each alternate day afterwards, to check the excessive heat that would otherwise arise from the mixture, and prove injurious to the trees. A supply of water every six or seven days† will then be sufficient until the crop is finished, after which until the following season they will require very little artificial watering if the monsoon furnish the usual quantity of rain. When not in bearing, they should have barely sufficient water to keep them alive, they will then have a stunted appearance, and little, but well ripened, wood, which is exceedingly favourable for producing an abundant crop of flowers. By receiving much moisture the rose tree grows rapidly and to a great size, while the branches from their abundance and great luxuriance do not ripen, and fail to bear.

Before pruning, the wetness of the ground occasioned by the N. E. monsoon rains, must be suffered to subside to below the level to which the roots penetrate.

As the fragrance of roses is considerably improved by the dew of the mornings (which is deserving of attention in their culture) the season when the due falls should be selected for pruning when other circumstances permit.

The first rose buds will make their appearance about 30 days after having been pruned, and the crop may be expected to last six weeks.

Wood older than one year never furnishes bearing shoots: when rose bushes therefore, either wholly or in part become too high, which will often occur if the soil is naturally moist, or when they receive a superabundance of water, &c. they

* By common manure I mean the interior parts of a dunghill, consisting of horse litter, the litter of cattle, garden weedings and refuse, street sweepings, &c. heaped together and constantly accumulated for the use of the garden.

† When forcing roses in England it is recommended to water all over the leaves every second or third day till the flower buds are nearly ready to burst, a judicious practice, which might be advantageously adopted in this country, not for roses only but for fruit of all kinds. —R. W.

should be cut down nearly to the ground, they will then produce new wood. This will not bear roses that year, but will furnish flowering shoots for the year following, and thus one crop only will be lost from such old branches, and they will afterwards yield much more abundantly than if the old wood had been suffered to remain.

Any quantity of old wood may be removed in this manner, and the younger branches will not be affected by it.

It is usual with native gardeners when pruning rose trees, to cut all their branches of an equal length, without regarding the age or the quality of the wood, by which many flowers will necessarily be lost.

The dung of fowls and of hogs being hotter than any other manure, of which the composition for rose trees is usually prepared, but particularly the latter, is very useful in the culture of roses, and may be added to the mixture in any quantity, not exceeding one-third of the whole, reducing the sheep's dung in the same proportion that either of these may be added.

The most favourable soil for the culture of this rose, is red earth, containing a large proportion of small gravel, or of white sand stone that easily pulverizes, and is readily penetrated with the spade. This ground is naturally dry, and free from moisture, except what it receives from the surface.

The red rose in India parts with its fragrance much more speedily than in a colder climate, it is advisable therefore, to have these flowers closely covered with plantain or fig leaves, or any others that are moist and free from smell, from the time they are plucked until presented at table.*

THE STRAWBERRY.

A portion of ground sufficient to contain as many strawberry plants as may be wanted every year, to be allotted as a nursery, where they should be preserved until the time for transplanting for the crop shall arrive, when they will be found to be strong, healthy, and vigorous.

Where there is a great variety and choice of soil, a light reddish earth containing a small portion of clay should be chosen, but they will thrive very well in any light ground, provided they be watered according to its natural dryness or moisture. Soil that has a trifling quantity of clay combined with it, as it retains moisture for a longer time, will necessarily be more cool than other grounds in which it is wanting, and on this account preferable for strawberry plants.

The ground for strawberry beds should be well dug knee deep, the stones and weeds carefully taken out: it should then be turned back again, and well pulverized, and divided into beds which must be manured for the reception of the young plants.

These plants ought all to be transplanted previously to the 1st of September, and the fruit may be expected to be in perfection in the following January. The crop will continue until April, when the severe showers which precede the south west monsoon generally put an end to it, but if the rains are moderate, it may continue a month longer.

Instead of the nursery plants, young ones from the beds that have ceased bearing may be taken up and transplanted, but I prefer those from the nursery.

There is no necessity to sprinkle manure over the whole of the ground previously to dividing it into beds, as it will occasion grass to grow upon the banks in greater abundance than would otherwise occur, and which will be troublesome to remove.

Each bed should be made sufficiently large to contain four rows of plants. When made of this size the ground is laid out to the greatest advantage, and the gardeners can easily weed them from the banks. To prepare the ground for their reception there should be added to each bed three ordinary wheel-barrows-full of common manure that has been riddled through an open bamboo sieve placed upon a sloping frame. If the manure be not prepared in this manner, it is apt to contain small pieces of grass or straw, which attract white ants, that will destroy the young and tender roots of the plants, and occasion great injury in the plantation.

The roots of strawberry plants should always be kept somewhat moist, and they will require watering, more or less frequently, according to the nature of the soil in which they are growing.

Plants that may be placed in ground such as has been recommended, require to be watered every other day, for a time, after transplanting, but when they have

* The rose being so general a favourite it seems desirable to augment our stock by the introduction of new sorts from England. This I think might be easily accomplished by bringing out a number of the finer varieties in glazed cases, as now practised, and grafting them on China rose stocks. This I am informed was the method pursued to supply our gardens with the very free flowering kind now in cultivation. Some 10 or 15 years ago a fine full blown rose was a rarity even in our best gardens,—now they are every where abundant, a convincing proof of the advantage of this mode of treatment. The sweet scented rose has been long common in our gardens, but never flowers:—might it not in this way be made to blossom? It well merits the trial, and Bangalore seems a favourable climate for making the experiment. The Neilgherry rose is also deserving the attention of horticulturists, being in itself a beautiful object, and likely to afford good stocks for grafting as well as crosses with other roses.—R. W.

acquired size and strength, once in four or five days will be sufficient in our hottest weather, if under a proper shade, for an over quantity of water is apt to injure the flavour of the fruit, and to lessen its sweetness and richness of taste.

The plants should be supplied with water either early in the morning, or which is preferable, in the evening, for if watered when the sun is powerful, it adds to the heat of the ground and is injurious to them.

Until strawberry plants have attained their full size and vigour, and begin to bear good fruit, common manure is the best they can have, but during the time they are bearing fruit, sheep's dung is preferable, and enriches the fruit considerably. The latter kind of manure possesses a hotter quality than the former, which might be destructive to tender plants, and as the small fibres of grass and straw cannot easily be separated, the beds would shortly be filled with white ants, which however do little or no harm to the plants in their mature growth.

Strawberry plants should be kept separate from each other, and carefully weeded. They require to have the creepers constantly removed, as they impede the growth and luxuriance of the plant, and prevent the fruit attaining a good size. The weeds are best taken out by the handhadalic, as it loosens the earth about the roots which is of some benefit.

Once in two months, or as the strawberries may degenerate and become small, the earth should be loosened in every part of the beds, and a fresh supply of manure added, part of which should be scattered all around and close to the roots. They should be watered immediately afterwards, to secure them against the increased heat, which this will occasion. On the third day they require a second watering, after which this additional heat may be expected to be destroyed, and the plants may be watered as before.

Some plants yield a few strawberries much earlier than the time I have mentioned, but they are small. When they approach the fruit bearing period, the absence or presence of rain will facilitate or impede their progress, and one heavy fall of rain, will at this time have a considerable effect in diminishing the crop, even when the plants are at their strongest, and the fruit in its greatest perfection.

Strawberries require more sun than might at first be expected, and exposed to it for three hours every day in Mysore, will greatly add to their flavour: the plants must however be reared in a shady situation, and a plantation of plantains is the most desirable for that purpose, as these trees can easily be placed and preserved at equal distances from each other, by which the shade and exposure can be more easily regulated. The distance I prefer, is five yards between each other.

I believe that the strawberry plants will thrive perfectly well under a moderate shade of almost any kind of tree. I have grown them under the mangoe, the betelnut, the cocoanut, the tamarind, the guava, the jack, the jambo malac, the orange, and the silk cotton trees, without any apparent obstruction, except from the imperfect shade.

They do not thrive under a grape pandal, nor will they in any soil however congenial, that is constantly shaded and excluded from the sun.

If planted in a sandy or gravelly soil, strawberry plants require at first to be watered daily, and afterwards once in two days, and they will not thrive well with a smaller quantity. In old fortresses where the soil is apt to be combined with saltpetre and old chunam, they will bear fruit, but as such ground is hot, and not congenial to them, they must be watered every day.

The large white grub is particularly destructive to these plants, and will destroy a great many of them if not carefully attended to. The plants should be regularly examined, and such as are observed to wither, immediately taken up, and the grub taken out. If the roots have not been much injured, the plants may be returned to their places, and will often survive.

The ground is liable to be much infested by these grubs from the month of June until October, when the first heavy rains of the N. E. monsoon nearly rid the garden of them: some however always remain.

A small yellowish, or drab coloured rat, destroys large quantities of strawberries by eating the seeds only, which are situated upon the surface of the fruit. The toddy cat is likewise particularly partial to this fruit. The common stone trap, employed by the natives for catching rats, should therefore be set in different parts, all over the strawberry plantation, during the bearing season, by which many will be destroyed and much of the fruit preserved.

An experiment was tried, to ascertain whether the old strawberry plants of the preceding year which had borne a crop of fruit, or the young plants which they had produced after the conclusion of the crop in April, or plants from the nursery which had remained untouched nearly one year, would yield the best fruit. A few beds were filled with young plants from the fruit plantation in August 1813, which as the parent plants ceased bearing only in the preceding April, could be little more than three months old, and the same number of beds, containing plants which had already yielded one crop of fruit, were suffered to remain. These were dressed and treated exactly in the same manner as the remainder of the plantation, which had been filled with nursery plants. The old plants never attained any size and had a stunted and delicate appearance. The leaves were small and the

fruit very trifling in quantity, and bad. The young plants which had lately sprung from these and had been transplanted were more luxuriant, and some few equally so with any in the plantation, but they were generally much inferior in size and strength to those from the nursery. They did not bear fruit so early as the latter, nor was it till sometime later equal in quality and quantity.

From this experiment, I am induced to prefer nursery plants for fruit, and would therefore recommend the old plants to be rooted up and thrown away.

When the plantation has been completed with plants from the nursery, the latter should be dug knee deep, and manured, and planted afresh, with the same plants placed at a foot distance from each other, to furnish a succession of plants in the following year, and a few should be preserved to renew such as may die in the plantation.

The plants in the nursery should be weeded and manured occasionally, and well watered, but require no further assistance as the creepers they throw out are suffered to remain: these likewise require a shady situation.*

THE BRAZIL GOOSEBERRY.

Let the seed be sown in a seed bed, in the usual manner, and give a little water every day. When the plants shall have attained the height of five or six inches they must be transplanted and placed in rows, so that they shall be at the distance of nine feet (?) from each other. This ground must be previously dug all over to the depth of ten inches, and properly worked and levelled, and the holes well manured for their reception.

The plants should be watered every two days when young, and afterwards, once every 4, 5, or 6 days according to the dryness or moisture of the soil. Blossoms soon appear, and they will produce the first crop of ripe fruit, somewhat more than four months after having been transplanted.

The plants of Brazil gooseberry grow into large and luxuriant spreading bushes, the branches of which are often eight (feet ?) long. They require to be pruned, to have the roots opened, and to be well manured every six months, as they bear twice in a year in a congenial soil and favourable climate, and will yield good fruit for three successive years. After that time it becomes small and bad, and not worth the trouble of cultivation.

The branches of these bushes are annual. Shortly after they have attained a years growth they die, and their places are supplied by a constant succession of young shoots, that bear the largest and finest fruit. These branches when six months old throw out new shoots either at their extremities, (which become elongated) or by lateral branches, both of which immediately blossom and bear fruit. The blossoms appear at each joint in rapid and regular succession, and 6 or 8 fruit will be seen upon a single shoot, at the same time, in different stages of growth.

The art of pruning therefore consists in procuring an abundance of young and strong shoots. All the young ones rising immediately from the roots, and which have not borne fruit should remain untouched, while the strong succulent exterior branches, that are six months old, should be removed, leaving five or six of the inferior joints, from which new shoots will speedily grow. All the dead, withered, and dying parts, should be cut out entirely. Any strong upright central branches that are under the height of four feet, having yielded only one crop of fruit, may be left untouched, as their extremities will lengthen, and these shoots will also give fruit; but all that exceed that length, must be cut down nearly to the ground like the others.

At the time of pruning, it will often happen that some of the branches will either be in blossom or bearing; should they be fresh and good, and worth preserving, they may be allowed to remain, and the old wood from the other parts removed.

When they have been pruned and well manured, the earth should be heaped up round their trunks to strengthen and support them. At this time they require to be watered every three days, until they have had three waterings, to prevent the roots being injured by the heat of the manure, after which the usual supplies will be sufficient.

When performing the operation of pruning, gardeners are apt, by suddenly drawing the knife, to lacerate the joints of the wood that is to remain: this ought to be avoided, as the supply of new shoots will be lessened by the injury which the old wood sustains.

To have the fruit large and rich in flavour, it is requisite that at least one half the wood should be removed every six months. Each crop of fruit will continue five or six weeks.

After crop, the plants require to be left to themselves for one month or longer, if there be a probability of much rain, when they should be pruned and treated as before.

The Brazil gooseberry thrives best in a black or red soil that contains a proportion of clay. During the monsoon rains they will sometimes be seized by sickness, and slowly wither and die.

In the Mysore country the fruit of the Brazil gooseberry may be procured at any time of the year when there is not much rain, but it is sweeter and better in hot and dry weather than at any other season.

The first fruit, from the young pale green shoots which rise direct from the roots, is the largest and best, that from the shoots of the pruned branches the next, and that of the shoots from the extremities of the old elongated branches which have not been cut is inferior both in richness and in size.

Each plant should be surrounded by a small square pandal to prevent them falling on the ground, which injures the fruit, and rats, and bloodsuckers* that are exceedingly destructive to the Brazil gooseberry will do less mischief than if the branches were not thus supported: these animals eat the young fruit, leaving the husks entire which wither and shortly afterwards fall, and are seen in large quantities under every plant.†

THE PEACH.

Peach trees may be cultivated in the Mysore country either from seed, by grafting, by enosculating, by layers, or by slips, but I prefer the first of these methods for reasons which will be stated hereafter.

The peach stones should be preserved entire until the beginning of June, when the kernels should be carefully taken out, and exposed to the air for a few days to render them dry and hard; they should then be planted in common seed beds, at a foot distance from each other, and furnished with water sufficient to preserve the ground constantly moist.

I have several times known, between a third and half the number of kernels that were planted germinate. When ten or twelve inches high, they should be transplanted in rows, so that the trees shall be at the distance of five yards from each other.

Young peach trees often grow rapidly, and even when in the seed bed, are inclined to run into very irregular shape, they are then apt to be overloaded with

* In addition to the above very judicious directions for the cultivation of strawberries, I would call the attention of horticulturists to the method of propagating them from seed, as in this way we might expect not only new and perhaps improved varieties, but plants so much more thoroughly acclimated, that there would be less difficulty and uncertainty attending their cultivation than now exists,—a point meriting every attention, where an abundant supply of a most delicious fruit is the object to be attained. I would further suggest that the Neilgherry species be propagated in the same manner on the plains, and occasionally planted with the other in small beds for the purpose of procuring crosses, which, judging from analogy, we may expect to produce finer fruit, and prove hardier plants and more copious bearers, than either parent. The hill strawberry brought down and treated as the alpine and wood strawberries are in England, may in itself, under cultivation, improve as much as they do, and prove a very valuable acquisition to our catalogue of dessert fruit.—R. W.

* There must surely be some mistake or oversight in attributing to bloodsuckers (lacertœ) such propensities, being wholely at variance with the insectivorous habits and economy of these animals. That rats should relish so delicious a fruit is not much to be wondered at, the more so, as the procumbent disposition of the plant affords them such excellent cover under which to carry on their depredations; but that bloodsuckers should join them is quite incredible. These lizards not only prey entirely upon insects, but unless the insect, the instant before being taken, shows signs of life it will not be touched. So far therefore from treating them as enemies, we ought to hail their visits, as those of our best friends, since their whole lives, however unconsciously to themselves, are devoted to our service in the persevering destruction, the most numerous and subtile, of the host of enemies the horticulturist has to encounter. The facts here stated show in a striking point of view the advantages to be derived from the study of natural history, as well as the serious injury an ignorant and unobservant cultivator may inflict on himself by mistaking, among the lower grades of animals, friends for foes. But they show still more strikingly, with what providential care an all-wise and beneficent Creator has provided for our wants by the establishment of a system of checks, of the most simple but effective kind, against the undue increase and consequent supremacy of any tribe of the myriads of created beings, with which he has stored the earth, the most minute and, individually, insignificant of which, from their numbers and rapid propagation become, when opposed to man, his most unconquerable enemies and the most appalling destroyers of those hopes which, but a few hours before their attack, gladdened his heart and enlivened his future prospects. Well indeed may such atomic beings be called the "armies of the Lord" for surely if any thing will, the irresistible power of these almost invisible creatures ought to impress us with a due sense of our own insignificance in the sight of the Almighty Architect of the universe.—R. W.

† Since I first met with full grown and well matured specimens of this fruit, which was not until I had been several years in India, it has always been a source of surprise to find it treated with so general and such unmerited neglect, for whether used as a pleasant tasted dessert fruit, or baked in tarts, it is equally deserving of favour, especially in a country where so few tolerable fruits of the latter description are produced. It is besides easily cultivated, and grows rapidly, and if trained on low trellises in place of on pandals might be usefully and tastefully used as a shelter, to protect more tender plants and flower borders from the strong winds which prevail during the dry season, and prove so injurious to these ornaments of the garden.—R. W.

leaves from top to bottom, and sometimes these form themselves into a ball on the top, checking the growth of the plants. The leaves near the ground in the former instances, must be carefully and gradually removed with a knife, and in the latter, the ball at the extremity must always be cut away. The tree will then throw out a new branch which must be made the stem.

Both in the seed bed and afterwards, the leaves and the branches near the ground should always be gradually taken away, which will add considerably to the quickness of the growth of the tree, but it must never be cut severely at once, or its growth will be much impeded, and there must always be an interval of some days between each operation.

Young peach trees should be trained to a single stem, to the height of three feet from the ground, and then left to themselves. They require no other pruning than the older trees do at the proper season of the year.

It is of advantage to have the stem of peach trees three feet high, as the branches are by that means well raised from the ground, and the fruit rendered less accessible to the numerous animals and insects that are partial to it.

Grass roots will do great injury to young plants by entangling their roots and even strangling them. When therefore the rains have ceassd, and the grass roots acquired their utmost strength and force, it is advisable to remove them by taking out a portion of the earth. The month of January is perhaps the best season for this, after the fruit bearing trees shall have received their annual dressing. The addition of a little manure will then give the trees strength and vigour: this will only be necessary in the first year, as they afterwards require to be treated like the old trees.

These trees will bear fruit within the second year. I planted a good many peach kernels at Mysore on the 9th July 1812. Of those that germinated the first appeared above ground on the 23d of the same month: they were transplanted on the 17th September following, and the first ripe fruit was plucked from them February 24th, 1814.

Peach trees usually receive their annual supply of wood in the months of March, April, and May, and remain in that state until September and October, when the leaves fall and blossoms make their appearance. Whilst the fruit is setting, and for some time afterwards, the wood buds throw out short shoots, well covered with leaves, which defend the fruit against the climate. When these branches have extended a few inches they remain stationary until the crop is about over, they then lengthen, and others appear all over the trees.

The former of these shoots make their appearance in the latter end of the year, or when the fruit is forming, and the latter sometime after the months abovementioned, and all will bear fruit in the ensuing season. Such trees as fail to give out new wood cannot yield fruit, for the same branches do not bear a second time.

As it is the new wood only which bears fruit, the chief management of the peach tree consists in preserving such a supply of it as may be expected to yield peaches in proportion to their strength, and no more; for whenever these trees contain a superabundance of wood, the fruit will always be small, generally bitter, and without flavour. I prefer this mode of management to thinning the peaches when too numerous, as the excess of wood is sufficient in itself to weaken the trees, and speedily brings on every appearance of old age, whilst the removal of it, invigorates them and prolongs their lives.

Peach trees will thrive well in any good and light soil, but they are partial to a moist situation.

The proper time for pruning peach trees is after the sap has descended when they are quiescent, as they then bleed less and support the operation better than at any other time. When trees have been well attended to from the first, much pruning can never at any one time be required, and so far from receiving any check or derangement from it, they will be improved by the operation: whereas when much wood is removed at one time, they are apt to be checked in their growth and to become stunted, and often will not recover from the injury in a shorter time than two or three years.

Trees therefore that have been much neglected should not receive all the pruning they may require the first year: the worst and the oldest branches may be removed, but a proportion of the superfluous wood should in all cases be left until the succeeding year.

For the above reasons I prefer pruning trees in the middle of July. The old speckled and hard wood should then be removed by cutting such branches out entirely: the slender and delicate branches should likewise be taken away, and such as are allowed to remain should not be crowded but preserved at proper distance. The centre of the trees should be well cleared, and should there be abundance of rough and far projecting spurs, some of them may also be removed, leaving the remainder at proper distances, as they will often, notwithstanding they appear hard and old, throw out strong shoots which will bear good fruit.

As it is of great consequence to have peach trees of a large size, it is far more important to attend to this, than to their shape: all large and exuberant branches, particularly such as proceed direct from the trunks, should be left to furnish fruit bearing wood; the branches should never be shortened by lopping off their extremities, but those that are intended to be pruned, whether principal or lateral branches, or the side shoots from these, ought always to be completely removed, this fourth order of branches being at a great distance from any nourishment will in general be slender, delicate, and not worth preserving.

Such branches as remain, being all bearing wood, and strong, and perfectly capable of nourishing the fruit they bear, will produce better fruit, and no part of the nourishment of the tree will be thrown away in the support of useless ramification.

Subsequent to this operation, peach trees require no other management than their ordinary waterings, until the following October, or when the blossoms begin to appear, and then the roots must be opened.

As peach trees sustain little or no injury from having their roots opened when in blossom, provided they be covered up again immediately, I prefer the latter end of October for that process, notwithstanding many of the trees in the garden may be in blossom, as it will always happen when the peach orchard is extensive, that the trees do not blossom at the same time, and it is better to wait, than to manure and dress such trees as have not dropped nearly the whole of their leaves.

These trees blossom at different periods throughout the whole of the months of September, October, and November, and I consider this the natural season. In the Mysore climate however some trees, particularly such as are getting old, or may be crowded with wood, will blossom irregularly throughout six or seven months of the year, but their fruit will come to nothing.

By opening the roots, and adding manure to such trees as still retain many of their leaves with a firm and strong hold, and by supplying such trees with additional quantity of water that this dressing renders requisite, the wood buds are forced to the injury of the flower buds, and leaves and branches, not blossoms, appear over every part of the trees. To have a successful crop of fruit, the blossoms must always make their appearance before the leaves.

Old leaves that are withered and easily detached may be removed without any detriment to the trees, and the roots may in such instances be opened.

Whenever it may be thought advisable to open the roots, it should be performed by taking out the earth to a considerable distance all round each tree, and nearly as low as the surface of the roots. The earth in contact with and amongst the latter should be gradually loosened by the hand, to facilitate the entire removal of the grass roots, which ought all to be taken away from the earth within this space. Three wheel-barrows full of a composition, prepared by mixing equal parts of red earth, sheep's dung, and common manure, well together, should then be added to every old or full grown tree, and in the same proportion to others that are younger, after which the earth may be returned, and the trees should be watered immediately.

The roots of old and strong peach trees should be exposed to the sun for four, five, or six days; but those of the young ones being more tender, ought to be closed up again as speedily as may be convenient.

After peach trees have been dressed as above, they should be watered every other day, until they have received three waterings, to counteract the heat of the adventitious mixture, and prevent its injuring them; but from that time, until the conclusion of the fruit season, once every three days will be perfectly sufficient, and afterwards, until the season for dressing returns, they will only require a supply of water every five or six days, according to the nature and quality of the soil in which they may be planted.

As peaches require nearly four months to ripen, if the trees be dressed in October, the first ripe fruit may be expected in the following February. Their growth and enlargement will thus have taken place during the coolest and most favourable time of the year. They begin to ripen at the commencement of the hot season, when the heat will enrich and sweeten the fruit, and as the season continues generally about two months, it will be completed before the violent storms set in, in April.

When the trees blossom late, and the fruit does not acquire its complete growth before the hot weather is well advanced, the excessive heat of the sun shrivels the peaches, their skins burst, a quantity of gum exudes from the fissures, the fruit ripens before it reaches its full size, and is never obtained in perfection.

During the fruit bearing season, the grass should be occasionally removed from the surface of the earth immediately surrounding the stems of the trees, to prevent the small ants from ascending to the peaches, which when nearly ripe are often injured by these insects, and frequently spoiled by them.

The fox bat is particularly destructive to peaches from the time they are half grown, and during a few moonlight nights, these animals will nearly destroy the crop if not closely watched. A net if not exceedingly strong is no defence against their rapacity. The best protection for this fruit which I have found, against all species of depredators, is small wicker baskets.

Peach trees will bear a liberal pruning in the month of July, shortly after they have received their annual supply of new wood, and whilst at rest; but if this operation be deferred until the fall of the leaves, when the flower buds are enlarging and forming into blossoms, they must be pruned with great moderation, for if much wood be then taken away, the trees being disturbed, and too much forced, will let fall their blossoms, and remain in a puny weekly condition for a time, during which many of the branches will probably die, or even some of the trees themselves, which I have known to happen.

The same shoots bear fruit only once: these will lengthen and furnish buds for fruit in the subsequent year, or else lateral ramifications will be thrown out, either from them, or from old wood, which never yields fruit a second time.

When peach trees attain their sixth or seventh year, they are apt to cease furnishing new wood annually, and consequently when that failure takes place they cannot yield fruit in the following year. Such trees will decline more rapidly every year afterwards as they advance in age, each interval of failure to furnish new wood, being longer than the preceding one, until they cease to bear fruit altogether.

The first sign of advanced age in peach trees, is the late appearance of the new wood of the season, and the branches are crowded together, and do not attain the size of the younger trees.

Having had but little experience in the grafting, and the inoculating of peach trees, I am unable to speak with precision respecting the utility or otherwise of either of these operations. But from the appearance of the grafted and inoculated trees which are now in the garden at Mysore, I am not inclined to entertain a very favourable opinion of either of these processes. The trees became stunted, and had every appearance of old age earlier than the seedling ones, and with the exception of about three years, their supplies of wood were not so liberal as those of the latter, and they failed earlier in bearing. I conceive however that I require further experience on this subject to entitle my opinion to any consideration.

Inoculated peach trees, or such trees as may be grafted upon stocks of the same fruit, likewise layers or slips, particularly the two latter, never grow to the size of seedling trees, which is a material objection to any of the former modes of propagation; and by preserving a small nursery of young trees, such as are either old, or yield bad fruit, can be replaced by them, by which the peach orchard may always be kept well stocked with young and good trees.

Peach trees when not too old, may be assisted, when they either fail in yielding new wood, or in dropping their leaves at the proper time of the year.

The annual supply of wood ought to be completed by the latter end of the month of May, otherwise the fall of the leaves, and consequently the appearance of the blossoms, will be backward. To preserve the proper fruit season by forcing the attainment of these objects, such trees as are likely to be dilatory should be stripped of all their old leaves, and well nourished by liberal supplies of water, which will invigorate them, and cause the wood buds to swell and project into branches. These will bear fruit at the usual season of the year or not much later. This forcing process ought not to be undertaken after the middle or latter end of April, as it will probably fail and tend still further to weaken the tree.

They require no other treatment at this period, and as soon as they obtain a sufficiency of new branches, their supplies of water should be diminished until the time for pruning them arrives.

By a method nearly opposite to the above, the flower buds of young peach trees may be made to enlarge and open, for by depriving them of part of their nourishment, and thus diminishing their strength and vigour, they will yield blossoms and fruit instead of leaves, and thus be brought into a fruit bearing condition, earlier than they would be, if left to themselves.

I believe it to be a fact, that trees of great strength and vigour are unfavourable to the production of fruit, and in that condition they will yield wood only, and increase in bulk: and that, on the contrary, when the constitution of these trees is somewhat impaired, and has been reduced to a degree of laxity and debility inadequate to their enlargement, they acquire a disposition for bearing fruit.

It often happens that peach trees are late in dropping their leaves, and that from this circumstance they do not bear fruit until the season has considerably advanced, when much of it is lost by the excessive heat of the sun, and the violence of our storms of rain and hail.* The leaves however ought never to be removed when they adhere firmly, for wood and not blossoms will be the consequence of such treatment. In order to prevent an occurrence of this nature, it is perhaps advisable to give them merely sufficient water to preserve their lives, either from the period of their having obtained their wood for the year, or as soon as they commence to show any signs of dilatoriness in parting with their leaves: their vigour will be thus reduced, and the flower bearing wood ripened, when blossoms will make their appearance, and be succeeded by the usual crop of fruit.*

* Having no practical experience, I hesitate offering any opinion on the above practical rules, but I cannot help thinking, that in adopting them we shall by over forcing greatly shorten the existence of our trees, and I think it probable, we shall have inferior fruit, by bringing them into bearing long before they have attained such a degree of maturity, as to enable them to produce it of the best quality.

The following short extracts from London's Encyclopædia of gardening will explain the principles pursued in the culture of the peach in Europe, which may perhaps with a little modification be rendered applicable to this country.

"*Soil.*—A good soil for peach trees is composed of three parts mellow unexhausted loam, and one part drift sand, moderately enriched with vegetable mould, or the cooler dungs.' 'A light mellow loam is the best.' 'A loamy soil, somewhat adhesive', is preferred by most of the experienced gardeners of the present day. 'Many gardeners do not manure their peach borders for some years after they have been made, in order to prevent the trees from running too much to wood.'

Mode of bearing.—'All the varieties of the peach and nectarine bear the fruit on the young wood of a year old; the blossom buds rising immediately from the eyes of the shoots. The same shoot seldom bears after the first year, except on some casual small spurs on the two years wood, which is not to be counted upon. Hence the trees are to be pruned as bearing entirely on the shoots of the preceding year; and a full supply of every years shoots must be trained in for successional bearers the following season.' 'It is remarked by Mr. Thompson, that the peach tribe in the climate of Britain, in order to exist in vigour for any length of time in the open ground, must have their shoots shortened every winter. This by increasing the power of the roots relatively to the branches, occasions vigorous shoots the following season, and thus the tree is kept in an active state: whereas if it were allowed to expend all the power of its accumulated sap every year, it would soon exhaust itself, and die of old age, as the standard peach trees do in a few years in the unpruned American orchards, and also in the orchards of Italy.'

Summer pruning, in May and June, and occasionally in the succeeding months, is to regulate the shoots of the same year, and to prevent improper growths by disbudding. Pinch off fore-right buds or shoots; and pinch off or cut out ill-placed, very weakly, spongy, and deformed shoots, and very strong luxuriant growths; retaining a plentiful supply of good lateral shoots in all parts of the tree; and leaving a leader to each branch. Let them mostly be trained in full length all summer, about three inches asunder, for next years bearers; and divest them of any lateral twigs, to prevent a thicket-like intricacy, and to promote a healthy fruitful growth in the shoots themselves. In the course of the summer regulation, if any partial vacancy occurs, or should a young tree under training want an additional supply of wood, shorten some convenient placed strong shoot in June to a few eyes, to furnish a supply of the laterals the same season.'

'*Winter pruning* may be performed at the fall of the leaf, and thence, according to some professional writers, at any time in mild weather until spring. It should be completed in February, or early in March, before the blossom-buds are considerably advanced, which are distinguishable by being round, plump, and prominent, while the leaf and shoot buds are oblong and narrow. There is some advantage in pruning when the blossom buds can be certainly known. Retain, in all parts of the tree, a competent supply of such regular grown shoots of last year as are apparently fruitful in blossom buds. Most part of these should be shortened, not indiscriminately, but according to their strength and situation; the very strong shoots should be left longest, being topped about one-fourth, or one-third; shoots of middling vigour reduce one third or one half; and prune the very weak to two or three buds.' Always cut at a shoot-bud, to advance for a leader. Sometimes a shoot bud lies between a twin blossom bud: cut a quarter of an inch above the bud. A very good rule which the French observe, says Mr. Thompson, is to commence as low as the point of the bud on the opposite side to it, and slope through to about a quarter of an inch above it. As many new shoots as will lie from three to six inches asunder may be deemed a competent supply for next year's bearers. Cut out quite close the redundant, irregular, and other improper shoots; remove or reduce some part of the former bearers of the two preceding years, cutting the most naked quite away, and others down to the most eligible younger branch or well-placed shoot. Also take out all diseased and dead wood, retaining young, where necessary, to fill a vacuity.'

Summary of culture.—'Use a strong loam for the border; never crop it; add no manure; keep the trees thin of wood by disbudding and the early removal of useless wood; shorten each shoot according to its strength at the spring pruning; elevate the ends of the leading branches so that they may all form the same curvilinear inclination with the horizon; and, what is of the utmost importance in the culture of the peach, at all times keep the trees in a clean and healthy state.'

In attempting to adapt these rules to this country, we might begin by training our peach trees as espaliers, which in my opinion would be a great improvement, for by fully exposing them to observation they could be much more correctly pruned, and would withal look better, and occupy less room. In the next place we must bear in mind that our November and December pruning is equivalent to the European summer pruning, that namely, when the young crop is on the trees, and that our May and June pruning corresponds to the winter pruning of Europe, after the crop has been gathered and vegetation is at rest. Keeping these differences in view, and bearing in mind that it is essential to success to allow the trees an interval to rest, by abstaining from watering them for some weeks after the crop is gathered, thereby allowing time for the new wood to ripen thoroughly before the return of the bearing season, it appears to me that we might succeed, even in the Carnatic, in supplying ourselves with this delicious fruit. I however consider it indispensable to success, to allow the trees to attain the age of three or four years before taking a crop off them, otherwise their strength is exhausted before they have arrived at maturity, and they can neither be expected to last so long, nor to give so good fruit, as we might otherwise expect.—R. W.

THE MANGO.

The seedling mango tree will bear fruit in the fourth year of its age, and it afterwards usually yields one crop annually.

The produce of the seedling mango is very uncertain, and less to be depended on, than that of most other seedlings in the quality, as it is probable that not one in several thousand trees will bear good fruit in ordinary situations.

The only certain mode of obtaining good mangoes is by means, either of grafts from known and superior trees, or else by the removal of branches from such trees, by backing, and the subsequent application of earth, which operation requires only three or four months. The former method should always be chosen, as the grafted tree will require a good size, whereas, the branch that has been taken away by the latter process, will always remain small, and be liable to be deficient in its supplies of new fruit bearing shoots.

The method of grafting in this part of India, followed by the native gardeners, is that of approach, and it will always succeed very well. I have heard that mango grafts have been successfully separated three weeks after their application, when the stock and branch were both fresh and succulent; but I prefer allowing them to remain three months before the branch is entirely divided from the parent tree, as its future success is much more certain than if removed earlier.

Mango stones for stocks should be put into the ground fresh, for if kept longer than twenty-five or thirty days they will not germinate. They thrive best in a light and moist soil, and the young trees will be fit to be employed as stocks frequently as early as eleven months after having appeared above ground. They ought to be grown as rapidly as possible, to preserve the wood very porous and strong, by liberal supplies of water, keeping the earth loose about their roots, and by removing the lateral branches.

Mango trees should be grown in plantations, the situation of which ought to be sheltered from high winds, which in Mysore are very destructive to the fruit. The trees should be planted seven yards from each other, that when full grown the branches may not cross. They are partial to a light and moist soil, and whilst young should be kept in an upright position, and the top fixed by bamboos, to avert their being shaken by the wind, which might injure the united portions. The props ought to be inserted in the ground at some distance from the root to prevent the white ants from attacking it.

The grafted plants may safely be deprived of their original and unnecessary wood with the exception of one branch, which ought to be retained to from the top of the tree, as soon as they shall have obtained new and strong shoots after being planted out, but this must be accomplished by slow degrees, and by taking away one or two branches only every fortnight.* They should afterwards be examined every year until they bear fruit, and all superfluous shoots removed, which will increase their growth. They ought to be carefully preserved to one stem, which must be free of branches to the height of four feet from the ground.

Mango grafts may be applied at any time of the year in the Mysore country, provided the earth above the roots of the stocks, be kept constantly moist by the daily application of water. When the union of the stock and the graft is complete, the latter may be separated by degrees, at two or three separate cuttings. The graft ought afterwards to be preserved under the shed of a neighbouring tree, for a fortnight or three weeks, that the united part may acquire firmness and strength.

I have repeatedly separated the graft with success after it has been only two months attached, but I prefer allowing it to remain undisturbed another month for the reason above stated.

The roots of mango trees penetrate to a great depth, and it is consequently difficult and very unsafe to transplant them after they have acquired considerable size.

The graft will frequently bear one or two mangoes very soon, or perhaps immediately after being separated from the parent tree, and then cease to yield fruit for several years: a few blossoms will probably appear in the second year, and during the third, about one tree in fifty will yield fruit, but the graft does not generally bear until the fourth year after its separation, and frequently not so early. When it has once acquired the habit of furnishing fruit, its supplies are afterwards regular.

The grafted tree will never attain the size of a seedling, but as has been already stated, it grows considerably larger than the branch removed by backing: this however is the only advantage, for the latter is equally certain of producing good fruit.

In the Mysore country six different superior varieties of the mango have been

* The meaning of this rather obscure passage seems to be, that supposing the scion a considerable branch, with several secondary branches, the secondaries are to be gradually removed after the graft has made some new and strong shoots, subsequent to being planted out.—R. W.

introduced, viz. raspberry, the Alfonso, the red or Calicut mango, the Goa common, or, as it is called at Madras, the Saint Thomé mango, the Mazagon and the Hoolyardroog mangoes. I have placed their names in this list according to their estimated qualities at Mysore; the raspberry being unequivocally the finest and superior to all the others.

The list contains the names of all the esteemed mangoes which have come to my knowledge, with exception of the Fernandean, which is, I believe, peculiar to Goa, and is by no means common even at that place. I have been informed by an Officer long resident at Goa, and who was acquainted with the Portuguese there, that the Alfonso mango has long been considered by the inhabitants of that settlement, the first in quality of the different sorts which that place affords.

It is probable, that the finest mangoes which have been produced in the Deckan, are indigenous to Goa, where they have been reared from seed. The raspberry, the Alfonso, the Fernandean, the red or Calicut mango, and the Goa common or St. Thomé mango were certainly originally furnished from that establishment, where I have several times been informed, the seedling mango attains a greater perfection than in any other situation in the Peninsula of India, and I understand, that all the superior kinds of mangoes at Bombay, with the exception of the Mazagon, were introduced from Goa by the late Mr. D'Suza. All the trees of the kind here called the red mango, from its high external and internal colour, have been obtained from a solitary tree at Calicut, which goes by the name of the Goa tree, and is said to have been imported from that place.

The Mazagon mango is probably indigenous to Bombay, where a single seedling, now a very old tree, at Mazagon, upon that island, has been well known for many years, and from which all our trees of that name have been taken.

The only knowledge we have of the Hoolyardroog mango has been derived from a seedling tree at Hoolyardroog in Mysore, but how it originated, or whence it came, no person of the present day is acquainted.

The Goa common mango of this list is, as has been already stated, the St. Thomé mango of Madras, as it has been known at that presidency only of late years, and as the inhabitants of Goa have been acquainted with it from time immemorial, I conceive it to have been imported there from the latter place. I have not been able to ascertain the Portuguese or proper name of this mango.

In the soil and climate of Mysore, the Mazagon and the Hoolyardroog mangoes are so greatly inferior to the other kinds above mentioned, as to be almost unworthy of cultivation. The former has here a disagreeable woody taste, and the latter is too acid to be pleasant, when placed in competition with any of the other kinds. At Bombay, I know that the Mazagon mango is generally preferred to any other, and this great difference in quality, is probably more to be imputed to the nature of the climate, than to that of the soil in the two places.

There can be no doubt that the different mangoes above enumerated, vary materially in quality, according to the soil and climate. The St. Thomé mango is little esteemed at Goa, and still less at Bombay, whereas, both at Madras and at Mysore, it is considered a very superior fruit compared with some of the other kinds. At Goa they prefer the Alfonso, and at Bombay, the Mazagon is generally held in the highest estimation.

The Alfonso mango is said to have obtained its name from the great Albuqueegue, the second viceroy of Goa, upwards of three hundred years ago: he was named Alphonsode, and died in the year 1515.

I have frequently endeavoured to inoculate the mango upon another tree of the same fruit, but hitherto without success. Could this operation be performed successfully it would be of great advantage to the horticulturist.

The mango tree always bears fruit upon the extremities of the branches, and on grafted trees very frequently yields two crops annually, one in the middle, and the other in the latter end of the year: the former is however the principal, and is far more abundant than the latter.

The December and January crop is not desirable, as it is apt to weaken the trees, and to diminish the crop in the middle of the year, whenever it may be at all considerable.

It is usual for the same branch to bear once and then to enlarge, but it will throw out four or five branches all round, and close to its extremity. I have known two of these shoots to blossom, and bear fruit, one in the beginning, and the other in the middle of the same year.

Whilst the fruit is setting, the mango tree is every where giving out new shoots, either by the elder branches becoming lengthened, or else the ends of these become surrounded by circles of new buds, which in their turn, enlarge, in a similar manner.

The Goa common, or St. Thomé mango is more prolific in fruit throughout the year than any of the other superior sorts. Its shoots are slender and much less vigorous than those of the latter, and are on that account more speedily reduced to that condition which enables them to blossom; whereas the new shoots of the other trees are thicker and stronger and require a longer time to give out their blossoms.

The branches of these trees are capable of bearing blossoms from the time they

have obtained the age of a few days to that of one year, but wood that is upwards of twelve months old will not I believe yield fruit, and must supply fresh shoots for that purpose. The blossoms of the very young branches drop off, those that are six months or upwards, appear to be the most certain bearers.

The mango tree if very vigorous will for some time persevere in giving out repeated and constant successions of new shoots from very young branches which lengthen and give out others in their turn. Whilst their wood is very immature, trees in such condition* can never yield fruit, as the interval, or state of quiet which the tree possesses between the cessation of the exertion of furnishing one set of branches and the commencement of another, is insufficient in point of time to admit of their blossoming.

This fruit never acquires perfection at Mysore without frequent showers of rain: hence a singular benefit appears to be derived from the application of moisture to the surface of the fruit itself, and not by wetting the ground merely, for an abundant supply of water to the roots by artificial means, has not the effect of perfecting the quality of the fruit.

This peculiarity was very striking in the year 1814, when the south west monmon was much later than usual in its arrival. The Alfonso, and the Goa common mangoes, remained imperfectly ripened, and some for a long time after they had attained their full growth. An obvious and speedy improvement was very observable in the quality of the fruit after the rains commenced: the colour of the skin altered, and instead of remaining hard and dry, and of a dull colour, it became thin and soft from being filled with juice, and of a bright and rich colour; the interior pulp of both kinds, but particularly the latter, was of a higher and deeper colour, and exquisitely rich in flavour; the Alfonso mango was sound and firm throughout, and almost entirely lost that decay near the seed which had been common to the earlier fruits.

In this year the north east rains continued at intervals throughout the months of November and December, and we had several showers in the beginning of January 1815. We had a few ripe mangoes in the middle of December, and for some time afterwards, that were very well flowered, and superior to any that I remember to have seen at the same season when we were without rain.

I am informed that at Bombay and Goa the rain injures the flavour considerably, and that the fruit is never so good as during the hot and dry weather. I have also been told by a gentleman who had long resided at Bombay, and who was partial and attentive to the culture of this tree, that whenever the monsoon was late in making its appearance, it yielded the finest fruit. This apparent irregularity may perhaps be accounted for on the supposition that the heavy dews at that season of the Malabar Coast are equivalent to the showers of Mysore.

Should our future experience assure us that moisture to the surface of the mango is requisite, as it is approaching to maturity, and that it is incapable of arriving to its utmost perfection without, it might perhaps be improved by frequently watering its surface artificially.†

The mango, like most other fruit with which I am acquainted, is better for having the tree pruned. All weak and crowded shoots should be removed; branches should never be permitted to hang upon the ground; and the interior of the tree should be prevented from becoming crowded with wood, as the shoots are incapable of furnishing fruit, if in close contact with one another. Whenever the interior of the tree may contain superfluous branches, or where there is not room sufficient for the extension of the young and fruit bearing shoots, an open and a clear space ought to be provided for them by the removal of all the old and unsuitable wood. It is the omission of this practice, which occasions mango trees to bear on their exterior branches only, and in smaller quantities than they are capable of, if properly managed. No diseased wood ought to remain, and the branches should be preserved separate and distinct throughout every part of the tree.

At the conclusion of the crop, the trees have acquired their supply of shoots for that season, and they continue at rest during the ensuing five or six weeks, sometimes longer, and during this interval the operation of pruning ought to be performed. The latter half of July is generally the most eligible period for this purpose, and as these trees bear irregularly, and some of them will be much earlier in ripening their fruit than others, they should be first pruned, that any interference with the approaching production of blossoms, which may possibly otherwise occur, may be avoided.

* As this exuberance of vegetation must necessarily originate, either in the soil being too rich or too moist, causing a disproportionate supply of nourishment to the tree, it may I presume be corrected in the former case, by reducing it to a medium state of fertility, through the addition of sand or other inferior soil, or by exposing and cutting away part of the roots so as to check vegetation; and in the latter by draining.—R. W.

† Recent experiments have proved that artificially watering the tree all over by means of forcing a pump greatly improves the quality of the fruit, and, in dry seasons, goes far towards compensating for the want of rain.—R. W.

The quality of the mango may be improved, and the growth of the tree facilitated, by digging the ground once every year to a considerable distance all round its roots, also by removing the grass roots from amongst them, and by the addition of a suitable supply of manure, according to the size of the tree. The most favourable period for this process, is in the latter end of November, or early in December, a short while previous to the appearance of the large crop of blossoms.

Foggy and cloudy weather is injurious to the blossoms of most fruit trees, but it is particularly destructive to those of the mango. A dry atmosphere, with a powerful sun, has an opposite effect, and conduces particularly to the health and success of all fruit blossoms: the former conveys nourishment to trees, the latter deprives them of part of their nutrition, showing that the processes of blossoming, and the formation of new wood, are produced by two opposite causes. A strong and vigorous shoot will be much longer than a small and delicate one, before it comes into blossom, but the blossom of the former will be more certain of furnishing fruit than that of the latter, and its fruit will be of larger size and superior quality. It ought therefore to be a particular object of the horticulturist, to remove all delicate branches, and preserve such only as are strong and vigorous upon this and all fruit bearing trees.

I was lately furnished with the following list of all the good sorts of mangoes cultivated at Goa by a Portuguese gentleman, who had long resided in that settlement; but with the exception of the two first, their names are unknown to me, nor do I know whether the several kinds we cultivate in Mysore be included in this list. Their names are as follows, and they are inserted in succession according to their qualities at Goa. 1st Alfoncos.—2d Fernandezan—3d Callaca—4th Barretas —5th Salgarens—6th Massarelas—7th Bispo—8th Caniras—9th Themotas. Some future opportunity may perhaps offer of applying some of these names, besides the first and second which are already familiar here to our different varieties of the mango trees.*

* Though the mango is acknowledged by almost every European who has ever tasted a really good one, to be entitled to occupy a conspicuous station in the first rank of our long catalogue of cultivated fruits, yet I cannot discover that much pains is taken either to preserve our finer varieties now in cultivation, or to improve the inferior sorts by horticultural processes. On the contrary, judging from Mr. Ingledew's account, it appears we are more indebted to nature, aided by the accidental combination of a congenial soil and climate; than to art for our finer sorts of mangoes, as they seem nearly all to be derived from Goa on the Malabar Coast; where comparatively little care seems to be required in their preservation and propagation, and if they are at all indebted to art they must have received it from the early Portuguese colonists. The subject seems worthy the best attention of the Horticultural Society. With that view I would suggest their planting considerable quantities of seed of all the best sorts that can be procured, branches of which when pretty well grown might be grafted on bearing trees, which will bring them into fruit at two or three years old. Those which produce really good fruit might then be planted out and preserved, while rejected ones might be used as stocks on which to graft others. Another very decided improvement, it appears to me would be affected by the more general adoption of the plan of backing or gootee, and for the very reason which Mr. Ingledew assigns for their rejection, that namely, of dwarfing the trees. The fruit, it is acknowledged, is equally good, and with our associations, a gentleman's orchard would look much more neat tastefully laid out, with his orange trees resembling the handsome round headed apple and pear trees of the English gardens, than those of large timber trees bearing fruit. I have always thought that if the mango trees were dwarfed, either by means of backing or transplanting, so as to bring them more within the reach of art, and the care of the cultivator, that they would receive more of his attention, and have more pains bestowed on their culture and general management than they now receive, greatly to the advantage of the produce. It seems the more desirable indeed to introduce this method, were it merely for the facility of watering, during very dry seasons, the whole tree, in place of the roots only, which is I suspect of questionable utility, since by causing excessive activity of vegetation, there is more new wood produced than is necessary for the succeeding crop, which is thereby impoverished and the strength of the tree exhausted, while the new wood itself is inadequately ripened in the interval between the two crops, a certain source as appears from Mr. Ingledew's experience, of defective crops and inferior fruit. The system of annually opening and largely manuring the ground, as recommended in the text, appears of doubtful propriety so long as the tree continues vigorous and healthy, indicating a congenial soil, as the natural tendency of such excessive nourishment is to cause early exhaustion of the energies of the tree, and bring on premature decay and old age. Should the tree at any time show signs of want of vigour by the defective supply of new wood, or the stem becoming early covered with moss or canker, it will then be necessary to renew and manure the soil, but not otherwise. At least this much I can state from my own observation, that comparatively neglected trees often bear much better than those treated with the greatest care and attention, and as it appeared to me, on the simple principle of their not being forced beyond their strength, and always ripening well the wood of the one year, that is to produce the fruit bearing shoots of the next.

These hints are of course thrown out as mere suggestions for the consideration of those members of the Society who have opportunities of subjecting them to the only test which can decide their merits, that of actual experiment; but before quitting the subject, I would call attention to the circumstance, that it is to ourselves alone we must look for improvements in the culture of this fruit, second to none either in the delicacy of its pulp, or in the richness of its flavour, when procurable of a really good kind. In Europe it is almost unknown: hence we cannot draw upon the rich stores of European horticultural records for assistance to guide us in its culture,—all they can supply is general principles, and these, however imperfectly, I have attempted briefly to explain.—R. W.

THE GRAPE VINE.

The grape vine is propagated either from seed, by layers, or by backing the branches. The wood being soft and juicy, enables the bark to throw out roots very speedily, and the branch to be removed, may be separated from the present vine, sometimes in six weeks, but it will seldom require more than two months.

These branches, if planted in a favourable situation, will bear fruit within the second year, but the seedling vine will require a much longer time.

The different kinds of grape that appear to me to be most worthy the attention of the gardener in the Deckan, are, 1st, the long purple, and the white Aurungabad grapes: these have very thin skins and are highly flavoured. The former has the skin and flesh adhereing closely together, is of slow growth, requires great heat, and long continued dry weather to bring it to maturity and perfection, and when the hot season is of short duration is apt to be destroyed by early storms.

1st. The vines of the purple kind are in general bad bearers compared with those that are usually cultivated in this part of India, but the fruit they yield possesses so great a superiority over all others, with which I am acquainted, that the cultivator is amply compensated with but a moderate crop. The purple Aurungabad, or as it is also called the Daulatabad grape, for I believe them to be the same, is particularly distinguished by its great length, cylindrical shape, and by its extremities being obtuse and round. By the same marks the green grape is distinguished from others of that colour.

2d. The grape next to these in point of quality, and which is probably equal in flavour to the green Aurungabad species, is a long slender conical thin skinned fruit, which, instead of growing in a single cluster, round and closely adhering to a single central stalk, as is usual, the central stalk ramifies, and gives out numerous lateral ones, which are long and pendulous, and these, as well as the principal, are surrounded and crowded with fruit: hence every cluster is composed of numerous small bunches upon the various lengthy ramifications of the original stalk. This is a highly valuable grape, and hot weather is generally sufficiently long to admit of its acquiring perfection.

3d. The grape next in succession in regard to quality is a very large oval fruit. Though inferior to the preceding it is still of a fine quality,—it is called the Ahly grape by the Mahomedans who are particularly partial to its cultivation. This grows in one long tapering cluster, sometimes one and a half foot in length, and proportionally large in its circumference; the fruit is attached to one central stalk, and very short lateral ones which issue from it. Both the bunch and the fruit are the largest that I have seen.

The other grapes are, a middle sized round green, a small oval black, and a small round black grape. The first grows upon a compact conical bunch, having large green and yellowish thin skinned fruit of unequal sizes when ripe. The second is of a dark blue or purple colour, of an oval shape, considerably smaller than the Aurungabad grape, is less fleshy, and somewhat acid, and is borne upon a moderate sized conical bunch. The third is a small round purple grape, which grows upon a bunch nearly of the same diameter throughout: the meat is acid, and separates easily from the thin skin.

A dry and hot season admits of these three kinds being plucked previously to the rains, when they do not commence unusually early.

A round yellow grape of a moderate size, called the amber grape, is much cultivated in the native gardens. Its growth is rapid, on which account it is particularly favourable for our uncertain climate; but it is very inferior in quality.

In the selection of a situation for a grape pandal much nicety is requisite, as there is perhaps no fruit bearing tree or shrub, so liable to be affected by the nature of the soil, as these vines. They cannot thrive in clayey tenacious ground, or in a low damp situation. Such situations ought therefore to be carefully avoided; if they cannot be drained to a distance below the roots, which never penetrate to any depth. They are particularly partial to a loose and dry soil; consisting either of black earth or of red earth and sand, or very small gravel, or the white sand stone, which is easily penetrated by the mamity.

The grape pandal should be in a situation where it will be fully exposed to the sun's rays for the greater part of the day. A low spot, well sheltered on all sides, so as to be nearly inaccessible to the winds, is preferable, as the winds sometimes prevent the tendrils embracing the pandal, and thus impede the growth of the vines by disturbing and keeping them in constant motion; but the soil of the plantation ought never to be susceptible of receiving moisture, except from the surface, which can readily be regulated according to the constitution of the plants.

I am not aware that full exposure to the atmosphere in any open or elevated spot can be otherwise detrimental, than from preventing the tendrils fixing the branches. Cold is as objectionable, as heat is desirable, to the grapes themselves, but this will apply to the fruit bearing season only, and not to the equally important enlargement of the vines previously to the pruning season.

Grape vines should be planted at the distance of four yards from each other, in

rows, and should be reduced to one, or at the most two, stems to each. The pandal ought to be four and half, or five, feet high. As it is desirable that the soil of the vineyard should be preserved as loose and as light as possible, to give facility to the enlargement and extension of the roots, it should be well dug all over, and to a distance below the level occupied by the roots once every year. The most eligible time for this, is immediately after the conclusion of the spring crop, in March or April, or as shortly afterwards as may be practicable, when the vines have obtained their supply of new shoots.

Grape vines should be pruned, have their roots well opened and exposed for several days to the sun, receive their intended dressing, and have their roots closed up again, previously to the setting in of the N. E. rains. A fortnight before that period is preferable to a shorter interval, as the dressing will in that time have exerted its first influence upon the plants.

The roots may be opened and the operation of pruning performed at the same time.

In pruning vines, attention should be paid to the fall of the leaf, as that is the proper criterion to judge with precision of the approaching enlargement of the wood buds; and the operation should always be performed, if the season and weather will permit, before there is any appearance of young leaves and shoots. After this period, it will seldom be eligible, for the vines receive a check from the interruption which has been offered to the process by which the new wood was forming, and the formation of a second set of new branches requires an additional and a disorderly exertion, which is apt to fatigue the plants. The young shoots are consequently less healthy than they otherwise would be, which cannot fail of being detrimental to the ensuing crop of fruit.

The method of pruning is by leaving three of the lowermost joints, or those nearest the wood which has already borne fruit, which will then be nine or ten months old, and of a proper age for yielding fruit bearing shoots: this wood is always of a brown colour, and sometimes one, two, three or more joints will have that appearance, whilst the superior parts of the same branch, which has been recently thrown out, is of a full green colour. This green looking wood and all the dried tendrils ought always to be removed; and any old branches that may either from neglect or, inadvertence, have grown to an inordinate length will require to be shortened.

Vines should never be permitted to extend to any great length without containing lateral shoots; and very thin and tender branches should always be cut short, as they are perfectly incapable of nourishing their fruit, or of giving out strong and desirable shoots for that purpose.

When vines are properly pruned there is not a leaf to be seen upon the pandal.

The roots should be completely bared all round to some distance from their junction with the stem, and should be left attached to the ground by means of their extremities only. The small fibrous roots, and those of larger size, both from the trunk of the vine, and from all the large roots, to the distance of from one to two feet from the stem, are to be removed: to this extent, one half of the whole roots should be cut out entirely, leaving only ten or twelve of the largest. The extremities beyond these limits neither need be bared, nor have any attention whatever paid to them.

The upper and the lower extremities being completed, the latter having had sufficient exposure, and being bled properly from oozing of their sap, may be expected to acquire new life on being supplied with fresh nourishment. Three wheel-barrow loads of a mixture, prepared with red earth and common manure, of each two parts, and of sheep's dung one part, well pulverized and combined together, should then be thrown on the roots of such as are half or full grown, and the hole filled by returning the earth that had been taken out.

Three complete days having elapsed, the vines require their first watering, and must subsequently have a supply every three days in the absence of rain, to propel the wood buds and to produce numerous and strong branches; but as soon as blossoms appear, which is a sign that the vines have obtained all the intended supply of wood, give them water once every four or five days, and when the grapes are nearly full grown, every six days will be enough.

The N. E. monsoon is not sufficiently regular in its appearance in the Mysore country to fix the time for pruning. From the beginning to the middle of October may be said to be the most suitable for that purpose. Whenever the seasons are regular, early in October is the most desirable time; but when the south west rains continue later than usual, the commencement of the N. E. monsoon may be expected to be late, and then it is desirable to defer the pruning until the middle of October, or even somewhat later. Attention should always be paid to the times of the new and full moon, as the N. E. rain may be expected to set in at one or other of these periods. A heavy fall of rain, while the roots are open, will greatly injure the plants, by again causing a new and immediate action which they are at that time but ill qualified to sustain.

Grape vines should if possible be entirely deprived of moisture for at least a month previously to their being pruned, to give some rest, and to dry the roots

by slow degrees. This will enable them to support better the severe and debilitating process which they require to undergo to bring them into a bearing condition. The growth of good bearing shoots is always slow, whereas if they are of great size and grow very rapidly they will usually fail to furnish blossoms.

During the exposure of the roots they should be preserved as dry as possible, and a hot sun is particularly advantageous at this time.

Rain, if not in excess, after the roots are closed, and previously to the appearance of blossoms, does little or no mischief, but during the continuance of the latter, and at any subsequent period until the crop is finished, is highly deleterious: hence, on account of the uncertainty of the seasons in Mysore, the successful management of the grape is dubious, as both the blossoms and the fruit are liable to be destroyed by wet weather.

Along with the usual dressing the following massal may be added to the roots of vines. It is said to have the effect of enriching the fruit considerably, and is a favourite application with most native gardeners. Having employed it once only, I am unable to decide upon its merits.

Take toddy 51 pucka seers, or somewhat more than 55 quarts; tyre 25½ seers, refuse of the seed of rantil, after the oil has been expressed, 6 seers; dencomally one cuttah seer; assafœtida half a seer, and fish nine pucka seers,—to be weighed when quite fresh. Mix all these substances together in a large vessel, which must remain covered for a month, if convenient. The composition will then be properly fermented and well combined into liquid, and should be added in proper proportion to the roots, immediately after throwing upon them the mixture of manure and earth. The above quantity is sufficient for a dozen of full grown vines.

The vessel in which this mixture is prepared ought to be narrow at top, or else well covered up, that but little may be lost by evaporation during the process of fermentation.

If new shoots be thrown out immediately after the dressing has been concluded, they may be expected to blossom in little more than a month, and from the latter period until the first ripe fruit be plucked, will be between three and four months.

The vines will have acquired a large supply of wood before the conclusion of the crop, and it is desirable that it should be as strong and well ripened as possible. Soon after the fruit is gathered, the leaves begin to wither and fall, and the plants remain for a time at rest. They acquire another supply of new shoots from the rains of the S. W. monsoon in July and August, by the branches which had appeared if the plants were pruned, either becoming lengthened at their extremities, or else giving out lateral shoots.

These latter branches being fresh, filled with sap, and very imperfectly formed, are incapable on the return of the pruning season of yielding fruit bearing shoots, and must consequently always be removed.

Where the soil is very favourable, two crops may be obtained within the year, by subjecting the vines to the same treatment previous to the setting in of the S. W. monsoon, that has been here recommended in the latter end of the year, but as this crop is only trifling, and very uncertain on account of the dubious state of the weather in the months of August and September, when, we are liable to experience heavy falls of rain in this climate, which destroys the fruit, and as this crop diminishes the principal one in the hot weather, it is perhaps not advisable to cultivate it. A long continued, and regular supply of grapes, seldom occurs at this season of the year, and one or two falls of rain will destroy an entire crop by thickening and bursting the skin before the fruit is fully grown.

In the year 1814 we had several falls of rain in the beginning of December, which destroyed many blossoms, and likewise some of the young bunches that were then forming. There was another fall of rain between Christmas and New year's day, which did a greater and more extensive injury: many bunches of grapes were then destroyed by it, and others so much injured as never to recover its hurtful effects. The grapes this year when fully ripe, were altogether of an inferior quality, and the skin crowded with dark coloured hard spots occasioned by the bruises of the drops of rain, rendered it insensible in those places and prevented its equable dilatation with the other parts, whilst the fruit was enlarging.

When the bunches of grapes have formed, care should be taken that they do not rest upon the bamboos of the pandal, as the fruit will be injured by the pressure of its own weight, and they must be covered, to protect them from birds, animals and insects which are their enemies, but the coverings ought to be removed in the morning, that the fruit may have the benefit of the sun during the day, and be again applied in the evening.

Half of the roots of the vine being fully adequate to enable the plant to furnish a sufficient supply of bearing shoots, the remainder are superfluous, and if not removed, will be hurtful to the ensuing crops of grapes, by occasioning the new shoots to be too luxuriant, of an inordinate length, and of too rapid growth to yield blossoms.

The grape vine is the only fruit bearing plant with which I am acquainted, that requires such a violent check to enable it to yield fruit.

Grape vines will bear good fruit for six years, after which the bunches become of a smaller size, and the grapes upon the same bunch, are alternately large and small. The plants should then be cut down nearly to the ground, when new shoots will be given out, one or two of which must be trained upon the pandal as at first. These will yield good fruit for three years longer.

After bending down the vine, the new shoots will not bear fruit until the following year: it is advisable therefore, so to treat the old plants in regular succession by subjecting a proportion of them, according to the extent of the vineyard, to this operation.

Grape vines from the age of eight or nine months, to that of two years, or branches of a similar age belonging to older vines, are liable to be injured and sometimes entirely destroyed by one of the beetle species that is exceedingly partial to the sap of the young wood, and consumes it with great avidity by first pealing off the bark entirely round the stem or branch, in the form of a ring about ¼ an inch in breadth, and afterwards penetrating the wood in a similar manner until it is completely divided. It will probably return to the same incision as long as any moisture can be procured from it, and if the wood be not then destroyed, it will desert that part and commence in another near to it. In this manner I have known the stem of a young vine to be severely wounded in three places within the space of two days: it was nearly two years old and measured three inches in circumference, and had every appearance of being destroyed, had the beetle not been killed.*

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* Much has been said and written on the culture of the grape vine, a circumstance not to be wondered at when we consider the almost universal estimation in which its fruit is held by mankind, whether for the richness and delicacy of flavour of the finer eating sorts, or the potent juice of the wine ones. It does not however appear to me that the method of culture has until recently been so clearly explained as I think it susceptible of, owing to the authors not having set out from well defined principles, reasoning from which, a person however ignorant of the art of pruning might with a moderate degree of observation and attention soon acquire proficiency in the practice. The principle alluded to is, that the fruit of the grape vine is invariably produced on the young shoots of its own season, and that to ensure a crop, it is indispensably necessary to have a good supply of vigorous young shoots against the return of the flowering season.

The whole art therefore of the horticulturist must be directed to that one point,—the annually securing a liberal supply of young shoots, and at such a period of the year as to admit of the grapes being ripened at the season most favorable to their attaining the highest state of perfection. The means employed to procure the necessary supply of new wood is to prune or shorten, to about three or four buds, or eyes, as they are called, the shoots, which have already borne fruit, and entirely to remove all those unseasonable and immature ones, technically laterals, which have sprung forth during the ripening of the crop, and which have not at the time of pruning, acquired the firmness and maturity necessary to enable them to throw shoots strong enough to bear good fruit. Supposing then we are pruning a vine tree, say in July or August (whichever may be ascertained by experiment to be the best) we shorten every year-old branch which has already produced fruit to two buds, and entirely remove all younger shoots. If the previous season has been favourable, and the wood been well ripened, each bud will produce a vigorous shoot and bear one or more bunches of grapes; should the tree be a young one, two is perhaps as much as it will be able to bring to perfect maturity without injury to itself.

Having premised these remarks on the principles of pruning, I shall, in the hope of rendering this much neglected branch of horticulture more popular among us, conclude this short treatise with a condensed view of the culture of the grape vine as practised at the present day in Europe, and suggest such modifications of the plan as may seem necessary to adapt it to this climate, commencing with the methods of

Propagation.—The vine may be propagated by seed, layers, cutting, grafting, and inoculation. By the first of these we procure new varieties: by the other methods known and approved varieties are speedily propagated.

Seed.—The propagation by seed I would particularly recommend to the attention of cultivators in the Carnatic, first with the view of improving and multiplying our stock of varieties, but still more in the hope of introducing kinds, thoroughly acclimated, and better suited to our hot climate than those brought from cooler and more favourably situated countries. The seed should be taken from the largest and finest berries, of the largest and best bunches. Out of a number of kinds some will be found to take more kindly to our soil and climate than others, and bear superior fruit: in this case the one might with almost certain success be grafted on the other. They should be sown in pots filled with fresh mould, kept moderately moist, and sunk in the earth to preserve an equal temperature, by preventing them being over heated during the day through exposure to the direct rays of the sun. In from four to six weeks they will come up. When the plants are about six inches high they should be transplanted singly into pots, and watered gently, according to circumstances, but the pots should still be protected from the direct rays of the sun, otherwise the young plants should have abundance of light and air. Baskets will perhaps be found more suitable than pots, by allowing a freer exit to superfluous water, with which it is probable they may be inconsiderately supplied by native gardeners. Baskets bound round with straw ropes will therefore, I imagine, prove much better than our large, heavy pots until the young plants are fit for transplanting into their proper places in the garden. Cut down the plant every season to two buds, and suffer only one of these to extend itself, till they have produced fruit, which takes place in the third or fourth year, when the approved sorts are preserved and the rest destroyed, or used as stocks for grafting.

In this way we might in a few years stock our gardens with many of the finest European sorts, by sowing the seed in boxes covered with glazed cases, and in that state, put on board ship. By the time they reached this country, they would probably be ready to transplant, and in case they threaten to prove delicate, or our soils ill suited, we might have acclimated stocks ready, on which to graft them. In such attempts it appears to me, we ought to graft a few of different kinds, on some of our indigenous, wild species of vitis, which may be expected to thrive better in their native soil and climate, than those of exotic origin.

Layers.—The principal advantage of layers is that of procuring large plants that come immediately into bearing. In layering the branch must either be pretty deeply cut into close below a bud, or receive a twist by grasping it firmly between both hands and turning it half round, so as to split it at the bend, by which the supply of sap from the parent is cut off and stronger and larger roots obtained. Some gardeners recommend the layer to be simply well watered, which they say is sufficient to draw the roots. The layered branch is headed down to two buds, and no shoots allowed between the s ool and the layer.

Cuttings.—The advantages of this mode of propagation are, economy of time and labour, and of the wood or shoots to be propagated from. There are three kinds of cuttings in use, viz. long—short—and cuttings of one eye. *Long* cuttings are from 12 to 18 inches long, and consist of young wood with a joint or two of that of the preceding year. They are inserted so as to leave only two eyes above the ground, and the earth firmly pressed round the lower part to which the old wood is attached. "We have seen cuttings of this sort in some French nurseries producing luxuriant shoots and ripening bunches of grapes the first year." 'Short cuttings have only one eye, on young or one year old wood, and a few inches of that of the preceding year attached.' 'Each cutting should have two inches of old wood with one eye of new.' Single eye consist of a single bud separated from the parent plant and planted out as above. I can see no advantage which this method enjoys over the others, and having less wood from which to make roots, seems more likely to fail.

"Whatever kind of cuttings are employed either in the case of the vine, or in the winter wood of any deciduous plant, the success will materially depend on exciting that part of the cutting which is under ground before the part which is exposed to the air. The object is to get fibrous roots, no matter how short, before the buds break. Hence the advantage of putting cuttings in the open air in autumn, and hence also the advantage of giving bottom heat to cuttings of vines, provided the temperature of the air or frame be kept lower than that of the tan, dung, or other medium communicating the heat." To accomplish this object in this country we must reverse the process,—that is, keep the earth cool and moist, while the cutting is exposed to too hot an atmosphere for ready vegetation.

Grafting.—The advantages of this mode are many and important. Should we have pandals of bad grapes, they may thus be speedily replaced by good ones, to almost any extent. Every branch of an old vine stock may be made to produce a different variety, and those kinds which we find most suitable for our climate and soil, though in themselves very inferior, may be rendered most useful, by being employed as stocks for finer but less congenial varieties. As vine grafts do not take so readily as those of other fruits, the most eligible mode is by approach, either the stock or scion must be growing in a pot. Mr. Knight found grafting most successful when the lower half of the scion was two years old wood: one year old wood may however be grafted with care. When so young as that, the graft and stock require to be closely united by a tight bandage to prevent the oozing of the sap of the stock, which is apt to sodden and injure the scion. Budding may be performed either on wood of the current or past year: its uses are the same as grafting.

Soils.—The vine will thrive in any soil that has a dry bottom: "if rich and deep they grow more luxuriantly, and the fruit is larger and more abundant, but not so high flavoured as on shallow, dry, chalky or gravelly soil." Retentive clays are the worst soils for the vine. Speechly remarks that "the soil in which he found it thrive in the most superlative degree, without artificial aid, was a kind of rich sandy loam intermixed with beds of materials like jointed slate or stone, so very soft as almost to be crumbled between the fingers."

Manures.—Speechly observes that dung ought not to be permitted to approach the roots of the vine till it be perfectly reduced to a black mould. Cow dung is generally preferred for the vine in France, but every sort of manure is taken,—the more careful form composts of earths, leaves, weeds, cleanings of ditches, rivers, ponds, which they turn over a year before using. In some places littery dung is buried in trenches between the rows; but in general, dung, of whatever kind, is spread on the surface and dug in: in some places green crops are sown and dug in. How different the plan here recommended from that advised in the treatise, which clearly sets at defiance every principle of vegetable physiology, and attempts to preserve the health and vigour of the plant by, in the first place copiously bleeding it and depriving it of half its means of procuring nourishment, and then causing immoderate repletion by pouring on its remaining roots a mass of rich manure:—as if the way to strengthen an animal was first to bleed him to fainting, then starve him for a number of days, and lastly pour into his stomach a load of stimulating food. That this is no visionary hypothesis of mine is proved by the fact, that the grape vine is an exceedingly long lived tree, and properly treated has been known to live half as many centuries as Mr. Ingledew's live years: in Europe a vineyard is reckoned young at 100 years old. What kind of treatment then can that be, which destroys them in from 6 to 10 years!

Training of Vines.—Various methods of training are adopted in different countries:—"they do well on walls six feet high, and it has been found that they grow stronger and afford larger grapes when they do not exceed 4 or 5 feet in height." Sometimes they have been trained along the ground like melons and cucumbers, and with good success; also as espaliers, a method much more suited to this country than to Europe: they are then treated in all respects as for open walls. Sometimes they are grown as standards either in borders of gardens, or in extensive plantations as vineyards, and may be trained either as red currants, or raspberries. For the former, about a foot from the ground, three or more branches 18 inches long diverge from the stem, and supply annually young wood for bearing. The summer pruning consists in removing branches that have no fruit, or are not wanted for the succeeding season, in stopping fruit bearing shoots, and also those for succeeding years that are inconveniently

long and straggling. As by this mode the shoots destined to bear are all cut to three or four eyes at the winter season, no inconvenience arises from their throwing out laterals near the extremities, which stopping will generally cause them to do. This mode is adapted to vines on a dry rocky situation, where they do not run much to wood. For the latter, (raspberry training) the stem at bottom is not allowed to exceed six or eight inches, and from this two or three shoots are trained to a single stake, three or four feet in length. These branches bear each two or three bunches within a foot or 18 inches from the ground, and they are annually succeeded by others, which spring up from their base, that is from the crown or top of the dwarf-main stem. This plan is much practised in the south of France and Italy, and might I think be very successfully adopted in this country, where it could not fail to be much admired, not less on account of its novelty, than for its neatness and economy of space in the garden. I should imagine it admirably adapted for cocoanut tops, where the tall trees would afford sufficient shade, without depriving the bushes of the requisite quantity of light.

On the shores of the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, I am informed by Colonel Monteith, a peculiar method of cultivating the vine prevails. Large wells 16 or 18 feet in diameter are dug nearly down to the water, and faced within with masonry. Within these the vines are planted, and trained round the sides; the proper well of much narrower dimensions is then sunk to the necessary depth. In this way their roots are kept constantly cool and moist, while the upper parts of the tree are sheltered from the dry scorching hot winds that prevail during a great part of the year. In this manner the Colonel states that, in a country hotter and much more unfavorable to vegetation than Madras, the inhabitants are enabled to provide themselves with liberal supplies of excellent grapes. In some parts of France (Tomery on the Seine) a mode of training is pursued which appears to me, for reasons to be stated, admirably adapted to this country. It consists in planting the vines to be trained at the distance of several feet from the wall or trellis, carrying them along under ground to it, and then training and pruning. In this way, 5 or 6 feet of stem is converted into root, affording a large surface to act upon, either for supplying nourishment while bearing or for checking vegetation, and allowing the wood to ripen previous to pruning, by exposing it to the heat and drought of the hot season till the period for forcing returns. Thus we can by sinking the root stem in a furrow 15 or 18 inches deep, keep it always cool and moist during the bearing season, and induce that of rest by withholding the usual supplies of water, until it become so perfectly dry and parched, as thoroughly to stop vegetation.

Much diversity of opinion exists among practical gardeners as to the form the trees should be made to assume in wall or espalier training; some preferring the fan shape, and others the laying in the principal branches horizontally, and the bearing shoots perpendicularly. This last is the Tomery method. Others again, on the ground that the vine having a tendency to produce its most vigorous shoots at the extremities of the branches, recommend them to be trained horizontally to a great length, by doubling back on themselves, when the allotted space has been filled: in this way a branch of 50 feet has been packed into a hot house 25 feet long. Another method is to train them straight, allowing only two branches to each, one of which is left longer than the other to bear fruit, while the other is cut short to prepare wood for the following season. For example,—the young vine is shortened to two buds, both push. One of these branches is shortened to only two eyes, the other to 8 or 10, each of which, will give a fruit bearing branch, and produce one or two bunches of grapes. The other gives two branches which are prevented bearing by the removal of the tendrils. These, next season, are cut of unequal lengths as the previous ones had been, while the one that has borne fruit is cut completely out; and so on from year to year. After the fruit is set, the branch is shortened down to two buds beyond the bunch, one only being usually allowed to each branch, with a view to improve the quality of the fruit. In this way we can have a great variety in small space. The Tomery method, which is remarkable for its neatness and adaptation to espalier training, is, however, the one which I think I should myself prefer in forming a vineyard; I shall therefore conclude this part of my subject with an account of it. The treillage is formed of upright rails 18 or 20 inches apart, with horizontal reds nine or ten inches apart. The peculiarity of the system consists in allowing only two branches to proceed from each vine; and planting the vine several feet from the wall or trellis, the main branches of which, when it reaches the trellis, are trained to the right and left in the form of the letter T, each arm being four feet long, and the spurs for the production of the perpendicular bearing shoots six inches apart. These (bearing branches) are shortened to 18 inches. A second and third series, but from different roots, the main stems only being prolonged, can in a similar manner be laid in above. By adopting this method, we might have our garden walks every where bordered with low grape trellises, not less ornamental than useful, since they are not required to exceed for a single series, or two feet in height, that is six inches from the ground to the branch, and 18 for the length of the bearing shoots; but as it might be desirable to make them afford shelter to the intermediate grounds, and flower borders in front, from the hot land winds, they might be raised to three feet;—say then, 8 inches between the ground and horizontal branch, and 28 inches for the perpendicular ones. In planting them for this kind of training, pits not less than two feet deep, to be partly filled with rich mould would be required in the first instance, about six feet within the espalier, on which they are to be trained, and a furrow 15 inches deep, continued from the pit to the foot of the rail where the stem is to emerge from the earth, in which, to bury it at sufficient depth to keep it out of harms way when digging and cropping the ground above. This last procedure, however objectionable it may it first sight appear, I consider essential to the success of the plan; for the regular digging manuring and watering these borders would thus receive, would ensure attention to the vines without any extra trouble, and without in the least depriving them of the proper supply of nourishment, by exhausting the powers of the soil, the very different characters of the two sorts of plants, enabling them to live in good fellowship, and it is hoped, do each other good. To ensure a regular succession of upright or bearing branches of course the alternate or long and short system, should have the preference.

I now come to the last subject of which I have to treat the application of European systems to India.

Throughout the works from which I have abridged these directions for the culture of the vine, the various operations are timed by the changes of seasons. These terms I have rarely repeated, as having a tendency to mislead in this country. Here we must consider the very

BOURBON COTTON.

(From the Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society.)

Bourbon Cotton demands, in India, a mode of treatment similar to that of America. The following observations on its culture, are arranged under the heads of soil, climate, culture, pruning, and cleaning, attention to all of which is essential for attaining success.

1. With regard to soil, the red and brown loams, or indeed any siliceous or calcareous soil, fertile in a moderate degree, is the most suitable and fruitful. No very rich, heavy, retentive, stiff soil, should ever be selected, for though the plants are luxuriant, yet they have much more tendency to produce redundance of wood and leaf than of fruit-buds, besides harbouring insects. What is commonly known in many parts of India, under the denomination of black cotton soil, is to be entirely avoided.

2. With regard to climate, the vicinity of the sea, or a situation to which the influence of the sea air extends, is on every account to be preferred. A dry soil and a dry atmosphere, from March to May, and from July to September, seem almost essential to the good quality of the wool, as well as to the productiveness of the plant. The free admission of sun, the freest circulation of air, and of light winds, are of the greatest benefit to a perfect culture.

3. The plant will last a great number of years, and does not fall off, if well and properly managed. The seeds should be sown, or the young plants be set, in straight rows, eight feet apart; the rows, also, should be regularly eight feet asunder. The facility for ploughing and hoeing is so great, besides the great advantage of a free circulation of air, that this method should be invariably adopted, especially as too close planting is a common mistake. If the seed can be got in the ground in September, the young plant may be able to resist the continued wet of a heavy monsoon; but little is gained by sowing in October, November, and December, unless the land is very high, dry, and free from weeds. The clear intervals of these months, especially early in October, answer well for transplanting, and the first week of January very well, in general, both for sowing and transplanting.

4. Pruning should be practised twice in the year: the first and principal, as soon as the heavy rains have passed away, that is, from the 15th to the 31st December, when the shrub is cut down, generally to two feet high and two feet wide, only the firm wood being left with the strong white and brown bark. In the fine days of January, the plantation is ploughed thoroughly three or four times. In less than two months the whole is again in the finest foliage and full blossom, and continues in full bearing all the months of March, April and May. A good many pods still remain in June, early in which month, a second pruning is practised of the long, straggling, twisted, soft shoots, with diminutive pods. Good produce is yielded from July to September, unless the plants receive damage in these months from rain.

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hot months, from the middle of April to the middle of June, or until the setting in of the petty monsoon, and the change of climate from intense heat and drought, to comparative coolness and humidity of atmosphere, which accompanies it, as equivalent to the winter season, when it is necessary to check vegetation to the utmost, to allow the wood formed during the previous bearing season to ripen and cast its leaves. From July to October will thus be the season, with us, equivalent to spring; from October till January, to summer; and thence until the crop is gathered to autumn.

Adopting this division it follows that nothing should be done during the hot months, unless perhaps loosening the earth over the roots, or indeed partly opening them to ensure a more complete check to vegetation, by allowing freer evaporation, and consequent removal of moisture from the roots. Still further to aid in arresting vegetation, the leaves might be gradually picked off, if they do not themselves separate freely. Attention however to shortening the fruit bearing branches down to one or two eyes beyond the bunches, and the laterals as they become inconveniently long, will, by the repeated checks thus given to excessive activity, go far without additional care to ensure the required separation, which is the only sure criterion of our having well ripened wood. About the setting in of the monsoon, every branch which has produced fruit is shortened to two or three eyes, each of which will give a bearing shoot for the present year. All imperfectly ripened laterals, are either to be removed with their primaries, or if it is the intention to prolong, the primary branch must be cut clean out, as they cannot be depended on to bear fruit. If the long or alternate method is preferred, it is accomplished by allowing only two shoots to spring from each spur, like the arms of the letter Y, one of which when pruning is left three or four times longer than the other, that is, one is shortened to 2, the other to 8 or 10 eyes. All the shoots from the long limb are trained for bearing, while the two from the short are stopped when 4 or 5 feet long and prevented doing so by the constant removal of the tendrils, and allowed to strengthen to furnish the next season's bearers, while the branch that has already borne fruit is cut clean out. The summer pruning, or that after the fruit is set, consists in shortening the bearing branches to two eyes beyond the bunch, stopping laterals as may be necessary, and picking out with sharp pointed scissors the small grapes. In autumn (i. e. from January until April) the crop advances to maturity and is gathered, when the same series of operations is to be gone over again.—R. W.

5. Great importance is attached to the process of cleaning. The cotton should never be picked, but when in a mature state, and even then it requires to be thoroughly dried, and carefully preserved from dirt or sand getting into the wool. Before being sent to the mill, all the decayed, damaged, and immature parts of the pods are first separated, when about a tenth of the whole is rejected. After being a little exposed to the sun, the wool is separated in the usual way, but women are always present to clean it by hand as soon as it comes from the mill,—that is they search rather than pull the wool, and about 5 per cent. is rejected during this process.

With regard to the extent of produce, fifty pounds of cotton only from the acre have been produced in some instances; in others one hundred pounds per acre, of fine clean cotton have been obtained. Mr. Heath, an extensive cultivator of the plant, states that he found the cotton came to perfection at a distance one hundred and fifty miles from the sea, and that he could produce it at a cheaper rate than it is usually grown at, by availing himself extensively of the services of the natives, whom he found most trustworthy, and fully to be relied on. He made an abridgement of the foregoing instructions, which he had translated into Tamil, and given to every farmer, who agreed to make a trial of the new seed. He moreover employed a person to go round, inspect, and report on the progress of the cultivation. At the proper seasons for pruning, Mr. Heath himself went round, and showed how the operation should be performed.

In the Madras territories two species or varieties of cotton plant are cultivated, and these require very different soils, one is annual (oopum punthee) and the other perennial (madum punthee). The first succeeds only in the "black cotton soil" formed apparently from the decomposition of trap rocks; but the second only in a very light soil, formed from the disintegration of granite rocks, especially when mixed with kunkar, or calcareous tufa. Mr. Heath made his experiment on the Bourbon cotton in the latter kind of soil, which is more abundant than any other in the district on the Coromandel coast, south of Madras, and he entertains no doubt that the Bourbon cotton plant might be successfully cultivated wherever this kind of soil occurs. In introducing this cultivation, he had to encounter the usual difficulties consequent on the introduction of any novelty in agriculture; but these gave way to perseverance. At the end of four years, Mr. H. had the satisfaction of seeing the experiment completely successful, as in the season 1823-4, he procured from the district of Coimbatore, five hundred bales of clean Bourbon cotton, of three hundred pounds each; and the natives were at that time, well satisfied that the cultivation of this was more profitable to them than that of the common cotton of the country.

PART III.

Geographical and Statistical Department.

INDIA.

NATIVE INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

AFFGHANISTAN.

BRITISH INDIAN PRESIDENCIES.

CALCUTTA—MADRAS—BOMBAY.

THE MADRAS COLLECTORATES.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

MISCELLANEA,

including

Political Arithmetic.
Heights of the Principal Mountains.
Lengths of some Indian Rivers.
Heights of some Edifices.
Temperature Table.
Population of the British Empire.
Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom.
Population of the Madras Provinces.
Polymetrical Table.

INDIA.

India, or Hindostan, is a celebrated region of Asia, comprising in its most extensive signification, all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the N.; the countries of Assam, Meckley, and Arracan, and the Bay of Bengal, on the E. and S. E.; the Indian Ocean on the S.; and the same ocean and Persia on the W. But it may be more strictly considered under the three grand divisions of Hindostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindostan Proper, includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal soubahs, or provinces, in Hindostan Proper, are Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sinde, &c. The term Deccan, which signifies the South, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindostan Proper; but in its most proper and limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Indian Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the western part of Berar. All the tract S. of the Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula. The name *India*, by which this country, as far as it was known, is distinguished in the earliest Greek histories, appears to be derived from *Hind*, the name given to it by the ancient Persians, through whom the knowledge of the country was transmitted to the Greeks. The word *Hindostan* is, indeed, entirely of Persian origin, compounded of *Stan*, a *region*, and *Hind*, or *Hindoo*. The whole of Hindostan may now be said to consist of six principal states which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior tribes.

Exclusive of the Europeans, the inhabitants of Hindostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, whom the English commonly, but improperly, call Moors, or Moormen, are represented as bearing an indifferent character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion, their hair long, their persons straight, their limbs neat, their fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleasant. They are divided into different tribes or castes. The four principal tribes are the bramins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are bramins of various degrees, who have the care of religion, or of the administration of the Gentoo law, allotted to them. These priests are held sacred by the Indians, or Hindoos. Those who engage in worldly pursuits are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and exempted from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice, (under the Gentoo governments) they run into the greatest excesses. The soldiers are commonly called Rajahpoots; that is, descendants of the rajahs. They readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and follow wherever he leads. The English have many regiments of them in their employ, under the name of sepoys. The labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade; these again are subdivided into each particular branch. Besides these, there are the Pariahs, or Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse or outcasts of the other tribes. They are a set of poor unhappy people, who are destined to perform the most disagreeable offices of life, to bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other, by insurmountable barriers. They are forbidden to intermarry, to dwell together, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel; and if they transgress any of these rules, they are obliged from that instant to join with the Hallachores. The Hindoos admit no converts, and are most firmly attached to their own superstitions, except the Hallachores, who are, some of them, glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow-creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a regular and complete system, strengthened and upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence, and secure the attachment of the superstitious multitude. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the bramins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends, indeed, to a thousand particulars, which in other countries are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee, milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind. The language of Hindostan has many dialects, but all derived from the Sanscrit; their literature contains several valuable and curious monuments, but the want of history, and chronology, renders their epochs

extremely uncertain. The principal rivers are the Ganges, the Burrampooter, and the Indus. Hindostan, towards the N. is pretty temperate; but hot towards the S. and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. Beside domestic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkeys, with camels and dromedaries. Its principal exports are sugar, indigo, saltpetre, silk, cotton, and precious stones, and particularly calicoes, chintzes, muslins, &c.

NATIVE INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

The Native States may be classified under the three following heads.

I.—*Foreign*—viz. Persia, Cabul, Senna, the Arab Tribes, Siam, Acheen.

II.—*External on the Frontier*: viz. Ava, Nepal, Lahore, Sinde.

III.—*Internal*, all of which have relinquished Political Relations with one another and with all other States. They are, according to the nature of their relations or treaties with the English, divided into six classes.

First Class.

Treaties offensive and defensive; right on their part to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Government; right on its part to interfere in their internal affairs.

	By Weighment Sq. Miles.		By Hamilton Sq. Miles.	
1 Oude	23923	....	20000	Mahomedan.
2 Mysore	27999	....	27000	Hindoo.
3 Berar or Nagpore.....	56723	....	70000	Mahratta.
4 Travancore	4574	....	6000	Hindoo.
5 Cochin	1988	....	2000	Hindoo.

Second Class.

Treaties offensive and defensive; right on their part to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Government, and to the aid of its troops to realize their just claims from their own subjects; no right on its part to interfere in their internal affairs.

	By Weighment Sq. Miles.		By Hamilton Sq. Miles.	
6 Hyderabad	88884	....	96000	Mahomedan.
7 Baroda	24950	....	12000	Mahratta.

Third Class.

Treaties offensive and defensive, States mostly tributary, acknowledging the supremacy of, and promising subordinate co-operation to, the British Government; but supreme rulers in their own dominions.

	By Weighment Sq. Miles.		By Hamilton Sq. Miles.	
8 Indore	4245	....	0	Mahratta.
9 Oodeepore	11784	....	7300	Rajpootana States.
10 Jeypore	13427	....	0	
11 Joudipoor	34132	....	0	
12 Kotah	4389	....	6500	
13 Boondee	2291	....	2500	
14 Alwar	3235	....	0	
15 Bikhanir	18060	....	0	
16 Jeysulmeer	9779	....	0	
17 Kishnegurh	724	....	0	
18 Banswara	1440	....	0	
19 Pertabgurh	1457	....	0	
20 Dungarpoor	2005	....	0	
21 Kerolee	1878	....	0	
22 Serowee	3024	....	0	
23 Bhurtpore	1946	....	5000	Hindoo.
24 Bhopal	6772	....	5000	Mahomedan.
25 Kutch with the Runn ..	7396	....	13300	Mahomedan.
26 Dhar and Dewas.....	1466	....	0	Hindoo.
27 Dholpoor	1626	....	0	Rajpoot.
28 Rewa	10810	....		
29 Dhatteen, Jhandi, Terhi	16173	Bogulkund Bundelkund		Rajpoot.
30 Sawantwaree	935		0	Hindoo.

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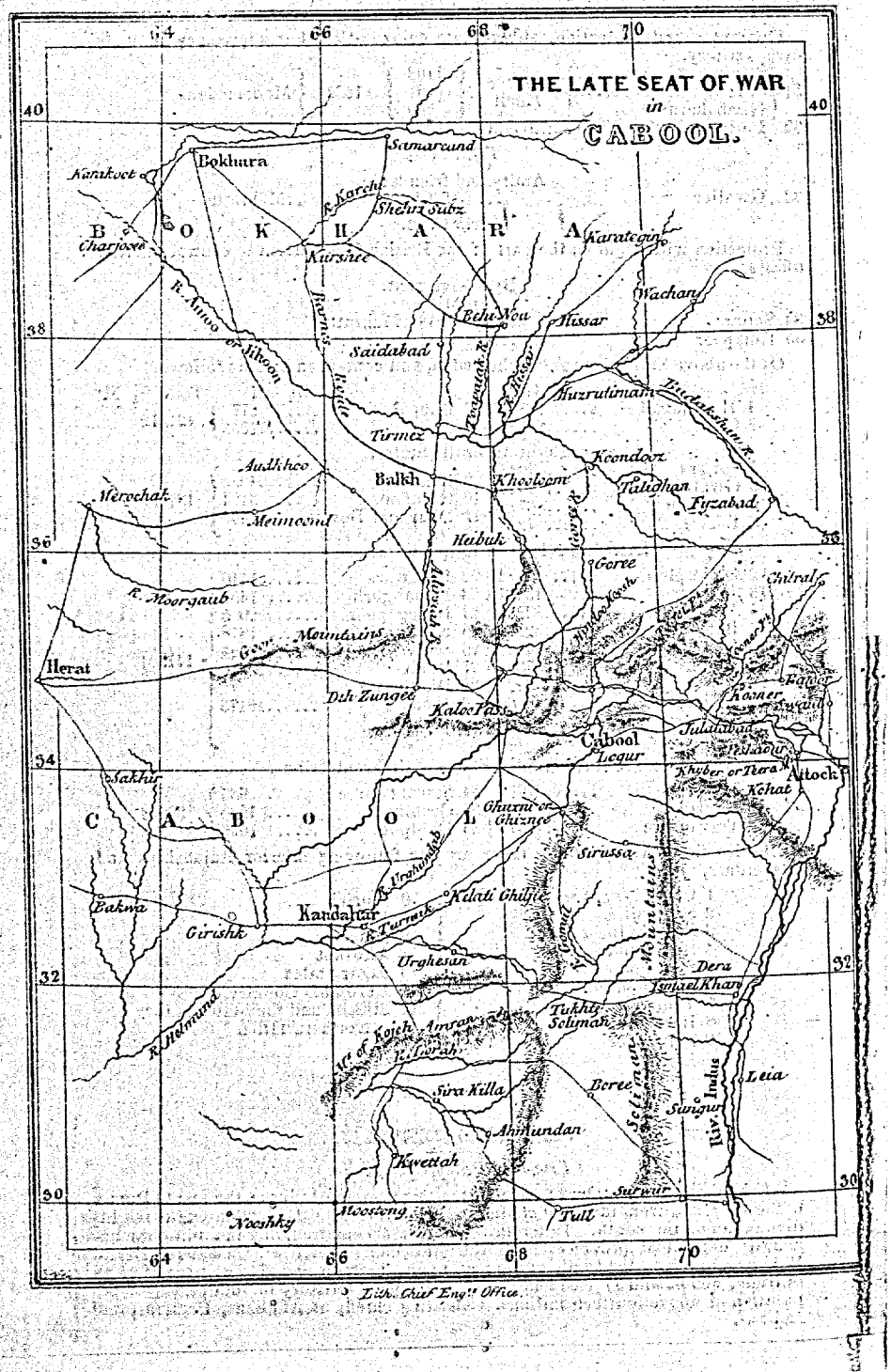

Fourth Class.

Guarantee and protection, subordinate co-operation, but supremacy in their own territory.

31	Touk ..... Sevouj ..... Nimbahara	Ameer Khan	1103 261 269	1633	Mahomedan.
32	Patiala, Keytal, Naba and Jeend....16602					

Fifth Class.

Amity and friendship.

33	Gwalior 32944		..Mahratta.

Sixth Class.

Protection with right on the part of the British Government to control internal affairs.

By Weighment.

	Sq. Miles.	
34 Sattara	 7943	Mahratta.
35 Kolapoor	 3184	Do.

Of the above States four are Mahomedan, and contain an area as follows.

	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.	Total Sq. M.
1 Hyderabad	88884	3 Bhopal	 6772	121212
2 Oude	23923	4 Touk	 1633	

There are Eight Mahratta States.

5 Sattara	 7943	9 Banda	24950	131455
6 Gwalior	32944	10 Kolapoor	 3184	
7 Nagpoor	56723	11 Dhar and Dewas	 1466	
8 Indore	 4215			

There are Nineteen Rajpoot States.

12 Oodeepore	11784	22 Banswara	 1440	141504
13 Jeypoor	13127	23 Pertabgurh	 1457	
14 Joudpoor	34132	24 Denegapoor	 2005	
15 Boondee	 2291	25 Kerolee	 1878	
16 Kotah	 4389	26 Serowee	 3024	
17 Kutch	 7396	27 Rewa	10310	
18 Alwar	 3235	28 Dhatteea		
19 Bhikaneer	18060	29 Jhansee	16173	
20 Jeysulmeer	 9779	30 Terhi		
21 Kishnegur	 724			

There are Six other Hindoo States of different Tribes.

31 Mysore	27999	34 Sawantwaree	 935	89068
32 Bhurtpore	 1946	35 Cochin	 1988	
33 Travancore	 4574	36 Dholpoor	 1626	

Besides these Allied States there are the following inferior Rajahships and Jageerdars, viz.

1 Chota Nagpore
2 Sergoojira
3 Sumbhulpoor
4 Singbhum
5 Oodeepore
6 Maneepore
7 Tanjore
8 Bareich family
9 Ferozpoor
10 Murich
11 Tausgavau
12 Nepance
13 Akulkot
14 Sagar States
15 Nerbudda Country
16 Sikkim and the States of the Northern Hills.

AFFGHANISTAN.

(From the Penny Cyclopædia.)

Affghanistan is a country of Asia, extending from the Indus on the east to Persia to the west, and from the great chain of Hindoo Koosh on the north towards the Indian ocean on the south. Taken in its largest acceptation, and including the nominally dependent provinces of Balkh (the ancient Bactria), Cashmere, Herat, Beloochistan, &c., the limits of the empire are the 24th and 37th degrees of north latitude, and 62 and 77° east longitude. This great territory includes a varied population of above fourteen millions, consisting chiefly of Affghans, Persians, and Indians.

The name is Persian, and, though not unknown to the Affghan, is not used by them. They have, in fact, no name for their country, they call themselves Pushtaneh.

An enormous table land of high elevation extends from the coast of Korea to the Black Sea, varying considerably in its breadth from north to south between these two limits. It consists of two portions, of which the eastern is the higher. This elevated table-land has also its elevations, or mountains; of which the Himalaya range forms the great southern boundary, the western part of which is called the Hindoo Koosh. The higher ridges of the Hindoo Koosh are bare rock, perfectly free from verdure, and in many parts covered with perpetual snow. The gentlemen of the British embassy, in June 1809, saw no diminution of snow on this ridge, though at Peshawur, within fifty miles, the thermometer stood at 113°. It is much intersected with narrow but fertile valleys, and is finely wooded near its base. Its general height is very great, and some of its peaks are supposed to be higher than those of the principal ridge, which runs about 200 miles farther north, and is there called the Mooz Tagh, or Ice mountain. It enters Affghanistan to the north of Cashmere, crossing the Indus, which rises in the principal ridge to the N. E., and proceeds chiefly with a western direction to the high peak of Hindoo Koosh, N. W. of Cabul (long. 68°, lat. 35°), where it loses its name and character. About 71° long, the range sinks suddenly to receive the river Kama, which rises in the chief ridge. With this exception, all the streams which join the Cabul on the north have their sources in the Hindoo Koosh. From long. 68° a range of mountains of a lower character extends 350 miles to the west, reaching nearly 200 miles from north to south. These mountains are called by European geographers the Paropamisan mountains; they are generally cold and barren, difficult of access, and very little known. Their northern face is a rapid descent into Balkh, part of the ancient Bactria.

Another chain, inferior in height to the first mentioned, extends from the Cabul river, immediately opposite the great chain, to the 29th degree of latitude. This range is called the mountain of Soliman; it runs parallel to, and near the Indus, to which river it has a very steep descent. It is traversed by the river of Gomul, whose sources are far to the west, and its continuity is doubtful in other parts. Except its northern extremity, where snow is found throughout the year, no part of the Soliman range has snow beyond the spring.

Beyond these our accounts of the mountain courses of Affghanistan are founded chiefly on conjecture. Several branches appear to extend westward from the Soliman, and they were said to join the Paropamisan; but their ranges are unknown. The southern country appears full of mountains, which reach from the south of the Soliman in parallel ridges westward to the table-land of Kelat in Beloochistan.

The whole of Affghanistan, extending south from the great ridge, is a lofty table-land, considerably elevated above the neighbouring countries. Its northern boundary looks down on the low land of Balkh or Bactria, and its eastern limit on the valley of the Indus: towards the west it slopes gradually to the desert, and on the south sinks rapidly to Beloochistan and the Indian ocean.

The rivers of Affghanistan, though of considerable length, are not large, and are all fordable during the greatest part of the year. Although many give great promise on issuing from the hills, so much of their water is drawn off for the purpose of irrigation, and so much exhausted by evaporation, that, excepting in the rainy season, scarcely one reaches the end of its channel. The Cabul, the chief of the rivers flowing eastward, is formed by various streams uniting to the east of Cabul, the capital. The rivulet which gives its name in our maps to the whole river, rises twenty-five miles west of Cabul, about 34° N. lat., 69° E. long.

The principal river of those that run westward is the Helmund, (the Etymandrus or Hermundrus of the ancient geographers,) which rises in the same range that contains the sources of the Cabul. After running about two hundred miles through mountains, the Helmund continues its course across the western desert, until it reaches the great lake of Sejestan, commonly called Zerrah.

The Helmund overflows every year like the Nile, and, like that river, spreads fertility over its banks; for though the lower part of its course is through a perfect desert, the immediate shores of the river form a fertile, populous, and well cultivated country, called Gurmzeer.

The climate is very variable, and a region hot as India may be found within a day's journey of a perpetually frozen country. The east is generally much hotter than the west, and in the plains of Peshawur a thermometer in the shade rises to the height of 128° in July. In the same place, frost lasts to the beginning of March. The spring is very rapid. Before the end of March, plum-trees and apple-trees are in full foliage; barley is in the ear; the heat is already disagreeable, and in May the very wind is hot. In the hot parts of the country, the simoom is felt occasionally. This is a hot wind, which lasts but a few minutes, but its effects are terrible: a person exposed to its full influence drops senseless, and rarely recovers. Its approach is known by a peculiar smell, on perceiving which, every living being runs to seek shelter. It is conjectured that the hydrophobia, which attacks dogs, wolves, and jackals, is caused by the simoom.

The season of rains, called in India the south-west monsoon, is felt in the eastern parts of Affghanistan, though not so violently as in India. It commences about the end of July, when the earth, which has been parched by the summer heat, resumes the appearance of spring with miraculous rapidity; at other times there is little rain, fogs and clouds are rare, and the air is usually dry. The average heat is less than in India; and the difference of temperature between day and night, and winter and summer, is much greater than either in India or England. The climate generally is healthy. The most common diseases are fevers, colds, and opthalmia; and occasionally the small-pox is very fatal, in spite of inoculation, which has been long practised.

The mineral resources of Affghanistan are not much developed. No gold is found, with the exception of some grains in the torrents near the great northern mountains, and but little silver. Mines of lead and iron are wrought, and fine rock salt is dug in the north-west. Whole cliffs of lapis lazuli exist in the mountains.

The western country is mostly high and bleak, much fitter for pasturage than agriculture, and generally inhabited by shepherds who dwell in tents.

The animals of Affghanistan are like those of India. The lion is small and very rare. Tigers and leopards are found in the eastern parts, and hyænas, jackals, wolves, and foxes, everywhere. There are many bears, but they rarely descend into the plains. Horses are common, and in some parts very fine. Asses are much used in the labours of agriculture; but the chief beast of burden is the camel, the same long-legged animal used in India. The stout short camel, with two humps, is sometimes used, but more rarely. The principal stock of the rural population consists of sheep; a fine handsome animal, with tails of solid fat a foot broad. Goats, dogs, and cats, with long silky hair, are all in abundance.

Two or three sorts of eagles frequent the mountains, and several species of falcons, many of which are used in hawking, to which the Affghans are much addicted. Their game is chiefly the same as in Europe: wild ducks, swans, quails, partridges, &c. &c.

The trees are generally the same as in Europe, and our finest fruit grows wild in the plains and valleys. The products of agriculture are wheat, barley, rice, indian corn, millet, pulse, tobacco, &c. &c. carrots, turnips, cabbages, and garden vegetables in general. In the eastern parts, dates, ginger, turmeric, cotton, and sugar cane, are cultivated in favourable situations.

In a government so unsettled as that of Affghanistan, the political divisions are necessarily variable. When the British embassy was at Peshawur, in 1809, the kingdom was divided into twenty seven provinces or governments, the eighteen most important of which were superintended by resident hakims, who collected the revenue and commanded the troops. Many of these provinces, as Sinde, Mooltan, Cashmere, &c. &c., are now quite independent; others, as Balkh, Herat, Seestan, &c. though nominally connected with the government, do not come within our object, which is only to describe Affghanistan, and its dependencies. On crossing the Indus at Attock, the first province is Peshawur, in the valley of the Cabul river. The provinces of Jellalabad, Lughmaun, and Cabul, follow in regular succession westward along the same river, and at its source is the united province of Bamian and Ghorebund. All these provinces lie immediately south of the great chain of the Hindoo Koosh, and though small, they are the most important of the kingdom, by their fertility and population. South of Cabul is Ghuzni. Candahar lies considerably to the southwest of Ghuzni; and Furrah much farther to the west, within the country of Khorassan. In all these the chief town has the same name with the province.

The remaining nine divisions are composed of countries almost wholly inhabited by Affghans, or pastoral tribes, where there are few towns. There is a governor appointed to each, whose authority is little more than nominal, as he never resides, but generally leaves the government wholly to the heads of tribes, subject perhaps to occasional control. These nine provinces comprise almost the whole surface of the kingdom; the others, though politically most important, being only small populous districts chiefly inhabited by people of foreign origin, and intersecting the nine large divisions. The most important of these divisions are the tribes of Damaun, inhabiting the countries between the right bank of the Indus and the Soliman mountains; the Ghiljies, stretching over the centre of the country, from the neighbourhood of Candahar to the mountains of the north, and enclosing the provinces of Ghuzni, Cabul, Lughmaun, and Jellalabad. The Elmauks form a province in the west of the Paropamisan mountains: and the eastern part of the same range is the province of the Hazaurehs. The remaining include all the Affghan tribes subject to the government of the king.

The capital is Cabul, the chief city of the province of the same name, which forms the eastern half of Affghanistan. Cabul is situated on the Cabul, in a large well-watered plain, filled with villages. The town is surrounded on three sides by low hills, on one of which, to the north, is the king's palace. The tomb of the Emperor Baber, on a hill near the city, surrounded by large beds of flowers, commands a noble prospect. The town is not large, but is handsome and compact; and the houses are mostly built of wood, to avoid the consequences of the frequent earthquakes. Beautiful gardens surround the town, which is celebrated for its fine climate, though the proximity of the mountains causes great varieties of temperature. N. lat. 31° 10′ E. long. 72° 45′.

Peshawur is situated in a plain nearly circular, about thirty-five miles in diameter, and surrounded by mountains on every side, except a slip of fifteen miles width to the east. The plain is well watered and always green; it is in high cultivation, and produces plums, peaches, apples, pears, pomegranates, and mulberries, with a few dates. The city is about five miles round, and contains 100,000 inhabitants. the houses are built of brick, about three stories high: the streets are narrow and slippery, but are paved, and have a gutter in the centre. Part of the town is flooded during the spring rains, which make it then an unwholesome residence.

Ghuzni was once the capital of an empire reaching from the Tigris to the Ganges, and was adorned with the most splendid buildings in Asia; but it is now reduced to about 1500 mean dwellings. Some remains of its ancient grandeur are still to be seen in its neighbourhood; among the rest the tomb of Sultan Mahmood, the conqueror of India. This structure is about three miles from the city, and is spacious, though not magnificent, and covered with a cupola. The doors, which are very large, are of sandal-wood, and said to have been brought as a trophy from the temple of Somnaut in Guzerat. On a tombstone of white marble lies the mace of Mahmood, of such a weight that few men can wield it. Mohammedan priests are still maintained, who constantly read the Koran over the grave. Ghuzni is in 33° 11′ N. lat. and 68° 57′ E. long.

Candahar is on the site of an ancient city, conjectured to have been one of those founded by Alexander the Great. The present city is quite modern, and was founded by Ahmed Shah in 1754. That king made it the capital of his dominions; but on the accession of Timour Shah in 1774, the seat of government was removed to Cabul. Candahar is large and populous, supposed to contain 1,00,000 inhabitants. Its form is oblong, and its plan perfectly regular; four streets meet in the centre, in a circular place, fifty yards in diameter surmounted by a dome. This is called the Chaursoo (sharshee,) and is a public market place, surrounded by shops: the four principal streets are fifty yards in width, are lined with shops, and extend to the gates of the city. The smaller streets are narrow, but straight, and all cross at right angles. The town is well watered by canals from the Urghundaub, a tributary of the Helmund; and a small stream runs through almost every street. The tomb of Ahmed Shah, covered by a gilt cupola, stands near the king's palace, and is held as a sacred asylum, the king himself not daring to take a criminal from it. Candahar, unlike any other city, is chiefly inhabited by Affghans, who have conformed externally to the habits of Persians. Its situation is in 32° 10′ N. lat., 66° 30′ E. long.

All the large towns are inhabited chiefly by Persians and Indians; an Affghan never keeps a shop or exercises any trade. The only Affghans found in towns are the officers of government and their followers, soldiers, priests, and perhaps a few labourers. The houses of the rich are enclosed by high walls, and contain three or four courts, with gardens and fountains. Each court contains a building, with several small apartments, and three or four large halls, reaching to the roof supported by wooden pillars, carved and painted. The apartments open on the halls and are fitted up with paintings and looking glasses. One room at least has glazed windows and several have fire places. The doors are carved, and covered in winter with velvet or brocade. The floors are covered with handsome carpets, and thick felt seats go all around the room, close to the wall, covered with silk or velvet. The houses of the common people are of one story, and usually of a single room, about twenty feet long by twelve broad; they have little ornament and scarcely any furniture. Neither tables nor chairs are used; their place is supplied by coarse woollen carpets and thick felt cushions.

The Affghans, who compose little more than a third of the dwellers in Affghanistan, are of moderate stature, but remarkably hardy and athletic. Their high cheek bones and prominent noses distinguish them essentially from the Tartars, with whom some persons have confounded them. Their complexions are various; men as fair as Europeans being found in the same places with others dark as Indians. The western tribes are fairer than those of the east. Their hair and beard are mostly black; occasionally brown or red. The usual dress is a sort of frock, reaching below the knee, and loose dark cotton trowsers. The head is covered with a low flat-sided cap of black silk, with a coloured or brocaded top. They wear half boots, laced in front. The dress of the western tribes resembles that of Persia, and the people of the east imitate their neighbours of India.

The manners of the Affghans are frank and open; they pay little respect to rank, but show great reverence for old age. They are very sociable, and give frequent dinner parties, which are accompanied by singing, dancing, and music. Any game of chance or skill, however childish, that may lead to a dinner, is played with great zest;—marbles, prison bars, hunt the slipper, hopping, &c. &c. and the loser treats his opponent. They are also fond of sitting in a circle, conversing, or listening to story tellers. The people of the East notice the attachment of the Affghans to truth, in which they are much superior to their neighbours of India and Persia, though Europeans will not rank them very high in that respect. They are filled with family pride, and fond of recounting long genealogies, scarcely allowing a man to be a genuine Affghan who cannot prove six descents. They are very jealous of attentions paid to others, and can be more easily wrought upon by kindness than threats.

Hospitality is the great characteristic of Affghans: it is with them a point of honour, and a greater affront cannot be given to an Affghan than by inviting his guest to another dwelling. A man may travel without money from one end of the country to the other, and the bitterest enemy is safe if he claim the protection of hospitality. A person who has a favour to ask of any person goes to his house, and refuses to sit down or partake of food until the boon be granted. This custom is called nannawattee, and it brings disgrace on a man to reject a petition under such circumstances.

Another resemblance to the Arabs of the desert, so celebrated for their hospitality, is the practice of robbery, by the ruder tribes of Affghans. A traveller passing through certain districts must expect to be plundered, if not under strong protection, while a stranger coming to settle amidst them is perfectly safe. These robberies, however, are rarely accompanied by murder, and where the government is powerful the traveller is safe.

The good qualities of the Affghans have been summed up, by stating that they are faithful, hospitable, brave, frugal, laborious aud prudent. Their bad qualities are revenge, avarice, envy, rapacity, and obstinacy.

Among the western tribes, the pastoral character is much retained; many tribes live entirely in black course woollen tents, and migrate with their flocks from place to place, as convenience directs. But although the larger extent of ground is occupied by the dwellers in tents, the dwellers in houses are the more numerous body. Agriculture is very generally on the increase. Many parts of Affghanistan are highly cultivated, and the most remote regions are not without marks of human industry.

The religion of the Affghans is the Mahomedan of the Sunite sect, though accompanied with less bigotry than usual. Hindoos and Christians live peaceably and respected among them; and even Persians, who are of the dissenting Shiite sect, and therefore, more abominated by the orthodox than even infidels, hold high official stations among them, upon the simple condition of abstaining from curses on the three first caliphs, the denial of whose right to the commandership over the faithful forms the chief reason of their dissent.

Social intercourse with women is less restrained than among other Mahommedans. Though in towns the females of the upper ranks live secluded, and never go out without a covering from head to foot, in the country, women go out unveiled. In the lower ranks, they do the work of the house, and in some of the inferior tribes assist the men in the labours of agriculture. Their marriage ceremonies are like those of the Persians.

The language of the Affghans is called Pushtoo: half the words of the language are Persian, but almost all the particles and verbs are from some unknown root. Many words have been said to be identical with those of the Zend and Pehlevi, the ancient languages of Persia, and with those of the Sanscrit, the ancient language of India; and this in cases were the words are quite obsolete in the modern dialects of these countries. This, however, is doubted by some. The structure of the Pushtoo refutes the old opinion that the Affghans are descended from the Jews. The sound of the language is rough, but not disagreeable to persons accustomed to oriental tongues. They use the Arabic alphabet, with points over and under certain letters to represent sounds unknown to Arabic. The only original Pushtoo authors are poets: their compositions are chiefly lyrics, of a spirited and bold cast, breathing a strong attachment to liberty. No Pushtoo authors are above a century and half old; but Persian works are as familiar to the educated Affghans as their own, and the Persian language is that chiefly used in composition.

The education of the Affghans is not neglected: every village has its school, generally kept by a priest, and almost every boy attends it. In some tribes, boys are sent to a distant village, where they live in a mosque, and are under the sole guidance of their schoolmaster. The most celebrated university is at Peshawur.

Many females are acquainted with Persian literature, and almost all those of a certain rank can read; but writing is not commonly taught them.

The whole nation is divided into tribes, which continue much unmixed, each under its own peculiar government, with little interference from the royal power. The internal government of the tribes is republican: they are divided into separate clans, and each clan has its chief, or khan, chosen from the oldest family. The khans administer justice in most cases, but rarely without the concurrence of a council of the heads of families. The clans are eminently exclusive, and are often at feud with each other. They appear to be little attached to their chiefs, but very strongly to their tribe. They are very jealous of interference, and their republican spirit has preserved the country from degenerating into the ordinary oriental despotic. The reply made to an English traveller, who expatiated on the freedom from alarm, blood, and discord, which must ensue from a more steady government, was 'we are content with discord, we are content with alarms, we are content with blood, but we will never be content with a master.'

The land is cultivated by tenants, who pay rent, or by persons who give half the produce to the landlord, receiving seeds and instruments of agriculture from him. Many small proprietors cultivate their own land by the aid of hired labourers, or slaves attached to the soil.

The trade of Affghanistan is small, and only carried on by caravans. The most important trade is with India, whence they import cottons, muslins, ivory, indigo, tin, wax, sugar, and spices. The exports are horses, furs, shawls, tobacco, and fruits.

BRITISH INDIAN PRESIDENCIES.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, or Fort William, the emporium of Bengal, and seat of the Governor General of India, is seated on the W. side of the Hoogly River, at about 100 m. from its mouth, which is navigable up to the town for large ships. In the beginning of the present century it was a village, but now it is an extensive city, and contains about 700,000 inhabitants. The houses, variously built, some of brick, others with mud, and a greater number with bamboos and mats, make a motley appearance; and the mixture of European and Asiatic manners observed in Calcutta, is wonderful. Coaches, phætons, hackeries, two-wheeled carriages drawn by bullocks, palanquins, carried by the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearance of the faquirs, form a diversified and curious scene. Here the Governor General and Supreme Council of India reside, who have a control over the other presidencies. The houses have, many of them, the appearance of palaces, or temples, and their inhabitants are very hospitable. The situation of this city is not happily chosen; for it has extensive muddy lakes, and a vast forest close by it, from which in so hot a climate, unwholesome vapours must arise. Calcutta is 1030 m. N. E. by N. of Madras. Lat. 22° 23′ N. long. 88° 28′ E.

MADRAS.

Madras, or Fort St. George, called by the natives Chinna-patam, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindostan, on the coast of Coromandel, built in the reign of Charles II. by order of the English East India Company, under the superintendence of Sir William Langhorne. Some writers, however, assert, that it was first settled in 1640, and afterwards enlarged in the reign of Charles II. It is the principal settlement of the English on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance, the houses being covered with a stucco call chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid with that elegant material. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and they may be considered as elegant, particularly so, from being finished with such a beautiful material as the chunam; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not highly decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. "The approach to Madras from the sea," says Mr. Hodges, "offers to the eye an appearance similar to what we may conceive of a Grecian city in the age of Alexander. The clear, blue, cloudless sky, the polished, white buildings, the bright sandy beach, and the dark green sea, present a combination totally new to the eye of an Englishman, just arrived from London, who, accustomed to the sight of rolling masses

of clouds floating in a damp atmosphere, cannot but contemplate the difference with delight; and the eye being thus gratified, the mind assumes a gay and tranquil habit, analogous to the pleasing objects with which it is surrounded. Some time before the ship arrives at her anchoring ground, she is hailed by the boats of the country, filled with people of business, who come in crowds on board. This is the moment in which a European feels the great distinction between Asia and his own country. The rustling of fine linen, and the general hum of unusual conversation, present to his mind, for a moment, the idea of an assembly of females. When he ascends upon the deck, he is struck with the long muslin dresses, and black faces adorned with very large gold earrings and white turbans. The first salutation he receives from these strangers is, by bending their bodies very low, touching the deck with the back of the hand, and the forehead three times. The natives first seen in India by a European voyager, are Hindoos, the original inhabitants of the peninsula. In this part of India they are delicately framed; their hands, in particular, are more like those of tender females, and do not appear to be, what is considered a proper proportion to the rest of the person, which is usually above the middle size. Correspondent to this delicacy of appearance are their manners; mild, tranquil, and sedulously attentive: in this last respect they are indeed remarkable, as they never interrupt any person who is speaking, but wait patiently till he has concluded; and then answer with the most perfect respect and composure. From the ship a stranger is conveyed on shore in a boat of the country, called a massolah boat; a work of curious construction, and well calculated to elude the violent shocks of the surf, that breaks here with great violence. It is formed without a keel, flat-bottomed, with the sides raised high, and sewed together with the fibres of the cocoa-nut tree, and caulked with the same material; it is remarkably light, and is managed with great dexterity by the natives; and it is usually attended by two katamarans (rafts,) paddled by one man each, the intention of which is, that should the boat be overset by the violence of the surf, the persons in it may be preserved. The boat is driven, as the sailors say, high and dry; and the passengers are landed on a fine sandy beach, and immediately enter the fort of Madras. The appearance of the natives is exceedingly varied; some are wholly naked, and others so clothed, that nothing but the face and neck are to be discovered. Beside this, the European is struck with many other objects, such as women carried on men's shoulder on palanquins, and men riding on horseback, clothed in linen dresses like women; which with the different face of the country from all he had ever seen, or conceived, excite the strongest emotions of surprise." There is a second city, called the Black Town, nearly four miles in circuit, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping, the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. The citadel here, which was planned by Mr. Robins, is one of the best fortresses in possession of the British nation. The town is also encompassed with a strong wall, of the same stone with which the citadel is built, defended by batteries, bastions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with cannon and mortars. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. Lat. 13° 5′ N. lon. 80° 17′ E.

BOMBAY.

(From the Asiatic Journal.)

In point of striking scenery, and its immediate contiguity to antiquities of the most interesting nature, Bombay possesses great advantages over the sister presidencies; but these are counterbalanced by inconveniences of a very serious nature, to which, in consequence of the limited extent of the island, many of the inhabitants must submit. Bombay harbour presents one of the most splendid landscapes imaginable. The voyager visiting India for the first time, on nearing the superb amphitheatre, whose wood-crowned heights and rocky terraces, bright promontories and gem-like islands, are reflected in the broad blue sea, experiences none of the disappointment which is felt by all the lovers of the picturesque on approaching the low, flat coast of Bengal, with its stunted jungle. A heavy line of hills forms a beautiful outline upon the bright and sunny sky; foliage of the richest hues clothing the sides and summits of these towering eminences, while below, the fortress, intermingled with fine trees, and the wharfs running out into the sea, present, altogether, an imposing spectacle, on which the eye delights to dwell.

The island of Bombay does not exceed twenty miles in circumference, and communicates with that of Salsette by a causeway built across a channel of the sea which surrounds it. It is composed of two unequal ranges of whinstone rock, with an intervening valley about three miles in breadth, and in remoter times was entirely covered with a wood of cocos. The fort is built on the south-eastern ex-

tremity of the island, and occupies a very considerable portion of ground, the outworks comprehending a circuit of two miles, being, indeed, so widely extended, as to require a very numerous garrison. The town or city of Bombay is built within the fortifications, and is nearly a mile long, extending from the Apollo gate to that of the bazaar, its breadth in some places being a quarter of a mile. The houses are picturesque, in consequence of the quantity of handsomely-carved wood work employed in the pillars and the verandahs; but they are inconveniently crowded together, and the high, conical roofs of red tiles are very offensive to the eye, especially if accustomed to the flat-turreted and balustraded palaces of Calcutta. The Government-house, which is only employed for the transaction of business,—holding durbars—a large, covenient, but heavy-looking building, somewhat in the Dutch taste, occupies one side of an open space in the centre of the town, called the Green. The best houses, and a very respectable church, are situated in this part of the town, and to the right extends a long and crowded bazaar, amply stocked with every kind of merchandize. Many of the rich natives have their habitations in this bazaar, residing in large mansions built after the Asiatic manner, but so huddled together as to be exceedingly hot and disagreeable to strangers unaccustomed to breathe so confined an atmosphere. One of the principal boasts of Bombay is its docks and dock-yards: they are capacious, built of fine hard stone, and are the work of Parsee artisans, many of whom, from their talents and industry, have risen from common labourers to be wealthy ship-builders. Many splendid vessels, constructed of teak wood, the best material for building, have been launched from these docks, which contain commodious warehouses for naval stores, and are furnished with a rope-walk, which is the admiration of those who have visited the finest yards in England, being second to none, excepting that at Portsmouth.

The island of Bombay, from an unwholesome swamp, has been converted into a very salubrious residence. Though enough of shade still remains, the superabundant trees have been cut down, the marshes filled up, and the sea breeze, which sets in every day, blows with refreshing coolness, tempering the solar heat. The native population, which is very large, has cumbered the ground in the neighbourhood of the fortifications with closely-built suburbs, which must be passed before the visitor can reach the open country beyond, at the farther extremity of the island. The Black Town, as it is called, spreads its innumerable habitations amidst a wood of cocoa-nut trees,—a curious, busy, bustling, but dirty quarter, swarming with men and the inferior animals, and presenting every variety of character that the whole of Asia can produce. The cocoa-nut gardens, beyond this populous scene, are studded with villas of various descriptions, the buildings within the fortifications being too much crowded together to be desirable. Those belonging to European residents are, for the most part, merely retained as offices, the families seeking a more agreeable situation in the outskirts. Comfort, rather than elegance, has been consulted in the construction of the major portion of these villas; but any defalcation in external splendour is amply compensated by the convenience of the interiors. They are chiefly of one story, and substantially built; there are several which, on account of their delightful situation, or the happy taste of the architect, are very ornamental, and all contribute to give an air of cheerfulness to the scene. Those persons who are compelled, by business or duty, to live in the immediate vicinity of the Government-house, only occupy the houses inside the fortifications during the rainy season; at other periods of the year they live in a sort of *al fresco* manner, peculiar to this part of the world. A wide esplanade, stretching between the walls of the fort and the sea, and of considerable length, affords the place of retreat. At the extreme verge, a fine, hard sand forms a delightful ride or drive, meeting a strip of grass or meadow-land, which, with the exception of a portion marked off as the parade-ground of the troops in garrison, is covered with temporary buildings: some of these are exceedingly fantastic. Bungalows, constructed of poles and planks, and roofed with palm-leaves, rise in every direction, many being surrounded by beautiful parterres of flowers, blooming from innumerable pots: the interiors are lined with chintz, and rendered very tasteful by many appropriate decorations. Other persons pitch tents, which are often extensive and commodious, on this piece of ground, covering them over with a chopper, or thatched roof, supported on slender pillars, and forming a verandah all round. These canvass dwellings are supplied with glass doors and windows, the interiors are lined with gay pattern chintz, and the single and double poles fitted up with lights, enclosed in glass shades, which have all the appearance of chandeliers. Strangers and military men, who make only a brief visit, are less particular in their accommodation, and pitch their tents without the addition of a second roof; these white pavilions appearing to great advantage when thus grouped amid the leafy bungalows and sylvan retreats, clustered together in this healthful spot. Here the fortunate community, who are enabled to escape from the heat and closeness of the city, enjoy all the benefit of the sea breeze, which is so great a blessing in an Indian clime.

Bombay, from its delightful situation, is exempt from the visitation of those hot winds, which in many other parts of the country render it necessary to exclude every breath of air which does not pass through wetted mats. The animation and gaiety of this curious and fanciful encampment can scarcely be conveyed by description, forming the ride and drive of the whole of the European population. It displays a most attractive spectacle, when equipages, horses, and in fact, every species of conveyance, are assembled for evening exercise. A military band is stationed in a convenient place, heightening, by its exhiliarating strains, the enjoyment produced by the gay company, and the splendour and beauty of the surrounding landscape. Many persons, who have had opportunities of forming a comparison between the two, are of opinion that the harbour of Bombay, with its striking adjacencies, exceeds, in pictorial beauty, the scenery of the far-famed Bay of Naples. The magnificent ranges of the ghauts, stretching far into the distance, the fine views which present themselves at every opening on the continent, combined with the romantic beauty of the islands, the remains of convents, churches, and stately houses belonging to the Portuguese, richly intermingled with wood, and diversified by temples and pagodas, with here and there the fragment of a Mahratta fortress, produce effects to which no description can do justice. Promontories projected into the sea, with nest-like dwellings hung upon every ledge of rock, the isthmus of Coleba, with its bold lighthouse, and every where the graceful coronal of the palm-tree, and the clustering feathers of the plantain, add their peculiarly elegant foliage to enhance the splendours of the scene.

The population ruralizing, as it may be termed, without the walls of the fort, form an extremely social community. They are not sufficiently numerous to break into distinct circles, a general acquaintance and good fellowship subsisting among the whole, it being very seldom that any circumstance occurs to disturb the harmony thus happily established. In all confined societies, and every European society in India must be more or less limited, it sometimes happens that disagreements and disunion take place, and that the rivalry of persons ambitious to take the lead will split their supporters into parties. Something of this kind has been recorded of Bombay; but it is by no means the general condition of affairs; and those who have had the longest and best opportunities of forming their judgment, are of opinion that, in true friendship of feeling and simplicity of living, it has the advantage of the sister presidencies. In other respects, perhaps, the eye is the sense which receives the truest gratification; for with all this lavish beauty of prospect, there are great drawbacks to a residence in Bombay. The inhabited portions, with the exception of the scattered garden-houses, are intolerably dirty; and complaints are made of the water, which is not considered wholesome, and in the lower classes occasions a frightful disease, which is very prevalent.

At the commencement of the rains, a sudden and extraordinary metamorphosis takes place in the lately crowded esplanade: all the gay pavilions disappear, the few traces which they leave behind being speedily obliterated by the waters which flood the whole arena, spreading their sullen pools where late the cottage and the garden smiled. When the monsoon sets in with violence, the harbour assumes a new and striking aspect; the adjacent heights are capped with clouds, and though there is little danger to experienced seamen, the waters, lashed into turbulence by the raging winds, wear a menacing appearance; and the fishing-boats, while combating with these surging billows, seem to the spectator to be in imminent peril. Boats are occasionally lost during this season in the harbour of Bombay; but these wrecks are principally owing to want of skill, or timidity, on the part of the mariners, who have not the reputation of being the best seamen in the world.

Of the native community, as it has been already stated, a large majority are Parsees, who, at a very remote period (the eighth century of the Christian era) were driven by the persecution of the Mohamedan conquerors of Persia, to take refuge in Hindustan. In seeking protection in a foreign soil, the fire-worshippers, while stipulating for the free exercise of their own religion, agreed to respect the prejudices of the followers of Brahma. They therefore entered into an engagement not to slaughter the sacred cow; and, in consequence, abstain from eating beef to this day, though without imbibing the Hindu reverence for the animal which affords this prohibited article of food. The adoration of the Parsees, which was originally confined to the Almighty Creator,—the fountain of light, whose appropriate emblem is the sun, has, with the corruptions common to the religious faith of uncultivated nations, degenerated from its sublime and simple forms into gross idolatry. Some species of worship is paid to Zoroaster and other sages. The sacred fires in the temples are never permitted to go out, and many of the more scrupulous are unwilling to extinguish any flame, or even to snuff a candle, lest it should endanger its existence. The lower classes of Parsees are in great request as domestics at Bombay. They are far less intolerant in their principles than either Musulmans or Hindus, and will, therefore, perform a greater variety of work, and are more agreeable to live with; but in personal appearance, they cannot compete with the Bengal servants, whose dress and air are decidedly superior. The greater portion of the wealth of the place is in the hands of Parsee

merchants, who are a hospitable race, and though not extravagant, liberal in their expenditure. The houses of these persons will be found filled with European furniture, and they have adopted many customs and habits which remain still unthought of by the Musulmans and Hindus. The women, though not jealously excluded from all society, are rather closely kept: they have no objection occasionally to receive the husbands of the European ladies who may visit them, but they do not mingle promiscuously with male society. The Parsee females are not distinguished for their personal appearance, being rather coarse and ill-favoured; but many employ themselves in a more profitable manner than is usual in native women. Work-tables, fitted up after the European mode, are not unfrequently found in their possession; they know how to use English implements in their embroidery, and they have English dressing-cases for the toilette. Considerable pains, in some instances, are bestowed upon the education of the daughters, who learn to draw, and to play upon the piano; and one Parsee gentleman, of great wealth, contemplated the introduction of an English governess, for the purpose of affording instruction to the young ladies of his family.

The Jews are more numerous, and of a higher degree of respectability in Bombay than in any other part of India. They make good soldiers, and are found in considerable numbers in the ranks of the native army. There are Armenians also, but not nearly so many as are settled in Calcutta. Added to these strangers domiciled in the country, are Arabs and Chinese, who, with the Mahrattas, Rajpoots, Moghuls, and the Portuguese and British residents, make up a very motley assemblage.

The markets of Bombay are well supplied. There is always an abundance of fish, and one variety in particular, the bumbelow, is greatly in request: it seems peculiar to this coast,—a sort of sand-eel, rich, nutritious, and by some persons compared to a mass of flavourless jelly. Immense quantities are dried in the sun, some of which find their way to England, and when thus prepared, the fish become a considerable article of commerce with the countries in the vicinity. Shell-fish, such as oysters, limpets, prawns, sea cray-fish, &c., are also brought to market. The mutton, as in Bengal, requires to be fed on gram in order to obtain the delicacy and flavour which fits it for an English table. The Portuguese inhabitants rear large quantities of poultry; but game is not plentiful on the island, in consequence of its limited extent. Red-legged partridges are, however, found, and, on some occasions, snipes. The climate of Bombay being of a more equable temperature than that of Bengal, neither suffering from the extreme heat of one season, nor enjoying the delightful cold of the other, little or nothing can be done in the way of salting and preserving provisions. Throughout the cold weather in Calcutta, and more particularly the upper provinces of Bengal, pork and beef will take the salt quite as readily as in more northern climates; and the hump of the bullock, common to India, when properly cured, forms a delicacy for the table which must be imported at Bombay. The same European vegetables, however, which are cultivated with such great success in Bengal during the cold weather, thrive equally well at Bombay. The potatoe, a comparatively late introduction, is abundant in all the adjacent countries, and peas, lettuce, and cauliflower, are grown with ease. The grapes are very fine; but the cultivators are obliged to make an artificial winter, by laying the roots bare at one season of the year. The European inhabitants are usually supplied with their fruit and vegetables from the bazaar, as there are comparatively few gardens attached to their houses. Great quantites of the productions sold in the markets are brought from the neighbouring island of Salsette, which is, as it has been before stated, united to that of Bombay by a causeway,—a work for which the inhabitants are indebted to Governor Duncan, who constructed it over a small arm of the sea. This communication, which has a drawbridge in the centre, is a great convenience both to the cultivators and to the residents of Bombay, who are thus enabled to extend and diversify their drives, by crossing over to Salsette. Nothing can easily be imagined more picturesque than the country passed upon these occasions; the inequality of ground, the redundance of the wood, and the intermixture of tombs, temples, tents, and the remains of monastic buildings, affording objects of interest at every step. A great portion of Salsette is now under cultivation, the Parsees, and other wealthy natives, possessing large estates on the island. The gardens belonging to rich natives in Salsette, and the neighbouring continent, are proverbial for their beauty and luxuriance, and the superior quality of their productions. The fruits embrace all that flourish in tropical climates, while the pine-apple and the mango are to be found in greater perfection than in any other part of India. The latter, in particular, has obtained so just a reputation, that, now that the facilities of reaching Bombay are so materially increased by the introduction of steam-navigation through the Red Sea, we may expect to hear of parties being formed for the express purpose of eating mangoes there. With rare exceptions, this celebrated fruit, when grown in Bengal, where it is found in great profusion, is coarse, stringy, and strongly tinctured with turpentine. In Bombay, its pulp is compared to the richest and most delicious cream, while nothing can be more delicate than the flavour. With some

persons, the delight in mangoes almost amounts to a passion; and the proper method of eating them forms a subject of discussion amongst professed epicures. Like one or two other Indian dainties, their full enjoyment is perfectly incompatible with those nice decorums so strongly insisted upon in the rules for etiquette with which the world has lately been favoured. Many persons are unwilling to be seen while indulging in all the luxury of eating mangoes; but two or three kindred spirits will sometimes congregate round a basket, and having basins, towels, and a plentiful supply of water at hand, commence their operations by baring their arms to the elbow. They then take the mangoe in one hand, and making an incision in the peel, which is of a thick texture, and cannot conveniently be pared by the knife, they pull it off, and then scrape away the pulp beneath with their teeth. The juice, of course, gushes down on either side the mouth in golden streams, the hands are also saturated, and an ablution is, therefore, necessary after every mango. From this slight description, it will be seen that a party over a gridiron, in some snug sanctum at home, eating sprats, with head and tail in either hand, and dispensing with plates, forks, and dishes, would make an appropriate pendant to this oriental sketch. Though not an unwholesome fruit, too great an indulgence in feasting upon mangoes is considered prejudicial to Europeans, and apt to produce boils. The natives, however, eat them in large quantities, requiring little other sustenance during the period in which they are in season. They are reckoned very nutritious, and are usually sold at a very cheap rate. Bombay is likewise celebrated for a still more useful vegetable production,—its onions, (cultivated, in all probability, from seeds brought, in the first instance, from Portugal, and under the superintendence of Portuguese gardeners,) being highly esteemed all over India. All the European vegetables which have been acclimated in the East flourish in these gardens, which are adorned with a profusion of flowers. Although landscape-gardening has not been much studied in India, and there is, consequently, great room for improvement in all the ornamental portions of native pleasure-grounds, yet, from the exceeding beauty of many of the forest-trees, and the abundance of the flowers, which grow wherever they please, every cultivated spot presents many attractions. In England, the kitchen-garden, as it is called, is usually perfectly distinct from the orchard and the pasture, and when upon a large scale, and conducted scientifically, nothing more frightful to the eye can easily be imagined. In India, on the contrary, where a separation between the useful and the ornamental has not taken place, a great deal of gratification is afforded in roaming over a spacious garden, in which the mere culinary part of the vegetables may be overlooked while admiring the lofty trees, bending under the weight of the fruit or blooming with blossoms, and the rich flowers which cluster in every direction. The numerous palm-trees of various kinds, which adorn the groves, and fling their imperial coronals over the gardens of Bombay, add very considerably to the beauty of the foliage; while the magnificent plantain, with its pale green feathery leaves, so lovely, and so tropical in its appearance, is an embellishment of so graceful a nature, that it can never fail to afford delight.

Though English gardens are not very numerous at Bombay, still there are several, which are remarkable both for the beauty of their productions and the peculiar advantage of their situation. Occupying the side of a hill, the walks are ledges rising terrace above terrace, and shaded by lofty palmyras, while the air blows freely through their tall, pillar-like stems. These trees are wreathed with magnificent creepers, and mingled with flowering shrubs of a thousand scents and hues, give a magnificent character to the scene. Indian gardens are usually more indebted to shrubs and trees, than to the parterre: for numbers of the smaller plants, which, when cultivated in England, attain to a considerable size, and become very beautiful, are here mere weeds, receiving no sort of care or attention. There are, however, some splendid exceptions: many, which we see only in a dwindled state in a hot bed at home, flourish with astonishing luxuriance, and add considerably to the pride and beauty of the garden. Dahlias have been cultivated at Bombay with great success; and if they do not equal in size and splendour those which adorn the English parterre, it is on account of the neglect of a very essential point, that of taking up the roots after the flowering season is over, and dividing and planting them again at the proper period. Being suffered to remain in the ground all the year, they lose a portion of their strength, and are encumbered by their off-shoots. There would probably be considerable difficulty in preserving them, while out of the earth, from the depredations of numerous assailants, including all kinds of vermin, nothing but the greatest care, in addition to a tin receptacle, being sufficient for the purpose. Reptiles of almost every denomination swarm in Bombay; large snakes, which crush their victims in their coils, cobra capellas, and cobra manillas, and other poisonous varieties, frequently intrude in the gardens. The frogs are even larger than those to be found in Bengal, and equally noisy, while there are insects innumerable, many being particularly offensive, and even dangerous. As a compensation, however, the climate which produces these noxious creatures, lights up the woods in the evening with the fire-fly, that exquisite creation of nature, which seems scarcely to have received

its due meed of celebrity in the songs of the poets. Whole trees are rendered luminous by these living meteors, which look as if the emeralds from some rich mine had taken flight, and were wantoning about in upper air. The birds, which disport themselves in these paradises, are of great variety and beauty, especially the smaller species, which, as they gleam in the sun, may, like the fire-flies, be mistaken for gems.

The favourite residence of the Governor (who has three residencies upon the island), is usually a villa at Malabar point, a particularly beautiful situation, being a woody promontory, rising so abruptly from the sea, that its spray dashes up against the terraces. This retreat, which forms an agreeable refuge in the hot season, commands a splendid view across the harbour, which, with its beautiful islands, its picturesque shipping, and its rich, romantic coast, always affords subjects for delightful contemplation. To the real lover of nature, an extensive prospect, embracing a beautiful country, supplies so many sources of gratification, that unless suffering from mental or bodily anguish, little more seems necessary for the enjoyment of every hour of leisure. Nothing at least, can better compensate for the absence of society or of books; for so varying is the face of nature, every change of the atmosphere producing some new and beautiful effect, that those who can really appreciate its charm, are never weary of its glorious contemplation. The principal residence of the Governor is at Pareil, about six miles from the city, and here he gives his public entertainments. It is a large, handsome house, well constructed and appointed, having spacious apartments for the reception of company. The society of Bombay depend, however, more upon private meetings amongst themselves for amusement, than upon the festivals given by the few great functionaries residing among them, and there is comparatively little in the shape of public meetings. Theatrical entertainments are scarcely worth attending, but there are occasionally grand balls given in honour of distinguished persons.

Bombay owes very little to its first European settlers, the Portuguese; in whose excuse it may be alleged, that they were not very auspiciously circumstanced with respect to the neighbouring native powers, while Goa, being the chief seat of their government, this dependency was not greatly considered during the period in which the latter named city flourished in its brightest splendour. The beauty and excellence of Bombay harbour, however, rendered the colonists desirous to erect a fort on the most convenient site, and by this fortunate selection, from a mere cluster of rocks, intersected and flooded by the sea, the island has become one of the greatest emporia of Indian commerce. In remoter periods, Bombay was subject to the visitations of pestilential disease, which carried off immense numbers of its population at a time; but from these it is now entirely free. The number and variety of the religious edifices scattered over the island attest the freedom permitted to the followers of every sect. One of them, erected in honour of the Hindu goddess *Bomba Deri*, is supposed by some persons to have afforded a name to the island. Others contend for a Portuguese origin, and mention *Buon Bahia*, or 'good bay,' as the probable source. The temple of Mahadeo is a singular edifice, and though none are of great importance, nor exhibit the splendid features which distinguish many of the places of worship belonging to Mohamedans, Hindus, and Roman Catholics, in other parts of India, all add to the interest of the scene. The large Portuguese village or town of Mazagong, which is dirty, and swarming with pigs, is, however, very finely situated, occupying the shore between two hills, and is, moreover, celebrated as being the place at which the fine variety of mango, so much in request, was originally grown. The parent tree, whence all the grafts were taken which have supplied the neighbouring gardens, was said to be in existence a few years ago, a guard of sepoys being stationed round in the proper season to preserve its fruit from unhallowed hands. From these groves, in the time of one of the most luxurious Moghul emperors, Shah Jehan, the royal tables of Delhi were furnished with their principal vegetable attraction, couriers being despatched to bring the far-famed mangoes to the imperial court. Moore has alluded to the circumstance in *Lalla Rookh*, attributing the acerbity of the critical Fadladeen's temper to the failure in the supply of mangoes. Mazagong house was the residence of Sterne's *Eliza*; but the interest which this heroine of the ultra-sentimental school formerly excited, has become very much faded, and there seems to be some doubt whether her existence will be remembered by the next generation.

Although there are residents of Bombay, of many years standing, who have never taken the trouble to visit the cave temples at Salsette, these extraordinary and mysterious remains of an unknown period attract considerable attention, and numerous parties are made for the purpose of exploring them. Cultivation is now extending so widely in the island of Salsette, that the desolate grandeur of the scenery, which formerly distinguished it, will be soon lost amid the more cheering traces of human industry. The road to the caves follows the line of a deep valley, well planted with mango and other trees, and shut in on either side by eminences, clothed with fine timber clustering thickly between ragged and fantastic rocks. The Mahratta villages which occur in this route are poor and mean, but the inhabi-

lent milk, while the kids obtain a ready sale at market, a fore-quarter being considered a dainty dish at European tables. These people cultivate fields of rice and cocoa and cashew gardens; they have also herds of buffaloes, which not only furnish ghee, but are slaughtered for food, the Anglo-Indian residents in this part of the world not disdaining to eat the beef occasionally. In the journey from Bombay, the travellers usually encamp on the borders of the jungle, or take up their quarters in some old Portuguese church, many of the descendants of the original colonists remaining still upon the island, while the priests, who have the care of the religious edifices, are usually very kind and hospitable to strangers. Upon the approach of the steep mountain, in whose side the caves are excavated, the country becomes more wild and intricate, the footmarks of tigers, occasionally very fresh, showing that these formidable savages have made their lairs in its caves and fastnesses. The ascent of the mountain is made through narrow rocky paths, rather difficult for the palanquin-bearers to penetrate, and which the more robust visitors usually climb on foot. Nothing can be more beautiful than the scenes presented in this route: at the summit of every eminence, a new and splendid prospect is obtained, while the deep channels worn through the rocks, the overshadowing trees, and the luxuriant, though coarse, jungle-grass, and tangled thickets, produce an endless variety of the most enchanting landscapes. When parties visiting the caves proceed thither by moonlight, and having numerous torch-bearers in their train, the effect is greatly heightened; for while every object is distinctly visible, so bright a flood of radiance being poured from the pale planet when she shines from an Indian sky, the flashes of the torches throughout the trees, as the long files wind up the mountain's side, add considerably to the effect of the spectacle. The first indications afforded in this wild and long-deserted scene, that the busy hands of men have been at work, are yielded by small square tanks, cut out of the solid rock, in a dip or valley immediately beneath the caves, whose vast entrances may be discerned partially revealed between the brushwood, while high mountains, covered with jungle-grass, closing round, give an air of great solemnity to the scene. The tanks are filled with very pure water, and prove highly refreshing to the bearers and other attendants who have toiled their way on foot. Half an hour's march brings the visitors to the gigantic town surrounding Cagern, having a range of pillars in front. The sight of this good as near entrance into subterranean halls, which may lead one knows not where, is exciting to the imaginations, which run wild as they enter scenes fitted for the abode of Eblis, and from which the author of *Vathek* might have imbibed his inspiration. Leaving to more sober calculators the measurement of heights and breadths, these persons give themselves up to the contemplation of the strange and wonderful, &c. &c. These extraordinary excavations have been so often and so minutely described, that it is not necessary to go over the ground again. To ordinary visitors, there is little or nothing to interest in their mythology, and it is far more agreeable to those who are gifted with poetical temperaments, to indulge in the dreams which these awful solitudes produce, than to tease themselves with inquiries concerning the idolatrous worship to which they have been dedicated; and dull must that soul be which is not filled with solemn thoughts, and which does not experience a degree of awe, while threading the mazes of these mysterious remains. Parties occasionally bivouac for a night or two in these caves, which is certainly by far the best way of enjoying the excursion to the utmost. There are such numerous convenient cells, fitted for the retreats of hermits, cut into the sides of the hill, and perfectly independent of the larger caves, that it is easy to make a selection. Many are comprised of two small apartments,—an outer and inner chamber, and these are usually chosen for the purpose. Care, however, must be taken not to dislodge some grim occupant, in the shape of a tiger, these animals being apt to seek these snug quarters, which seem expressly made for their accommodation. Each cave is supplied with a tank of clear pure drinking water, in front; and the materials for a good fire being close at hand, it is easy for a party to render themselves comfortable during their sojourn. Sportsmen may add game,—the partridge, golden plover, to the repast, the neighbouring woods affording excellent shooting. Very comfortable beds are sometimes made of the long dry grass with which the hill is covered, and this, with a cloak, proves sufficient for young men accustomed to care little respecting the luxuries of their dormitories. Those, however, who travel in palanquins always have a capital bed for the night's repose, and are not to be pitied should they be restricted to such accommodation for any given period.

The rising of the sun, witnessed from the summit of the mountain, presents a magnificent spectacle. As it lights up the distant horizon, it reveals a wide and beautifully varied prospect, extending across the sea to Bassein, a Mahratta town in the distance, and shedding its golden radiance over hills and valleys, rocks and vines, diversified and embellished with towns, villages, and isolated buildings, all adding to the richness and beauty of the whole.

Although the most celebrated excavations of Salsette are those already mentioned, there are others at a place called Amboolee, about [illegible] miles out of the hill at Canara, from Versovah, a small military station on the coast. The last named

are inferior both in size and number to the temples at Canara, but are quite equal in point of execution; and indeed may be said to possess an air of superior elegance. They are certainly more regular in their construction, the arrangement of the doors and windows, the long corridors and rows of columns, being symmetrical. Many of the bas-reliefs are quite perfect, and the sculpture is remarkable for its spirit and freedom. These caves extend to a very considerable distance under ground; but light and air being admitted from apertures in the roof, which are concealed by the trees growing thickly above, they are not so gloomy as the circumstance might lead us to suppose. The entrances to these caves, of which there are two, are so completely hidden by the trees and underwood which grow thickly in front, that unless pointed out by persons well acquainted with them they might be passed within a very short distance without exciting any observation. The neighbourhood is wild, solitary, but exceedingly picturesque; birds of the most brilliant colours disport themselves in the trees, troops of monkeys gambol in every direction, and numerous small animals render the woods almost instinct with life. There is one precaution, which is very necessary both here and at Canara, since, if care be not taken to prevent the disturbance of the bees, they will prove very persevering and dangerous enemies. Young men are apt to fire guns in the caves, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the report of a musket in these subterranean recesses will equal that of an eighteen-pounder in the open air. The bees, alarmed, will rush in swarms from their nests, which have probably been concealed in the clefts and recesses of the rock, and have been known to assail the intruders with such vigour and pertinacity, as to drive them several miles apart, to the very foot of the hill, compelling them to make a hasty retreat, thereby fulfilling the object of their expedition. Serious consequences have been known to arise from wounds inflicted by bees, which, when numerous, bring on fever from the inflammation and irritation which they occasion. The discharge of fire-arms, however, is so tempting to some young men, even under the most inopportune circumstances, that frequently experience of a very serious nature is required to prevent this indiscreet practice. A story is related of a young officer, who, being annoyed during breakfast by the chirping of sparrows in the eaves of his bungalow, went into a native powah, and fired off a gun. In one moment, the thatch was on fire, and every article of property could be preserved, the whole edifice became a mass of flames. In the dry season, ten minutes is quite sufficient to burn a house to the ground; and, generally speaking, the inhabitants can only rush out in time to save their lives.

The caves at the island of Elephanta, a name given by the Portuguese, in consequence of an effigy of that animal which appears upon it, carved in stone, are still more celebrated than those at Salsette, and have attracted greater attention from the learned. The sculptured ornaments are finer, and more interesting; and there is a gigantic triad bust at the farther extremity of the principal temple, which, seen through the dim aisles of this cathedral-like excavation, is well calculated to inspire feelings of awe, not unmingled with horror. Never could the monstrous images of Pagan worship be placed in a more appropriate shrine; and though, by some strange circumstance, these caverns seem to have been early desecrated, they are so emblematical of the vastness of the power obtained by idolatry in India, that it is impossible to gaze upon these sculptured deities without a shudder.

A great number of the poorer inhabitants of Salsette, Elephanta, and the other islands of Bombay, subsist by fishing: cultivation is however, extending in the interior; and in the course of a few years, the influx of visitors to Bombay, which must be materially increased by steam-navigation to India, will doubtless direct the attention of persons desirous to colonize, to the purchase of land in these fertile, but somewhat neglected scenes. The various remains left by the Portuguese show, that in their time, agriculture flourished in places now reduced to jun from the usual consequences of Mahratta conquest; and although the inva subsequently ceded their territores to the British Government, they have n recovered from the ravages committed by a people, who may with justice be sty the most destructive upon earth.

The political history of Bombay is an extremely curious one, and would f a volume in itself, of a very spirit-stirring nature, if written with the ability w the subject demands. Originally occupied by the Portuguese, its cession, a t marriage of Charles II. with the Infanta, produced great dissatisfaction t local authorities, who, at first, refused to submit. Subsequently, the gover appointed by the crown of England showed equal unwillingness to obey the roy command, and relinquish the island to the East-India Company; and, for a cons derable period, the attempts of the governors to establish their own auth rity, the exclusion of persons appointed to supersede them, produced consi derab disturbances, which, though causing great inconvenience and confusion at t time, would, at the present day, afford an amusing narrative.

THE MADRAS COLLECTORATES.

(Abridged from the Madras Road Book.)

ARCOT—NORTHERN DIVISION.

This tract of country includes Satwaid, Pulicat, Coongoody in the Barramahl, part of Balaghaut, and the Western pollams, or Zemindaries, and was transferred with the other possessions of the Nabob in the Carnatic to the British in 1801. It is situated in 12° 56′ North lat. 79° 45′ East long. is bounded on the N. and W. by the Nellore Collectorate, S. by Chingleput and S. D. of Arcot, and E. by the Bay of Bengal.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Arcot. Chittoor. Arnee. Vellore. Chandgherry.

ARCOT (*Arucati*).—The Mussulmaun capital of the Carnatic, situated on the south side of the Palaur river, 68 miles W. S. W. from Madras. Lat. 12° 52′ N. long. 79° 22′ E. The bed of the river Palaur is at this place half a mile wide, but in the dry season does not contain a stream sufficient to turn a mill. The hills in the neighbourhood are extremely barren. They are of granite, and appear to be undergoing a rapid decay. In many parts of the valleys formed by these hills, chunam, or limestone nodules, is found. The country from hence to Vellore is but thinly peopled, and a considerable portion of the land still waste.

Arcot was the nominal capital of the Carnatic below the Ghauts, as the Nabob's dominions were called by the English and Mahomedans; and it is said to have been noticed by Ptolemy as the capital of the Soræ, or Soramundalum, from whence corruptly, Coromandel; but the existing town is quite of [illegible] date. After the Mogul armies captured Ginjee, they found it so extremely [illegible] is neatly built, and were obliged to canton on the plains of Arcot, which led [illegible] situated, accordingly at capital about 1716. At present the town is chiefly in [illegible] north, and longi- to speak the Deccany dialect. The town surrounds the [illegible] ace in the town is, extensive; the houses also are as good as near to Madras [illegible] Mr. Dalmahoy, le of coarse cloths here. [illegible] rest hills may be

[illegible] of the Paulghaut

NDICHERRY (*Chandraghiri*).—A town in the Northern [illegible] for the greater the year from Madras. Lat. 13° 43′ N. long. 79° 17′ [illegible] tly supplied with from wells [illegible]oo kingdom known by the appellation of [illegible]sh, and it is [illegible] the causeled Tanjore and Madura. In 1640, the Engli inhabitants. [illegible] inhabited aces to settle at Madras. In 1646, the Mahcally built, and [illegible] well situa- sessed themselves of this place, and also Co[illegible]more. The citadel mated at about t[illegible] built on the summit of a stupendous rock, with a fortified town ntained 4,000 ho[illegible] ysore Sovereigns. the place of his r[illegible] self, but at the vil[illegible] here is a celebrate[illegible] hittumbra, to dis[illegible] goda was one of [illegible] his order for the de[illegible] town there is a tan[illegible] rms a fine lake of c[illegible] town of DHARAPOY in 1801 when the whole of the Carnatic, was made over to [illegible] east, and within ha[illegible] limits of the French territory of Pondicherry are within this [illegible] In a high and ope[illegible] are for the most pa[illegible] [illegible]and.

ARCOT—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

[illegible] lies between Lat. 12° 16′ and 11° 20′ South, and Long. 79° 50′ Central Carnatic; bounded on the South by the Colleroon river, from the Tanjore district; on the East by the Bay of Bengal; Trichinopoly and Salem districts; on the North by N. Arcot rage length from N. to S. is 75 miles and from E. to W. 63 miles. 30 square miles, or 21,60,000 cawnies, and came into the posses-

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Cuddalore. Pondicherry.

UDDALORE—11° 43′ 24″ N. 79° 49′ 0″ E. 103 miles S. of Madras and 14 miles S. Pondicherry.

NDICHERRY, (*Puducheri.*)—A city on the sea-coast of the Carnatic, once the splendid European settlement in India, but now greatly reduced. Lat. 11° N. Long. 79° 58′ E.

his place stands on a sandy plain not far from the sea-shore, producing only rees, millet, and a few herbs; but the surrounding district produces cotton little rice. Upon the whole, however, it is better situated than Madras, as the S. W. monsoon, which is the season of naval warfare, it is to windward, antage the French experienced the benefit of during the hard contested wars century.

BELLARY.

llary is a district of that table land, which extends from the Kistnah to the ern extremity of Mysore, and named Balaghaut Ceded Districts. The Ghauts g abruptly from the low country like a wall of mountains supports in the e of a terrace a vast extent of level plains forming the Collectorates of Bella-

ry and Cuddapah. Bellary lies in 15° 5′ North Lat. and 76° 59′ East Long., comprehends an area of 12,703 square miles or 81,48,252 cawnies, and was ceded to the Company on the 12th October 1800 by the Nizam, being the share which fell to his Highness by the treaties of Seringapatam in 1792 and Mysore in 1799. To this the Nizam added the Talook of Adoni and the other districts south of the rivers Kistnah and Toombuddra. It is bounded on the East by Cuddapah, on the West and South by Mysore, and North by the Kistnah and Toombuddra rivers, and is 93 miles long by 264 broad.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Bellary. Ghooty.

BELLARY, Lat. 15° 5′ North. Long. 76° 55′ East. Distance from Madras 316 miles.

CANARA.

Canara is situated on the Western Coast of India, extending between 12° and 15° N. lat. and its greatest breadth from 74° 10′ to 75° 40′ E. long. It is bounded on the North by the Portuguese Territories, on the East by the Southern Mahratta countries, Mysore and Coorg, on the South by the district of Malabar and on the West by the sea.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Mangalore. Sirci. Honore. Sedashegur.

MANGALORE, the chief town, is situated on a river which is separated from the sea by a beach of sand, and discharges itself into the sea exactly opposite to the town, and over the bar of which native craft of moderate tonnage can easily pass and anchor in the river to take in and discharge their cargoes: large native craft and English ship[illegible]ays anchor in the roads. This town from being the chief place of ex[illegible]portune circ[illegible] Bombay, Muscat, Goa and Malabar, has not only a very large o[illegible]equired to pre[illegible] consisting of Merchants, Bramins, Christians, Moplas, (a r[illegible] who, being ann[illegible] c. &c.) but is crowded (with the exception of the monsoon his bungalow, [illegible] with foreign merchants and sailors from Bombay, Arabia, that[illegible] was a fi[illegible] urnt. There are also a few Parsee Merchants. Mangalore who[illegible]tle edifice [illegible] f 4 company of Artillery Golundauze and two Native quit[illegible] sufficient [illegible]resent the 23d Light Infantry and the 16th N. I. D[illegible] bitan[illegible]is can only [illegible]nce,—to Pootoor, distance 35 miles, 300 men; [illegible] d[illegible] [illegible]pany; to Sirci, distance 150 miles, 1 company Portuguese s[illegible] The caves at [illegible] miles, 1 company. [illegible]rved in st[illegible] [illegible]quence of an [illegible] a company of sepoys, and a Principal Sudder greater [illegible]t. [illegible]ill more celeb[illegible] of a Sub and Assistant Collector, a principal [illegible]e interesti[illegible] and a company of [illegible]s. [illegible] of the principa[illegible]

SEDASHEGUR.—A detachment is stationed here. [illegible]e excavation, is [illegible] horror. Never [illegible] [illegible]re appropriate sh[illegible] [illegible]s seem to have b[illegible]

CHINGLEPUT.

This Collectorate extends N. to S. 120 miles along the coa[illegible] of the power ob[illegible] qual breadth, the average being about 45 miles. It has an[illegible]ese sculptured de[illegible] miles, or 1,000,000 cawnies, and is situated in Central Carna[illegible] [illegible] is the Coleroon river on the south, and the Pennar on the n[illegible] [illegible]lte, Elephanta, and latitude, 80′ East longitude. It is bounded on the East by [illegible] however, extending surrounded N. S. and W. by the Circars of Vellore and A[illegible] of visitors to Bomb[illegible] in 1763 from the Nabob of the Carnatic in return for services [illegible] to India, will doubtl[illegible] ness. [illegible]purchase of land in[illegible] [illegible]wains left by the I[illegible]

PRINCIPAL TOWNS. [illegible]ces, were rec[illegible]ed [illegible]

Chingle[illegible] Covelong. Sadras.

CHINGLEPUT (*Singhalapetta*).—The capital of the preceding district. La[illegible] th 46′ N. Long. 80° E. 38 miles S. S. W. from Madras. In the year 1751, the Fey[illegible] h took possession of Chingleput, but it was taken from them in 1752, by Cat[illegible] n Clive, after a short siege. The place is now much reduced, but it is still in [illegible]e. pectable state of defence, with a rampart and ditch, two miles in circumfe[illegible] e The latter is wide and deep, and is constantly filled with water, which durid[illegible] e rainy season expands to a spacious lake. [illegible] ab[illegible]

COVELONG (*Covil, a temple*).—A village, but formerly a respectable town, [illegible]ce sea coast of the Carnatic, 22 miles S. from Madras. Lat. 12° 46′ N. Long. [illegible]isfac E. The fort now demolished was called by the natives Saadet Bunder a[illegible] the built by Anwar ud Deen, within musket shot of the sea, near the ruins of [illegible] to ob belonging to the Imperial East India Company of Ostend, whose principal [illegible] and was at Covelong. In 1750 the French got possession of it by stratagem. [illegible] wn a it surrendered to Captain Clive, on condition that the commandant shoul[illegible] ed c lowed to carry away his own effects, which proved to be a great number [illegible] confu kies and a quantity of snuff, commodities in which he dealt. After the ca[illegible] f Chingleput, the fortifications of Covelong were blown up. The sea shore [illegible] fords many beautiful shells.

SADRAS. A town on the sea coast of the Carnatic, 42 miles S. W. from Madras. Lat. 12° 31′ N. Long. 80° 14′ E. This town has long been in a state of decay. There was formerly a small fort surrounded by a brick wall, 15 feet high, which was seized on by M. Lally during the siege of Madras in violation of the Dutch neutrality. In the time of the Dutch, who frequented it so long ago as 1647, it was a populous place, where ginghams of a superior fabric were manufactured.

COIMBATORE.

The Collectorate of Coimbatore, situated between the parallels of latitude 10° 45′ and 11° 48′ north, and longitude 76° 50′ and 78° 10′ east, is divided into fourteen talooks, viz. Coimbatore, Danaickencottah, Sattimungalum, Collegal, Andioor, Errode, Perrindoray, Cheyoor, Pulladum, Pullachey, Chuckragherry, Dharapooram, Kongyum, and Caroor. It is bounded on the north by the territory of Mysore and the river Cauvery; on the south by the provinces of Madura and Dindigul, and the hills of Travancore; on the east, the river Cauvery divides it, throughout its whole extent, from the Collectorate of Salem; and on the west it is bounded by the Eastern Ghauts, the Neilgherry mountains, and the Vellingherry and Paulghaut ranges of hills. Its extent from north to south is about 110 miles, and from east to west about seventy miles. Its superficial extent is 8,392 square geographical miles, and the average height of the plain above the level of the sea is about 900 feet. The distance of its western boundary from the Malabar coast is about 70 miles, and of its eastern from the coast of Coromandel about one hundred and thirty miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Coimbatore. Dharapooram. Bowany. Caroor.

COIMBATORE stands in a high, dry and well cultivated country, is neatly built, and consists of about twelve wide well ventilated streets. It is situated, according to the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, in latitude 10° 59′ 41″ north, and longitude 76° 59′ 46″ east; and the height of the ruins of the Old Palace in the town is, according to the barometrical measurements of Dr. Baikie and Mr. Dalmahoy, 1483 feet above the level of the sea. Its distance from the nearest hills may be about five miles. Although situated so far to the northward of the Paulghaut Pass that it may be said to be clear of it, yet high winds prevail for the greater part of the year. The town is in ordinary seasons abundantly supplied with water from wells: it is not however very good, being brackish, and it is said to be the cause of cutaneous affections among the poorer inhabitants. The houses inhabited by the Europeans at this station are substantially built, and generally well situated. The number of inhabitants of the town of Coimbatore may be estimated at about twenty-five thousand. In the time of Hyder it is stated to have contained 4,000 houses, and it suffered much in the wars between the British and Mysore Sovereigns. Tippoo built a mosque here, and occasionally made the palace the place of his residence. There is no pagoda of great sanctity in the town itself, but at the village of Perur, about five miles to the westward of the town there is a celebrated temple, dedicated to Mahadeva, and called [illegible]il or Chittumbra, to distinguish it from another Chittumbra near Pondicherry. This pagoda was one of the three Hindoo temples spared by Tippoo, when he issued his order for the destruction of all idolatrous buildings. On the south side of the town there is a tank about three miles in length, which when filled by the rains forms a fine lake of considerable size.

The town of DHARAPOORAM, situated in latitude 10° 47′ north, and longitude 77° 40′ east, and within half a mile of the river Amberawatty, may also be said to stand in a high and open country. Its streets are straight and wide, and its houses are for the most part well constructed. At this place there are the remains of a large mud fort, and, in its vicinity, there is a considerable quantity of rice land in a good state of cultivation.

BOWANY is situated on the conflux of the rivers Cauvery and Bowany, and from this peculiarity of its situation, is considered a place of great sanctity by the Hindoos, and much resorted to by them. It is well built, and notwithstanding its peninsular situation, dry and comfortable.

CAROOR is situated in latitude 10° 55′ north, and longitude 78° 12′ east, and stands on a gentle rising ground in a dry open country, on the north bank of the river Amberawatty: near it are the remains of a considerable fort, in which there is a large temple.

CUDDAPAH.

To the north is bounded by the Kurnool country and the Guntoor and Nellore districts, but does not touch the Tombudra. To the south it is bounded by Mysore and North Arcot.

PRINCIPAL TOWN.

Cuddapah.

CUDDAPAH.—The name of this city is sometimes written Kirpa, as well as Cuddapah: but both are corruptions of the Sanscrit word Cripa, which signifies mercy.

Latitude 14° 32′ north, longitude 78° 54′ east. It stands on the banks of the Cuddapah river, which has its source in the hills to the south east of the town, and has springs of fine water along its whole course. The palace where the Nabobs of Cuddapah formerly resided is still to be seen in a mud fort close to the pettah, at present converted into a court of justice.

Cuddapah was for many years the capital of an independent Patan state, which survived the destruction of the Deccanny kingdoms, and many old Patan families still remain who speak the Hindoostany dialect with remarkable purity. In the adjacent country large quantities of sugar and jagory are made, but it is not a place of much active commerce. Travelling distance from Madras, 153 miles; from Seringapatam, 220; from Hyderabad, 230 miles.

GANJAM.

This Collectorate is one of the five districts into which the Northern Circars are subdivided. It is the most northern possession of the Madras Presidency; lies in lat. 19° 21′ N., long. 85° East; extends east to west 30 miles, north to south 120 miles; comprehends an area of 3700 square miles, or 1,790,800 cawnies; is bounded on the west by Orissa and Berar, east by the Bay of Bengal, north by Cuttack, and south by Vizagapatam Circar; and came into the possession of the Company in 1765, when Lord Clive obtained it from the Mogul by treaty. Besides Ganjam, the capital of this district, the other principal towns on the coast are Munsoorcottah, Soonapoor, Barona, Calingapatam, and Chicacole. With Preaghee, 711 miles from Fort St. George, the Madras Presidency ends, and the Bengal Presidency begins.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Ganjam. Berhampore. Chicacole.

GANJAM (*the depôt*).—Is the capital of the district, and is situated near the sea coast, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 19° 21′ N. long. 85° 10′ E. The fort is a small pentagon on plain ground, strengthened in the native style, yet when properly garrisoned, capable of making a considerable resistance.

GUNTOOR.

Guntoor, including Palnaud, lies between the latitudes of 15° 35′ and 16° 9′ North, and longitude 79° 35′ and 81° East.

It is bounded on the north by the river Kistna, on the south by the Ongole district and the bay of Nizampatam, on the west by the Cuddapah district and Nizam's territory, and on the east by the Masulipatam district, which is separated from Guntoor by the river Kistna. The Kistna runs along the boundary to the west for a short distance; it then forms the northern and eastern boundaries, in the former case separating the Guntoor zillah from the Nizam's territory and from the Nundapilly Circar under Masulipatam, and in the latter from the Masulipatam district.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Guntoor. Nizampatam. Innaconda. Mungalagherry.

GUNTOOR is garrisoned by two detachments of invalids.
NIZAMPATAM is a port, containing convenience for ship-building.

MADURA.

It lies between the latitudes of 9° and 10° 45′ and 77° 10′ and 79° 10′ of longitude, and is bounded on the north by the Coimbatore Collectorate and a small portion of Trichinopoly, on the south by Tinnevelly and the Gulf of Manar, on the east by the country of H. H. the Rajah Bahadur, by a small portion of Tanjore and in its chief extent by Palk's Strait, which with the Gulf of Manar separates it from the west coast of Ceylon with which it is nearly connected by the island of Ramisseram and the bank of sand about 60 miles in length known by the name of Adam's bridge, and the island of Manar. On the west it is divided from the country of H. H. the Rajah of Travancore by a lofty range of ill peopled hills, and more southerly it has the Collectorate of Tinnevelly for its western boundary.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Madura. Dindigul. Ramnad.

MALABAR.

On the western coast of India, extends from 10° 12′ to 12° 15′ North latitude and between the parallels of 75° 10′ and 76° 50′ East Longitude. The coast runs diagonally in a south easterly direction, and forms a few head lands and small bays.

It is bounded on the north by the province of Canara, on the east by Coorg and Mysore, on the south-east by Coimbatore, and on the south by the province of Cochin.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Calicut. Cannanore. Tellicherry. Palghautcherry.

CANNANORE is the Head Quarters of the Army.

MASULIPATAM.

Masulipatam, one of the Northern Circars, lies in North Lat. 16° 10′, East Long. 81° 14′, is 113 miles long by 100 broad, comprehends an area of 4810 square miles, or 3,23,033 cawnies, is bounded on the north by the Godavery, on the south by the Kistna, on the east by the sea, and on the west by the Nizam's territories. It was acquired by treaty in 1765 from the Mogul.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Masulipatam. Ellore. Condapilly.

MASULIPATAM. Distance from Madras 322 miles. The shore at Masulipatam is still; and it is the only port from Cape Comorin in which the sea does not beat with a strong surf.

NELLORE.

It is situated 15° North Lat., 80° East Long., is 170 miles long, North to South, and 70 broad East to West, has the Bay of Bengal on the East, is surrounded S. W. by North Arcot, W. and N. W. by Cuddapah, and North by Guntoor, and has an area of 12,000 square miles. It lies partly in Central Carnatic and partly in the Northern Carnatic, was acquired by treaty in 1801, and includes Ongole and part of the Western Pollams or Zemindaries.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Nellore. Ongole.

NELLORE (*Nilaver.*)—The capital of the preceding district, is situated on the South side of the Pennar river, from which it is distant about 500 yards, and in lat. 14° 29′ N. long. 80° 1′ E. It is 100 miles N. by W. from Madras. In 1757, when this place was besieged by Colonel Forde, it extended about 1200 yards from east to west, and 600 on the other sides. The walls were of mud, and only the gateway and a few of the towers of stone. The parapet was six feet high, with many port holes for small arms, made of pipes of baked clay laid in the moist mud whilst raising and afterwards consolidated with the mass, which is the common mode of making these defences in India. On this occasion Colonel Forde, although an officer of the first ability, was obliged to raise the siege. It was subsequently acquired by the Nabobs of Arcot, and in 1801, ceded by treaty, along with the district, to the British Government, and placed under the Presidency of Madras.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

The district of Rajahmundry extends from long. 81° 5′ to 82° 40′ E. and is contained between 16° 20′ and 17° 35′ north latitude, its average length being about 100 miles N. to S. and breadth 80 E. to W. It covers an area of 4690 square miles or 22,69,960 cawnies, and is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal, west by Hyderabad and Berar, North by Vizagapatam Circar, and South by Masulipatam Circar. It was transferred to the Company in 1765. Part of this district lies to the south, but the greater proportion to the north of the Godavery, which separates it from the Masulipatam Circar.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Rajahmundry, the chief town, is situated in lat. 16° 59′ N. long. 80° 54′ E. on the east bank of the Godavery, 40 miles from the sea. Its distance from Madras is 373 miles. The other principal towns are Peddapoor, Pittapoor, (the residences of the two principal ancient zemindars,) Coringa, Amlapoor, Narsapoor, Dracharum, and Mundapetta. The principal port is Coringa, which has a secure roadsted and a tide harbour formed by a branch of the Godavery, where vessels of from 400 to 500 tons may be built or repaired in dry docks. There are also tide harbours at Bendamoorlunkah and Narsapoor. At the latter of these towns, which is a place of much trade, the Company formerly had a large factory for the preparation of piece goods for the home market. A similar factory was also established at Ingeram, a village five miles inland from Coringa and close to the French settlement of Yanam, to which small vessels can pass up from Coringa. The Dutch formerly possessed the villages of Jugganaikpooram, Palicole, Gollapollem and Coutaroo, but ceded them to the Company in 1825.

SALEM.

Salem is a province in the South of India, bounded on the west and south by the Cauvery river, on the east by South Arcot, and on the north by Mysore. It consists of Salem below the Ghauts, and the Baramahl, ceded in 1792, and two talooks above the Ghauts ceded from Mysore in 1799. The district is 135 miles in length by about 60 in breadth.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Salem. Ryacottah. Sankerrydroog. Darampoory.

TANJORE.

This province is situated in the Carnatic, between the 9th and 12th degrees of north lat. and the capital, Tanjore, in east long. 79° 11'. It is bounded on the north by the Coleroon, south by the Ramnad and Shevagunga zemindaries, east by the sea, and west by the Trichinopoly district and Tondiman's country. Its greatest extent from east to west is 75 miles, and from north to south 115 miles. Its area is 8,625 square miles. The province was ceded to the Honorable Company by the Rajah, H. H. Serfojee Rajah, by treaty, in 1799.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Tanjore. Negapatam. Combaconum. Manargoody.

TANJORE, Lat. 10° 45' N. Long. 79° 12' E. 205 miles from Madras.

NEGAPATAM is a sea port town where the Collector resides, 10° 45' Lat. 75° 55' long. 187 miles from Madras.

COMBACONUM is situated on the banks of the Cauvery, and on the high road from Madras to Tanjore. It is a very considerable place, containing a variety of castes. There are fifteen pagodas within the town, the largest of which is of a prodigious height. Manufactures of thin silk cloths, such as are worn by the natives, are produced here, and also various copper utensils.

MANARGOODY is the next place of importance, and is the residence of a great number of Brahmins and Pandarams. There are in it no less than thirty four castes, among which are one hundred and forty families of weavers, and forty six of copper smiths. The weavers manufacture coloured cloth for wearing, and also silk cloths. These are sent to Madras, Negapatam, Tranquebar, and other large towns.

TINNEVELLY.

Is situated to the south of Madura and to the west of Ramnad, extending south to the extremity of the peninsula, between 7° 40' and 10° N. L. and 77° and 78° E. L. and is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the west by the chain of mountains which separate the two climates, and give a stormy and dreary season to the Malabar coast, while the coast of Coromandel is parched by the scorching sun, and the burning westerly winds.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Tinnevelly. Palamcottah. Tutacorin.

The two principal places in the Tinnevelly district are, the one, Tinnevelly, the capital of the province, and the other, Palamcottah, the principal military station.

TINNEVELLY is a populous town, with considerable pagodas, situated on the west side of the river, and at a small distance from it.

PALAMCOTTAH is a large fort, about a mile and a half east from the river. It is a quadralateral figure, nearly square, and the sides about a thousand feet in length. It is defended, as is usual, with small rectangular bastions, and round ones at the four angles. It originally had four gate-ways, but the one to the eastward is now closed up, and there is a powder magazine under it. The other three are zigzaged as usual, and the strongest parts of the fort. There is a fausse bray and dry ditch round the work, but the whole is now in a ruined state, and could make no defence.

TUTACORIN.—On the sea coast the principal village is Tutacorin, which was built by the Dutch who had a factory there at the time they held the Island of Ceylon. This village being one of the nearest little sea ports to Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, there is some trade carried on by the native merchants, and several vessels are employed in carrying bales of cotton, indigo, &c. to the Presidency, and also cloth of different kinds; but the chief importance of this place arises from the pearl fishery. When the Dutch possessed Ceylon there was a constant intercourse between that island and Tutacorin.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Is situated in the Southern Carnatic in Lat. 11° North, Long. 78° 10' East; comprehends an area of 3169 square miles, or 15,93,796 cawnies; is 96 miles in length; its greatest breadth is 61 miles; and it is bounded on the north by Salem and South Arcot, on the East by Tanjore, on the south by Madura, and on the west by Coimbatore.

PRINCIPAL TOWN.

Trichinopoly.

TRICHINOPOLY, Lat. 10° 50' north, long. 78° 50' east. Distance from Madras 210 miles.

This is the great depot and chief military station, and from its advantageous situation is justly considered as best adapted for that purpose, being situated on the banks of the Cauvery, and at the junction of the principal great roads from the northward and eastward, so that it admits at every season of the year, of an easy communication with Madras, Vellore, and the Mysore country, in the event of any military movements. From hence again all the great roads diverge which lead to Tanjore, Madura, and Dindigul, the three chief stations in the southern part of the peninsula. What contributes also much to the eligibility of Trichinopoly as a great army depot, is its being an emporium for a vast variety of manufactures, which are brought from all directions. This occasions an immense concourse of people of all castes, and a vast collection of bullocks, coolies, bandies, &c. which are so much wanted in fitting out an armament. There is also a numerous collection of smiths, carpenters, and people who work in brass and copper,—all necessary appendages to an army.

Trichinopoly is a large fortified town, of an oblong form, running north and south. The part which is to the northward is more irregular than the rest, and contains in its area the great rock on which is an extensive pagoda, with a small pagoda and flag staff on the very summit. This rock commands all the neighbouring country, and in no part of the vicinity could military operations be carried on without being commanded by it. The general extent of the fort is about 5000 feet in length and 2700 in breadth.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Vizagapatam is one of the Northern Circars, is situated in lat. 17° 12' north, and [illegible] 83° 24' east, is 187 miles long, by 110 broad, and contains an area of 5000 [illegible] miles, or 270,500 cawnies. On the north it is bounded by Ganjam, on the [illegible] by Rajahmundry, on the east by the Bay, and on the west by the Nizam's [illegible] territories. It was transferred to the Company in 1765.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Vizagapatam. Vizianagrum. Chicacole. Bimlipatam.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

America, first [illegible] discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492; so named by Americus Vespucius into it, 15[illegible] 1497; not known to the French till 1504; had negro slaves carried [illegible]

America Nor[illegible]08.

1610. [illegible]h, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; settled in [illegible]

America Sou[illegible]

America N.[illegible]th, by Americus Vespucius, 1497.

1789. [illegible]W. explored by captain Cook in 1778; by captain James Colnett in [illegible]

Andreanoff[illegible]

Angola, se[illegible]y isle, between Asia and America, discovered 1760.

Anguilla [illegible]anted by Portugal 1482.

Antigua, isle [illegible]the Caribbees, first planted by England, 1650.

Archan[illegible]ma, [illegible]ded by the English, 1632.

Aruba, [illegible]sel, [illegible]ssage to, discovered, 1553.

Asia, [illegible] isle, planted by Holland, 1634.

Azore[illegible] the northern limits of determined by Baron Wrangel, 1821.

Baffin[illegible]s isles, discovered, 1419, by the Portuguese.

Baha[illegible]s Bay, discovered, 1622.

Barba[illegible]ma isles, discovered, 1629; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718.

Barb[illegible]does, discovered and planted, 1614.

[illegible]da isle, first planted by England, 1628.

Barrington isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored June 1793.
Barrow's straits, discovered by Lieutenant Pany, 1819.
Batavia, in the isle of Java, first fortified by Holland, 1618.
Bermuda isles, discovered 1527; settled 1612.
Boston, in New England, built 1630.
Botany Bay, colonized with English convicts, 1787.
Bourbon (formerly Mascareen) isle, planted by France, 1672.
Brasil, discovered, 1486; settled by the Spaniards, 1515; settled by Holland, 1624; taken from Holland by Portugal, 1651.
Britain, first discovered to be an island about 90.
Caledonia, in America, settled 1699.
Caledonia New, discovered by captain Cook in 1774.
California, discovered by Cortes, 1543; taken possession of by sir F. Drake, 1578.
Canada, discovered by Cabot, 1499; explored by the French, 1503, 1504, and 1534; settled 1540; Quebec built, 1603; taken first by England, 1628.
Canary isles, discovered, 1344, and granted Spain; explored 1393.
Cape Blanco, on the coast of Africa, discovered 1441.
Cape Breton, discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.
Cape de Verd islands, discovered, 1447.
Cape of Good Hope, discovered, 1487; planted by Holland, 1651.
Cape Horn, first sailed round, 1616; Straits discovered, 1643.
Carolina, discovered, 1479; planted 1629.
Caribbee isles, discovered, 1595.
Cat's isle, one of the Bahamas, the first discovery in America by Columbus, 1492.
Cayenne isle, first planted by France, 1635.
Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
Charlotte's Queen island, discovered by captain Wallis, 1767.
Charlotte's Queen islands, a cluster so called, discovered by captain Carteret, 1767.
Chatham isle, one of the Gallapagos, explored, June 1793.
Chili, discovered by Spain, 1518; invaded by the Spaniards, 1540.
China, first visited by the Portuguese, 1517; conquered by the Eastern Tartars, 1635.
Christopher, St. isle of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
Congou, kingdom discovered, and settled on by the Portuguese, 1482.
Crimea, settled by Russia, 1784.
Cuba, discovered 1492; settled in 1511.
Curazoa, settled by the Dutch, 1634.
Darien, settled, 1700.
Davis's Straits, discovered, 1585.
Della Plate river, discovered, 1512.
Deseada isle, discovered by Columbus, 1494.
Domingo St. isle of, discovered, 1492; city founded, 1494.
Dominica, discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
Easter island, discovered, 1722.
East Indies, discovered by the Portuguese, 1497; visited overland by some English, 1591; first Dutch voyage, 1595, first voyage of the English company, 1601; first from France, 1601; first voyage of the Danes, 1612.
Falkland, isles of, discovered, 1592.
Florida, discovered by Cabot 1530: settled in 1763.
Forbisher's Straits, discovered, 1578.
Fox island, in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1760. ...hett, 1793.
Gallapagos isles, discovered, 1700; explored by captain James Col...
Georgia colony, erected by general Oglethorpe, 1739.
Goree isle, on the coast of Guinea, first planted by the Dutch, 1617.
Granada isle, settled by France, 1652.
Greenland, discovered in 1585; settled 1721, 1731. ...1635.
Gaudaloupe isle, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by France, ...menced here
Guinea coast, discovered by the Portuguese, 1482; slave trade co... by captain Hawkins, an Englishman, 1563. ...ttled by the
Helena St. discovered, 1502; first possessed by England, 1600: s... English, 1651. ...sig... 1793.
Hood's isle, one of the Gallapagos, in the Pacific Ocean, explored, J... ...ry ... defe...
Hudson's Bay, discovered by Captain Hudson, 1607.
Iceland, discovered by a Danish pirate in 860.
Jamaica, discovered by Columbus, 1494; settled by the Spaniards, 1...
Japan, discovered, 1542; visited by the English, 1612.
Kamtschatka, discovered by the Russians, 1739.
Ladrone isles, discovered, 1521.
Le Roach island, near Falkland's island, discovered, 1657. ...ed by
Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1633; settl... them, 1718.
Madagascar, discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.
Madeira, island of, discovered, 1344 and 1412.

Magellan, straits of, discovered, 1520.
Marigalante isle, discovered, 1493.
Maryland province, planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expense of 40,000*l.*, 1633.
Mauritius isle, discovered, 1598; settled in 1721.
Mexico, or New Spain, discovered, 1518; settled by the Spaniards, 1519.
Montreal, discovered, 1534; settled 1629.
Montserrat, in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1493; planted by England, 1632.

Nevis, planted by England, 1628.
New Caledonia, discovered, 1774.
New England, planted by the Puritans, 1620.
Newfoundland, discovered by Cabot, 1497; settled 1614.
New Guinea, discovered, 1699.
New Holland, discovered by the Dutch, 1627; settled by the English, 1787.
New Jersey, in America, planted by the Swedes, 1637.
New Spain, or Mexico, discovered 1518.
New South Shetland, discovered 1819.
New Zealand, discovered, 1660; explored in 1769.
New Plymouth, built and settled, 1620.
New York, settled, 1664.
Nootka, in the N. W. of America, discovered 1778; settled by the English, 1787.
North East passage to Russia discovered, 1553.

North America, the northern limits of, determined by captain Franklin from the mouth of the Coppermine river to Cape Turn again 1819, 22.
North America, Franklin's second expedition, in which the coast between the mouths of the Coppermine and McKenzie's Rivers, and the coast from the mouth of the latter 149½ W. long. were discovered, 1825, 6.

North America, in August of this year, captain Beechey, in H. M. S. Blossom, discovered the coast from Icy Cape to Point Barrow, leaving about 140 miles of coast unexplored between this Point and Point Beechey. Point Barrow is in 156½° W. long.

Nova Scotia, settled, 1622.
Nova Zembla, discovered, 1553.

Otaheite, or Geo. III.'s island, discovered, June 18, 1765.
Owhyhe island, where captain Cook was killed, discovered 1778.

Palmyra, ruins of, in the deserts of Syria, discovered 1678.
Panama, settled, 1516.
Paraguay, discovered, 1525.
Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting 1680.
Peru, discovered, 1518.
Phillippine isles, discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.
Pitt's Straits, in the East Indies, discovered, April 30, 1760.
Porto Rico, discovered 1497.

Saba, planted by the Dutch, 1640.
Salem, in New England, settled, 1628.
Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1778.
Savannah, settled 1732.
Sierra Leone coast, discovered, 1460.
Society isles, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, 1765.
Solomon's isles, in America, discovered, 1527.
Somers' isles, discovered, 1527.
St. Eustatia isle, settled by Holland, 1632.
St. Helena, first possessed by the English, 1600; settled 1651.
St. Lawrence river, discovered and explored by the French, 1508.
St. Salvador, or Guanihani, was the first land discovered in the West Indies or America, by Columbus, October 11, 1492.
Suffolk isles, discovered, 1764, first produced sugar, 1770.
Surinam, planted by England, 1640.
Surat, settled, 1603.

Tate island, East Indies, discovered, June 29, 1795.
Tobago planted by the Dutch, 1642.
Terceras isles, discovered by the Spaniards, 1583.
Terra Firma, settled by the Spaniards, 1524.
Trinidad, the isle of, discovered, 1498.

Ukraine, settled by Russia, 1752.
Virginia, discovered by John Cabot, 1496; taken possession of by Sir Walter Raleigh, and named after the virgin queen Elizabeth, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1636.
West Indies, discovered by Columbus, 1492.

MISCELLANEA.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

According to the most approved calculations, the dimensions of the earth are as follow:

	English Square Miles.
Circumference	24,930
Diameter	7,935½
Semi-diameter	3,967½
Superficial measure	200,000,000
Solid contents	266,000,000,000

Dr. Brakenbridge reckons thus:

	Square Miles.	*Square Miles.*
Surface of water	123,636,819	
Surface of land	74,182,331	
Total surface		197,819,150

From the land he deducts one third as waste, leaving 49,154,887 square miles, or 31,651,127,680 acres of fertile ground, and dividing the number of acres by 100,000,000, which he supposes to be that of the human race, he finds that there are 79 for each.

Of the number of mankind, however, opinions have differed widely, as, indeed, on such a subject, might be expected. Beneath are the names of the several calculators, and the estimates they have given:

Riccioli	1,000,000,000
Journalists of Trevoux	720,000,000
Vossius	500,000,000
Teller	370,000,000

Supposing the whole inhabitants of the earth to be 1000 millions; and, reckoning 33 years for a generation, the

Deaths in each year must be	30,000,000
day	82,133
hour	3,422
minute	57

Allowing the earth to have existed 5700 years, there have been since the creation 171 generations; since the deluge, 124; and since the Christian Æra, 53.

On an equal space, on which there exists

In Iceland	1 man, there lives in	in Germany	127
Norway	3	England	152
Sweden	14	France	153
Turkey	36	Italy	173
Poland	52	Naples	192
Spain	63	Venice	196
Ireland	99	Holland	224
Russia	114	Malta	1,103
Great Britain	119		

What a difference! the space on which 1,103 men exists in Malta, only one lives in Iceland, and 119 in Great Britain.

It is reckoned, that of all the inhabitants of a country, one quarter live in cities and three quarters in villages.

For every 103 men in the kingdom of Great Britain, there are in

France	107
Italy	119
Spain	181
Turkey	318
Poland	339
Germany	353
Sweden	366
Russia	1013
In the United Provinces of Holland, &c. there are	11
Switzerland	17
The Netherlands	18
Portugal	36
Denmark	146

Of 3125 deaths, only one is of a person aged 100 years and upwards.

The proportion between the deaths of women and men is as 100 to 103.

The greatest number of deaths is occasioned in March; the next greatest in August and September; and the least in November, December and February.

Of 1000 deaths, 250 are in winter, 290 in spring, 225 in summer, and 235 in Autumn; but in great cities, such as London and Paris, the greatest number of deaths is in winter.

Of old persons, the number of those who die in cold weather is to those who die in warm weather as 7 to 4.

The men capable of carrying arms are, in general, one fourth of the inhabitants of a country.

HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

EUROPE.

Mount Blanc, *Alps*	15,662	Adelat, *Sweden*	5,180
Mount Rosa, *do.*	15,530	Hecla, *Iceland*	5,000
Ootler Spitz, *Tyrol*	15,430	Mount Giant, *Bohemia*	4,990
Corn du Midi, *Alps*	14,270	Puy-de-Dome, *France*	4,846
Fisterahorn, *Switzerland*	14,000	The Balloon, *Vosges*	4,620
Jung, Frau, *do.*	13,710	Ben Neves, *Scotland*	4,380
Mulahasen, *Grenada*	11,700	Ben Lawers, *do.*	4,020
Mont Perdru, *Pyrenees*	11,270	Ben More, *do.*	3,870
Col-de-Geant, *Alps*	11,140	Mount Parnassus, *Spitzbergen*	3,750
Vignemale, *Pyrenees*	11,010	Snowden, *Wales*	3,570
The Cylinder *do.*	10,930	Macgillicuddy's, *Ireland*	3,400
Ætna, *Sicily*	10,616	Schihallien, *Scotland*	3,280
Budislaw, *Transilvania*	9,890	Ben Lomond, *do.*	3,240
Surul, *do.*	9,890	Sea Fell *England*	3,166
Legnone,	9,200	Helvellin, *do.*	3,055
Canigou, *Pyrenees*	9,100	Skiddaw, *do.*	3,020
Point Lomnite, *Carpath*	8,860	Bow Fell, *do.*	2,911
Monte-Rotondo, *Corsica*	8,700	Cross Fell, *do.*	2,901
Monte d'Ora, *do.*	8,630	Pillar, *do.*	2,893
Liptz, *Carpath*	8,310	Saddleback, *do.*	2,787
Sneehattan, *Norway*	8,200	Grassmore Fell, *do.*	2,756
Olympus, *Greece*	6,520	Cheviott, *do.*	2,658
Lacha, *do.*	6,520	Nephin, *Ireland*	2,634
Mont-de'-Or, *France*	6,510	Mourne, *do.*	2,500
Sierra de-Estre, *Portugal*	5,580	Whernside, *England*	2,384
Puy Mary, *France*	5,440	Ingleborough, *do.*	2,361
Hussoko, *Moravia*	5,326	Pennigant, *do.*	2,270
Schneekoppe, *Bohemia*	5,240	Kilhope Law, *do.*	2,196
Kasberg, Summit, *Styria*	5,220		

ASIA.

Himalaya Mountains, *Nepal*	27,700	Mount Ophir, *Sumatra*	13,600
Yumunavatari	25,530	Ghassa, *Bootan*	13,080
Dhailun	21,740	Ararat, *Turkey*	9,600
In the valley of Nepal	21,625	Moorchoorti Bet, *Neilgherries*	8,800
Another Peak in do.	23,050	Ootacamund, *do.*	6,416
Petcha, *Chinese Tartary*	15,000	Dimhutti, *do.*	6,041
Soomoonang, *Bootan*	14,000		

Caspian Sea 306 feet *below* the Atlantic.

AFRICA.

Peak of Teneriffe,	12,220	Gondar Mountains, *Abyssinia*	8,549
Atlas, Highest Peak of	11,980	Mont de Tugo, *Canaries*	7,120
Lamalmon, *Abyssinia*	11,200	R. Enter-deux, *Isle of Bourbon*	6,000
Compass Mountain, *Cape of Good Hope*	10,000	Bonnet Pointou, *do.*	6,000
Gross Morne, *I of Bourbon*	10,000	Ruino, *Madeira*	5,169

AMERICA.

Chimborazo, *Peru*	21,441	Gargaviraco, *Peru*	15,680
Cayamba Urca, *do.*	19,388	Haunca, Velica	13,600
Antisana, *do.*	19,149	Cofre de Perote, *Mexico*	13,280
Cotapaxi, *do.*	18,820	Mount Elias, *North America*	12,670
Potasi, summit of *do.*	18,000	Tolucca, *Lake of Mexico*	12,200
Ilnissa, *do.*	17,240	Pico de Tancitaro, *New Spain*	10,500
Catacatche, *do.*	16,436	Blue Mountains, *Jamaica*	7,275
Sierra Merida *do.*	16,420	Sulphatara, *Guadaloupe*	5,100

LENGTHS OF SOME INDIAN RIVERS.

	Miles.		Miles.
Indus (to the Sea)	1,700	Nerbudda	700
Brahmapootra	1,650	Mahanuddy	550
Ganges	1,500	Taptee	460
Godavery	850	Cauvery	470
Kistna	700	Sutlee (to Indus)	900
Jumna (to Ganges)	780	Ihylum do	750
Gundak do	450		

HEIGHTS OF SOME EDIFICES.

The highest of the Pyramids of Egypt	479	Tower of St. Peter at Hamburg	386
Tower of Strasburgh, above the pavement	466	Cupola of St. Paul, at London	340
Tower of St. Stephen at Vienna	453	Dome at Milan	340
Cupola of St. Peter, at Rome	433	Tower of Asinella, at Bologne	334
Tower of St. Michael, at Hamburg	426	Tower of Boston Church	304
		The Monument near London Bridge	202
		Leaning Tower at Pisa	200

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Comparative view of the monthly and yearly mean temperature of the air of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the Neilgherry Mountains (Eight thousand feet high) compared with the temperature of the City of London.

	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.		Neilgherries.		London.	
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Monthly Means. 6 A.M.	Monthly Means. 3 P.M.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.
	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.						
January	75.1	63.	78.	76.	82.2	74.1	45¾	57¼	39.6	32.6
February	80.	67.	78.	76.	84.5	73.8	45¾	59½	42.4	33.7
March	88.1	68.	81.	80.	87.6	78.7	58.	63.	50.1	33.7
April	95.1	79.1	84.	83.	92.	84.1	58.	63¾	57.7	42.2
May	97.1	80.1	85.	85.	94.3	85.1	57.	63¼	62.9	45.1
June	88.	78.	86.	85.	90.5	84.2	57¼	60.	69.4	48.1
July	86.1	78.1	81.	81.	92.6	85.3	52¾	61¾	69.2	52.2
August	86.2	79.3	84.	84.	89.9	83.1	57.	60¼	76.1	52.9
September	86.	78.	80.	79.	89.7	83.3	54¼	60¾	65.6	50.1
October	89.2	76.1	85	84.	87.8	82.4	50¼	62.	55.7	42.1
November	78.	65.2	85.	84.	84.3	80.1	50¼	61¼	47.5	38.3
December	75.	59.	81.	80.	80.2	76.	46¼	60.	42·2	35.4
Annual Means.	85.3	73.1	82.4	81.5	87.9	80.8	52¾	61.	56.1	42.5

THE POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

ACCORDING TO THE LAST CENSUS.

England		13,089,338
London	1,474,069	
Wales		805,236
Scotland		2,365,807
Edinburgh	162,403	
Ireland		7,734,365
Dublin	203,652	
		23,994,746

English Counties.	
Bedford	55,583
Berkshire	45,289
Buckingham	146,529
Cambridge	149,955
Cheshire	334,410
Cornwall	302,440
Cumberland	169,691
Derbyshire	237,170
Devonshire	494,168
Dorsetshire	159,252
Durham	253,827
Essex	317,233
Gloucestershire	386,904
Hereford	110,976
Hertford	143,341
Huntingdon	53,149
Kent	479,155
Lancaster	1,336,854
Leicester	197,003
Lincoln	317,244
Middlesex	1,358,541
Monmouth	98,130
Norfolk	390,054
Northamptonshire	179,276
Northumberland	222,912
Nottingham	225,320
Oxfordshire	151,726
Rutland	19,385
Salop	222,503
Somerset	403,908
Southampton	314,313
Stafford	410,485
Suffolk	296,304
Surrey	486,326
Sussex	272,328
Warwick	336,988
Westmoreland	55,041
Wiltshire	239,181
Worcester	211,356
Yorkshire	1,371,296

Foreign possessions upwards of 2,000,000

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

IN THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 5, 1839.

[*Ordered to be printed* 10*th June* 1839.]

INCOME.

	£	1839. £
Customs and Excise:		
Spirits. Foreign	1,389,371	
Spirits. Rum	1,411,067	
Spirits. British	5,467,201	
Malt	4,932,080	
Hops	302,906	
Wine	1,846,057	
Sugar and Molasses	4,893,684	
Tea	3,352,035	
Coffee	684,979	
Tobacco and Snuff	3,561,812	
		27,851,192
Butter	251,665	
Cheese	113,907	
Currants and Raisins	300,828	
Corn	186,760	
Cotton Wool and Sheep's imported	725,445	
Silk	254,874	
Hides and Skins	61,478	
Paper	511,788	
Soap	810,813	

Candles and Tallow,	183,669	
Coals, sea-borne,	7,632	
Glass,	688,837	
Bricks, Tiles and Slates,	418,335	
Timber,	1,572,015	
Auctions,	263,186	
Excise Licenses,	1,023,202	
Miscellaneous Duties of Customs and Excise,	1,596,366	
		9,023,403
Total Customs and Excise,		36,874,595
STAMPS:		
Deeds and other Instruments,	1,663,720	
Probate and Legacies,	2,192,231	
Insurance. { Marine,	251,856	
Insurance. { Fire,	891,704	
Bills of Exchange, Bankers' Notes,	734,109	
Newspapers and Advertisements,	341,974	
Stage Coaches,	494,284	
Post Horses,	241,266	
Receipts,	173,825	
Other Stamp Duties,	468,784	
		7,453,753
ASSESSED AND LAND TAXES:		
Land Taxes,	1,184,830	
Windows,	1,262,561	
Servants,	201,018	
Horses,	377,477	
Carriages,	442,757	
Dogs,	156,200	
Other Assessed Taxes,	278,242	
		3,903,085
Post Office,		2,346,278
Crown Lands,		388,642
Other ordinary Revenues and other Resources,		312,575
Total Income,		51,278,928
Excess of Expenditure over Income,		441,819
		51,720,747

EXPENDITURE.

	1839. £	£
REVENUE—CHARGES OF COLLECTION:		
Civil Departments { Customs,	636,847	
Civil Departments { Excise,	851,494	
		1,488,341
Preventive Service, Land Guard, Revenue Police Cruisers and Harbour Vessels,		570,129
		2,058,470
Stamps,		154,213
Assessed Taxes,		209,203
Other Ordinary Revenues,		52,213
Superannuation and other Allowances,		374,401
Total Revenue,		2,848,500
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Interest of Permanent Debt,	24,212,580	
Terminable Annuities,	4,183,966	
Management,	133,566	
	28,530,112	
Interest on Exchequer Bills,	720,928	
Total Debt,		29,251,040
CIVIL GOVERNMENT:		
Civil List—Privy Purse.		
Salaries of the Household, Tradesmen's Bills,	371,800	
The Allowances to the several branches of the Royal Family, and to his Royal Highness Leopold Prince of Coburg (now King of the Belgians),	308,000	
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's Establishment,	33,869	

The Salaries and Expenses of the Houses of Parliament (including Printing,)	142,195	
Civil Departments, including Superannuation Allowances,	460,064	
Other Annuities, Pensions, and Superannuation Allowances on the Consolidated Fund and on the Gross Revenue,	357,576	
Pensions Civil List,	622	
Total Civil Government,		1,674,125
JUSTICE:		
Courts of Justice,	454,502	
Police and Criminal Prosecutions,	562,191	
Correction,	465,666	
Total Justice,		1,482,359
DIPLOMATIC:		
Foreign Ministers' Salaries and Pensions,	182,028	
Consuls' Salaries and Superannuation Allowances,	148,606	
Disbursements, Outfits, &c.	62,198	
Total Diplomatic,		392,832
FORCES:		
Army { Effective; Charge,	4,263,541	
Army { Non-effective; Charge,	2,552,100	
Total Army,	6,815,641	
Navy { Effective; Charge,	3,046,867	
Navy { Non-effective; Charge,	1,473,561	
Total Navy,	4,520,428	
Ordnance { Effective; Charge,	1,219,633	
Ordnance { Non-effective, Charge,	165,048	
Total Ordnance,	1,384,681	
Total Forces,		12,720,750
Army and Ordnance, Insurrection in Canada,		500,000
Bounties, &c. for promoting Fisheries,		13,454
Public Works,		322,539
Payments out of the Revenue of Crown Lands, for Improvements and various Public Services,		144,731
Post Office; Charges of Collection and other Payments,		676,835
Quarantine and Warehousing Establishments,		134,531
Miscellaneous Services not classed under the foregoing Heads,		1,559,048
Total Expenditure,		51,720,747
Memorandum:		
The Amount of Terminable Annuities on 5th January was,		4,292,173
In corresponding Perpetuities, as estimated by Mr. Finlaison,		1,830,654
Difference,		2,461,519

POPULATION OF THE MADRAS PROVINCES.

General Abstract Statement of the Population of the Provinces under the Madras Government, with the exception of Madras, estimated at about 600,000.

Districts.	Population.	Districts.	Population.	
Arcot, N. D.	506.831	Masulipatam	332.039	
Arcot, S. D.	550.239	Mysore	2.271.754	
Bellary	1.112.889	Nellore	846.572	
Canara	759.776	Rajahmundry	578.529	
Chingleput	336.219	Salem	905.190	
Coimbatore	807.964	Tanjore	1.128.730	Total 18.181.605
Coorg	20.000	Tinnevelly	850.891	
Cuddapah	1.063.164	Travancore and Cochin	1.198.000	
Ganjam	588.079	Trichinopoly	551.730	
Guntoor	519.318	Vizagapatam	1.047.414	
Madura	1.135.411			
Malabar	1.140.916			

A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

SHEWING THE ITINERIAN DISTANCES, IN BRITISH MILES.

between some of the most remarkable places of Hindoostan.

EXPLANATION.												
										Benares	380	Agra
									Bidjeeghur	56	436	
From Agra to Trichinopoly.....1406								Bombay	950	984	850	
From Calcutta to Seringapatam..1220							Calcutta	1300	621	565	950	
						Delhi	1060	965	556	500	115	
					Hyderabad	900	1020	480	664	745	830	
				Madras	365	1350	1030	770	1029	1110	1190	
			Oude or Fyzabad	1170	810	360	695	1085	186	130	280	
		Patna	235	1267	960	660	400	1140	196	155	545	
	Poonah	1067	950	670	387	915	1200	98	898	930	796	
Seringapatam	525	1215	1230	290	315	1330	1220	620	1213	1170	1215	
Surat	702	245	1020	880	930	565	756	1310	177	837	905	680
Trichinopoly	127	225	750	1481	1275	208	540	1473	1240	845	1230	1286	1406

PART IV.

Regal and Colonial Department.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

(FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GERMANY, (AUSTRIA,) PRUSSIA, RUSSIA, DENMARK, SWEDEN, THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

TABULAR VIEW OF THE REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE AND THEIR FAMILIES.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DESCENT OF THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND PREVIOUS TO THE CONQUEST.

Do. SINCE THE CONQUEST.

CHARACTERS OF Do. Do.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

THE QUEEN AND HER MINISTERS.

FOREIGN MINISTERS RESIDING IN ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

THE QUEEN'S CONSULS ABROAD.

BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

INDIA,

including

Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.
Directors of the East India Company.
East India College.
Military Seminary.
Depôt and Recruiting Officers.
Company's Agents.

British Indian Governments.
Foreign Indian Governments.
Native Indian Governments.
Residents at Native Courts.
Succession of Governors, Commanders-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

SUCCESSION OF SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

KINGS OF FRANCE, FROM HUGH CAPET.

CAPETIANS.

	A. D.		A. D.
Hugh Capet	987	Lewis IX—the Saint	1226
Robert I—the Wise	996	Philip III—the Bold	1270
Henry I	1031	Philip IV—the Fair	1285
Philip I—L'Amoureux	1061	Lewis X	1314
Lewis VI—the Fat	1108	John I (lived but 8 days)	1315
Lewis VII—the Young	1137	Philip V—the Long	1316
Philip II (Augustus)	1180	Charles IV—the Fair	1321
Lewis VIII—the Lion	1223		

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

Philip VI of Valois—the Fortunate	1328	Lewis XII	1498
John II	1351	Francis I	1515
Charles V—the Wise	1364	Henry II	1547
Charles VI—the Beloved	1380	Francis II	1559
Charles VII—the Victorious	1422	Charles IX	1560
Lewis XI	1461	Henry III	1574
Charles VIII	1483		

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Henry IV—the Great	1589	Louis XVI	1774
Lewis XIII	1610	Louis XVII	1793
Lewis XIV	1643	Louis XVIII	1814
Lewis XV	1715	Charles X	1824

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

Louis Philip 1830

KINGS OF SPAIN, FROM FERDINAND THE GREAT.

Ferdinand the Great, under whom Castile and Leone were united.	from 1027 to 1035	Henry III	1390
Sancho—the Strong	1065	John II	1406
Alphonso—the Valiant	1072	Henry IV	1454
Alphonso VII	1109	Ferdinand and Isabella, the first styled Catholic	1474
Alphonso VIII	1122	Philip I	1504
Sancho III	1157	Charles I	1561
Ferdinand II	1158	Philip II	1555
Alphonso IX	1158	Philip III	1591
Henry I	1214	Philip IV	1621
Ferdinand III	1216	Charles II	1665
Alphonso X	1252	Philip V resigned	1700
Sancho IV	1284	Lewis	1724
Ferdinand IV	1295	Philip re-assumed, died	1725
Alphonso XI	1312	Ferdinand VI	1746
Peter the Cruel	1350	Charles III	1759
Henry II	1368	Charles IV	1783
John I—the Bastard	1379	Ferdinand VII	1808
		Isabella II	1833

KINGS AND QUEENS OF PORTUGAL.

Alfonso I	1139	Emmanuel	1495
Sancho I	1185	John III	1521
Alfonso II	1212	Sebastian	1557
Sancho II	1233	Henry—the Cardinal	1578
Alfonso III	1246	United with Spain	1580
Dionysius	1279	John IV. (Duke of Braganza)	1640
Alfonso IV	1325	Alfonso VI	1656
Peter—the Cruel	1357	Peter II	1668
Ferdinand	1367	John V	1706
Interregnum for 18 months	1383	Joseph	1750
John I—the Bastard	1385	Maria Francisca	1777
Edward	1433	John VI	1799
Alfonso V	1438	Pedro IV	1826
John II	1481	Maria De Gloria	1828

EMPERORS OF GERMANY, FROM CHARLEMAGNE.

Charlemagne, began	800	Henry VII.	1309
Lothario I.	840	Lewis V.	1314
Lewis II.	855	John and Philip V—the Long	1317
Charles—the Bald	874	Charles VI.	1342
Lewis III.	875	Gunther (of Schwartzburg)	1349
Charles—the Fat	879	Wenceslaus	1378
Arnold	888	Frederic and Robert Palatine	1400
Guy and Lambert	891	Joseph (of Moravia,) Sigismund (of Luxemburgh)	1440
Lewis—the Infant	899	Albert (of Austria)	1438
Conrad I.	911	Frederick III.	1440
Henry—the Fowler	918	Maximilian I.	1493
Otho—the Great	936	Charles V.	1519
Otho II.	973	Ferdinand I.	1558
Otho III.	983	Maximilian II (of Hungary)	1564
Henry II.	1002	Rodolphus II.	1576
Conrad II.	1024	Mathias	1612
Henry III.	1039	Ferdinand II.	1619
Henry IV.	1056	Ferdinand III.	1639
Henry V.	1106	Leopold I.	1656
Lothario II.	1125	Joseph I.	1705
Conrad III.	1133	Charles VI.	1711
Frederick I.	1151	Charles VII (of Bavaria)	1742
Henry VI.	1190	Francis I (of Lorraine)	1745
Philip	1197	Joseph II.	1765
Otho IV.	1208	Leopold II.	1790
Frederick II.	1212	Francis, who took the title of Emperor of Austria, August 11, 1804.	1792
William, (or Conrad IV)	1250		
Rodolphus (of Hapsburgh)	1273		
Adolphus (of Nassau)	1291		
Albert I(of Austria)	1298	Ferdinand	1835

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

Frederic I.	1701	Frederic William II.	1786
Frederic William I.	1713	Frederic William III.	1797
Frederic II	1740		

EMPERORS AND EMPRESSES OF RUSSIA.

Fedor	1585	Peter II.	1727
Boris Godunof	1598	Anne	1730
Interregnum	1604	Ivan III.	1740
Michael	1613	Elizabeth	1741
Alexi	1645	Peter III.	1762
Fedor II.	1676	Catherine II.	1762
Sophia Ivan and Peter the Great	1682	Paul	1796
Peter the Great alone	1696	Alexander	1801
Catherine I.	1725	Nicholas	1825

KINGS OF DENMARK.

Christopher III.	1438	Frederick III.	1648
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
John I.	1481	Frederick IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederick I.	1522	Frederick V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederick II.	1559	Frederick VI.	1808
Christain IV.	1588	Christian Frederick (Crown Prince)	

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

Amund II.	1019	Eric X—the Saint	1160
Amund III.	1035	Charles VII.	1162
Haquin III—the Red	1041	Canute	1168
Stenchill and Ingo III.	1059	Svercher III.	1192
Halstan	1064	Eric XI.	1210
Philip	1080	John	1218
Ingo IV.	1110	Eric XII the Stutterer	1222
Ragnald	1129	Waldemar	1250
Svercher II.	1140	Magnus II.	1276

Kings of Sweden continued.

	A.D.		A.D.
Birger II.	1281	Segismund, (King of Poland)	1592
Magnus III.	1326	Charles IX.	1598
Albert.	1363	Gustavus II. (Adolphus)	1612
Margaret.	1388	Christiana	1632
Eric XIII.	1396	Charles X.	1654
Christopher, King of Sweden, Denmark and Norway	1438	Charles XI.	1660
		Charles XII.	1696
Charles VIII.	1448	Frederic and Ulrica	1718
Interregnum thirteen years	1470	Adolphus Frederick	1751
John, King of Denmark	1483	Gustavus III.	1771
Christian II.	1513	Gustavus IV.	1792
Gustavus I. (Vasa)	1523	Charles XIII.	1809
Eric XIV.	1560	Charles XIV (Marshal Bernadotte)	1818
John III.	1568	Joseph Francis Oscar (*Cr. Prince*)	

OTTOMAN EMPERORS.

Osman	1298	Mustafa I.	1617
Orchan	1325	Amurath IV.	1623
Moorad or Amurath I.	1358	Ibrahim	1640
Bayezeed I.	1389	Mohammed IV.	1655
Interregnum	1402	Suleiman II.	1687
Mohammed I.	1413	Ahmed II.	1690
Amurath II.	1421	Mustafa II	1695
Mohammed II.	1451	Ahmed III.	1703
Bayezeed II.	1481	Mahmood I.	1730
Selim I.	1512	Mustafa III.	1757
Suleiman I.	1520	Abdul Ahmed	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1789
Amurath III.	1574	Mustafa IV.	1808
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmood II.	1808
Ahmed I.	1604	Abdul Medschid	1839

TABULAR VIEW OF THE REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Kingdoms, &c.	To whom subject.	When born.	Began to reign.
Great Britain, &c.	Victoria I.	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
France	Louis Philippe	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 8, 1830
Spain	Isabella II.	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833
Portugal	Maria de Gloria	April 14, 1819	May 2, 1826
Russia	Nicholas	July 6, 1796	1825
Austria	Ferdinand I.	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835
Prussia	Frederic Wm. III.	Aug. 3, 1770	Nov. 16, 1797
Sweden and Norway	Charles XIV	Jan. 26, 1764	Feb. 5, 1818
Denmark	Frederick VI.	Jan. 28, 1768	Mar. 13, 1808
Netherlands	William	Aug. 24, 1772	May 15, 1815
Belgium	Leopold I.	Dec. 16, 1790	July 20, 1831
Turkey	Abdul Medschid	April 20, 1823	June 30, 1839
Greece	Otho	June 1, 1815	Oct. 5, 1832
Ionian Islands	Ipiridione Veltor Bulgari		
ITALY.			
Sardinia	Charles Albert	Oct. 2, 1798	May — 1831
Sicily	Ferdinand II.	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830
Rome	Gregory XVI.	Sept. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831
Tuscany	Leopold II.	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma	Maria Louisa	Dec. 12, 1791	
Modena	Francis IV.	Oct. 6, 1779	
Lucca	Charles Louis	Dec. 23, 1799	
GERMANY.			
Hanover	Ernest II.	June 5, 1771	June 20, 1837
Saxony	Frederick	May 18, 1797	
Bavaria	Louis Charles	Aug. 25, 1786	
Wirtemberg	William	Sept. 27, 1781	
Baden	Charles Leopold	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel	William II.	July 23, 1770	
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis II.	Dec. 26, 1777	April — 1830
Brunswick	William	April 25, 1806	Sept. — 1830
Mecklenburgh	George V.	Aug. 12, 1779	
Nassau	Adolphus	July 24, 1817	
Saxe Weimar	Charles Frederick	Feb. 2, 1783	

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE AND THEIR FAMILIES.

GREAT BRITAIN, *vide page* 203.

AUSTRIA.

Ferdinand I, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy and Venice, born April 19, 1793, succeeded his father Francis, March 2, 1835, married Feb. 27, 1831, Maria Anne Caroline, (daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia) born Sept. 19, 1803.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma, born December 12, 1791; Maria Carolina, (Princess of Salerno,) born March 1, 1798; Francis Charles Joseph, born Dec. 7, 1802, married Nov. 4, 1824, Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria; Mary Ann Frances, born June 8, 1804.

Mother-in-law of the Emperor.

Charlotte Augusta, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria, born Feb. 8, 1792.

Princes of the Blood.

Archduke Charles, Palatine and Viceroy of Bohemia, born Sep. 5, 1771; Archduke Joseph, Palatine and Lieut. of Hungary, born March 9, 1776; Archduke John, born Jan. 10, 1782; Archduke Renier, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, born Sept. 30, 1783; Archduke Louis, born Dec. 13, 1784.

BELGIUM.

Leopold I. King of the Belgians, son of Francis, late Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfield. Elected in 1831; Inaugurated July 20, 1831; Born Dec. 16, 1790; married I, May 2, 1816, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, only child of George IV., of Great Britain, who died without issue, Nov. 6, 1817; II, Aug. 9, 1832, Louisa, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, born April 3, 1812, *issue*: Leopold, born April 10, 1835, Philip, born March 24, 1837.

DENMARK.

Frederick VI. King of Denmark, K.G. born Jan. 28, 1768; married July 31, 1790, Sophia Frederica, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, born Oct. 28, 1767, *issue*: Caroline, Oct. 28, 1793; Wilhelmina, Jan. 17, 1808.

Crown Prince, Prince Christian Frederick, his cousin, born Sept. 18, 1786; married I, Feb. 18, 1806, Charlotte Frederica, Princess of Mecklenburgh, *issue*: Frederick, Oct. 6, 1808; II. May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein Augustenburgh, born June 28, 1796.

FRANCE.

Louis Phillipe, King of the French, born Oct. 6, 1773, elected King on the deposition of Charles X. Aug. 7, 1830, married Nov. 25, 1809, Maria Amelia, sister of the King of Sicily, born April 26, 1782, *issue*: Ferdinand, Duc d'Orleans, Sep. 6, 1810; married May 30, 1837, to Princess Helena of Mecklenburgh, Schwerin, (issue: Louis Phillipe Albert, Count of Paris, 24th August 1838;) Louisa, Queen of the Belgians, April 3, 1812; Mary, Duchess of Wirtemberg, April 12, 1813, died ——; Louis Charles, Oct. 25, 1814; Clementina, June 3, 1817; Francis, Aug. 14, 1818; Henry, June 16, 1822; Anthonio, July 31, 1824.

GERMANY.

CONFEDERATED INDEPENDENT STATES.

*** *The number denotes the votes each State has in the Diet.*

AUSTRIA 4.

Ferdinand I. Emperor.

PRUSSIA 4.

Frederick William III, King.

BAVARIA 4.

Louis Charles, King of Bavaria, born Aug. 25, 1786, married Oct. 12, 1810, Theresa, daughter of Frederick late Duke of Saxe Altenburgh, *issue*: Maximilian, Nov. 28, 1811; Matilda, Aug. 30, 1813; Otho, June 1, 1815, (King of Greece); Leopold, March 14, 1821; Adeline, March 19, 1823; Hildegarde, June 10, 1825; Alexandrina, Aug. 26, 1826; Albert, July 19, 1828.

SAXONY, 4.

Frederick, King of Saxony, born May 18, 1797, married I. to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832. II. Maria, daughter of Maximilian, late King of Bavaria.

HANOVER, 4.

Ernest 2d, King of Hanover, (Duke of Cumberland.)

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

✠ William, King of Wirtemberg, K.G. born Sept. 27, 1781, married I., Jan. 24, 1816, Catherine, Sister of the Emperor of Russia, and Widow of the Duke of Oldenbourgh, born May 21, 1788; died January 9, 1819, *issue*: Maria Charlotte, Oct. 30, 1816; Sophia, June 17, 1818. II. April 15, 1820, Paulina, daughter of his uncle, Duke Louis, born Sept. 11, 1800, *issue*: Catherine, Aug. 24, 1821; Charles, *Prince Royal*, March 6, 1823; Augusta, October 14, 1826.

BADEN, 3.

Charles Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, born Aug. 29, 1790, succeeded his brother, Louis William, March 30, 1380; married July 25, 1819, to Sophia, daughter of Gustavus IV., ex-King of Sweden, *issue*: Alexandrina, born Dec. 6, 1820; Louis, Aug. 15, 1824; Frederick, Sep. 9, 1826; William, Dec. 18, 1829; Charles, March 9, 1832; Maria, November 20, 1834.

HESSE CASSEL, 3.

William II. Elector of Hesse, born July 23, 1777; married Feb. 13, 1797, Augusta, daughter of William II. King of Prussia, *issue*: Caroline, born July 29, 1799; Frederick, Aug. 20, 1802; Maria, (Duchess of Saxe Meiningen) September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

Louis II. Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, born Dec. 20, 1777, succeeded his Father, Louis X. April 1830; married June 19, 1804, Wilhelmina Louisa, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, born September 10, 1788, died January 27, 1836, *issue*: Louis, born June 19, 1806, married Dec. 26, 1833, Matilda, daughter of Louis Charles, King of Bavaria; Charles, April 23, 1809; Alexander July 15, 1823; Maria, August 8, 1824.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

Frederick VI. Grand Duke of Holstein, (King of Denmark.)

LUXEMBERG, 3.

William Frederick, Grand Duke of Luxemberg, (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

William, Duke of Brunswick, and Lunenburgh, born April 25, 1806, succeeded on the expulsion of his brother, Duke Charles, Sept. 1830.

MECKLENBURGH, 1.

George V. Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born August 12, 1779; married Aug. 12, 1817, Mary Wilhelmina, niece of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, *issue*: Louisa, May 21, 1818; George, Oct. 17, 1819; Caroline Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1821; Ernest Adolphus, Jan. 11, 1824.

NASSAU, 2.

Adolphus, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817.

SAXE WEIMAR, 1.

Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, born Feb, 2, 1783; married August 3, 1804, to Maria, sister of the Emperor of Russia, *issue*: Maria, February 3, 1808; Augusta, September 30, 1811; Charles, June 24, 1818.

*** There are 19 other smaller independent principalities, which including the 4 free towns and their territories, amount in all to 38 States, of which the confederation consists.

GREECE.

Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, born June 1, 1815, elected King by the Provincial Government of the Grecian States, Oct. 5th, 1832; ascended the Throne, Jan. 1833, married November 20, 1836, Amelia daughter of the Duke of Oldenbourg, born Dec. 21, 1818.

IONIAN ISLES.

Prince Ipiridione Veltor Bulgari, President of the Ionian Republic; *Lord Commissioner*, Lieut. General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.

LUCCA.

Charles Louis, Duke of Lucca, born Dec. 23, 1799; married June 16, 1819, Maria Theresa, Princess of Sardinia, *issue*: Ferdinand, January 14, 1823.

MODENA.

Francis IV, Duke of Modena, Massa, Regio and Mirandolo (Cousin of the Emperor of Austria) born Oct. 6, 1779, married June 20, 1812, Maria Beatrice, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, *issue*: Theresa, July 14, 1817; Francis, June 1, 1819; Ferdinand, July 21, 1821; Maria Beatrice, February 13, 1824.

NETHERLANDS.

William, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, K. G. born Aug. 24, 1772; married October 1, 1791, Wilhelmina, sister of the King of Prussia, born Nov. 18, 1774; died Oct. 12, 1837, *issue*: ✠ William, *Prince Royal* (a General in the British Service,) Dec. 6, 1792, married Feb. 21, 1816, Ann, sister of the Emperor of Russia; (issue, William, Feb. 19, 1817; Alexander, Aug. 2, 1818; Frederick, June 13, 1820; and Sophia, April 8, 1824;) Frederick, Feb. 28, 1797; married May 21, 1825, Louisa, third daughter of the King of Prussia; Marianne, May 19, 1809, married Sept. 14, 1833, to Prince Albert of Prussia.

PARMA.

Maria Louisa, Grand Duchess of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastella, (sister of the Emperor of Austria) born Dec. 12, 1791, married April 2, 1810, to Napoleon Bonaparte, *issue*: Francis Joseph Charles Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, born March 20, 1811, died July 22, 1832.

PORTUGAL.

Maria de Gloria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, born April 14, 1819, attained the Throne by the abdication of her father, Pedro d'Alcantara, (Ex-Emperor of Brazil), son of the late King, May 2, 1826, married I. Nov. 1831, Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenburg, born Dec. 9, 1810, died March 28, 1835. II. January 1836, Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe Coburg, Nephew of the Duchess of Kent, born Oct. 29, 1816, *issue*: Pedro Ferdinand, Duke of Oporto, born Sept. 16, 1837.

PRUSSIA.

Frederick William III, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburgh, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, K. G. born Aug. 3, 1770; married I. Dec. 14, 1793, Louisa Augusta, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who died July 19, 1810. II. Nov. 9, 1824, Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Count de Harrack, born Aug. 30, 1800. *Issue* by the first marriage: Frederick William, *Prince Royal*, Oct. 15, 1795; married Nov. 29, 1823, Louisa, sister of the King of Bavaria; William Louis, Mar. 22, 1797, married June 11, 1829, Augusta, 2d daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar; Charlotte (Empress of Russia), July 13, 1798; Charles, June 29, 1801, married May 26, 1827, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar; Alexandrina, Feb. 23, 1803, married Sept. 24, 1820, to Paul Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin; Louisa, Feb. 1, 1808, wife of Prince Frederick of Orange; Albert, Oct. 4, 1809, married Sept. 14, 1830, Marianne, daughter of the King of the Netherlands.

ROME.

Gregory XVI. (Maurice Cappellari) Sovereign Pontiff, born Sept. 18, 1765, elected Cardinal, March 25, 1825; elected Pope Feb. 2, 1831.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland, born July 6, 1796; married July 13, 1817, Alexandra, formerly Charlotte, daughter of the King of Prussia, born

July 13, 1798, *issue:* Alexander, April 29, 1818; Mary, Aug. 18, 1819; Olga, September 11, 1822; Alexandra, June 24, 1825; Constantine, September 21, 1827; Nicholas, August 8, 1831; Michael, October 25, 1832.

Princes of the Blood.

Maria, Princess of Saxe Wiemar, Feb. 16, 1786; Ann, Princess of Orange, Jan. 18, 1795; Michael, Feb. 9, 1798, married Feb. 20, 1824; Paulina, niece of the King of Wirtemberg, born January 9, 1807.

SARDINIA.

Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, Duke of Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, born Oct. 2, 1798, succeeded his uncle Charles Felix, May 1831; married Sept. 30, 1817, Theresa, sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, *issue:* Victor Emanuel, March 14, 1820; Ferdinand, November 15, 1822.

SICILY.

Ferdinand, II. King of Naples and the Sicilies, born Jan. 12, 1810, succeeded his father Francis, Nov. 8, 1830, married I. Nov. 21, 1832, Christiana, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, who died Jan. 1836, *issue:* Francis, born Jan. 1836, II. Jan. 9, 1837, Theresa, daughter of Archduke Charles of Austria, born July 31, 1816, *issue:* Albert Maria Francis, born 17th September 1839.

SPAIN.

Isabella II. Queen of Spain and the Indies, born Oct. 10, 1830, succeeded to the Throne on the death of her father Ferdinand VII, 29th Sept. 1833.—*Regent;* Christina, the Queen's mother, sister of the King of Sicily.

Maria Louisa, the Queen's sister, born Jan. 30, 1832.

Princes of the Blood.

Don Charles Isidor, Infant of Spain, born March 29, 1788; married Sept. 29, 1816, to Maria Frances, infant of Portugal, who died Sept. 4, 1834, *issue:* Charles Louis, Jan. 31, 1818; John Charles, May 15, 1822; Ferdiand, Oct. 13, 1824.

Don Francis de Paula, Infant, born Mar. 10, 1794: married June 12, 1819, Louisa Charlotte, eldest sister of the King of Naples, *issue:* Isabella, May 18, 1821; Francis, May 13, 1822, Henry, April 17, 1823; Louisa, June 12, 1824; Josephine, May 25, 1827; Ferdinand, April 11, 1832; Christiana, June 5, 1833; Amelia, Oct. 12, 1834.

SWEDEN.

Charles XIV, (formerly Marshal Bernadotte), King of Sweden and Norway, born January 26, 1764, elected Crown Prince of Sweden, August 21, 1810, succeeded to the Throne on the death of Charles XIII, Feb. 5, 1818, married Aug. 16, 1798, Eugenie Bernardhine de Clary, born Nov. 8, 1781, *issue:* Joseph Francis Oscar, *Crown Prince*, born July 4, 1799; married June 3, 1823, to Princess Josephine of Leuchtenberg, born Mar. 14, 1807; (issue: Charles, Duke of Scania, May 3, 1826; Gustavus, Duke of Upland, June 18, 1827; Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothea, January 21, 1829; Charlotte, April 24, 1830; Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia, August 24, 1831.)

SWITZERLAND.

Confederation of Twenty-two Independent Cantons.—His Excellency Charles de Tavel, President of the Diet.

TURKEY.

Abdul Medschid, Grand Signor and Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, born April 20, 1823, succeeded to the Throne on the death of his father, Mahmoud II., June 30, 1839.

TUSCANY.

Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany (Cousin of the Emperor of Austria) born Oct. 3, 1797; married I, Nov. 16, 1817, Maria Anne, niece of the King of Saxony, born Nov. 15, 1799; died March 22, 1832, *issue:* Caroline, Nov. 19, 1822; Augusta, April 1, 1824. II, June 7, 1833, Antoinette, sister of the King of Sicily, born Dec. 19, 1814, *issue:* Isabella, born May 21, 1834; Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835; Maria Theresa, born June 29, 1836.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, inaugurated for 4 years, March 4, 1837.

Vice President.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
Secy. of Stute, John Forsyth.
Secy. of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury.
Secy. at War, J. K. Poinsett.
Secy. of the Navy, J. K. Paulding.
Attorney General, Benj. F. Butler.

Governors of the several States.

MAINE, Edward Kent.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Isaac Hill.
MASSACHUSETTS, Edward Everett.
RHODE ISLAND, John B. Francis.
CONNECTICUT, Henry W. Edwards.
VERMONT, Silas H. Jenison.
NEW YORK, L. Marcy.
NEW JERSEY, Philemon Dickerson.
PENNSYLVANIA, Joseph Ritner.
DELAWARE, Cornelius P. Comegys.
MARYLAND, Thomas W. Veazey.
VIRGINIA, David Campbell.
NORTH CAROLINA, ———
SOUTH CAROLINA, Pierce Butler.
GEORGIA, William Schley.
KENTUCKY, James Clark.
TENNESSEE, Newton Cannon.
OHIO, Joseph Vance.
LOUISIANA, Edward D. White.
MISSISSIPPI, Charles Lynch.
INDIANA, David Wallace.
ILLINOIS, Joseph Duncan.
ALABAMA, Arthur P. Bogby.
MISSOURI, Lilburn W. Boggs.
MICHIGAN, Stephens T. Mason.
ARKANSAS, James Conway.
FLORIDA TERRITORY, Richard K. Call.
WISCONSIN DO. H. Dodge.
TOWN DO. ———

DESCENT OF THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

Egbert was sole monarch of England, 800. From Egbert to 1017, the crown descended regularly, with very little diviation. In the three succeeding reigns it was suspended by force, till the Saxon line was restored in Edward the Confessor, who indeed was not the next heir, because Edmund II. had a son living, Edward, an outlaw in Hungary. On Edward the Confessor's decease, Harold II. usurped the throne, though the right remained in Edgar Atheling, son of Edward the outlaw, and grandson of Edmund II.

At this time William I. duke of Normandy, claimed a right, from a grant of Edward the Confessor, and by conquest transferred the crown to a new family. From him it descended to his second and third sons, William II. and Henry I. his eldest son Robert being kept out of possession by his brothers. Henry I. was succeeded by Stephen, grandson of William I. by his daughter Adelicia, his elder brother Theobald waiving his claim, and Maud the daughter of Henry I. and grand-daughter of Edward the outlaw, to whom the succession belonged, being excluded by force. However, her son Henry II. as heir to William I. succeeded Stephen; though the proper heirs in the Saxon line were the sons of Malcolm king of Scotland, by Margaret the daughter of Edward the outlaw; but Henry I. having married the daughter of Edgar Atheling, by whom he had Maud, and her son Henry II. coming to the crown, in some measure restored the Saxon line.

From Henry II. the crown descended to his oldest son then living, Richard I. on whose death it was seized by his brother John, Henry IId's youngest son, in exclusion of his nephew Arthur. On the death of Arthur and his sister Eleanor, without issue, the crown properly descended to Henry III. son of John; and from Henry III. in an hereditary line of six generations to Richard II. and this right of succession was declared in parliament by the 25th of Edward III.

Richard II. resigned the crown, and the right resulted to the issue of his grandfather Edward III. and should have fallen on the posterity of Lionel duke of Clarence, the first son of Edward III. but Henry duke of Lancaster, descended from the third son of Edward III. usurped it, under the title of Henry IV. pretending to be the next heir. Parliament, (7th Henry IV.) settled it on him and his heirs.

Henry IV. was regularly succeeded by his son and grand-son Henry V. and VI. Under Henry VI. the house of York, descended from Lionel duke of Clarence, by the mother's side, began to claim their dormant right, and established it in Edward IV. by parliament. This king was succeeded by his eldest son Edward V. who was deposed and succeeded by his unnatural uncle Richard III, his father's brother, on a pretence of bastardy. During this reign Henry VII. earl of Richmond, a descendant of the House of Lancaster, assumed the throne, and his possession was established by parliament, 1485. He marrying Elizabeth of York, Edward the IVth's daughter, the undoubted heiress of William the Conqueror, the family of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VIII. her eldest son, who transmitted the crown in successive order to his three children, confirmed by parliament, 25 Henry VIII. c. 12. This statute was repealed by 28 Henry VIII. c. 7, by which, after the king's divorce from Ann Boleyn, Mary and Elizabeth were bastardized. They were again legitimated, and the succession was restored by 35 Henry VIII. c. 1. Parliament now asserted its right of directing the succession by 13 Elizabeth. c. 1.

On the death of Elizabeth succeeded James VI. of Scotland, our James I. the lineal descendant of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. (and his wife Elizabeth of York,) the wife of James IV. of Scotland, and in him were united not only different competitors since the conquest, but likewise the right of the Saxon monarch; he being the direct lineal heir of Malcolm, who married Margaret the granddaughter of Edmund II.

From James I. the crown descended to his second son Charles I. his eldest son Arthur being dead. After him the succession was interrupted by the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, but restored in 1660, in Charles II. eldest son of Charles I. He dying without legitimate issue, it passed to his brother James II. whom parliament excluded, and called in William of Orange and his wife Mary, the eldest daughter of James II. 1688, to the exclusion of her father and her brother. On the death of this William III. Anne, second daughter of James II. reigned, and she leaving no issue, the crown was settled by parliament, (12 and 13 William III.) on the princess Sophia of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia (who was the daughter of James I.) and her heirs, being protestants. She dying, before Queen Anne, her son George I. succeeded, in which family the crown has regularly descended to the present sovereign.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND PREVIOUS TO THE CONQUEST.

Before the Romans came into their island, the Britons were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own kings; and when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such kings were Cogidunus and Prastitagus, mentioned by Tacitus. Lucius, who is said to be the first christian king, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, during the reign of Honorius, that is, in 410, the kingly government returned to the Britons, who chose for their king Constantine, brother of Aldronius, king of Britany, in France, a prince of the British blood, to whom succeeded Constantine his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but, being harassed by the Scots and Picts in 443, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons till they were masters of the whole. And, though they were overthrown in many battles by king Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by king Arthur, yet the Britons were, soon after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the fertile and plain part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwalladar, last king of the Britons, began to reign 683, killed in battle Lothair, king of Kent; and Ethelwold, king of the West Saxons, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy. Kent, the first kingdom, was, in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom till Hengist erected it into one.

THE HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of Kent contained only the county of Kent: its Kings were—

1	Hengist began	454	
2	Eske	488	
3	Octa	512	
4	Ymbrick	534	
5	Ethelbert	558	
6	Edbald	616	
7	Ercombert	640	
8	Egbert	664	
9	Lothaire	673	
10	Edrick began	684	
11	Withred	685	
12	Eadbert and Edelbert	725	
13	Ethelbert alone	748	
14	Aldric	760	
15	Ethelbert Pren	794	
16	Cudred	799	
17	Baldred	805	

This kingdom began 454, ended 828. Its first Christian King was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of South Saxons contained the counties of Sussex and Surrey: its Kings were—

1	Ella began	491	
2	Cissa	514	
3	Chevelin	590	
4	Ceolwic	592	
5	Ceoluph	597	
6	Cinigsil and Quiselm	611	
7	Canowalch	643	
8	Adelwach	649	

This kingdom began 491, ended 685. Its first Christian King was Adelwach.

The kingdom of East Saxons contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex: its Kings were—

1	Erchenwin began	527	
2	Sledda	587	
3	Serbert	598	
4	Sexred, Seward, Sigebert	616	
5	Sigebert the Little	623	
6	Sigebert the Good	653	
7	Swithelme began	655	
8	Sighere and Sebbi	665	
9	Sebbi	683	
10	Sigherd and Seofrid	694	
11	Offa	700	
12	Ceolfred	709	
13	Swithred	746	
14	Sigered	799	

This kingdom began 527, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Serbert.

The kingdom of Northumberland contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: its Kings were—

1	Ella, or Ida, began	547	
2	Adda	559	
3	Glappea	566	
4	Theodwald	572	
5	Fridulph	573	
6	Theodorick	579	
7	Athelrick	586	
8	Athelfrid	593	
9	Edwin	617	
10	Osric	633	
11	Oswald	634	
12	Oswy	643	

13	Ethelward	653	
14	Agfrid	670	
15	Alkfryd	685	
16	Osred I	705	
17	Cenred began	716	
18	Osrick	718	
19	Ceolulphe	730	
20	Egbert	737	
21	Ofwulph	758	
22	Edilwald	759	
23	Alured	765	
24	Etheldred	774	
25	Alfwald I	779	
26	Osred II	789	
27	Ethelred restored	790	
28	Osbald	796	
29	Ardulph	797	
30	Alfwald II	807	
31	Andred	810	

This kingdom began 547, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Edwin.

The kingdom of Mercia contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford. Its Kings were—

1	Creda began	585	
2	Wibba	695	
3	Cheorlas	616	
4	Penda	625	
5	Peada	656	
6	Wolfhere	659	
7	Ethelred	675	
8	Kenred	704	
9	Ceolred	709	
10	Ethelbale began	716	
11	Offa	757	
12	Egfryd	793	
13	Cenolf	796	
14	Kenelme	819	
15	Ceolwolfe	819	
16	Bernulfe	821	
17	Ludecan	823	
18	Whiglafe	825	

This kingdom began 582, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Peada.

The kingdom of East Angles contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: its Kings were—

1	Uffa began	575	
2	Titillus	578	
3	Redwald	599	
4	Erpenwald	624	
5	Sigebert	636	
6	Egrik and Annas	644	
7	Ethelhere	652	
8	Ethwald began	656	
9	Adwulfe	664	
10	Alfwald	683	
11	Beorna and Ethelbert	749	
12	Beorna alone	758	
13	Ethelred	761	
14	Ethelbert	790	

This kingdom began 575, ended 792. Its first Christian King was Redwald.

The kingdom of West Saxons contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its Kings were—

1	Cherdic began	519	
2	Kenricke	534	
3	Chevline	560	
4	Ceolrick	592	
5	Ceolulph	598	
6	Kingillis, Quithelin	611	
7	Ceonowalch	643	
8	Aldelwalch	648	
9	Sexburga	672	
10	Censua, Escwin and Centwin	674	
11	Ceadwald	686	
12	Ina	688	
13	Adefard	726	
14	Cudred	740	
15	Segebert and Cenulfe	754	
16	Brithrick	784	
17	Egbert	800	

This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its first Christian King was Kingillis.

The Saxons, though they were divided into seven kingdoms were, for the most part, subject only unto one monarch, who was styled King of the English nation; the most powerful giving the law unto the others, and succeeded as follows:—

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy in 455; defeated Vortimer at Crayford, in January 457; massacred 300 British nobles on Salisbury plain, May 1, 474. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as now borne by the Dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, reigned 34 years, died in 484.

ELLA, second monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Sussex, in 477; assumed the title of King of the South Saxons, in 491; died in 499.

CHERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, near Chard, in Somersetshire, 519; began the kingdom of the West Saxons; died 534.

KENRICKE, second king of the West Saxons, fourth monarch, eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in 534, and died in 560.

CHEVELINE, third king of the West Saxons, and fifth monarch, succeeded his father, 560; seized on Sussex in 590; abdicated in 591; and died in banishment in 592.

ETHELBERT, fifth king of Kent, and sixth monarch, in 592. St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by this king at Canterbury, where they settled; to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial place for him and his successors, which was converted into the first monastery. The king was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected and translated into Saxon. He died February 24, 617, and was buried at Canterbury.

REDWALD, third king of the East Angles, seventh monarch, 616; he died 624.

EDWIN the Great, king of Northumberland, succeeded as eighth monarch, in 624. He was the first Christian, and the second king in Northumberland. He lost his life in a battle at Hatfield, October 4, 633.

OSWALD, third king of Northumberland, and ninth monarch, in 634. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, August 1, 642.

OSWAY, fourth king of Northumberland, tenth monarch, on October 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, king of the East Angles, November 6, 655. He died February 15, 670.

WOLFHERE, sixth king of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, in 670; died 674, and was buried at Peterborough.

ETHELRED, seventh king of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, in 675. He desolated part of Kent, and in 677 destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; to atone for which he became a monk, 703; and died Abbot of Bradney in 716.

CENRED, his nephew, eighth king of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, in 704, reigned four years, and following his uncle's example, became a monk.

CEOLRED, son to Ethelred, ninth king of the Mercians, and fourteenth monarch, in 709; was killed in battle with the West Saxons, in 716; and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. tenth king of the Mercians, fifteenth monarch, in 716; built Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire. He was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 756.

OFFA, the eleventh king of the Mercians, and the sixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms against Kent, slew their king at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harboured in Wales, 774. Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He admitted his son, Egfryd, a partner in his sovereignty; and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel since swallowed up by the river Ouse.

EGFRYD, twelfth king of the Mercians, and seventeenth monarch, July 13, 794; but died December 17, following, and was buried at St. Alban's.

CENOLF, thirteenth king of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, in 795. He conquered Kent, gave that kingdom to Cudred, 798. He built Winchcomb monastery, in Gloucestershire, where he led the captive prince, Pren, to the altar, and released him without ransom or entreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

SOLE MONARCHY.

EGBERT, seventeenth king of the West Saxons, and nineteenth, but first sole monarch of the English. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the south of the island to be called England, 827. He died Feb. 4, 837, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELWOLF, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding, at the time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him, 856. He died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHELBALD II. eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 857. He died December 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborne, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT II. second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 860, and was harrassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, was buried at Sherborne, and was succeeded by

ETHELRED I, third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harrassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and in East Anglia they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire.

ALFRED, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded in 872, in the 22d year of his age; was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles with them in 876. In 877 another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Aldersey, in the county of Somerset, till, in 878, collecting his scattered friends, he attacked and defeated them, in 879, when he obliged the greatest part of their army to quit the land; in 897 they went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Ware, where king Alfred turned off the coast of the river, and left their ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died October 28, 901. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, which was the ground-work of the present. He divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tythings, and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and, to induce them thereto, permitted none into office unless they were learned; and, to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the university at Oxford. He was buried at Winchester.

EDWARD, the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 901. In 911, Leolin, Prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 624, and was buried at Winchester.

ATHELSTAN, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston upon Thames, in 929. In 937 he defeated two Welch princes; but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them to their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when 5 petty sovereigns, 12 dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Analf, king of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the princes of Wales tributary, 939; and died October 17, 940, at Gloucester.

EDMUND I, the fifth son of Edward the elder, succeeded at the age of 18; and was crowned king at Kingston upon Thames, in 940. On May 6, 947, in endeavouring to part two who were quarrelling, he received a wound, of which he bled to death, and was buried in Glastonbury.

EDRED his brother, aged 23, succeeded in 947, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames the 17th of August. He died in 955, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWY, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 955. He had great dissentions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given to the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 959, and again at Bath in 972. He imposed on the princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that, for three years, amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 974. He died July 1, 971, and was buried at Glastonbury.

EDWARD the Martyr, his eldest son, succeeded, being but 16 years of age; and was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston upon Thames, in 973. He was stabbed by the instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corfe castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, on March 18, 979. He was first buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.

ETHELRED II, succeeded his half-brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, on April 14, 979. In 982, his palace, with great part of London, was destroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who, in 999, received at one payment about 16,000l. raised by a land-tax, called danegelt. A general massacre of the Danes on Nov. 13, 1002. Sweno revenged his countrymen's deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him

36,000*l.* which he the year following demanded as a yearly tribute. In the spring of 1008 they subdued great part of the kingdom. To stop their progress, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom, 1012. In the space of 20 years they had 469,687*l.* sterling. Soon after Sweno entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the Isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Sweno took possession of the whole kingdom.

Sweno was proclaimed king of England in 1013, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see collected. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

Canute, his son, was proclaimed March 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success, retired to Denmark, and

Ethelred returned, at the invitation of his subjects. Canute returned 1015, soon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north, but, by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affection of his subjects, and retiring to London, he expired April 24, 1016.

Edmund Ironside, his son, was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, April 1016; but by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Northampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Assendon, in Essex, who soon after met Canute in the Isle of Alderney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1016, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters, from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him George III.

Canute was established, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; and was buried at Winchester.

Harold I. his son, began his reign, 1036; died April 14, 1039, and was succeeded by his younger brother.

Hardicanute, king of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at New Winchester, and was succeeded by a son of queen Emma, by her first husband, Ethelred II.

Edward the Confessor was born at Islip in Oxfordshire, and began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042, married Editha, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of danegelt, and was the first king of England that was touched for the king's evil, 1056; died Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried at Westminster Abbey, which he re-built, where his bones were enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died 1052. He was succeeded by

Harold II. son of the Earl of Kent, who began his reign in 1066; and was defeated by his brother Tosti, and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, 1066; but was killed by the Normans, at Hastings, Oct. 14 following.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

	Began to Reign.	Reign ended.	Buried at
Norman Line.			
William the Conqueror	1066 Dec. 25	1087 Sept. 9	Caen, Norm.
William Rufus	1087 Sept. 25	1100 Aug. 2	Winchester
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	1135 Dec. 1	Reading
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	1154 Oct. 25	Feversham
House of Plantagenet.			
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	1189 July 6	Fontevrault
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	1199 Apr. 6	Fontevrault
John	1199 Mar. 27	1216 Oct. 19	Worcester
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	1272 Nov. 16	Westminster
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	1307 July 7	Westminster
Edward II.	1307 July 8	1327 Jan. 20	Gloucester
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	1377 June 21	Westminster
Richard II.	1377 June 22	1399 Sep. 29	Westminster
Henry IV.	1399 Sep. 30	1413 Mar. 20	Canterbury
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 20	1422 Aug. 31	Westminster
Henry VI.	1422 Sep. 1	1461 Mar. 4	Windsor
Edward IV.	1461 Mar. 4	1483 Apr. 9	Windsor
Edward V.	1483 Apr. 9	1483 June 25	Unknown
Richard III.	1483 June 26	1485 Aug. 22	Leicester
House of Tudor.			
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 2	1509 Apr. 21	Westminster
Henry VIII.	1509 Apr. 22	1547 Jan. 28	Windsor
Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28	1553 July 6	Westminster
Mary	1553 July 6	1558 Nov. 17	Westminster
Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17	1603 Mar. 24	Westminster
House of Stuart.			
James I.	1603 Mar. 24	1625 Mar. 27	Westminster
Charles I.	1625 Mar. 27	1649 Jan. 30	Windsor
(Interregnum.)			
Charles II.	1660 May 29	1685 Feb. 6	Westminster
James II.	1685 Feb. 6	1688 Dec. 11	Paris
William and Mary	1689 Feb. 13	1702 Mar. 8	Westminster
Anne	1702 Mar. 8	1714 Aug. 1	Westminster
House of Brunswick.			
George I.	1714 Aug. 1	1727 June 11	Hanover
George II.	1727 June 11	1760 Oct. 25	Westminster
George III.	1760 Oct. 25	1820 Jan. 29	Windsor
George IV.	1820 Jan. 29	1830 June 26	Windsor
William IV.	1830 June 26	1837 June 20	Windsor
Victoria I.	1837 June 20	*Vivat Regina.*	

William I, Duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born 1027, paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051, betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on October 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, December 29, 1066; invaded Scotland 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son

WILLIAM II, born 1057; crowned at Westminster, September 27, 1078; invaded Normandy with success, 1099; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, August 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother.

HENRY I, born 1068, crowned August 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, November 11, following; made peace with his brother Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117; lost his queen, May 1, 1119; his eldest son, and two others of his children, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of Godfrey, earl of Lovain, January 29, 1121; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died December 1, 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the earl of Blois. He left 100,000*l.* in cash, besides plate and jewels to an immense value.

STEPHEN, born 1105; crowned December 2, 1135; taken prisoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloucester, Maude's half-brother, February 1141, and put in irons at Bristol, but released in exchange for the earl of Gloucester, taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153: died of the piles at Dover, October 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, son of Maude.

HENRY II, grandson of Henry I. born 1133; married Eleanor, heiress of Guienne and Poitou, on Whitsunday 1152, the divorced wife of Louis VII. king of France. He invaded England Jan. 7, 1153, and had homage done him as successor to king Stephen, in a council held at Oxford, Jan. 13, 1154; returned into Normandy the spring following. He began his reign Oct. 24, 1154; arrived in England Dec. 8, and was with his queen Eleanor, crowned at London the 19th of the same month; crowned at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned king of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, Oct. 26, 1171, and reduced the island to his subjection in 1172; imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son John, Lord of Ireland, 1176; had, in the same year, an amour with Alice, of France, the intended princess of his son Richard, 1181; lost his eldest son Henry, June 11, 1183; his son Richard rebelled, 1185; had his son Geoffrey trodden under foot, and killed, at a tournament at Paris, August 19, 1186; made a convention with Philip of France to go to the holy war 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fontevrault, in France, and succeeded by his son Richard.

RICHARD I was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; released the king and people of Scotland from the oaths of homage they had taken to his father for 10,000 marks, Dec. 5, 1189; embarked at Dover, Dec. 11; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1101; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold duke of Austria, December 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000*l.*, and set at liberty at Mentz, February 4, 1194; returned to England March 20, following; wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died April 6, 1199; was buried at Fontevrault, and succeeded by his brother

JOHN, the youngest son of Henry II, born at Oxford, December 24, 1166; was crowned May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avisa, and married Isabella, daughter of the count of Angoulesme, and they were both crowned at Westminster, October 8, 1200; went to Paris, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirable, and took his nephew Arthur, prisoner, August 1, 1202, whom he caused to be murdered, April 3, 1203; the same year he was expelled the French provinces; imprisoned his queen, 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Paudolf; the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved July 20, following; obliged by his barons, to confirm magna charta, June 9, 1215; lost his treasure and baggage in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, October 18, 1216; was buried at Worcester, where his corpse was discovered nearly entire in 1797, having been buried 580 years. He was succeeded by his son

HENRY III, born October 1, 1207; crowned at Gloucester October 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, January 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the king of Scots, 1242; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a Sovereign and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with ague at St. Edmundsbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

EDWARD I, born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, Princess of Castile, 1253, succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy Land with a poisoned dagger, recovered, and landed in England, Aug. 23, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19 following, with his queen; went to France and did homage to the French king 1279; reduced the Welsh princes, 1287; Eleanor, his wife, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnshire, 1296; and was conveyed to Westminster, (when elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested); married Margaret, sister to the king of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299; and brought to England their coronation chair, &c; died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, where on May 2, 1774 some antiquarians, by consent of the Chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpse unconsumed, though buried 466 years. He was succeeded by his fourth son.

EDWARD II, born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; was the first king of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales, with which he was invested in 1284. He ascended the throne July 7, 1307; married Isabella, daughter of the French king, 1308; and was crowned with his queen at Westminster, Feb. 26, 1308; obliged by his barons to invest the government of the kingdom in twenty one persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; declared his queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; conveyed his French dominions to his son Edward. Sept. 10, 1325; dethroned Jan. 13, 1327; was succeeded by his son, Edward III. murdered at Berkely Castle, Sept. 21 following, and was buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III, born at Windsor, Nov. 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown Jan. 13, 1322; crowned at Westminster Feb. 1 following; he married Phillippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, Jan. 24. 1328; claimed the crown of France 1329; confined his mother Isabella, and caused her favourite, Earl Mortimer, to be hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 23, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidown, 1339; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France 1341; made the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, among whom was the king of Bohemia, 1346; the queen took the king of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, Aug. 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, lately the House of Commons, built, 1347; the Order of the Garter instituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poictiers, their king and prince taken, and the king of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the king of Scotland ransomed for 100,000*l.* 1357, in which year Edward lost his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, of a consumption; the king of France ransomed for 300,000*l.* 1359; four kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Phillippa, his queen, died at Windsor, Aug. 16, 1369, and was buried at Westminster; Edward died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to Edward, the Black Prince.

RICHARD II, born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, August 20, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not seven years old, and crowned at Westminster, July 16 following; the rebellion of Wat Tyler, and Jack Straw, 1378; married Ann, sister to the emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, Jan. 1382, who died without issue at Shene, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 3, 1395; married Isabella daughter of the king of France, Nov. 1, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown, Sept. 29 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret Castle, Feb. 13, 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

HENRY IV, Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367, married Mary, the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died 1394; before he obtained the crown fought with the duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, Oct. 13, 1399, when he instituted the Order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conspired against, Jan. 1400; defeated by the Welsh, 1402; married, a second queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence the 26th Jan. following, and died in 1437; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percys, suppressed July following. He died of an apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413; was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by his son

HENRY V, who was born in 1386, and, when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for affronting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster, April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the battle of Agincourt, October 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000*l.* to push his conquests, 1416. The Emperor Sigismond paid a visit to Henry, and was installed Knight of the Garter 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 men, 1417; declared Regent and married Catherine of France, May 30, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster the 22d day of February following; outlived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather to Henry VII. Henry died of a pleurisy at Rouen, August 18, 1422, aged 34, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

HENRY VI, born at Windsor Dec. 6, 1421; ascended the throne August 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou, at Southwick, Hampshire, April 22, 1445, and was crowned at Westminster May 30 following. Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446. Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's 1455; but regained his liberty 1661; and deposed March 5 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV; fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, Oct. 6 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; queen Margaret and her son taken prisoners at Tewkesbury by Edward, May 4; the Prince killed in cold blood, May 21, and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

EDWARD IV, born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; descended from the third son of Edward III; elected king, March 5, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 25,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the earl of Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster-hall, 1462; married lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horse's belly 1467; escaped and was expelled the kingdom 1470; returned March 25, 1471, and restored; and caused his brother, the duke of Clarence, who had joined the earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, March 11, 1478; died of an ague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor, where his corpse was discovered undecayed in March 11, 1789, and his dress nearly perfect, as were the lineaments of his face. He was succeeded by his infant son

EDWARD V, born Nov. 4, 1470; proclaimed king in London, April 9, 1483; deposed June 20 following, and with the Duke of York, his brother, smothered soon after by their uncle, who succeeded him.

RICHARD III, Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV; born 1453; took prince Edward, son of Henry VI prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whose widow he afterwards married), 1471; drowned the duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, May 27, 1483; elected King June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, Sept. 8; lost his queen March 6, 1485; slain in battle at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32; was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by

HENRY VII, born 1455, who landed at Milford Haven, August 7, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth-field, and was elected king 1485; crowned, October 20, 1485; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. January 18, 1486; who was crowned, November 25, 1487 following; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487; received of the French king, as a compromise for his claim on that crown 186,250*l.* besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; married his eldest son Arthur to princess Catherine of Spain, November 14, 1501; prince Arthur died, April 2, 1502; queen Elizabeth died in child-bed, February 11, following, and was buried in Westminster. Mary his third daughter, married Louis XII. of France, August 11, 1514; by whom she was left without issue, and she re-married October following, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had issue, died 1533, and was buried at St. Edmundsbury, where her corpse was discovered, Sept. 6, 1784, in a perfect state. She was grandmother of the unfortunate lady Jane Grey. Henry married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1504; died of a consumption at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his son

HENRY VIII, born June 28, 1491; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24 following; had a personal interview with Francis I. king of France, at Guisnes in Flanders, June 1520, and again at Boulogne, Oct. 21, 1532; received the title of defender of the faith, 1521; styled head of the church, 1532; divorced queen Catherine, and married Ann Bulleyne, May 2, 1533; Ann crowned, June 1, 1533; assumed the title of head of the church of England, in the presence of his whole court, Jan. 13, 1535; he was excommunicated by pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catherine, his first queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Ann, his second queen to death,

May 19, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in child-bed, Oct. 12, 1537; he dissolved the religious foundations in England 1539, married Ann of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced her July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug. 8 following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with lady Rochford, Feb. 12, 1542; the title of king of Ireland was confirmed by act of parliament, Jan. 24, 1543, to the king and his successors; married Catherine Parr, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster. Jan. 28, 1547, in the 56th year of his age; was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by his only son

EDWARD VI, born Oct. 12, 1537; crowned Sunday Feb. 20, 1547; died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Westminster; and was succeeded by his sister

MARY, born Feb. 11, 1516; proclaimed July 19, 1553; and crowned Oct. 1 following; married Philip of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half-sister

ELIZABETH, born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower 1554; began to reign, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559. Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and was imprisoned at Tutbury Castle, Jan. 1569. Elizabeth relieved the Protestants in the Netherlands, with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the queen by the duke of Alencon, 1571, but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary of Scots, at Fotheringhay Castle, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44. The Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588. Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598. Essex the queen's favourite, beheaded, Feb. 25, 1602. The queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary Queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

JAMES I, born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned king of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Ann, princess of Denmark, Aug. 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first styled King of Great Britain, 1604; arrived in London May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter Elizabeth to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612; from whom her present Majesty, Victoria I. is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned Sept. 14, 1618; lost his queen, March 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

CHARLES I, born November 19, 1600; visited Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1723; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of the king of France, the same year; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1733; went to Scotland, Aug. 1641; returned Nov. 25, following; went to the House of Commons and demanded the five members, Jan. 1641-2; retired to York, March 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham Aug. 25 following; travelled in the disguise of a servant and put himself into the hands of the Scots at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for 200,000*l.* August 8 following; seized by Colonel Joyce, at Holmby, June 3, 1647, escaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; close confined in Hurst Castle, December 1, following; removed to Windsor Castle, Dec. 23; to St. James's House, Jan. 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. His queen, Henrietta, died at France, Aug. 10, 1669.

Interregnum.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a Colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army July 1649; returned May 1650; made Protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; was nearly being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct. 1654; re-admitted the Jews into England, in 1656, after their expulsion of 365 years; refused the title of King, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658, and was succeeded by his son

RICHARD CROMWELL, proclaimed Protector, Sept. 4, 1658; deposed April 22, 1659; died at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, July 12, 1712.

CHARLES II, born May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Dover, May 20, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned April 13, 1661; married Catharine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the City freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catharine, his queen, died Dec. 21, 1705.

JAMES II, born Oct. 15, 1633; married Ann Hyde, Sept. 1660, who died, 1671; married the princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685. Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed king at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower hill, July 15 following, aged 35. James's queen had a son born, June 10, 1688. He fled from his palace Dec. 12, 1688;

was seized soon after at Feversham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 23 following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Aug. 6, 1701.

WILLIAM III, Prince of Orange, born Nov. 4, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princess Mary of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 4, 1688, declared king of England, February 13, 1689; crowned, with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 following; a plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51; was buried April 12 following, and left his sister-in-law Anne, his successor to the crown.

ANNE, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683; by whom she had 13 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned April 13 following; lost her son George, Duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, October 28, 1708, aged 55; the queen died of apoplexy August 1, 1714, aged 49; was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

GEORGE I, Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenberg, born May 28, 1660; created Duke of Cambridge, &c. Oct. 5, 1706. Princess Sophia his queen, mother of George II. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18, following; died on his journey to Hanover, at Osnaburg, Sunday June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son

GEORGE II, born Oct. 30, 1683; created Prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the Princess Wilhelmina-Carolina-Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his queen of a mortification in her bowels, Nov. 20, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion 1745; died suddenly, at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson George III.

GEORGE III, eldest son of Frederick late Prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales 1751; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned, Sept. 22, 1761. His Majesty was deranged in mind from October 1788, to March 1789; when on April 24, 1789, he went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral. On the death of his daughter the Princess Amelia he again lost his reason, which he unhappily never afterwards recovered. He died Jan. 29, 1820, and was succeeded by his eldest son

GEORGE IV, born Aug. 12, 1762; married April 8, 1795, Caroline Amelia Augusta, the second daughter of the late duke of Brunswick, born May 17, 1768, died Aug. 7, 1821; crowned July 19, 1821; visited Ireland, August 1821, Hanover, Oct. 1821, Scotland, August 1822; died June 26, 1830; buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his brother William Henry, Duke of Clarence, under the title of

WILLIAM IV, born August 21, 1765; married July 11, 1818, to Adelaide Amelia, sister to the Duke of Saxe Meinengen, born August 13, 1792; crowned September 8, 1813; died June 20, 1837; buried at Windsor, and succeeded by his niece Alexandrina Victoria, only child of his late royal highness Edward, Duke of Kent, under the title of

VICTORIA I, born May 24, 1819; and crowned June 28, 1838.

CHARACTERS OF THE ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT REIGN.

WILLIAM I was a prince of great courage, capacity and ambition; he was politic, cruel, vindictive, and rapacious; stern and haughty in his deportment; reserved and jealous in his disposition. He was fond of glory, and, though parsimonious in domestic affairs, delighted in pomp and ostentation. His aspect was noble, severe, and imperious, his stature tall and portly, his constitution robust, and his strength so great, that few men of that age could bend his bow, or handle his arms.

WILLIAM II was equally void of learning, principle, and humanity; he was haughty, passionate, brutal, profligate, and ungrateful, a scoffer at religion, a scourge to the clergy, vain-glorious, talkative, rapacious, lavish, and dissolute, and an inveterate enemy to the English, though he owed his crown to their valour and fidelity, when the Norman lords intended to expel him from the throne.

HENRY I was of a middle stature, and robust make, with dark brown hair, and blue serene eyes. He was facetious, fluent, and affable to his favorites. He had naturally a good capacity, which was so much improved and cultivated, that he

acquired the surname of *Beauclerc* by his learning. He had great courage and fortitude, but was vindictive, cruel, rigid, and implacable. He was temperate in his diet, but a voluptuary in his amours, which produced a numerous family of illegitimate children. His Norman descent inspired him with a contempt for the English, whom he oppressed by extravagant exactions, which not only enabled him to maintain expensive wars upon the continent, but he died the richest prince in Europe.

STEPHEN was a prince of great courage, fortitude, and activity, and would have been beloved by his people, had he not been harassed by the efforts of a powerful competitor, which obliged him to take such measures for his safety as were inconsistent with the dictates of honour. His necessities compelled him to infringe the charter of privileges which he granted at his accession. His vices, as a king, seem to have been the effect of the troubles in which he was involved; for, as a man, he was brave, open, and liberal; and during the short calm that succeeded the tempest of his reign, he travelled through the kingdom, published an edict to restrain all rapine and violence, and disbanded the foreign mercenaries, who had preyed so long upon his people.

HENRY II displayed all the abilities of a politician, all the sagacity of a legislator, and all the magnanimity of a hero. He was revered above all the princes of his time, and his death was deeply lamented by his subjects, whose happiness seems to have been the chief aim of all his endeavours. He enacted wholesome laws. He was generous even to admiration with regard to offences committed against himself, but he never forgave the injuries that were offered to his people. He was of a middle stature, and an exact proportion; his countenance was fair and ruddy; and his blue eyes were mild and engaging, except in a transport of passion, when they sparkled like lightning to the terror of the beholders. He was broad-chested, strong and muscular. He was eloquent, agreeable, and facetious; remarkably courteous and polite; compassionate to all in distress; and so charitable, that he constantly allotted one tenth of his household provisions for the poor. He also cultivated his talents, which were naturally good, and was a generous benefactor to learned men. He was, however, prone to anger, transported with the lust of power, and given to incontinence.

RICHARD I had a tall, graceful, fair, and well-proportioned person. His eyes were blue and sparkling, and his hair of a bright yellow, inclined to red. He had prodigious strength of body, amazing courage and intrepidity, his penetration was uncommon, he possessed a fund of manly eloquence, and he was admired for his talent at repartee. He was an illustrious warrior, but exceedingly ambitious, proud, choleric, cruel, vindictive, debauched, and avaricious; and his love of glory made him neglect the happiness of his people. His saint-errantry, is an instance, among a thousand others, that offensive and enterprising valour may be a worse quality than cowardice itself, for he was but eight months in his kingdom during a reign of ten years. He has been aptly compared to a lion, a species of animal which he resembled, not only in his courage, but likewise in his ferocity.

JOHN was in his person taller than the middle size, of a good shape, and agreeable countenance. With respect to his disposition, it is strongly delineated in the transactions of his reign. If his understanding was contemptible, his heart was the object of detestation: we find him slothful, shallow, proud, imperious, sudden, rash, cruel, vindictive, perfidious, cowardly, libidinous, and inconstant, abject in adversity, and overbearing in success, contemned and hated by his subjects, over whom he tyrannized to the utmost of his power; abhorred by the clergy, whom he oppressed with exactions, and despised by all the neighbouring princes of Europe.

HENRY III was of a middle size, and robust make, and his countenance had a peculiar cast from his left eye-lid, which hung down so far as to cover part of his eye. He was a prince of very mean talents, irresolute, inconstant, and capricious, proud, insolent, and arbitrary, arrogant in prosperity, and abject in adversity, profuse, rapacious, and choleric, though destitute of liberality, economy, and courage. Yet his continence was praise-worthy, as well as his aversion to cruelty; for he contented himself in punishing the rebels in their effects, when he might have glutted his revenge with their blood. He was prodigal even to excess, and therefore always in necessity.

EDWARD I was a prince of a very dignified appearance, tall in stature, regular and comely in his features, with keen piercing black eyes, and of an aspect that commanded reverence and esteem. His constitution was robust; his strength and dexterity perhaps unequalled in his kingdom; and his shape was unblemished in all other respects but that of his legs, which are said to have been too long in proportion to his body: whence he derived the epithet of Long Shanks. In the qualities of the head, he equalled the greatest monarchs who have sat on the English throne: he was cool, penetrating, sagacious, and circumspect. The remotest corners of

the earth resounded with the fame of his courage; and all over Europe he was considered as the flower of chivalry. Nor was he less consummate in his legislative capacity than eminent for his military prowess. He new modelled the administration of justice, so as to render it more sure and summary; he fixed proper bounds to the different courts of jurisdiction; settled a new and easy method of collecting the revenue, and established wise and effectual regulations for preserving peace and order among his subjects. Yet, with all those good qualities, he cherished a dangerous ambition, to which he did not scruple to sacrifice the good of his country. That he was arbitrary in his disposition, appears in many instances of his reign, particularly that of seizing for his own use the merchandize of his subjects. The cruelty of his nature was manifested in every expedition he undertook either in Wales or Scotland. Though he is celebrated for his chastity and regular deportment, there is not, in the whole course of his reign, one instance of liberality or munificence. He had great abilities, but no genius; and was an accomplished warrior, without the least spark of heroism.

EDWARD II resembled his father Edward I, in the accomplishments of his person, as well as in his countenance; but in other respects he seems to have inherited only the defects of his character; for he was cruel and illiberal, without his valour or capacity. He had levity, indolence, and irresolution, in common with other weak princes; but the distinguishing foible of his character was that unaccountable passion for the reigning favorite, to which he sacrificed every other consideration of policy and convenience, and at last fell a miserable victim.

EDWARD III was doubtless, one of the greatest princes that ever swayed the sceptre of England, whether we consider him as a warrior or a lawgiver, a monarch or a man. He was tall, majestic and finely shaped, with a piercing eye, and aqualine visage. He excelled all his contemporaries in feats of arms, or personal address. He was courteous, affable, and eloquent, of a free deportment, and agreeable conversation, and had the art of commanding the affection of his subjects, without seeming to solicit popularity. He was a constitutional knight errant, and his example diffused the spirit of chivalry through the whole nation. The love of glory was certainly the predominant passion of Edward, to the gratification of which he did not scruple to sacrifice the feelings of humanity, the lives of his subjects, and the interest of his country. And nothing could have induced or enabled his people to bear the load of taxes with which they were incumbered in this reign, but the love and admiration of his person, the fame of his victories, and the excellent laws and regulations which the parliaments enacted with his advice and concurrence.

RICHARD II had a very graceful person, and was of a sprightly disposition. He was, however, a weak, vain, frivolous, and inconstant prince; a dupe to flattery, and a slave to ostentation. He was idle, profuse, and profligate; and though brave by starts, naturally pusillanimous and irresolute. His pride and resentment prompted him to cruelty and breach of faith, while his necessities obliged him to fleece his people, and degrade the dignity of his character and station.

HENRY IV was a middle stature, well proportioned, and perfect in all the exercises of arms and chivalry. His countenance was severe rather than serene; and his disposition sour, sullen, and reserved. He possessed a great share of courage, fortitude, and penetration; was naturally imperious, though he bridled his temper with caution; superstitious, though without the least tincture of virtue and true religion; and meanly parsimonious, though justly censured for want of economy, and ill judged profusion. He rose to the throne by perfidy and treason; established his authority in the blood of his subjects; and died a penitent for his sins, because he could no longer enjoy the fruits of them. His actions had very little worthy or eminent in them; one thing, at least, has fixed an indelible stain on his memory, viz. his being the first burner of heretics.

HENRY V was tall and slender, with an engaging aspect, and limbs of the most elegant turn. He excelled all the youth of that age in agility, and the exercise of arms; was hardy, patient, and laborious. His valour was such as no danger could startle, and no difficulty oppose: nor was his policy inferior to his courage. He managed the dissensions among his enemies with such address, as proved him consummate in the arts of the cabinet. He was chaste, temperate, modest and devout, scrupulously just in his administration, and severely exact in the discipline of his army, upon which he knew his glory and success in a great measure depended. In a word, it must be owned, he was without an equal in the arts of war, policy, and government. His great qualities, however, were somewhat obscured by his ambition, and his natural propensity to cruelty.

HENRY VI was of a hale constitution, naturally insensible of affliction, and hackneyed in the vicissitudes of fortune. He was totally free from cruelty and revenge; on the contrary, he frequently sustained personal indignities of the gross-

est nature, without discovering the least mark of resentment. He was chaste, pious, compassionate, and charitable, and so inoffensive, that the bishop who was his confessor for ten years, declared, that in all that time, he had never committed any sin that required penance or rebuke. In a word, he would have adorned a cloister, though he disgraced a crown; and was rather respectable for those vices he wanted, than for the virtues he possessed.

EDWARD IV was a prince of the most elegant person, and insinuating address; endowed with the utmost fortitude and intrepidity; possessed of uncommon sagacity and penetration; but, like all his ancestors, he was brutally cruel and vindictive, perfidious, lewd, perjured, and rapacious; without one liberal thought, and without one sentiment of humanity.

EDWARD V was a mere child when he succeeded to the throne, being but twelve years of age, and was murdered by his uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, (afterwards Richard III.) within three months of his accession. As a king, therefore, he can scarcely be said to have had any character. He appears to have been an amiable boy, and humanity cannot but drop the tear of pity over the barbarous and untimely termination of his course.

RICHARD III was through the whole course of his life, restrained by no principle of justice or humanity; and it appears that he endeavoured to maintain the crown by the same fraud and violence by which he obtained it.

He certainly possessed an uncommon solidity of judgment, a natural fund of eloquence, the most acute penetration, and such courage as no danger could dismay. He was dark, silent, and reserved; and so much master of dissimulation, that it was almost impossible to dive into his real sentiments, when he wanted to conceal his designs. His stature was small, his aspect cloudy, severe, and forbidding; one of his arms was withered, and one shoulder higher than the other, from which circumstances of deformity he acquired the epithet of *Crook-back*.

HENRY VII was tall, straight, and well-shaped, though slender; of a grave aspect, and saturnine complexion. He inherited a natural fund of sagacity, which was inproved by study and experience; nor was he deficient in personal bravery, or political courage. He was cool, close, cunning, dark, distrustful, and designing; and of all the princes who had sat upon the English throne, the most sordid, selfish, and ignoble. At the same time, it must be owned, he was a wise legislator, chaste, temperate, assiduous in the performance of religious rites, decent in his deportment, and exact in the administration of justice, when his own private interest was not concerned; though he frequently used religion and justice as cloaks for perfidy and oppression. His soul was continually actuated by two ruling passions, equally base and unkingly, namely, the fear of losing his crown, and the desire of amassing riches; and these motives influenced his whole conduct.

HENRY VIII before he became corpulent, was a prince of a goodly personage, and commanding aspect, rather imperious, than dignified. He excelled in all the exercises of youth, and possessed a good understanding, which was not much improved by the nature of his education. In the first year of his reign, his pride and vanity seemed to domineer over all his other passions; though from the beginning he was impetuous, headstrong, impatient of contradiction and advice. He was rash, arrogant, prodigal, vain-glorious, pedantic, and superstitious. He delighted in pomp and pageantry, the baubles of a weak mind. His passions, soothed by adulation, rejected all restraint; and as he was an utter stranger to the finer feelings of the soul, he gratified them at the expense of justice and humanity, without remorse or compunction. From the abject compliance of his subjects he acquired the most despotic authority over them, and became rapacious, arbitrary, froward, fretful, and so cruel that he seemed to delight in their blood.

EDWARD VI was well skilled in the Latin and French tongues, and had some knowledge of the Greek, Italian, and Spanish. His person was very beautiful; he had great sweetness of temper, and was remarkable for his piety and humanity.

MARY. The characteristics of Mary were bigotry and revenge; added to this, she was proud, imperious, cruel and froward, avaricious, and wholly destitute of every agreeable qualification.

ELIZABETH has been represented by the Roman Catholics as a monster of cruelty, avarice, and lasciviousness; which it is not to be wondered at considering her severity to them. It is, indeed, difficult to excuse her beheading Mary queen of Scots, and the severity she sometimes made use of both against the papists and the protestant dissenters; but she certainly understood the art of governing in an eminent degree; and her reign was the school of able ministers, great statesmen, and distinguished warriors. She understood the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Dutch languages, and possessed a deep, penetrating, and elevated mind. Her

conversation was sprightly and agreeable, her judgment solid, her apprehension acute, her application indefatigable, and her courage invincible. Yet her glorious reign, on which Providence for a long time poured innumerable blessings, ended in a most dismal melancholy. This queen makes a considerable figure among the learned ladies. Besides a variety of other things, she wrote a Comment on Plato, and translated into Latin two of the Orations of Isocrates, and a play of Euripides.

JAMES I was of a middle stature, inclining to corpulency; his forehead was high, his beard scanty, his aspect mean, his address awkward, and his appearance slovenly. There was nothing dignified either in the composition of his mind or person. In the course of his reign he exhibited repeated instances of his ridiculous vanity, prejudices, profusion, folly, and littleness of soul. All that we can add in his favor is, that he was averse to cruelty and injustice; very little addicted to excess, temperate in his meals, kind to his servants, and even desirous of acquiring the love of his subjects, by granting that as a favor which they claimed as a privilege. His reign, though ignoble to himself, was happy to his people, who were enriched by commerce which no war interrupted.

CHARLES I was a prince of middling stature, robust, and well proportioned. His hair was of a dark colour, his forehead high, his complexion pale, his visage long, and his aspect melancholy. His perception was clear and acute, his judgment solid and decisive. In his private morals he was altogether unblemished and exemplary. He was merciful, modest, chaste, temperate, religious, and personally brave; and we may join the noble historian in saying, "he was the worthiest gentleman, the best master, the best friend, the best husband, the best father, and the best Christian of the age in which he lived." He suffered himself to be guided by counsellors who were not only inferior to himfelf in knowledge and judgment, but generally proud, partial, and inflexible; and he paid too much deference to the advice and desires of his consort, who was superstitiously attached to the Romish faith.

CROMWELL'S character has been drawn in very opposite colours. By one class of historians he is represented as having been patriotic, brave, consummately wise, and ardently devout; whilst by another, and a larger class, he is described as selfish, cowardly, morose, and hypocritical. The truth probably in this, as in most other cases, lies between extremes.

CHARLES II was in his person tall and swarthy, and his countenance marked with strong harsh lineaments. His penetration was keen, his judgment clear, his understanding extensive, his conversation lively and entertaining, and he possessed the talent of wit and ridicule. He was easy of access, polite and affable. Had he been limited to a private station, he would have passed for the most agreeable and best-natured man of the age in which he lived. His greatest enemies allow him to have been a civil husband, an obliging lover, an affectionate father, and an indulgent master. Even as a prince, he manifested an aversion to cruelty and injustice. Yet these good qualities were more than overbalanced by his weakness and defects. He was a scoffer at religion, and a libertine in his morals; careless, indolent, profuse, abandoned to effeminate pleasure, incapable of any noble enterprize, a stranger to manly frendship and gratitude, deaf to the voice of honour, blind to the allurements of glory, and, in a word, wholly destitute of every active virtue.

JAMES II was a prince in whom some good qualities were rendered ineffectual, by mistaken notions of the prerogative, excessive bigotry to the religion of Rome, and an inflexible severity of temper. He was brave, steady, resolute, diligent, upright, and sincere, except when warped by religious considerations; yet, even where religion was not concerned, he appears to have been proud, haughty, vindictive, cruel, and unrelenting; and though he approved himself an obedient and dutiful subject, he certainly became one of the most intolerable sovereigns that ever reigned over a free people.

WILLIAM III was of a middle stature, a thin body, and delicate constitution, subject to an asthma and continual cough from his infancy; he had an aquiline nose, sparkling eyes, a large forehead, and a grave solemn aspect. He was very sparing of speech; his conversation was dry, and his manner disgusting, except in battle, when his deportment was free, spirited and animating. In courage, fortitude, and equanimity, he rivalled the most eminent warriors of antiquity; and his natural sagacity made amends for the defects of his education, which had not been properly superintended. He was religious, temperate, generally just and sincere, a stranger to violent transports of passion, and might have passed for one of the best princes of the age in which he lived, had he never ascended the throne of Great Britain. But the distinguishing criterion of his character was ambition: to this he sacrificed the punctilios of honor and decorum, in deposing his father-in-law and uncle; and this he gratified at the expence of the nation that raised him to sovereign authority. He aspired to the honor of acting as umpire in all the contests of Europe; and the second object of his attention was the prosperity of that country to which he owed his birth and extraction. To sum up his character in a few words; William was a fatalist in religion, indefatigable in war, enterprizing in politics, dead to all the generous emotions of the human heart, a cold relation, an indifferent husband, a disagreeable man, an ungracious prince, and an imperious sovereign.

ANNE was in her person of a middle size, majestic, and well proportioned. Her hair was of a dark brown colour, her complexion ruddy, her features regular, and her countenance round and handsome. Her voice was clear and melodious, and her presence engaging. She was indeed deficient in that vigor of mind by which a prince ought to preserve his independence, and avoid the snares of sycophants and favorites; but, whatever her weakness in this particular might have been, the virtues of her heart were never called in question. She was a pattern of conjugal affection and fidelity, a tender mother, a warm friend, an indulgent mistress, a munificent patron, and a merciful princess, during whose reign no subject's blood was shed for treason. In a word, if she was not the greatest, she was certainly one of the best and most unblemished sovereigns that ever sat upon the throne of England.

GEORGE I was plain and simple in his person and address; grave and composed in his deportment, though easy, familiar, and facetious, in his hours of relaxation. Before he ascended the throne of Great Britain, he had acquired the character of a circumspect general, a just and merciful prince, and a wise politician, who perfectly understood, and steadily pursued his own interest. With these qualities, it cannot be doubted but that he came to England extremely well disposed to govern his new subjects according to the maxims of the British constitution, and the genius of the people; and, if ever he seemed to deviate from these principles, we may take it for granted, that he was misled by the venal suggestions of a ministry, whose power and influence were founded on corruption.

GEORGE II was rather low of stature, well shaped and erect, with eyes remarkably prominent, a high nose, and fair complexion. In his disposition, he is said to have been hasty, prone to anger, especially in his youth, yet soon appeased; otherwise mild, moderate, and humane; in his way of living, temperate, and regular. He was fond of military pomp and parade, and personally brave. He loved war as a soldier, studied it as a science, and corresponded on the subject with some of the greatest military characters in Germany. The circumstances that chiefly marked his public character were a predeliction for his native country, and a close attention to the political interests of the Germanic body.

GEORGE III though destitute of commanding intellect, or splendid talents, was nevertheless a wise and good man. He has been accused of great obstinacy and self willedness, but there can be no doubt that *his* was the obstinacy, or rather the *inflexibility*, of principle,—whatever he deemed to be right, that he did, regardless of consequences. He was simple, unostentatious, temperate, frank, benevolent, and upright, and if his course cannot be called brilliant, it was marked by consistency and usefulness. To this good king's other excellences must be added an unfeigned and devoted piety, which was happily free from any admixture of bigotry.

GEORGE IV was undistinguished by any of the nobler traits of character. He was graceful in person, and highly accomplished in manners,—so much so indeed as to have acquired the distinction of being called the first gentleman in Europe. But he was a devoted follower of pleasure, licentious, and prodigal in his habits, and shewed very little concern for the welfare of his subjects.

WILLIAM IV was simple and unaffected in his manners, of a frank disposition, kind-hearted and generous. His talents were not of an high order, but such as they were he appears to have devoted them to the good of his people, by whom he was generally beloved.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

The Scotch have as great pretensions to antiquity as any nation in Europe, having, according to historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being thoroughly conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast a line of 115 kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus I. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots, there are various opinions, and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who in general suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellaus, the 17th king of Scotland, (in the 2d year of whose reign, Jesus Christ was born,) who died in 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

Names.	*Began to Reign.*
Caractacus	32
Corbred I.	54
Dardanus	70
Corbred II.	72
Luctatus	104
Mogaldus	107
Conarus	142
Argadus	146
Ethodius I.	161
Satrael	193
Donald I.	197
Ethodius II.	216
Achiro	230
Nathalocus	242
Findocus	252
Donald II.	262
Donald III.	263
Crathilinthus	277
Finchormarchus	320
Romachus	368
Augusianus	371
Fethelemanus	373
Eugenius I.	376
Fergus II	403
Eugenius II.	419
Dongard	451
Constantine I.	457
Congall I	479
Goran	501
Eugenius III	545
Congall II.	558
Chinlane, or Cumatillus	568
Aidan	569
Kennet I.	604
Eugenius IV.	606
Ferchard I.	622
Donald IV.	632
Ferchard II.	646
Maldwin	664
Eugenius V.	684
Eugenius VI.	687
Amberchelet	697
Eugenius VII.	698
Mordac	715
Etsinius	730
Eugenius VIII.	761
Fergus III.	763
Solvatius	766
Achaius	787
Congall III.	819
Dongal	824
Alpin	831
Kennet II.	834
Donald V.	854
Constantine II.	858
Ethus	874
Gregory	876
Donald VI.	892
Constantine III.	903
Malcolm I.	938
Indulphus	958
Duphus	968
Cullenus	972
Kennet III	973
Constantine IV.	994
Grimus	996
Malcolm II.	1004
Duncan	1034
Macbeth	1040
Malcolm III.	1057
Donald VII.	1093
Duncan II.	1094
Donald VII. again.	1095
Interregnum	1096
Edger	1097
Alexander I.	1107
David I.	1124
Malcolm IV.	1153
William	1165
Alexander II.	1214
Alexander III.	1249
Interregnum	1285
John Baliol	1292
Robert I.	1306
David II.	1329
Edward Baliol	1332
David II. again.	1341
Robert II.	1371
John Robert	1390
James I.	1405
James II.	1437
James III.	1460
James IV.	1488
James V.	1513
Mary Stuart	1542
James VI.	1567

On the death of Elizabeth, queen of England, James VI ascended that throne in 1603, and his descendants were the Kings of England also 'till 1707, when the two Kingdoms were united, under the title of Great Britain.

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(ALEXANDRINA) VICTORIA I. Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, born May 24th, 1819, succeeded her Uncle, William IV., June 20th, 1837, Proclaimed June 21st, and Crowned June 28th, 1838.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Adelaide, sister of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, born August 13th, 1792, married July 11, 1818, to his late Majesty King William IV, who died June 20th, 1837.

MOTHER OF THE QUEEN.

Victoria Maria Louisa, sister of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, born August 17, 1786, married May 29, 1818, to the late Edward, Duke of Kent, and had issue, Alexandrina Victoria, her present Majesty. The Duke died January 23, 1820.

UNCLES AND AUNTS OF THE QUEEN.

Augusta Sophia, November 8, 1768.

Elizabeth, May 22, 1770, married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse Hombourg, born July 30, 1769, who died April 2, 1829.

Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover (Duke of Cumberland,) June 5, 1771, married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, sister of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and widow of Frederick William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778, issue: George Frederick, May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, January 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, February 24, 1774, married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797, issue: George William, March 26, 1819, Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822, Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Mary, April 25, 1776, married July 22, 1816, to her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, who died November 30, 1834.

Sophia, November 3, 1777.

COUSIN OF THE QUEEN (*Sister of the late Duke of Gloucester.*)

Sophia Matilda, born May 23, 1773.

LINE OF SUCCESSION TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

Descendants of King George III.

1. Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover.
2. George, his Son.
3. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex.
4. Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.
5. George, his son.
6. Augusta Caroline of Cambridge.
7. Princess Augusta.
8. Elizabeth, Princess of Hesse Hombourg.
9. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester.
10. Princess Sophia.

Descendant of Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George III.

11. Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

Descendants of the Duchess of Brunswick, Sister of King George III.

12. Charles, Ex-Duke of Brunswick, born Oct. 30, 1804.
13. William, Duke of Brunswick, born April 25, 1806.
14. Frederick William, King of Wirtemberg, born Sept. 27, 1781.
15. Charles, Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, born March 6, 1823.
16. Mary Frederica, Princess of Wirtemberg, born Oct. 30, 1816.
17. Sophia Frederica, Princess of do. born June 17, 1818.
18. Catherine, Princess of do. born August 24, 1821.
19. Paul, brother of the King of do. born Jan. 19, 1785.
20. Frederick Charles, his son, born Feb. 21, 1808.
21. Frederick Augustus, do. born Jan. 24, 1813.
22. Charlotte, daughter of Prince Paul of Wirtemberg (married Grand Duke Michael of Russia,) born Jan. 9, 1807.
23. Grand Duchess Maria, daughter of Grand Duke Michael, born March 9, 1825.
24. Grand Duchess Elizabeth, born May 26, 1826.
25. Another daughter of Grand Duke Michael, born
26. do. do. do.
27. Pauline, daughter of Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, born Feb. 25, 1810.
28. Catherine, married to Jerome Buonaparte, born February 21, 1783.
29. Their Son, born August 24, 1814.

Descendants of Caroline, Queen of Denmark, Sister to King George III.

30. Frederick VI. King of Denmark, born January 28, 1768.
31. Caroline, Princess Royal of Denmark, born October 28, 1793.
32. Wilhelmina, her sister, born Jan. 17, 1808.
33. Louisa, Dowager Duchess of Holstein d'Augustenbourg, sister of the King of Denmark, born July 19, 1798.
34. Christian, Duke of Holstein d'Augustenbourg, born July 19, 1798.
35. Frederica Maria, his daughter, born August 27, 1824.
36. Caroline Amelia, do. born Jan. 15, 1826.
37. Frederick, brother of the Duke of Holstein d'Augustenbourg, born August 23, 1800.
38. Caroline Amelia, his sister (married to Prince Christian of Denmark) born June 28, 1796.

THE QUEEN AND HER MINISTERS.

THE QUEEN.

1837 June 20. VICTORIA, I. QUEEN of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, and St. Patrick.

THE QUEEN'S MINISTERS.

First Lord of the Treasury.....Viscount Melbourne.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring.
Lord Chancellor.....Lord Cottenham.
President of the Council.....Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Land Revenue.....Viscount Duncannon.
Secretaries of State.
Home Department.....Marquis of Normanby.
Foreign.....Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial.....Lord John Russell.
First Lord of the Admiralty.....Earl of Minto.
President of the Board of Control.....Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse.
President of the Board of Trade.....Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster....Lord Holland.
Secretary at War.....Right Hon. Thos. Babington Macaulay.

*** *The above form the* CABINET.

Postmaster-General.....Earl of Litchfield.
Lord Chamberlain.....Marquis of Conyngham.
Lord Steward.....Duke of Argyll.
Master of the Horse.....Earl of Albemarle.
Paymaster General.....Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell.
Master of the Mint.....
Vice President of the Board of Trade....Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.
Master General of the Ordnance.....Right Hon. Sir Richard H. Vivian, Bt.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.....Lord Morpeth.
Attorney-General.....Sir John Campbell.
Solicitor General.....Sir Robert M. Rolfe.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate.....Rt. Hon. Andrew Rutherford.
Solicitor General.....James Ivory, Esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.....Lord Fortescue (Viscount Ebrington.)
Lord Chancellor.....Lord Plunkett.
Commander of the Forces.....Lieut.-Genl. Sir Edward Blakeney.
Attorney General.....Maziere Brady, Esq.
Solicitor General.....David Richard Pigot, Esq.

FOREIGN MINISTERS RESIDING IN ENGLAND.

AMERICA.....Andrew Stevenson, Esq.
AUSTRIA.....Prince Esterhazy.
BAVARIA.....Baron de Cetto.
BELGIUM.....M. Van de Weyer.
BRAZILS.....M. Galvão.
DENMARK.....Baron de Blome.
FRANCE.....Count Sebastiani.
GREECE.....M. Mavrocoodato.
HANOVER.....Baron Munchausen.
MEXICO.....M. Iturbide.
NETHERLANDS.....Chevalier Dedel.
PORTUGAL.....
PRUSSIA.....Baron Bulow.
RUSSIA.....Count Pozzo di Borgo.
SARDINIA AND LUCCA.....Count de Pollen.
SAXONY.....M. de Gersdorff.
SICILY.....
SPAIN.....Don Manuel M de Aguilar.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.....Count Bjornstjerna.
SWITZERLAND.....John L. Prevost, Esq.
TURKEY.....
WURTEMBURG.....Count de Mandelsloh.
UNITED PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.....

THE QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

AMERICA.....Henry S. Fox, Esq.
AUSTRIA.....Lord Beauvale.
BAVARIA.....Lord Erskine.
BELGIUM.....Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.H.
BRAZILS.....H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq.
COLOMBIA.....William Turner, Esq.
DENMARK.....Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. W. Wynn, G.C.H.
FRANCE.....Earl Granville.
GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.....Ralph Abercrombie, Esq.
GREECE.....Sir E. Lyons.
HANOVER.....Hon. John Duncan Bligh.
MEXICO.....Richard Pakenham, Esq.
NAPLES.....Hon. W. Temple.
NETHERLANDS.....Sir Edw. C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
PORTUGAL.....Lord Howard de Walden.
PRUSSIA.....Lord Geo. William Russell.
RUSSIA.....Marquis of Clanricarde.
SARDINIA.....Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus John Foster, Bt.
SAXONY.....Hon. F. R. Forbes.
SPAIN.....A. Aston, Esq.
SWEDEN.....Sir Thos. Cartwright, G.C.H.
SWITZERLAND.....D. R. Morier, Esq.
TURKEY.....Viscount Ponsonby.
TUSCANY.....Hon. H. E. Fox.
UNITED PROVINCES RIO DE LA PLATA....John H. Mandeville, Esq.
VENEZUELA.....Sir Robert Kér Porter, K.C.H.
WURTEMBURG.....Sir G. Shee, Bt.

THE QUEEN'S CONSULS ABROAD.

For the protection of Trade.

AUSTRIA.

VENICE—Sir T. S. Sorell, K.H. *Con. Genl.*
W. C. Tatam, Esq. V. C.
TRIESTE—H. Bynner, Esq. V. C.
FIUME—C. T. Hill, Esq. V. C.
MILAN—Lt. Campbell, R. N. C. A.

BARBARY.

TUNIS—Sir Thomas Reade.
W. Ancram, Esq. V. C.
TRIPOLI—Hanmer Warrington, Esq.
ALGIERS—Robert W. St. John, Esq.
A. Tulin, Esq., V. C.
TANGIER—E. W. D. Hay, Esq.
R. A. Dalzell, Esq. V. C.

THE QUEEN AND HER MINISTERS.

THE QUEEN.

1837 June 20. VICTORIA, I. QUEEN of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, and St. Patrick.

THE QUEEN'S MINISTERS.

First Lord of the Treasury	Viscount Melbourne.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cottenham.
President of the Council	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Land Revenue	Viscount Duncannon.
Secretaries of State. — *Home Department*	Marquis of Normanby.
Foreign	Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial	Lord John Russell.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Minto.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Holland.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Thos. Babington Macaulay.

** *The above form the* CABINET.

Postmaster-General	Earl of Litchfield.
Lord Chamberlain	Marquis of Conyngham.
Lord Steward	Duke of Argyll.
Master of the Horse	Earl of Albemarle.
Paymaster General	Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell.
Master of the Mint	
Vice President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.
Master General of the Ordnance	Right Hon. Sir Richard H. Vivian, Bt.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Lord Morpeth.
Attorney-General	Sir John Campbell.
Solicitor General	Sir Robert M. Rolfe.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Rt. Hon. Andrew Rutherford.
Solicitor General	James Ivory, Esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Fortescue (Viscount Ebrington.)
Lord Chancellor	Lord Plunkett.
Commander of the Forces	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney.
Attorney General	Maziere Brady, Esq.
Solicitor General	David Richard Pigot, Esq.

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AMERICA	Andrew Stevenson, Esq.
AUSTRIA	Prince Esterhazy.
BAVARIA	Baron de Cetto.
BELGIUM	M. Van de Weyer.
BRAZILS	M. Galvão.
DENMARK	Baron de Blome.
FRANCE	Count Sebastiani.
GREECE	M. Mavrocoodato.
HANOVER	Baron Munchausen.
MEXICO	M. Iturbide.
NETHERLANDS	Chevalier Dedel.
PORTUGAL	
PRUSSIA	Baron Bulow.
RUSSIA	Count Pozzo di Borgo.
SARDINIA AND LUCCA	Count de Pollen.
SAXONY	M. de Gersdorff.
SICILY	
SPAIN	Don Manuel M de Aguilar.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	Count Bjornstjerna.
SWITZERLAND	John L. Prevost, Esq.
TURKEY	
WURTEMBURG	Count de Mandelsloh.
UNITED PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA	

THE QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

AMERICA	Henry S. Fox, Esq.
AUSTRIA	Lord Beauvale.
BAVARIA	Lord Erskine.
BELGIUM	Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.H.
BRAZILS	H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq.
COLOMBIA	William Turner, Esq.
DENMARK	Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. W. Wynn, G.C.H.
FRANCE	Earl Granville.
GERMANIC CONFEDERATION	Ralph Abercrombie, Esq.
GREECE	Sir E. Lyons.
HANOVER	Hon. John Duncan Bligh.
MEXICO	Richard Pakenham, Esq.
NAPLES	Hon. W. Temple.
NETHERLANDS	Sir Edw. C. Disbrowe, G.C.H.
PORTUGAL	Lord Howard de Walden.
PRUSSIA	Lord Geo. William Russell.
RUSSIA	Marquis of Clanricarde.
SARDINIA	Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus John Foster, Bt.
SAXONY	Hon. F. R. Forbes.
SPAIN	A. Aston, Esq.
SWEDEN	Sir Thos. Cartwright, G.C.H.
SWITZERLAND	D. R. Morier, Esq.
TURKEY	Visconnt Ponsonby.
TUSCANY	Hon. H. E. Fox.
UNITED PROVINCES RIO DE LA PLATA	John H. Mandeville, Esq.
VENEZUELA	Sir Robert Kér Porter, K.C.H.
WURTEMBURG	Sir G. Shee, Bt.

THE QUEEN'S CONSULS ABROAD.

For the protection of Trade.

AUSTRIA.

VENICE—Sir T. S. Sorell, K.H. *Con. Genl.*
W. C. Tatam, Esq. v. c.
TRIESTE—H. Bynner, Esq. v. c.
FIUME—C. T. Hill, Esq. v. c.
MILAN—Lt. Campbell, R. N. C. A.

BARBARY.

TUNIS—Sir Thomas Reade.
W. Ancram, Esq. v. c.
TRIPOLI—Hanmer Warrington, Esq.
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A. Tulin, Esq., v. c.
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REDLEJO—John Foster, Esq. v. c.

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VALPARAISO—Henry Rouse, Esq. c.
CONCEPTION—R. Cunningham, Esq. v. c.
COQUIMBO—C. Campbell, Esq. v. c.

DENMARK.
ELSINEUR—Francis C. McGregor, Esq.
COPENHAGEN—N. A. Fenwick, Esq. v. c.

EGYPT.
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ALEXANDRIA—J. W. Larkins, Esq. c.
G. Chapeaud, Esq. v. c.
CANDIA—H. S. Ongley, Esq. c.
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CORSICA—A. P. Palmedo, Esq.

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Christian Koch, Esq.

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CARTHAGENA DE COLUMBIA—Patrick W. Kelly, Esq.
PANAMA—Joseph Cade, Esq.
STA MARTA—Thomas M'Causland, Esq. v. c.

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PATRAS—George W. Crowe, Esq.
SYRA—R. Wilkinson, Esq.
PYRŒUS—John Green, Esq.

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HAMBURG—Henry Canning, Esq. c. G.
C. Wesselhoeft, Esq. v. c.
BREMEN—B. PEARKES, Esq. v. c.
LUBECK—W. L. Behueke, Esq. v. c.
CUXHAVEN—H. H. Dutton, Esq. v. c.

HAYTI.
PORT AU PRINCE—Capt. Courtenay, R. N. *Con.*
Thos. Usher, Esq. v. c.
CAPE HAYTIEN—H. A. Thomson, Esq. v. c.
JACMEL—R. E. Hodges, Esq. v. c.

MEXICO.
John Parkinson, Esq.
VERA CRUZ—F. Giffard, Esq. v. c.
TAMPICO—J. T. Crawford, Esq. v. c.
SAN BLAS—E. Barron, Esq. v. c.
MONTE VIDEO—Thomas S. Hood, Esq.

NETHERLANDS.
AMSTERDAM—Robert Melvil, Esq.
ROTTERDAM—Sir Alex. Ferrier, K. H.

PERU.
BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION.
LIMA—Belford H. Wilson, Esq. c. c.
G. T. Sealy, Esq. v. c.
ARICA—Hugh Wilson, Esq.
ISLAY—Thomas Crompton, Esq. v. c.

POLAND.
WARSAW—Lieut. Colonel Barnett.

PORTUGAL.
LISBON—William Smith, Esq.
J. Meagher, Esq. v. c.
OPORTO—Edwin Johnston, Esq.
AZORES—*St. Michaels*—Thomas C. Hunt, Esq.
W. Kendall, Esq. v. c.
FAYAL—J. Minchin, Esq. v. c.
MADEIRA—George Stoddart, Esq.
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS—*Terceira*—H. Alton, Esq. v. c.

PRUSSIA.
DANTZIG—H. R. Plaw, Esq.
MEMEL—W. J. Hertslet, Esq. v. c.
KONIGSBERG—J. D. Brockmann, Esq. v. c.
STETTIN—F. H. Peterson, Esq. v. c.
PILLAU—C. E. Elsasser, Esq. v. c.

ROMAN STATES.
ANCONA—George Moore, Esq.
ROME—J. Freeborn, Esq.

RUSSIA.
ODESSA—James Yeames, Esq.
TAGANROG—W. Yeames, Esq. v. c.
ST. PETERSBURG—Sir Edward S. Baynes.
RIGA—Robert Hay, Esq.
LIBAU—Francis Keinitz, Esq.
ARCHANGEL—J. Whitehead, Esq.

SANDWICH AND SOCIETY ISLANDS.
WOAHOO—R. Charlton, Esq.
TAHITI—George Pritchard, Esq.

SARDINIA.
CAGLIARI—George Bomeester, Esq.
NICE—P. Lacroix, Esq.
GENOA—J. Stirling, Esq.

SAXONY.
LEIPSIC—Jacob James Hart, Esq.

The Queen's Consuls abroad continued.

SICILIES.
NAPLES—Capt. Thomas Gallwey, R.N.
PALERMO—John Godwin, Esq.
MESSINA—William W. Barker, Esq.

SPAIN.
ALICANT—Jasper Waring, Esq.
CORUNNA—John Crispin, Esq.
BILBOA—John Clarke, Esq.
BARCELONA—James Annesley, Esq.
MAHON—Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald.
CARTHAGENA—Matthew Carter, Esq.
CADIZ—John M. Brackenbury, Esq.
TENERIFFE—Richard Bartlett, Esq.
CUBA—*St. Jago*—John Hardy, jun. Esq.
HAVANA—C. D. Tolmé, Esq.
MALAGA—W. P. Mark, Esq.
ST. LUCA—Charles Phillipe, Esq. v. c.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
GOTTENBURGH—Henry T. Liddell, Esq.
STOCKHOLM—Capt. Sir John Ross, Kt. & C.B. R. N.
BERGEN—John Greig, Esq.
CHRISTIANA—George Mygind, Esq.
HAMNERFEST—J. R. Crowe, Esq.

SYRIA.
DAMASCUS—N. W. Werry, Esq.
BERIOUT—
ALEPPO—Nivan Moore, Esq.
TARSOUS—B. R. Jones, Esq. v. c.
ALEXANDRETTA—C. D. Hayes, Esq. v. c.

TURKEY.
CONSTANTINOPLE—J. Cartwright, Esq., C.G. A. C. Cumberbatch, Esq. v. c. and *Cancelliere.*
PREVESA—S. S. Saunders, Esq.
DARDENELLES—Chas. Lander, Esq. v. c.
ADRIANOPLE—John Kerr, Esq.
SALONICA—C. Blunt, Esq.
SMYRNA—Richard W. Brant, Esq.
C. J. Charnaud, Esq. v. c.
ENVS—Nicholas Rossy, Esq. C. *Agent.*
BUCHAREST—R. G. Colquhoun, Esq.
IBRAILA—St. Vincent Lloyd, Esq. v. c.
JUSSY—Samuel Gardner, Esq.
GALLATZ—Chas. Cunningham, Esq. v. c.
BELGRADE—
ERZEROOM—James Brant, Esq.
TREBIZOND—Henry Suter, Esq. v. c.

TUSCANY.
LEGHORN—John Falconer, Esq.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA—T. de G. Fonblanque, Esq.
NEW YORK—James Buchanan, Esq.
CHARLESTON—William Ogilby, Esq.
SAVANNAH—Edmund Molyneux, Esq.
BALTIMORE—John M'Tavish, Esq.
NORFOLK—W. Grey, Esq.
NEW ORLEANS—John Crawford, Esq.
BOSTON—George Manners, Esq.
PORTLAND—Joseph Sherwood, Esq.
MOBILE—James Baker, Esq.
MASSACHUSETTS—T. C. Grattan, Esq.

VENEZUELA.
CARACAS—Sir Rob. K. Porter, K.C.H.
PUERTO CABELLO—T. S. Willimot, Esq.
MARACAIBO—R. Mackay, Esq. v. c.

BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

EUROPEAN.

GIBRALTAR.
Governor and Commander in Chief—Major General Sir Alex. Woodford.

MALTA.
Governor and Commander in Chief—Lt. Genl. Sir H. F. Bouverie, K.C.B., and G.C.M.G.

IONIAN ISLANDS.
Lord High Commissioner—Lieut. Genl. Sir Howard Douglas, Bt. G.C.M.G.

HELIGOLAND.
Lieut. Governor—Major General Sir H. King, C.B., & K.C.H.

ASIATIC.

CEYLON.
Governor and Commander in Chief—His Excellency Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie.
Commander of the Forces—The Hon. Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.
Chief Justice—The Hon. Sir Anthony Oliphant, Kt.
1st Puisne Judge—The Hon. J. Jeremie, Esq.
2d do.
The Hon. J. G. Hillebrand, Esq. *Actg.* 2d do.
Colonial Secretary—The Hon. P. Anstruther, Esq.
The Hon. George Turnour, Esq. *Actg. do.*
Queen's Advocate—W. O. Carr, Esq.
Archdeacon of Colombo—Venerable J. M. Glennie.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
Governor—Sir George Gipps, Kt.
Bishop of Australia—Right Rev. Wm. Grant Broughton, D.D.
Commander of the Forces—Major Genl. Sir Maurice O'Connell, K.C.H.
Colonial Secretary—Edward D. Thomson, Esq.
Chief Justice—Hon. Sir Jas. Dowling, Kt.
Puisne Judges—Hon. W. W. Burton, and Hon. W. W. Willis, Esqrs.
Attorney General—John H. Plunkett, Esq.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.
Lieut. Governor—Captain Sir J. Franklin, R. N., K.C.H.
Colonial Secy.—John Montagu, Esq.
Archdeacon—Ven. Wm. Hutchins.
Chief Justice—Sir John L. Pedder, Kt.

Puisne Judge—Alexander Montagu, Esq.
Attorney-General—Edward M'Dowell, Esq.
Solicitor-General—H. C. Jones, Esq.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA *(Swan River.)*
Governor, Commander in Chief, and Vice Admiral—John Hutt, Esq.
Secretary—P. Browne, Esq.
Judge—W. H. Mackie, Esq.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.
Resident Commissioner—J. H. Fisher, Esq.
Governor and Commander in Chief—Lt. Colonel George Gawler.
Judge—Charles Cooper, Esq.
Colonial Secretary—Robt. Gouger, Esq.

NEW ZEALAND.
Governor—Captain Hobson.

AFRICAN.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Governor and Commander in Chief—Major General Sir George T. Napier, K.C.B
Lieutenant Governor, Eastern Division—Andries Stockenstrom, Esq.
Secretary—Colonel Bell.
Chief Justice—Sir Jonathan Wylde, Kt. D.C.L.
Judges—William Menzies, Esq. Geo. Kekewich, Esq.
Attorney General—William Porter, Esq.

GAMBIA.
Lieut. Governor—Wm. Mackie, Esq. K.H.

MAURITIUS.
Governor—Lieutenant General Sir William Nicolay, K. C. H.
Chief Secretary—G. F. Dick, Esq.
Chief Judge—James Wilson, Esq.
Procureur and Advocate General—P. D'Epinay, Esq.

SIERRA LEONE.
Governor—Colonel R. Doherty.

ST. HELENA.
Governor—Major General G. B. Middlemore, C. B.
Civil Commissioner—Sir Richard Plaskett, Kt.
Chief Justice—William Wilde, Esq.

AMERICAN.

ANTIGUA.
Governor and Commander in Chief of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Virgin Islands, and Dominica.—Lieut. Colonel Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.
Lieut. Governor—Col. F. Cockburn.

BARBADOES.
Governor and Commander in Chief of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Lucia and Trinidad—Major General Sir E. J. Murray Macgregor, Bt. K.C.B. and K.C.H.

BERBICE.
Assistant Secretary—Stephens, Esq.

BERMUDA.
Governor—Lt. Col. William Reid, C.B.

BRITISH GUIANA.
Consisting of the United Colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.
Governor—Henry Light, Esq.

CANADA.
Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Governor General of the British Settlements in North America.
Major Genl. Sir George Arthur, K.C.H. Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada.
Lieut. Genl. Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B, Commander of the Forces.

DOMINICA.
Lieut. Governor—Maj. John Macphail.

GRENADA.
Lieut. Governor—Col. C. J. Doyle.

HONDURAS.
Superintendent—Col. Alexander Macdonald, C.B.

ISLAND OF PRINCE EDWARD.
Gulph of St. Lawrence.
Lieut. Governor—Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, K.H.

JAMAICA.
Governor—Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bt. G.C.B.

MONTSERRAT.
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President—James Daniell, Esq.

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Governor—Capt. Henry Prescott, R. N.
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Lieut. Governor—Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

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ST. LUCIA.
Lieut. Governor———

ST. VINCENT.
Lieut. Governor—Captain Sir George Tyler, Kt. R. N.

TOBAGO.
Lieut. Governor—Major General H. C. Darling.

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Lieut. Governor—Colonel Sir H. G. Macleod, K. H.

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INDIA.

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FOR THE YEAR 1839-40.

Years to serve.	Committees. Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	
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3	....	P M	....	James Weir Hogg, Esq. M.P. 40, *Upper Grosvenor Street.*

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John Petty Muspratt, Esq, 21, *Russell Square.*
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James Cosmo Melvill, Esq. *Secretary.*
John Docwra Dickinson, Esq. *Deputy Secretary.*
Philip Melvill, Esq. *Secretary Military Department.*

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VISITOR.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London,

PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, A. M.

DEAN.

The Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, A. M.

REGISTRAR.

The Rev. Frederick Smith, A. M.

PROFESSORS:

European Department.

Classics..... The Rev. J. A. Jeremie, A. M.

Mathematics..... The Rev. J. W. Lucas Heaviside, A. M.; The Rev. Fred. Smith, A. M.

History and Political Economy. The Rev. Richard Jones, A. M.

Law..... Wm. Empson, Esq., A. M., F. R. S. L.

Oriental Department.

VISITOR.

H. H. Wilson, Esq. A. M., F. R. S.

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Hindee, Hindustani and Mahratta..Vernon Schalch, Esq.

Arabic and Persian.....Meerza Mohammed Ibraheem.

Sanscrit and Teloogoo.....Francis Johnson, Esq.

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Major General Sir Ephraim G. Stannus, Knight, C. B., Bombay N. I.

Chaplain..... Rev. Thomas Bisset, A. M.

Staff Captain..... Major T. Ritherdon, late Bombay Arty.

Orderly Officers..... Lieut. Thomas Tapp, Bombay N. I.; Lieut. Alexander Tod, Madras N. I.

PUBLIC EXAMINER ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Horace H. Wilson, M. A. F. R. S. Sanscrit Professor, Oxford.

PROFESSORS AND MASTERS.

Mathematics and Classics..... Rev. Jonathan Cape, A. M.; Alexander Anderson, L. L. D.; Samuel Parlour.

Rev. T. Bisset, A. M. (Chaplain).

John B. Rudduck.

Fortification..... Captain Hector Straith.; Lieutenant T. Cook, R. N.

Military Drawing..... Edward B. Metcalf.

Military Surveying..... Major Basil Jackson.

Landscape Drawing..... T. H. Fielding.; J. C. Schetky.

Oriental Languages..... Richard Haughton, M. R. A. S.; Charles Bowles.

Chemistry and Geology..... J. F. Daniel, F. R. S.

French..... Marin de la Voye.

Sword Exercises..... H. Angelo, Junior.

Purveyor and Steward—R. M. Leeds.

Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, which was purchased in 1809, of E. H. D. Radcliffe, Esq., was previously the residence of the late Earl of Liverpool, who improved the house, and added to the plantations, before the property came into the possession of the East India Company. The land consists of sixty-three acres freehold (including five acres purchased in 1823) and twenty-four renthold. The present mansion is a brick edifice, built by W. Draper, Esq. (the architect being probably Vanburgh), in a fanciful style of architecture, bordering upon the Elizabethan; and consists of a basement, two state stories, and an attic. The entrance is in the east or public front, by a flight of steps, which leads into the great hall: over the central windows of this front, and above the attic, is the inscription, in Roman characters, already quoted from Garrow's work. To the west or garden front, there is a handsome brick portico, and loggia. The entrance hall leads to the grand staircase, by which there is an ascent to the saloon, which is very magnificent. The walls and ceilings of the grand staircase and saloon are decorated with paintings, by Sir James Thornhill, from the heathen mythology, finished in a masterly manner. From the south front there is also an entrance through a handsome porch, that conducts to the grand staircase. The cadets' dining hall is situate in those parts of the building to the north of the mansion, and is a grand room, about forty-three feet square, having windows on the north and south sides, decorated with scagliola pilasters, of the Corinthian order, and the centre part having columns and entablature supporting the roof, all in the Grecian style, designed by Mr. Wilkins, the late architect and surveyor to the East India Company. The various outbuildings consist of the public lecture hall and chapel, with arcade under, leading from the study court to the parade ground, the armoury, model room, library, and fortification hall, the class studies, professors' rooms, gentlemen cadets' dormitories, and kitchen buildings. These were very much improved by alterations and additional buildings, about thirteen years since, according to the designs of Mr. Wilkins, in which the grand dining hall was then included; and in this state they remain to the present time; such extensive alterations were found necessary to meet the objects of the existing institution. The whole of the buildings are considered ample and convenient. The mansion is an elegant residence, and now in the occupation of Major General Sir Ephraim Stannus, C. B. the Lieutenant Governor of the Institution, who has assigned a portion as quarters for the staff captain, &c. The character of the design of the east front, or public entrance, is not so imposing as its extent of frontage might have admitted; but the garden front, which is scarcely seen, produces a more pleasing effect. Previous to its conversion into a military seminary, the education of the Company's cadets was conducted partly at the royal military college, Marlow, partly at the royal military academy, Woolwich, or in part privately. The number of cadets at Woolwich, was limited to forty-six, and the average expense was 250*l.* each. The Company allowed two hundred guineas to each cadet educated privately and forty-five guineas, or half the yearly expense, to each cadet educated at Marlow. The estimated expense for two years of each cadet educated in their own seminary was 188*l.* 16s. The seminary was originally confined to the education of officers for the artillery or engineer corps: the regulations for its establishment were framed in conformity to the forty-fourth clause of the Act 53d George III cap. 155. The establishment and object of the institution were sanctioned by a resolution of the General Court of the 7th April, 1809. It was placed under the superintendence of Dr. Andrew, who was paid at the rate of 80*l.* each, per annum, for sixty pupils. When the seminary was first established, the cadets subscriptions were at the rate of 30*l.* a year, and they also paid for certain articles of military clothing, at an expense of 13*l.* 16s. 5d. The successive augmentations which have taken place are:—

'1st April, 1821, from 30*l.* 5s. to 40*l.* a year, in addition to the sum of 13*l.* 16s. for clothing.

'2d March, 1829, first year 65*l.* inclusive of military outfit; second year 50*l.* There has been also, since 18th March 1825, an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2s. payable by each cadet for the use of the public library.

'On the 16th January, 1828, the seminary was opened for the education of cadets for general service exclusive of cavalry, the maximum number of students being 150.

'3d. On the 14th October 1835, the Court of Directors, considering that the payment of the Cadets was disproportioned to the value of their education, fixed them at their present rate, which all expenses included may be taken at 61*l.* 18s. per term, or about 240*l.* for the two years residence.

The annual total expense of the seminary upon an average of the six years ending Midsummer 1835, may be taken at about 20,000*l.*, of which the Company's proportion was between 11,000 and 12,000*l.* The number of cadets qualified during this period was, engineers, 58; artillery, 80; infantry, 242. The age for admission to the institution is from fourteen to eighteen, subject also to a preliminary examination in arithmetic and Latin of the candidates, who are nominated

by the members of the Court of Directors, and by the President of the Board of Control. The plan for the seminary, according to a report of the 11th April 1809, ' was first submitted to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman by Mr. Abington, of the India House, under whose direction the system has been digested and arranged, with a zeal, attention, and vigilance deserving the Court's liberal encouragement, &c. &c. On the 22d November 1827, the Court of Directors resolved, that all the time during which cadets actually continue at the seminary, after attaining the age of sixteen, and before they pass their public examination, (provided they pass within the fixed period of four terms) shall count as a portion of the period which may eventually entitle them to retire upon full pay, under the regulations as now established. The establishment of the seminary consists of a public examiner, an oriental examiner, a Lieutenant Governor, staff captain, two orderly officers, a broad-sword master, fifteen professors and masters (one of whom, being in orders, officiates as chaplain), six non-commissioned officers, a bugler, and a proportionate number of public domestic servants. The course of studies consists of mathematics, fortification, military drawing, military surveying, Hindustani, civil and lithographic drawing, French and Latin. Lectures, moreover, on experimental philosophy, chemistry and geology, are delivered at stated periods. Since June 1836, an occasional detachment of sappers and miners has been employed in throwing up field and other works, which, in their gradual progress, afford most useful lessons of instructions. Those cadets for whom there is no room in the engineers, but who are reported to have attained to a high degree of qualification, receive *honorary certificates* and their names are announced to the Governments in India, and published in general orders to the Army, as meriting particular notice. They have the privilege of choosing the presidency in India at which they shall be stationed. The infantry cadets educated at this institution take rank in the Company's army above all other cadets who receive direct appointments from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the seminary cadets passing their public examinations. There are two public examinations held at the East India Company's Military Seminary in the course of the year, in the presence of the members of the Court of Directors, when a selection is made of those duly qualified for the engineers, artillery, and infantry. Those who may be chosen for the engineers proceed to Colonel Pasley's establishment at Chatham, for the purpose of studying a course of the field duties of engineer officers, and of practical architecture. This course occupies ten or twelve months, the expense of which is borne by the East India Company. The cadets have temporary commissions, and local rank as ensigns in her Majesty's army, whilst doing duty at the establishment for field instruction. The cadets selected for the corps of engineers were, previously to the year 1820-21, sent on the trigonometrical survey prosecuted in Wales, under the authority of the Board of Ordnance. At this date, arrangements were made, at the suggestion of Major General Sir Howard Douglas (the public examiner), for instructing the cadets at the Company's Military Seminary in practical surveying. On the 8th Feb. 1837, another arrangement took place for giving increased efficiency to the separate branches of military drawing and military surveying taught at the Addiscombe institution. Since April, 1838, the course of surveying and military reconnoissance, previously practised at Addiscombe, has been continued at Chatham, upon an extended scale; and the engineer cadets are made fully conversant in the knowledge and application of all geodesical and astronomical problems of general and practical utility. In his evidence, taken before the select committee of the House of Commons, in 1832, preparatory to the renewal of the Charter, Sir John Malcolm described the education given to the engineers at Addiscombe, and completed at Chatham, as excellent; and stated that the officers of the artillery who require science, are also well educated at the same institution. Major-General Sir James Limond bore similar testimony to the very able manner in which the artillery cadets are here educated.

HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DEPOT AND RECRUITING OFFICERS.

DEPOT.

Commandant	Lieut. Colonel Edward Hay	Chatham.
Second in Command and Quarter Master	Major Henry Erskine Somerville	Do.
Adjutant	Captain Henry Brown	Do.
Paymaster	Captain Wm. Elsey	Do.
Surgeon	Robert Elliott, Esq.	Do.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

Major	Richard Axford	Liverpool.
Captain	James Murray, 28 Soho Square	London.
Do.	Richard George Grange	Dublin.
Do.	Thomas Otho Travers	Cork.
Do.	Henry V. Glegg	Edinburgh.

The Corps of Royal East-India Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Astell, was disembodied on the 25th March 1834. His late Majesty was graciously pleased, as a mark of his royal approbation, to allow the officers to retain the rank and honours belonging to their respective commissions.

COMPANY'S AGENTS.

AT HOME.

Bristol	Mr. Robert Bruce.
Cork	Mr. Daniel Callaghan, junior.
Dartmouth	Mr. Thomas Newman.
Deal	Messrs. John and Edward Iggulden.
Falmouth	Messrs. John Carne, and Sons.
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Gravesend	Mr. Thomas Elkin.
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Liverpool	Mr. Robert Benson.
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Portsmouth	Mr. John Lindegren.
Torbay	Messrs. John and Samuel Calley.

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	2d H. M. Clarke, Esq.

Constantinople.....John Cartwright, Esq.
Corfu.....Charles Schomberg Thomas, Esq.
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(Cairo).....Captain Lyons, R. N. *Deputy Agent.*
(Alexandria).....Captain Henry Johnson,(H. M. S.)
(Cairo).....Mr. A. Walne.
(Jeddah).....Mr A. Ogilvie.
(Cosseir).....Mr. Sampson Naylor.
(Suez).....Mr. William Fitch.
Genoa.....Messrs. Grant, Balfour and Saunders.
Gibraltar.....William Sherwill, Esq.
Halifax.....Messrs. S. Cunard, and Co.
Leghorn.....Messrs. Routh and Garland.
Madeira.....Henry Veitch, Esq.
Malta.....James Calvert, Esq.
Mauritius.....Messrs. Hay and Co.
Naples.....Messrs. Cotterill, Iggulden and Co.
Syria.....Nathaniel W. Werry. Esq.
Trieste.....Messrs. Lang, Freeland and Co.
Venice.....Messrs. Holme and Co.
Vienna.....Messrs. J. G. Schuller and Co.

BRITISH INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Right Hon. GEORGE, LORD AUCKLAND, G. C. B., *Governor General.*

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir JASPER NICOLLS, K. C. B. *Commander in Chief in India, Extraordinary Member of the Supreme Council.*

The Hon. T. C. Robertson, Esq.....1st Ordinary Member of Council.
The Hon. W. W. Bird, Esq.....2d do. do.
The Hon. Andrew Amos, Esq.....3d do. do.
The Hon. *Maj. Genl.* Sir W. Casement, K.C.B.4th do. do.
H. T. Prinsep, Esq.....Appointed Provisional Member.

*** *When the Supreme Council shall assemble at any of the other Presidencies the Governors thereof shall be Extraordinary Members of the Council.*

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SECRET, POLITICAL, REVENUE, AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

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J. P. Grant, Esq.....*Actg.* do.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Stuart, 34th N. I.....Secretary.
Major W. Cubitt, 18th N. I.....Deputy Secretary.
Captain R. J. H. Birch, 17th N. I.....Assistant Secy.

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Lieut. the *Hon.* W. G. Osborne, H. M. 26th Foot:Military Secretary.

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Frederick Millett, Esq. (Bengal Civil Service) } Members.
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H. T. Prinsep, Esq. Secretary in the General, Foreign and Financial Departments.

F. J. Halliday, Esq. Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

*** *The Deputies under the Secretaries to the Government of India perform the same functions and hold the same designation relatively to the Government of Bengal.*

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His Excellency Lieut. General the Hon. Sir SAMUEL FORD WHITTINGHAM, K. C. B. & K. C. H. *Commander in Chief and Second Member of Council (not arrived.)*

His Excellency Major General Sir HUGH GOUGH, K. C. B. *Commanding the Army in Chief.*

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R. Clerk, Esq.....Secretary to Govt. Civil Department.
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Major G. Fryer.....Deputy do do (*on other duty*)
Captain J. H. Cramer.....*Acting* do do

BOMBAY.

The Right Hon. SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Bart. *Governor.*

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His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir THOS. MCMAHON, BT. K.C.B. *appointed Commander in Chief (not arrived.)* } Members of Council.
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The *Hon.* G. W. Anderson Esq.....
The *Hon.* J. A. Dunlop, Esq. *(Provisional Member.)*.....

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L. R. Reid, Esq.....*Acting* do. do.
Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood.....Secretary to Govt. Military and Marine Depts.

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The *Hon. Sir* J. P. Grant, *Knight*.....Puisne do
The *Hon. Sir* Henry Wilmot Seton, *Knight*..... do do

MADRAS.

The *Hon. Sir* Robert Buckley Comyn, *Knight*.....Chief Justice.
The *Hon. Sir* Edward John Gambier, *Knight*..... Puisne Justice.

BOMBAY.

The *Hon. Sir* John W. Awdry, *Knight*.....Chief Justice.
The *Hon. Sir* Henry Roper, *Knight*.....Puisne Justice.

AGRA.

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C. Macsween, Esq.....Secretary.
F. Currie, Esq.....*Actg.* do.

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The *Hon.* S. Garling, Esq.....Resident at Malacca.
The *Hon.* James W. Salmond, Esq.....Resident at P. W. Island.
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A. R. Johnston, Esq.....Second do.
Edward Elmslie, Esq.....Secretary and Treasurer.
J. R. Morrison, Esq.....Chinese Interpreter.

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FRENCH.

PONDICHERRY.

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M. Le Marquis de Saint Simon, G. O. L. H., G. C. C. T., C. M. M. B., Pair de France, Grand d'Espagne de 1re classe, Maréchal de Camp, Gouverneur Général.

Conseil Privé.

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Le Commissaire-Ordonnateur, Vice Président.. } avec voix délibérative.
Le Procureur Général du Roi.....
L'Inspecteur Colonial.....avec voix représentative.
Le Secrétaire, Archiviste.

Etat Major.

M. Davout, Prince d'Eckmühl, Duc D'auërstaedt, L. B. Pair de France, sous-lieutenant de cavalerie, Officer de' Ordonnance du Gouverneur Général.

Secrétariat.

M. Lemerle, Commis de la Marine de 2e classe, Secretaire du Gouverneur Général.

Troupes.

Détachement du 3e Régiment de la Marine.

M. Panon Duhazier, L. H. Chef de bataillon, Commandant.
Séver, Capitaine.
N.....Capitaine.
Jollivet, Lieutenant, (*on duty at Karikal.*)
Dagoreau, Lieutenant, (*on duty at Chandernagore.*)
Jaray, Lieutenant Officier-payeur.
Morel, Sous-Lieutenant.
Couerbe, Sous-Lieutenant.

Administration de la Marine.

M. M. Dalmas, L H. Commissaire de la Marine de 1re classe, Ordonnateur.
Pognon, Sous-Commissaire de la Marine de 2e classe, Inspecteur Colonial.
Buirette, Sous-Commissaire de la Marine de 2e (*en congé.*)
Bernard, Commis. principal de la Marine.
Saint Pourçain, Commis. Principal de la Marine, Gar de Magasin.
N.....Commis. Principal de la Marine.
Delaselle, Commis. de la Marine. de 1re classe, chef du bureau des Revües, Classes et Armemens.
Lefaucheur, Commis. de la Marine de 1re classe, chef du bureau des fonds.
Donin de Rosiér, Commis. de la Marine de 1re classe, Secrétaire Archiviste (*en congé.*)
Le Peltier, Commis. de la Marine, de 2e classe, Secrétaire de l'Ordonnateur.
Lemerle, Commis. de la Marine de 2e classe, Acting Secrétaire Archiviste.
Viollette, Commis. de la Marine de 2e classe.
Garçet, Commis. de la Marine de 2e classe.
Lebrun, Commis. de la Marine de 2e classe.
Urvoy de Portzamparc, Commis. de la Marine de 2e classe.

Service des Port.

M. Hostein, Capitaine de Port.

Service de Santé.

M. M. Trouette, L. H. Chirurgein de la Marine de 1re classe, Chargé du Service.
Bretel, Chirurgien de la Marine de 2e classe.

Service du Domaine.

M. Weiss, Receveur du Domaine.

Service du Trésor.

M. Coüard, Trésorier Général.

Service du Culte.

M. M. Bonnand, Evêque de Drusipar.
Calmels, Prêfet Apostolique.

Service des Ponts et Chaussées.

M. M. Duval Pirou, Ingénieur Colonial, (*en congé.*)
Louis Guerre, Ingénieur Colonial, charge du service.
Loulié, Conducteur des Travaux de 3e classe.

Administration de la Justice.

Cour Royale.

M. M. Maurel, Conseiller Président, (*en congé.*)
De Senneville, 1re Conseiller (acting Conseiller President.)
Lefaucheur, 2e Conseiller, acting 1re Conseiller.
Ruffi de Pontevès, 3e Conseiller (*en congé.*)
N..... 4e Conseiller.
Jame, acting 2e Conseiller.
Prieur, acting 3e Conseiller.
Bayet, acting 4e Conseiller.
Pasquier, 1er Conseiller Auditeur, (*en congé.*)
Delannoise, 2e Conseiller Auditeur, (*on duty at the Tribunal.*)
Guerre, acting 1er Counseiller Auditeur.
Faure, acting 2e Conseiller Auditeur.
Petit d'Auterive, L. H. Procureur Général du Roi.
Guerre, Greffier en Chef, (*on duty.*)
De Babick, acting Greffier en Chef.

Tribunal de 1re Instance.

M. M. Joyau, Juge Royal.
Persegol, 1re Juge Auditeur, (*en congé.*)
N..... 2e Juge Auditeur.
Deschambeaux, acting 1re Juge Auditeur.
Aveline, acting 2e Juge Auditeur.
Allibert, Procureur, du Roi (*en congé.*)
Delannoise, Acting Procureur du Roi.
Berchon de Fontaine, Greffier en Chef.

Tribunal de paix et de Police.

M. M. Faciolle, Juge de paix, Lieutenant de police.
Sicé, Juge suppléant, (*on duty at Karikal.*)
Duru, acting Juge suppléant.
Tardivel, Inspecteur de police, (*en congé.*)
A. Sicé, acting Inspecteur de police.

Liard Greffier.

M. M. C. Guerre, Avocat.
D. Virieux, Commissaire-priseur vendeur.

Signes de l'ordre royal de la Légion d'honneur.

G. C. L. H. Grand croix de la Légion d'honneur.
G. O. L. H. Grand officier de la Légion d'honneur.
C. L. H. Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur.
O. L. H. Officer de la Légion d'honneur.
L. H. Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur.

Signes des ordres étrangers.

G. C. C. T. Grand croix de l'ordre espagnol de Charles 3.
C. M. M. B. Commandeur de l'ordre du mérite militaire de Bavière.
L. B. Chevalier de l'ordre de Léopold de Belgique.

Notariat.

M. C. Jame, Notaire Royal.

Curatelle.

M. Duru, Curateur aux biens vaians.

Comite consultatef du jurisprudence Indienne.

Ramassamy Sastriar, Président.

Instruction Publique.

Collège Royal.

M. M. Perreaux, Proviseur.
N..... Professeur de Mathématiques.
Prieur, Membre de l'université royal de France, Professeur d'Humanités.
Mahé, Professeur de langue Française et d'Latinité élémentaire.
Sicé, Professeur d'Arithmétique, de Français et de géographie.
N.....Professeur de dessin.

M. M. Froment, acting Professeur de dessin.
Soleillet, Professeur de lecture et de numération.
Gravier, Maitre d'écriture.
Cammiade, Professeur d'Anglais.
Cannoussamy modély, Professeur de Malabar.
Seyd mamoud, Professeur d' Hindoustany.

Pensionnat royal pour les jeunes demoiselles.

Mes. Tariot, sœur Joséphine de la congrégation de St. Joseph, Directrice.
Mevel, sœur Aglaé.
Debain, sœur Théodosie.
Sairon-messis sœur Isabelle.
Villeneuve sœur Marie de la Croix.
De Dieu, sœur Léontine.
Boibenet, sœur Flavie.

Ecols gratuites pour les Indiens.

M. Le Peltier, Directeur.

Institutions diverses.

Comité de Bienfaisance.

M. M. Mottet, Président.
Trouette, L. H., Vice Président.
Petit d'Auterive L. H.
Faciolle, Rapporteur.
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Faciolle, juge de paix. f. f. de Maire.
Bayet, Marguillier.
Froment, Trésorier.
LePeltier, Secrétaire.

Bibliothèque publique.

M. M. Delannoise, Conservateur.
Prieur, Conservateur adjoint.

Mont de pieté.

M. Coüard, Directeur.

Hotel des Monnaies.

M. Coüard, Directeur.

Imprimerie.

M. Toutin, imprimeur en chef du Gouvernement.

Jardin de Naturalisation.

M. De Keruzec, chargé du service des plantations.

Ateliers de Tissage.

M. M. Guidamour, Directeur.
Godefroy, Gérant.

CHANDERNAGORE.

M. M. N.....Administrateur.
Bourgoin, 1re Commissaire de la marine de 2e classe, acting Administrateur.
N.....Sous Commissaire de la marine de 2e classe, Chargé de l'Inspection.
Dagoreau, Lieutenant d'infanterie de la marine, Commandant.
Jame, 1re Juge du tribunal de 1ere instance (*on duty at Pondichéry.*)
Pefrot, acting 1re Juge.
Filliard, Procureur du Roi (*en congé.*)
Fressauges, acting Procureur du Roi.
Perrot, Greffier du tribunal de 1ere instance (*on duty.*)
Lenoir, acting Greffier du tribunal de 1ere instance.
Thiers, ainé Juge de paix, Lieutenant de police.
Lenoir, Juge suppléant (*on duty.*)
Perrier, acting suppléant du Juge de paix, Lieutenant de police.
Perrier, Greffier du tribunal de paix et de police (*on duty.*)
Tardivel, acting Greffier du tribunal de paix et de police.
Perrin, Chirurgien de la marine de 2e classe.
Boulogne, Curé de la paroisse.

KARIKAL.

M. M. De St. Hilaire, Capitaine d'artillerie de la marine, Administrateur.
Law de Clapernou, Commis. de marine de 1e classe Chargé de l'Inspection.
Jollivet, Lieutenant d'infanterie de la marine commandant.
N..... 1re Juge du tribunal de 1ere instance.
Sicé, acting 1re Juge du tribunal de 1ere instance.
N.....Procureur du Roi.
Petit d'Hésincourt, acting Procureur du Roi.
Petit d'Hésincourt, Greffier du tribunal de 1ere instance *(on duty.)*
Laforgue, acting Greffier du tribunal de 1ere instance.
N.....Juge du paix, Lieutenant de police.
Davia, acting Juge de paix, Lieutenant de police.
Robinet, Chirurgien de la marine de 2e classe.
Du Ahone de Beauver, Capitaine de port.
Pauplin, Curé de la paroisse.
Thiers, Conducteur des travaux de 2e classe.

MAHE.

M. Tessier, Chef de loge.

YANAON.

M. Collin de Bar, Chef de loge.

DUTCH.

JAVA.....J. Vanden Bosch, &c. &c. &c..*Governor General of Netherlands India.*
Henry Merkus de Koek.....*Deputy do. and Commander in Chief.*
J. Bausquet..... } *Councillors.*
J. C. Goedmann..... }
J. Van Schar.....*Chief Secretary.*

SUMATRA—*Padang*....Lieut.-Colonel C. P. J. Elout..*Resident.*
J. W. Boers.....*Secretary.*
J. Intveld.....*Collector.*

Palembang..C. E. F. Praerorius.....*Resident.*
A. L. Andriessen.....*Deputy do.*
E. Grandissen.....*Secretary and Fiscal.*

Banka.....H. DuBuy.....*Commissary.*
— Rynberg.....*Secretary.*
— Van Berkel.....*Collector.*

JAPAN.....J. W. Van Citters.....*Chief (Europe.)*
J. E. Niemann.....*Chief Warehouse Keeper.*
P. Van Outeren.....*Scribe and Book keeper.*

DANISH.

List of the Civil and Military Servants in His Danish Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies.

TRANQUEBAR.....The Hon. J. Rehling.....*Colonel in the Danish Army, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, Governor of His Danish Majesty's Possessions in the East Indies.*
C. Tiemroth, Esq.....*Member of Council, Judge and Magistrate.*
C. W. Jörgenson, Esq.. .....*Member of Council and Secretary to Govt. (absent.)*
C. A. Môller, Esq.....*Acting Member of Council, Secretary to Government and Accountant.*
H. G. Fog, Esq.....*Accountant (absent.)*
W. C. Petersen, Esq..... ....*Collector.*
O. C. Rehling, Esq..... ....*Register and Assist. Judge.*
Captain F. T. D. Brockdorff..*Comg. the Garrison (absent.)*
Captain W. L. T. Angelo, P. T.*Commanding the Garrison.*

Lieutenant J. Kaufmann.....*Adjutant (absent.)*
F. C. C. Christens, Esq.....*Surgeon.*
O. R. B. Boeck, Esq.....*Assistant Surgeon.*
Rev. H. Knudsen.....*Chaplain and Missionary.*

SERAMPORE.....Honorable P. Hansen .....*Governor.*
L. S. Lindhard, Esq.....*Member of Council, Judge and Magistrate.*
J. R. Schested, Esq.... .....*Member of Council and Accountant.*
F. E. Elberling, Esq .....*Secretary to Government.*
A. G. Ravsted, Esq.....*Assist. Secy. to Government.*
J. O. Voigt, Esq.....*Surgeon.*

PORTUGUESE.

GOA.....The Baron De Candal.....*Governor General.*
Captain La Grange.....*Secretary.*

BRAZILS.

Colonel Pedro Jose D'Costa Pacheco, *Consul General in British Asia.*

NATIVE INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

KING OF DELHI.

His Majesty Abool Mozzuffer Surajoodeen Mahomed Behadour.

KING OF THE SEIKHS.

His Highness, Maha Rajah Kurruck Singh, King of the Seikhs.

His dominions comprise Lahore, the Punjaub, Cashmere, Peshawour, Moulan, part of Sinde, &c.: he is the son of Runjeet Singh the celebrated lion of the Punjaub.

The Government of the Seikhs had been formerly divided among a number of petty independent chieftains under the *Khâlsâ* or Commonwealth, "to the established rules and laws of which, as fixed by Guru Govind, it was their moral and religious duty to conform." The ancestors of Kurruck Singh had been in possession of but a few villages, until his grand-father, by feudatory depredations, and the conquest of Lahore, laid the foundation of the present considerable power of his grand-son.

KING OF OUDE.

His Highness Nawab Noosseer Ood Dowlah.

The family of the princes of Oude are descended from Meer Mahommed Ameen, of a noble family in Persia, who came to India in the reign of Behadour Shah, and was received into the Imperial service, under the name of Saadut Khan. He was appointed to the Government of Oude in 1719 on the accession of Mehamed Shah to the throne of Delhi. He had no son, and was therefore succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law. On the death of Asoph-ud-dowla without any male issue, his spurious son Vizier Ally, assumed the reins of government, but his illegitimacy being discovered, he was, after a reign of four months deposed, and Saadet Ally, the brother of Asoph-ud-dowla, ascended the *musnud* on the 21st of January, 1798. He died 9th October 1827 and was succeeded by his son Ghazi-ud-dien Hyder, who died in 1837, and was succeeded by his uncle, the present sovereign. In 1819, Ghaziaddin relinquished the title of Newab, and assumed that of King.

KING OF AVA.

The revolution which occurred at Ava, in 1837 ended in the Prince of Tharawadi's usurping the throne, after removing his brother and placing him under *surveillance*, and seizing his ministers and officers, putting several of them to death, and confining others, as well as the Queen's brother, the Men-thagyih, in irons, and working them on the roads as common felons. He assumed the sovereignty on the 9th of April with the titles of Yatana-Thainga, Koun-baung men, and Shue-Bo-Bhuren, King of *Yatana-Thainga, Kounbaung* and Sovereign of *Shue-Bo*.

This Prince was born of the same mother as the late King, on the 6th September 1786. By his principal Queen he has a grown up son and daughter, the former styled Taung-dweng-gyaung men, and the latter said to be highly skilled in astrology. By inferior queens he has numerous other children, the principal of whom

are, T,hait-teng-gyih, now Prince of Prome and President of the Lhwottau, and T,hait-teng-byu, now Prince of Pak,han-gyih. and a General. His Uncle, the Prince of Mekkhara, has also been placed in the *Lhwottau*, or Council of State, but he is too timid to interfere much. The name of the present King is Maung Kheng.

KING OF SIAM.

His usual titles are, The God Buddh who dwells over every head, the Lord of life, and Master of the palace. His dominions consist of Siam Proper, of the Shan States of Ch'hiung Mai, Lamp,hun, Lak,hon, Meuang Nan, Meuang Fang, Lanch'hang, Luang P,hubang, Ch'hiung Sen, Ch'hiung Rai, and others, of part of the old kingdom of Cambodia, and of the Malayan States of Queda and Patani.

The present King is the same person whom Mr. Crawford saw as Prince Krom Chiat at Bangkok in the year 1822. He was the eldest son by an inferior wife of the late King, whom he succeeded on the 21st July 1824, with the general consent of the country, and he is now about 50 years of age. His successor, it is supposed, will be his brother *Chao Fa*, Lord of Heaven, the eldest son of the late King by his principal queen. The other members of the Royal Family of Siam are said to amount to nearly three thousand persons.

KING OF NEPAUL.

Maharaja Raj Rajendra Vikran Sah, King of Nepaul, succeeded his father at the early age of two years; is now twenty-four years old; has two infant sons; is the son of Girivan Juddha Vikram Sah, the son of Prithwi Pal Sah, the successor of Run Bahadur the son of Sing Pertaub, the son of Purthi Narrain, the Goorkhali conqueror of Nepaul, who subdued it in 1768.

The death of the present Rajah's father is one of those, which princes whose caprice is the law, have met with. Girivan Juddha Vikram Sah having caused a pagoda, like that of Juggernath, to be erected, ordered similar obedience to be paid to it. This excited dissatisfaction amongst his people; and one of his brothers took advantage of this opportunity of revenging the death of another brother, who had been put to death by the eradication of his eyes, by order of the Rajah. He accordingly went to the Court, and pretending to remonstrate with him on the injustice of his late order, struck him with his sabre. He was, however, immediately killed by the Causy Bhimsen, who was present, and the infant prince was placed on the musnud. On the night of the same day, three hundred persons, on whom any suspicion fell, were, it is supposed, put to death by the Causy's order. Nepaul is tributary to China from the year 1792.

NUWAB OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness Mahomed Ghous Khan Behadour.

His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Behadour Naib-i-Mookhtar—*Regent*.

The first of this family appointed to the Soobeh, was Anwar-ood-Deen Khan, who had been selected in 1743 by Nizam-ool-Moolk, for the office of guardian to the young Nuwab of the Carnatic, and for the administration of the Government during his minority. The assassination of the young Prince some time after, by a mutinous soldiery, (not without a suspicion attaching to his guardian,) led to Anwar-ood-Deen's appointment to the Soobeh, which he held until the battle of Amboor, in 1749, in which he was killed, at the extraordinary age of 107 years, and his eldest son was taken a prisoner. His second son, Mahomed Ali, who had been confirmed in the Soobeh, by his acknowledged superior, the Nizam, fled, and sought the aid of the English, whose apathy and an unhappy spirit of division among themselves, prevented them from making any great exertions in his favour, till Lawrence returned from England, and Clive sprung up in India, to revive the military spirit of their countrymen, and conduct them to successful enterprizes. After severe contests with the French and their allies, who supported the cause of the rival candidate, Chunda Sahib, the surrender, in 1752, of the French force as prisoners of war at Trichinopoly, induced Chunda Sahib to seek safety with the Mahratta general, who, regarding policy rather than hospitality, caused him to be assassinated; and his death leaving Mahomed Ali without a rival, led to his establishment in the Soobehship of the Carnatic. The war in the Carnatic was, however, renewed in 1755, after a peace of scarcely a year's duration, and continued for seven years. The French and English, who had joined the rival candidates as auxiliaries, contended now, in fact, as principals for the political existence in India of their respective nations. The importance of this object called forth all the skill and energy of the commanders, and afforded a powerful stimulus to the devotion, patriotism, and bravery of their troops.

In 1763, the treaty of Paris terminated the war between France and England, and Mahommed Ali being acknowledged by it the lawful Soobehdar of the Carnatic and an ally of the British crown, he, in gratitude to the Company, conferred upon them in Jagheer, the territory round Madras, rated at 4,42,881 pagodas, comprising the districts of Poonea, Trippasore, Conjeveram, Chingleput, Carangoly, &c. The confirmation by the Emperor to these grants was dated 12th August, 1765. By a royal firman of the same date, Mahomed Ali was confirmed as Soobehdar of the Carnatic, and was also released from all dependence upon the Soobehdar of the Deccan, to which the concurrence of the latter was finally obtained by treaty, dated 23d February 1768, in consideration of a sum of five lacs of Rupees.

We have now reached a period, over which the faithful chronicler may not draw a veil. If the bravery and generosity of the Company's troops had established their military reputation, and obtained a high respect for the British character, beyond the boundhedges of their settlements on the coast, the conduct of certain British subjects, then members of the Government at Madras, who prostituted the influence accidental to their official station, to accomplish their own private views, brought upon the British name a reproach which is not yet forgotten. At this late period, it is impossible to discover whether the wants of the Nuwab were real or fictitious. He was in possession of a rich country, affording, except in an occasional bad season, a large surplus revenue; it may be doubted, therefore, whether he might not consider that the large amount advanced to him by influential men at Madras, at the iniquitous interest of 30 and 36 per cent. was not one way of securing him in his government. The interest was subsequently reduced to 25 and 20 per cent. and at last by a general regulation, it fell to 10; but it had not been regularly paid, and interest heaped on heavy interest, formed an enormous accumulation of debt. In January, 1767, three members of the Government at Madras secretly obtained from the Nuwab, for the liquidation of their own and friends' claims, an assignment of territory, yielding eight lakhs of pagodas, and the Tanjore tribute, of four lakhs of rupees more. On this transaction and others, the Court of Directors have observed, and placed upon record, that the Governor and Council of Madras had, in notorious violation of the trust reposed in them, preferred individual interest to that of the Company.

The violation of Hyder Ali's country in 1767, is supposed to have originated in the intrigues of those servants of the Company, who were creditors of the Nuwab. They flattered him that he might be put in possession of Mysore, to the revenues of which they looked for the discharge of their own debts, and probably as a fresh field for extortion. That formidable chief overran the Carnatic in return, and appeared in a few months at the bound-hedge of Madras. Throughout this extensive tract of country, war and famine raged during eighteen months, producing universal desolation. The population migrated to escape captivity or slaughter, and the vicinity of Madras exhibited hundreds of these emigrants daily dying of exhaustion and want of food. Hyder Ali at last put an end to the war. Having eluded, by a manœuvre, the army opposed to him, he appeared a second time before Madras, where, on the 3d April, 1769, he dictated a peace, embracing an exchange of prisoners, and a mutual restoration of conquests. The periodical rains which had failed the year before, again disappointed the country in this year, and produced a scarcity by which the inhabitants of entire villages perished.

These events would have been sufficient to press upon the resources of Mahomed Ali, who had, moreover, to bear part of the military charges of the Madras Presidency. His public debt to the Company continued to increase; and that the revenue of the Carnatic might not be diverted in favour of private creditors, the claims of the latter were, in 1777, incorporated with the former. These debts which were, in 1785, the subject of Parliamentary inquiry, then amounted to the enormous sum of £4,440,000 of sterling money of Great Britain, producing annuities, at their several rates of interest, of £623,000, of which £383,000, stood chargeable to the revenue of the Carnatic.* By articles of agreement with Mahomed Ali, in June, 1785, he consented to pay 12 lakhs of pagodas per annum towards his public and private debts, and four lakhs of pagodas per annum as his share of the Company's military peace establishment. By treaty, executed in February, 1787, the permanent subsidy was increased to nine lakhs of pagodas, with a provision, that in the event of war, four-fifths of his whole revenue should be

* A committee in India was appointed in 1805 to investigate into those private debts of the Nuwab, which had not been registered, and, as such, had not been adopted by the Company. The amount of claims, up to June 1831, exceeded thirty millions sterling, on which the adjudication *against* claimants exceeded twenty-seven millions; the adjudication *in favour* of parties having amounted only to £2,600,000. In the words of one of the reports,—"the investigation has defeated some of the most iniquitous combinations of fraud which were ever submitted to a legal tribunal. The expense, however, incurred by the East India Company, in this investigation, cannot have been much less than half a million of sterling money of Great Britain. Three Commissioners in India, whose united service exceeds eight years, cannot draw less, with their secretary (judging by the salary usually given to old civil servants,) than £10,000 per annum; and with the establishment, &c. may not be under £15,000 per annum. They have now met upwards of twenty six years. Besides the committee in India, there is the London Carnatic Committee in Manchester Buildings, the cost of which exceeds, probably, £3,000 per annum.

made available to the discharge of its expenses; the annual payment of twelve lakhs towards his debts continuing as before.

In 1792, it appearing that the resources of Mahomed Ali were not equal to his engagements, a new treaty became necessary. His share of the military peace establishment remained at 9 lakhs, in part payment of which the company took the risk and trouble of collecting the tribute of the forty-four Poligars, or feudal chiefs of the Carnatic, whose united tributes amounted to 2,64,704 pagodas. The annual sum fixed for the liquidation of his debts, was 6,21,105 pagodas, making with the subsidy, a sum of 12,56,400 pagodas, payable in twelve monthly instalments into the Treasury. His forts were to be garrisoned by Company's troops, and it was agreed, that in the event of war, or failure in the part of the Nuwab to make good his engagements, the Company should temporarily assume the management of the revenues of the Carnatic; on the occurrence of which contingency, the Jagheerdars of the Nuwab's family should be secured in their Jagheers, rated at 2,13,911 pagodas, and one-fifth of the net revenues should be paid over to the Nuwab. Mahomed Ali died in October 1795, the firm ally of the English for forty years. The connection gave to him a throne, and to the Company possessions half as large as Ireland. He was succeeded by his son, Oomdut-ool-Oomra, who died in 1801.

A long course of mal-administration, conjoined with a discovery, made on the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, of a correspondence between Mahomed Ali, in his latter days, Oomdut-ool-Oomra, and Tippo Sultaun, for the re-establishment of the banners of the Prophet in the Carnatic, and expulsion of the English, determined the Company, agreeably to certain articles of the treaty of 1792, to assume the government of the Carnatic. On the installation, therefore, of the Nuwab, Azeem-ood-Dowlah, on the Musnud of the Carnatic, a treaty was executed, by which all his possessions, with the exception of his household lands, were transferred to the Company, which took on itself the whole of the debts of the late Nuwabs. A fifth of the net revenue, which was never to be less than 12,000 pagodas a month, was assigned to the Nuwab and his heirs, for maintenance. Provision was also made for the families of the late Nuwabs, Mahomed Ali and Oomdut-ool-Oomra; and the Jagheer lands, agreeably to the treaty of 1792, yielding a revenue of 2,13,421 pagodas, were secured to the principal officers of the late government. By this arrangement, the company acquired possession of the districts of Nellore, Ongole, Arcot, Pulicat, Chingleput, Pondicherry, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Dindigul, Ramnad, Madura, &c., which are divided into eight collectorships. Azeem-ood-Dowlah died in 1819, and was succeeded by his son, Azeem Jah, who dying in 1825, was succeeded by the present Nuwab: he being a minor, a regency was appointed. The family reside in the Chepauk gardens, which being situated within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Madras, has given rise to complaints of proceedings at law as being inconsistent with the Nuwab's rights of sovereignty.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF TANJORE.

Tanjore formed part of the conquests achieved by Shahjee, the general of the Mahrattas in the service of the King of Beejapoor, and father of Sivajee, the renowned asserter of Hindoo independence. On Shahjee's death, in 1664, his second son, Venkajee, was confirmed successor in his Jagheers, and held them undisturbed until 1678, when Sivajee, having settled his conquests in other quarters, visited this part of the Peninsula, and, after a slight unequal contest between the brothers, Venkajee was confirmed in the possession of Tanjore on condition of paying half the revenue to Sivajee. These are the ancestors of the present family. The Kingdom of Bejapoor, of which Tanjore formed a part, ceased to exist in 1683.

The first time that the British came in contact with this state was 1749, when they sent a body of troops from Fort St. David, to restore to the musnud Syajee, the grandson of Venkajee, and only legitimate son of his father, Tookajee, who was the youngest son of Vankajee, but the only one of them leaving heirs. The object of the expedition failed, but the price of the assistance, the Fort of Devicotta, was obtained from the reigning Rajah. The Rajah of Tanjore was tributary to the Nuwab of the Carnatic, who found it necessary, in September, 1771, to send an army into his territory, principally composed of company's troops, by which the Rajah, Tooljajee, was compelled to pay the two years arrears of tribute, at 4 lakhs of rupees per annum, to assign districts to the Nuwab, yielding sixteen lakhs, and to pay the expenses of the war, which were estimated at thirty-two lakhs.

In August, 1773, another expedition proceeded against him, when he was dethroned by his feudal superior. The measure was not approved of by the government in England, and the Madras government was directed to effect the restoration of the rajah, which was formally done in April, 1776. The rajah then applied for a subsidiary force, and offered territory in the district of Munargoody, including the sea-port town of Nagore yielding four lakhs of pagodas, for its maintenance. This does not appear to have been complied with until 1787, when the

growing power of the Mysore state, and the obviously ambitious views of its chief, suggested the expediency of a coalition for the future defence and protection of the Company's territories, as well as those of their allies; it was arranged, therefore, that the Nabob of the Carnatic, and the Rajah of Tanjore, should bear their share, in proportion to their respective revenues, of the expense of the maintenance of the Madras army, about to be increased. By treaty, dated 10th April 1787, with Ameer Sing, who had succeeded his father, Tooljajee, during the preceding year it was agreed, that he should pay four lakhs of pagodas annually, into the Company's treasury, towards defraying the military peace establishment, and that four-fifths of the whole fiscal revenues should be applied to the military expenses, on the occurrence, and during the continuance, of war. The tribute to the Nuwab of the Carnatic, which had been allowed to remain in arrear for eleven years, was transferred to the Company, who also became guarantee for certain of his debts to British subjects, amounting to about four lakhs of pagodas. Towards the liquidation of these debts, the arrears of tribute, and prospective tribute, a farther yearly sum of three lakhs of pagodas, was allotted; leaving thus to the rajah, after deduction of these sums, a balance of three lakhs for his current expenses, when the full revenue of his country, estimated at 10 lakhs of pagodas, should be realized. An Asiatic territorial revenue being dependent upon the periodical rains, is ever fluctuating: a fixed tribute becomes, under such circumstances, in one season light, in another oppressive; but whether a fixed sum, or a per centage of the realized revenue, be the more equitable, is discussed in another place. It soon became obvious, that the Rajah's resources were unequal to his engagements, and a new treaty was executed in 1792, by which the subsidy was reduced to 3,50,000 pagodas; and as the condition of the Tanjore country rendered a suspension of the tribute absolutely requisite, the payment on that account, and private debts together, was fixed at 1,10,000 pagodas per annum, for three years, at the expiration of which period, the whole sum to be paid by him annually, including subsidy and private debts, was fixed at 5,74,285 pagodas. A failure on the part of the Rajah was to entitle the Company to assume the management of certain districts, estimated to yield this amount. A provision for the support of Surfoojee, the adopted son of Tooljajee, and the maintenance of the widows of the latter, formed another alienation of 14,000 pagodas from the fiscal revenue.

In 1798, the Rajah, Ameer Sing, was deposed, and a sum of 25,000 pagodas per annum set aside out of the revenue for his maintenance. Surfoojee, the adopted son of Tooljajee, was raised to the throne, but the British administration, revenue and judicial, was introduced into the country. The company, in assuming the management of the revenues, set aside out of them a fixed sum, amounting to one lakh of pagodas annually, besides one-fifth of the net amount realized, for the maintenance of Surfoojee. The payments to his Highness on this account, amounted, in 1828-29, to 93,182 rupees. He has his own Court of Justice, and his only military expenses are for the garrisons of the two forts of Tanjore, which together consist of about fifteen hundred irregular infantry.

Surfoojee died on the 7th March, 1832, and on the 17th, the installation of his son took place, under the titles of Streemunt Rajastree Sevajee Maharaja Chuturputty Sahib.

NIZAM OF HYDRABAD.

His Highness Nawab Asoph Jah Moozuffier-ul-Moomalik Meer Furkondeh Ali Khan Bahadoor Futeh Jung, Nizam of Hydrabad, ascended the musnud on the 24th May 1829. He is the son and successor of Secundeh Jah, the eldest of the eight sons of Nizam Ali Khan, the younger brother of Salabut Jung, the uncle and successor of Mozuffier Jung, the nephew and successor of Nazir Jung, the second son of Nizam-ul-moolk, who obtained the Soubadary of the Deccan in 1717, in the Reign of Ruffee-ul-Dirjet.

Before the formation of a treaty of perpetual alliance with the English, on the 12th October 1800, the Soubadary of the Deccan had suffered continual disturbance. When Asoph Jah Nizam-ul-moolk returned from Delhi, in 1740, he fought in 1741, his son Nazir Jung, who had rebelled against him. Nizam-ul-moolk died in 1748, from which time, to the year 1763, a period of 15 years, three princes had ascended the musnud, and were successively assassinated. Muzuffer Jung was grandson to Nizam-ul-moolk by his younger daughter's side. Nizam-ali removed his capital from Aurungabad to Hydrabad.

RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

His Highness, Maharajah Janko Rao Scindia, Rajah of Gwalior, succeeded to the Scindia Government on the 18th June 1827; is now eighteeen years of age; was elected by Baiza Bai, the widow of Dowlet Rao, Scindia; the nephew of Madhajee Scindia, the son of Ranojee Scindia.

The family of Scindia are Sudras, of the tribe of Kymbhee, or cultivators. Ra-

nojee was employed by Peishwa Bajerow, as the bearer of his slippers, from which situation he rose to eminence; and when Bajerow having succeeded his father, Biswanath Row, in the office of Peishwa, in May 1720, came into Malwa in 1731; Ranojee was a Mahratta chieftain of high rank. So that the sovereign authority of the Scindia family cannot have existed more than between a hundred and one hundred and ten years. Baiza Bai was expelled in 1833 by the present Rajah.

RAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

His Highness, Maharajah Balwont Singh, Rajah of Bhurtpore, succeeded his father in August 1824; was displaced by one of his cousins, Durjun Sal, in March 1825, but reinstated by the British Government, on the 19th of January, 1826; is yet a minor in age; the son of Buldeb Singh, the second brother of Ranadhar Singh, the eldest of the four sons of Runjeet Singh, the son of Kairy Singh, the brother of Ruttun Singh, the brother of Jowahur Singh, the son Sooraj mull, the founder of the principality, killed in 1763.

The settlement of the Jauts (of which tribe the Rajah of Bhurtpore is,) in the Dooab of the Ganges and Jumna, is dated in 1700, when they migrated from the banks of the Indus. During Aurengzebe's last march towards the Deccan, Churamun, the Jaut, pillaged the baggage of the Army, and with part of the spoil erected the fortress of Bhurtpore. The present prince, like many of his predecessors is not legitimately descended, being the son of a female slave of the name of Saheb Romar. When a Rajah has no son, he purchases females, and the boy begotten on any of them, is adopted by the Rajah and the Paut Ranee.

RAJAH OF KOTAH.

His Highness, Maharajah Bishen Singh, Rajah of Kotah. The son of Kishour Rao, the son of Maha Rao Omid Singh.

RAJAH OF INDOOR.

His Highness Maharaja Hurry Rao Holkar, the cousin and successor of Moulhar Rao, the third and adopted son and successor of Jeswont Rao Holkar, the brother of Casi Rao, the eldest of the four sons of Tukajee Holkar, a chief who was elected to the government of the Holkar State by Ahillya Bai, on the death of her son Mallee Row.

The Holkar family are of the Dhoongur or Shepherd tribe. The derivation of the name Holkar, or, more properly, Hulkur, is from Hull, a village, and Kur, an inhabitant. Moulhar Rao, I. was the first prince of the Holkar family; and the time when he obtained any local authority was in 1728. The district of Indore was assigned to him in 1733. He had only one son, Kundi Row, who died in 1754, many years previous to his father's death, and left one only son Mallee Row. He also died after a reign of nine months after the death of Moulhar Row. The original family being thus extinct, Ahillya Bai elected Tukajee Holkar to the principality. He had four sons, Casi Row and Moulhar Row by his wife, and Jeswunt Row and Etojee by his mistress.

RAJAH OF JOYNAGAR OR JYEPOOR.

His Highness, the infant son of Maharaja Sewai Singh, Rajah of Joynagar, or Jyepoor, who is the son of Jagat Singh, the son of Pratab Singh, the son of Madho Singh, the son of Ram Singh, the son of Sewai Jysinh, who lived in the time of Mehamed Shah. The young prince is about three years of age and Rawul Bairi Saul is the Regent during his minority, appointed by the British government.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPOOR OR MARWAR.

His Highness Maharaja Maun Singh, Rajah of Joudhpoor or Marwar is a distant relation of Bhim Singh.

The earliest Rajah of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died near Cabul, in 1581, Aurungzebe, one of whose best generals the Maharaja was, gave orders forcibly to convert his children. The family were thus compelled to take refuge in the hills and woods, and on the death of Aurungzebe, regained their former possession, Ajit Singh, the grandson of Jeswont Singh, having rebelled. The Rajah of Joudhpoor is of the tribe of Rhattore Rajpoots.

RAJAH OF BOGHELKUND.

His Highness Maharaja Biswanath Singh, Rajah of Boghelkund. The principality of Boghelkund is perhaps the most ancient Hindu dynasty now existing in India.

RAJAH OF BHOONDEE.

His Highness Rao Rajah Ram Singh, Rajah of Bhoondee. The Bhoondee Rajah is of the Hara tribe. "During the retreat of Colonel Monson, in 1804, the Bhoondee Rajah greatly assisted him in his distress; and his conduct has been uniformly friendly to the English; yet, at the peace of 1805, he was abandoned by the Government to the vengeance of the Mahrattas."

RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

His Highness, Raj Rana Jawan Singh, the son of Rana Bhim Singh, Rajah of Oudeypore.

The family of the Princes of Oudeypore, belong to the Sesodya tribe of Rajpoots, which is considered the most noble of all the Rajpoot tribes. The family is also regarded highly by the Mahomedans, in consequence of a tradition, that he is descended, in the female line, from the celebrated Noushirvan, who was King of Persia at the birth of Mahomed, and thus to have in that line a common origin with the descendants of Hossein, the son of Ali.

RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness, Maharaj Ratten Singh, Rajah of Bikanere, the son of Surat Singh.

The country of Bikanere is governed by the Rhattore Rajpoots, but the cultivators are mostly Jauts.

RAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness Maharaja Kishen Raj Woodyaveroo Behadour.

The territories of which the Mysore state was composed, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, included the districts of Mysore Proper, Coimbatoor, and Baramahl, and it was tributary to the petty Mahomedan principality of Sera, which had arisen out of the ruins of the kingdom of Beejapoor, and was, in turn, rendered by Hyder Ali tributary to Mysore. In 1704, during the reign of Chick Deo Raj, the revenue is registered at 13,31,571 pagodas. In 1792, the dominions of Mysore produced a revenue which exceeded six times this amount. On the subversion of Tippoo's power, in 1799, the state being deprived of most of its acquisitions, territories were allotted, equal to its original extent, calculated to realize a revenue of 14,00,000 pagodas, and formed into a separate government, in which was placed a descendant of the ancient rajahs, Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, then six years of age. His revenues were charged with a subsidy of 7,00,000 pagodas to the East India Company, for the maintenance of a subsidiary force for his defence and security. By the third article of the subsidiary treaty, the rajah was bound to contribute assistance, in proportion to his means, in the event of hostilities against any other state. On the occurrence, therefore, of the Mahratta wars of 1803, 1804 and 1805, the Government of Mysore, being called upon, raised a body of upwards of 4,000 Sillahdar horse, which was sent to serve with the British army in the field. Their services during the war gave them claim to consideration at its termination; and, by articles supplemental to the treaty of 1799, concluded in 1807, the undefined contribution of assistance during war, was commuted for the fixed maintenance of 4,000 effective horse. Very efficient aid is reported to have been rendered in the wars of 1817-18, by this body of cavalry, when they accompanied the army of the Deccan.

The commencement of the Company's transactions with the Mysore state may be dated from the operations before Trichinopoly in 1752, 1753, and 1754, wherein the Mysore army, under Nunjraj, the regent, was at first acting in conjunction with, and afterwards in opposition to, the British troops. In 1755, the regent led his division back to Mysore, and, in 1761, he was deposed by the celebrated Hyder Ali to whom he had been a benefactor. A pension of one lac of pagodas was assigned for his support, but of this he was deprived in 1767, and made a state prisoner. He died shortly after, and his wealth was converted to the supply of the Government's necessities.

The history of the pageant princes of Mysore from this period is soon told. On the nominal rajah who occupied the musnud in 1761 Hyder settled a pension of three lacs of pagodas for his maintenance. He died in 1766, and was succeeded by Nunjraj, a boy of 18 years of age; but the sum allotted for the support of the rajah's dignity was reduced, and none but the dependents of Hyder allowed to serve in the palace. This young prince having been discovered, in 1772, in communication with the Mahrattas, was strangled while in the bath by Hyder's orders, and his brother elevated to the dangerous distinction. The latter died in 1775, when another was set up, who was father to the rajah restored in 1799 by the British Government.

On the establishment of the Government of Mysore in 1799, its administration was placed under Poorniah, the celebrated Dewan, or chief minister of finance, under Tippoo, one of the parties in the treaty of Mysore. He resigned his charge in 1812 to the rajah, then in his nineteenth year, who had evinced a maturity of judgment, from which the most favourable expectations were formed, but which riper years have unfortunately failed to realize. In 1831, the affairs of the state had got so much into disorder, that a civil war and rebellion ensued, and it became requisite to put in force the fourth and fifth articles of the treaty of Mysore, which empower the British Government to bring the Government of Mysore under the direct management of the Company's Officers, with full authority to introduce such regulations and ordinances as shall be expedient for the better ordering of any branch of the revenue. In the event of a contingency of this kind, the treaty makes suitable provision for the rajah, namely, that his income shall never be less than one lac of star pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of his net revenues. The gross revenue of Mysore exceeds 80,00,000 rupees; and the subsidy amounts to 24,50,000 rupees.

RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Stree Padumnaab Doss Wunjee, Ball Ram Wurmar, Koola Shegura Keereet Puttee, Munee Sultan, Maha Raaj Raja Ram Raj Behadour, Shumshere Jung.

The British connection with the Rajah, or King, as he was then styled, of Travancore, originated in mutual commercial advantages from a very early period; but subsequently, on the rise of the power of Hyder Ali, the alliance was highly valuable to both parties. The Travancore possessions formed a barrier to the more southerly of the British, while the British was a powerful ally to the Rajah in the event of war with Hyder. The Rajah proved that he understood the value of the connection in 1783, when the war with Tippoo Sultan was at its height, and we had scarcely the credit of a single ally in the south of India:—the Rajah, confiding in the ultimate success of the English, stood forth their avowed friend. His troops contributed their share to the victory obtained by Colonel M'Leod at Panani, at that time important in its consequences. His zealous cooperation having entitled him to the distinction of being ranked as an ally of the British government, he was included as such in the treaty with Tippoo of 1784. The earliest transaction of a political nature, and by which he gave offence to Hyder Ali, had occurred six years prior to this, when a free passage through his territory was allowed to the detachment sent to attack and occupy the French settlement at Mahé.

When the whole of Malabar and Canara had been subdued by Hyder Ali and Tippoo, the little independent principality of Travancore became insulated by the possessions of the Mysore state, and Tippoo obviously wished to bring it also under his dominion, and this the late treaty only prevented his accomplishing. He, however, sought every opportunity of disturbing the neutrality which the Rajah had endeavoured to maintain, who was at length alarmed by the frequent movement of the troops of Mysore through the contiguous territories of Paulghautcherry and Calicut. He was therefore induced, as a precautionary measure, to apply to the government of Fort St. George, in June 1788, for four officers and twelve serjeants, to discipline six battalions of infantry. Their reply, dated 12th Aug. 1788, states, that "it was contrary to their system to lend officers, except such as are in their pay; but if the Rajah would suggest any means by which two or three battalions of the Company's army may be employed in securing the Travancore territory against any sudden attack of its enemies, it would be taken into consideration." In consequence of this communication, the Rajah agreed to entertain a subsidiary force of two battalions, the subsidy for which, during peace, was fixed at 1755 pagodas a month each, to be paid for in cash or in pepper. This force had hardly reached its station on the island of Vipen, before Tippoo found a ground of offence against the Rajah, for having purchased from the Dutch the town of Cranganore, to which he laid claim, as being situated on the territory of his tributary, the Rajah of Cochin. Regardless, therefore, of the defensive alliance subsisting between the British Government and this state, Tippoo attacked the Travancore lines in December 1789, in which he sustained a defeat; but the reverse only led to more formidable preparations. The British Government now interfered in favour of the Rajah. But Tippoo, though he continued to make protestations of a pacific tendency, was too confident in his own strength to be constrained by any consideration of justice, in carrying into effect a favourite object of ambition,—the annexation of Travancore to his conquests in Malabar. His preparations being completed, in April 1790 he began operations by breaching, or rather laying open a passage which extended half a mile in breadth through the famous barrier wall. The Travancoreans, panic-struck, were easily defeated, and the whole country was immediately laid waste. The British troops rendered no assistance on this occasion, and the pacific policy of the Madras Administration of the day would certainly have allowed Tippoo to complete his conquest, had they not been ordered by Lord Cornwallis to oppose him.

This unprovoked attack on an ancient ally, amidst profound peace, placed the English and Mysore Governments in a state of hostility, and a declaration of war ensued, by the result of which Tippoo lost half his dominions, and the Rajah of Travancore had restored to him those districts which had been previously wrested from him.

The next regular treaty upon record with the Travancore state, was a commercial one, distinguished by the name of the Pepper Contract, in which the Rajah engaged to furnish 3000 Candies of Pepper, at 115 rupees a candy, for ten years, in exchange for broad cloth, and other articles. It is dated in January, 1793.

The next treaty arose out of a proposal on the part of the Rajah, in September 1793, to subsidize three Battalions of the Company's army. This does not seem to have been attended to until 1795, when a temporary engagement was concluded by the Bombay Government for one Battalion, to be employed against external enemies. A permanent treaty, of the same date, 17th November 1795, obtained confirmation in England, in 1797. The principal provisions which this treaty embraces are, the restoration to the Rajah of three districts, ceded by Tippoo, in 1792, to the Company, and the payment by him, in return, of an annual subsidy, equal to the expense of three battalions of sepoys, with artillery, to be stationed in his territory. By the seventh article, the Rajah was bound to furnish troops, when required, to serve between Madras and Calicut at the Company's expense.

In the following year the Raja Palpenaben died, and was succeeded by his son, of the same name, with whom a treaty was concluded, on the 12th January 1805. Until the downfall of the Mahomedan dynasty of Mysore, the alliance with Travancore was mutually beneficial, and treaties were entered into with the Rajah, as an independent Prince. The alliance upheld the Travancore state against its powerful neighbour of Mysore, whose possession of it would have endangered our own southern provinces. On the fall of their common enemy, when the Rajah might reasonably have looked for a reduction of the expense of protection, he found himself compelled, by this treaty, to make a virtual surrender of his country to his ally. The 3d article requires him to pay the expense of one regiment additional, in consequence of the Company's relieving him from the obligation of furnishing troops, stipulated by the 7th article of the former treaty above adverted to. The fourth provides that if more force be wanted to protect Travancore, the Rajah should pay a share of the expense. The 5th, in order to secure the Company against failure of funds to meet permanent or extraordinary military charges, concedes to them the power of regulating the administration of all branches of public affairs, and of bringing them under the direct management of the servants of the Company, whenever it shall appear necessary to their Governor General. The Rajah was, in such case, to be allowed, for his maintenance, one-fifth of the whole net revenue, and two lacs of rupees, annually. The 9th article stipulates, that the Rajah is to attend to all such advance as the British Government may offer him respecting the management of his affairs. It will be observed, by a comparison of this treaty, with that of ten years before, that the Rajah had, in the interim, by some means, forfeited his independence.

Discontent had become so strong that, regardless of their obvious military inferiority, a hostile faction, headed by the minister, resolved in 1809, to try an appeal to arms, when 30,000 troops of the durbar surrounded the subsidiary force, but after several actions the commotion was suppressed. On the restoration of peace, the Rajah, awakened to a sense of the evils attendant on the late mal-administrations, earnestly requested the Resident to take upon himself the direct management of affairs, as provided for in the treaty of 1805. The consequent assumption of the office of Dewan, or minister, by the British Resident, led to the introduction of an efficient system for the administration of justice, and an effectual reform in the revenue and financial departments, which, in the course of a few years, freed the state from all its encumbrances.

In 1812, an attempt was made by the ex-minister, to recover his rank and power, in which he contemplated the expulsion of the English. He succeeded in seducing a native officer, and a few men, from their allegiance, who were tried by court martial and executed.

In 1812 the Rajah died, and on the 16th April, 1813, the Queen was delivered of a son; and a white elephant being caught in the mountains shortly after, the colour indicating an auspicious reign, his inauguration took place in July following. This Prince attained his sixteenth year in April, 1829, when his investiture in the sovereignity took place, agreeably to the proclamation issued at his birth. When the country had become insulated by the British possessions, it could have no external enemies; but the presence of the subsidiary force was considered necessary for the prevention of internal commotion, until the maturity of a better system of administration, which had been introduced by the Resident, made it safe to withdraw it from the country, and this was done in 1832, when all responsibility was left to the Rajah. The subsidy, however, amounting to 7,83,110 rupees annually, is considered due to the British Government, which is

still bound to afford protection and assistance to the Rajah, should occasion arise to require it. The net revenue, in 1826-27, amounted to 40,42,645 rupees, and the expenditure, including subsidy, to 37,68,392 rupees.

Some peculiarities to Travancore may be noticed. The rule of succession, whether to the government or to private property, is through the female line, that is, the eldest son of the eldest daughter succeeds. The Nairs, or military class of the country, a brave but turbulent race, degraded by the worst vices, are ever ready to join an insurrection. Marriage is unknown among them; nor is any other contract entered into between the sexes, but such as can be dissolved at the pleasure of the parties.

RAJAH OF COCHIN.

His Highness Rajah Rama Wurmah.

The Rajah of Cochin had been since 1776 a tributary of the Mysore state, for certain districts, which had been wrested from him by Hyder Ali about that time. The war of 1790, with Tippoo, commenced by the British Government taking possession of those districts, and confirming the Rajah in possession of them, on condition of his transferring his allegiance, and becoming tributary to the British for that portion of his territory only. An annual tribute of one lac of rupees was settled by treaty, 6th January, 1791, and is the same as used to be paid to Mysore.

The town of Cochin was taken possession of in 1795, in consequence of war with the Dutch; but wherever the Dutch law had force, the exercise of it was continued under the British authorities. Until the downfall of the Mahomedan dynasty of Mysore, the British alliance was essential to the political existence of the Rajah of Cochin, but after that event, the coalition was no longer necessary and the Rajah expressed a desire to modify the connection. In 1809, a faction sprang up, headed by the minister, which had this end in view. The malcontents raised troops, and making common cause with the Travancoreans, commenced an absurd and unprovoked war against the British; previous to the commencement of which, an attempt was made to assassinate the Resident. These occurrences led to a new treaty with the Rajah, who, it was supposed, had given his countenance and sanction to the hostile designs of his minister, by which he was obliged to accept a subsidiary force of one battalion of native infantry, to protect himself and his country against the recurrence of these insurrections.

The subsidy on this account, in addition to the former tribute of one lac of rupees, made an aggregate annual payment of 2,76,037 rupees. This increased amount of tribute tended to prevent the authortiy and the resources of the Cochin Government from being employed in designs inimical to the British interests, since the whole revenue, estimated at 4,80,000 rupees, left a balance hardly sufficient, with the charges of collection and of police, to maintain the Rajah and his court. The embarrassments of the Cochin Government, shortly after, rendered it necessary for the British Resident to act as Dewan, or minister of the state, when one of his first measures was to effect the reduction of the tribute and subsidy to a fixed sum of 2,40,000 rupees or half the revenue.

By the fourth and fifth articles of the last treaty, it is provided that, if the Company should have reason to apprehend a failure of the funds destined to defray the expense of the permanent military force, agreed upon by the second and third articles, they are at liberty to assume, and bring under their direct management, the revenues of the country. On this contingency, a fixed sum of 35,000 rupees, besides one-fifth of the surplus revenues, is to be allotted for the support of the Rajah and his family; but it has not yet been found necessary to exercise this reservation.

A portion of the country is attached to Malabar, and subject to the British code of regulations, while the rest is under the immediate administration of the Rajah. Great part of the population of the town of Cochin are descendants of the Dutch, who (after ousting the Portuguese, who were the earliest European settlers there) first settled in it in 1663. It subsequently became one of their principal eastern settlements, but all their rights therein were finally ceded to the English in 1814.

RAJAH OF SATTARAH.

His Highness Shreemunt Maharajah Shajee Raja Chutterputty of Sattarah.

He succeeded to the throne, on the deposition of his brother, 5th September 1839. On his death the Sattarah territory will be annexed to the dominions of the Honorable Company.

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S. M. Griffith, Esq. (Ben. Est.).....Assistant Surgeon

SABATHOO.

Colonel Horatio Thomas Tapp, 64th B. N. I.....Political Agent

SATTARAH.

Lieut. Col. C. Ovans, 4th B. N. I.....Resident

TANJORE.

Captain A. Douglas, 49th M. N. I.....Resident
Samuel Brooking, Esq. (Mad. Est.).....Surgeon

TRAVANCORE.

Major Genl. James Stuart Fraser, 36th M. N. I.....Resident (*on other duty*)
Lieut. Colonel T. Macleane, 9th M. N. I.....Acting do
James Dalmahoy, Esq. (Mad. Est.).....Surgeon
J. Eaton, Esq. M. D. (do.).....Physician to H. H. the Rajah

UMBALAH.

C. R. Clerk, Esq.....Political Agent
M. P. Edgeworth, Esq.....Assistant
R. Money, Esq.....Ditto
R. Laughton, Esq.....Surgeon

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS AND GOVERNORS GENERAL IN BENGAL.

Mr. Freke	 1733	Marquis Cornwallis, K. G.	 1805
„ Cruttenden	 1738	Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bt. Vice President and Deputy Governor, *August*	 1805
„ Braddyll	 1739	Mr. Udny, do. do.	 1805
„ Forster	 1746	Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bt. K.B. Governor General	 1805
„ Dawson	 1747	The Right Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto, *July*	 1807
„ Fytch	 1748	Mr. J. Lumsden (*officiating*) Vice President and Deputy Governor, *August*	 1809
„ Barwell	 1750	Lieutenant General Hewitt, Vice President and Deputy Governor, *October*	 1809
„ Drake	 1756	Mr. J. Lumsden, Vice President and Depy. Governor, *March*	 1810
Colonel Clive	 1759	The Marquis of Hastings, G.C.B. *October*	 1813
Mr. Holwell	 1760	Mr. John Adam, *January*	 1823
„ Vansittart	 1761	The Right Hon. Earl Amherst, *August*	 1823
„ Spencer	 1765	Mr. W. B. Bayley	 1828
Lord Clive	 1765	The Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, K. C.B. and G.C.H.	 1828
Mr. Verelst	 1767	The Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bt. and G.C.B. (*acting*) *March* 20.	 1835
„ Cartier	 1769		
„ Hastings	 1772		
„ Wheeler, (*acting*)	 1781		
„ M'Pherson	 1785		
Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	 1786		
Mr. Speke, (*officiating*)	 1793		
Sir John Shore, Baronet	 1793		
Mr. Speke, Vice President and Deputy Governor	 1797		
Sir Alured Clarke, (*provisionally*) *March*	 1798		
Earl Mornington (*Most Noble Marquis Wellesley*) *May*	 1798		
Sir Alured Clarke, Vice President and Deputy Governor, *Dec.*	 1798		
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bt. do. do. *October*	 1801		

The Right Honorable George, LORD AUCKLAND, G. C. B. *Governor General, March* 4, 1836.

SUCCESSION OF COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN BENGAL.

Brigadier General Carnac, resigned	.....	1767
Colonel Richard Smith, Commanding the Forces	.....	1767
Brigadier General Sir Robert Baker	.....	1769
Colonel Charles Chapman	.....	1773
Colonel Alexander Champion	.....	1774
Lieutenant General John Clavering	.....	1774
Brigadier General Giles Stibbert, *Provisional* Commander of the Forces	....	1777
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.	.....	1779
Lieutenant General Giles Stibbert, (*a second time*)	.....	1780
Lieutenant General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.	.....	1785
Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis, K. G.	.....	1786
Colonel Sir Alexander Mackenzie, (*temporary*)	.....	1790
Colonel Arthur Ahmuty, (*temporary*)	.....	1793
Major General Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B.	.....	1793
Major General Charles Morgan, (*temporary*)	.....	1797
Major General Sir A. Clarke, K. B.	.....	1797
Major General Sir James Craig, K. B. to the *Provincial* Command	.....	1800
Lieutenant General Gerard Lake, (Lord Lake)	.....	1801
The Most Noble Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. (2d time)	.....	1805
Major General W. Dowdeswell, *Provincial* Commander in Chief	.....	1807
Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Kt. *Provincial* Commander in Chief	.....	1807
Lieutenant General George Hewett	.....	1807
Major General William St. Leger, (*temporary*)	.....	1810
Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bt. K. B.	.....	1812
General, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings	13th September	1813
General, the Honorable Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B.	13th January	1823
General, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H., & G.C.T.S.	7th Oct.	1825
General, the Right Honorable George, Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B.	1st Januury	1830
General, the Honorable Sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B.	10th January	1832
General, the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B.	16th October	1833
General, Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.	5th September	1835
Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B.	7th December	1839

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Names.	Administration when commenced.
Sir William Langhorne, prior to	1672
Streynsham Master, Esq.	6th February 1678
William Gifford, Esq.	13th July 1681
Elihu Yale, Esq.	4th August 1687
Nathaniel Higginson, Esq.	13th October 1692
Sir J. Goldsborough, Kt. Commissary General and First Member of Council at the different Settlements in India	5th December 1692
Nathaniel Higginson, Esq. afterwards styled Lieutenant General of India	10th August 1693
Thomas Pitt, Esq.	12th July 1698
Gulstone Addison, Esq.	3d September 1709
Edmond Montague, Esq. *Provisional* Governor	28th October 1709
William Fraser, Esq.	14th November 1709
Edward Harrison, Esq. ...	22d July 1711
Joseph Collett, Esq.	19th January 1717
Francis Hastings, Esq. ...	29th January 1720
Nathaniel Elwick, Esq.	26th October 1721
James Macrae, Esq.	28th January 1725
George Mortin Pitt, Esq.	25th May 1730
Richard Benyon, Esq.	3d February 1735
Nicholas Morse, Esq.	28th January 1744
Major Stringer Lawrence, in charge of the Garrison	24th November 1749
R. Prince, Esq. Dept. Governor Presidency of Fort St. David's	12th December 1749
Richard Starke, Esq. Deputy Governor	6th March 1752
Thomas Saunders, Esq. Governor	17th April 1752
George Pigot, Esq.	14th January 1755
Robert Palke, Esq.	14th November 1763
Charles Bouchier, Esq.	25th January 1767
Josias Du Pre, Esq.	8th February 1770
Alexander Wynch, Esq.	2d February 1773
Right Honorable Lord Pigot	10th December 1775
George Stratton, Esq.	24th August 1776
John Whitehill, Esq.	31st August 1777
Thomas Rumbold, Esq.	8th February 1778
John Whitehill, Esq.	6th April 1780
Charles Smith, Esq.	8th November 1780
Right Honorable Lord Macartney	22d June 1781
Alexander Davidson, Esq.	18th June 1785
Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B.	6th April 1786
John Holland, Esq.	7th February 1789
Edward John Holland, Esq. ...	12th February 1789
Major General William Meadows	19th February 1790
Sir Charles Oakley, Bart.	1st August 1792
Right Honorable Lord Hobart	7th September 1794
Lieutenant General George Harris	21st February 1798
Right Honorable Lord Clive	21st August 1798
Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	30th August 1803
William Petrie, Esq.	11th September 1807
Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. K. B.	24th December 1807
Lieutenant General the Hon. J. Abercromby	21st May 1813
Right Honorable Hugh Elliot	16th September 1814
Major General Sir Thomas Munro, Bt. K. C. B.	10th June 1820
H. S. Græme, Esq.	7th July 1827
Right Honorable S. R. Lushington	18th October 1827
Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. ...	25th October 1832
G. E. Russell, Esq.	4th March 1837
Right Honorable John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.	6th March 1837

*** *Note*—The Administration of each Governor ended when that of the succeeding one commenced.

SUCCESSION OF COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, FORT ST. GEORGE.

Names.	From	To
Brigadier General Joseph Smith.....	13th Jan. 1773	14th Oct. 1775
Brigadier Sir Robert Fletcher	14th Oct. 1775	25th Aug. 1776
Colonel James Stuart	25th Aug. 1776	8th Feb. 1778
Major General Hector Munro	8th Feb. 1778	28th Sept. 1782
Major General James Stuart	28th Sept. 1782	17th Sept. 1783
Lieutenant General Ross Lang.....	17th Sept. 1783	29th May 1785
Lieutenant General Sir John Dalling.....	29th May 1785	6th April 1786
Major Genl. Sir A. Campbell, Governor	7th April 1786	8th Feb. 1789
Brigadier General Horne, (Senior Officer Company's Troops).....	8th Feb. 1789	20th Feb. 1790
Colonel Floyd, (Senior Officer H. M.'s Troops)..	8th Feb. 1789	20th Feb. 1790
Major General Meadows, (Governor).....	20th Feb. 1790	1st Aug. 1792
Colonel John Brathwaite.....	1st Aug. 1792	15th Jan. 1796
Major General Alured Clarke.....	15th Jan. 1796	3d Mar. 1797
Lieutenant General George Harris	7th Mar. 1797	27th Jan. 1800
Major General John Brathwaite.....	27th Jan. 1800	27th July 1801
Lieutenant General Stuart.....	28th July 1801	21st Oct. 1804
Major General Dugald Campbell	22d Oct. 1804	13th Feb. 1805
Lieutenant General Sir J. F. Cradock.....	13th Feb. 1805	17th Sept. 1807
Lieutenant General H. Macdowall.....	17th Sept. 1807	25th Jan. 1809
Major General Gowdie	31st Jan. 1809	10th April 1810
Lieutenant General George Hewitt.....	10th April 1810	27th Sept. 1810
Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty....	27th Sept. 1810	6th Mar. 1813
Lieutenant General The Honorable John Abercrombie.....	6th Mar. 1813	25th May 1814
Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart...	25th May 1814	1st June 1821
Lieutenant General Thomas Bowser.....	1st June 1821	15th June 1821
General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. K. C. B.	15th June 1821	11th Dec. 1824
Lieutenant General Thomas Bowser.....	11th Dec. 1824	18th Jan. 1826
Major General Sir John Doveton, K. C. B.....	18th Jan. 1826	3d March 1826
Lieutenant General Sir G. T. Walker, G. C. B. and K. C. T. and S.....	3d March 1826	11th May 1831
Lieutenant General The Honorable Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B.....	11th May 1831	11th Oct. 1836
Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.....	11th Oct. 1836	21st Dec. 1838
Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B.	21st Dec. 1838	5th Oct. 1839
Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.....	5th Oct. 1839	
Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H.....		

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST INDIES.

The Governor General.
The Vice President, or Governor General for the time being.
The Governor of Madras for the time being.
The Governor of Bombay for the time being.
The Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.
The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
Members of Council according to their situations in the Council of their respective Presidencies.
The Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature.
The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, &c.
The Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces, and the Commander in Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies, according to relative ranks in their respective services.
Military and Naval Officers above the rank of Major General.
All other persons to take place according to general usage.
The Archdeacon to be considered as next in rank to the Senior Merchants.
All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the Wives of the Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

COMPARATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet	with Field Marshal.
Admirals	with Generals.
Vice Admirals	with Lieutenant Generals.
Rear Admirals	with Major Generals.
Commodores and 1st Captains to Commanders in Chief	with Brigadier Generals.
Captains of 3 years post	with Colonels.
Other Post Captains	with Lieutenant Colonels.
Commanders	with Majors.
Lieutenants	with Captains.

SCALE OF RANK AND PRECEDENCE ASSIGNED TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Members of the Medical Board as Colonels.
Superintending Surgeons as Lieutenant Colonels.
Surgeons as Captains.
Assistant Surgeons as Lieutenants.
Veterinary Surgeons after 20 years service as Captains.
Do. 10 do. as Lieutenants.
Do. during first 10 years as Cornets.

SALUTES.

ARTICLE I.—On the Queen's Birth-day, at Sun-rise, as many Guns as Her Majesty is years of age.		
II.—The Queen's Birth-day	12 *o'clock*	21
III.—The Queen's Coronation day	*at noon.*	21
IV.—His Highness the Nuwaub		21
V.—Her Highness the Nuwaub Begum		19
VI.—Her Highness's eldest Son		19
VII.—The Governor General		19
VIII.—The Governor		17
IX.—The Commander in Chief in India		17
X.—The Chief Justice		15
XI.—The Puisne Judges		13
XII.—An Ambassador		15
XIII.—An Envoy		13
XIV.—The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay		15
XV.—An Admiral coming on shore or going on Board		17
XVI.—A Vice Admiral being Commander in Chief		15
XVII.—Otherwise		13
XVIII.—A Rear Admiral being Commander in Chief		13
XIX.—Otherwise		11
XX.—A Commodore with a broad Pendant being Commander in Chief		11
XXI.—Otherwise		9
XXII.—The same number of Guns to be fired on arrival, or departure, of Her Majesty's Ships bearing the Flags of the above Officers		
XXIII.—Any Ship saluting the Fort to have the compliment returned by an equal number of Guns.		
XXIV.—Members of Council, on their arrival, departure, or being sworn into Council		13
XXV.—A General		15
XXVI.—A Lieutenant General being Commander in Chief		15
XXVII.—Otherwise		13
XXVIII.—A Major General being Commander in Chief		13
XXIX.—Otherwise		11
XXX.—A Brigadier General being Commander in Chief		11
XXXI.—Otherwise		9
XXXII.—No person is to be saluted, but when he comes into, or leaves the Presidency, upon Public Service.		

PART V.

Civil Department.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE LIST,

including

Hon. Company's Covenanted Civil Servants on the Madras Establishment.	Civil Servants without employ.
Provincial Courts of Appeal and Courts of Circuit.	Civil Servants suspended.
Zillah Courts.	Do. permitted to proceed to England.
Principal Collectors and Collectorates.	Do. retired on Annuities.
	Casualties in 1830.
	Sudr Aumeens, Moonsiffs, &c.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

RULES RELATING TO QUIT RENT, REGISTRY OF SALES, &c.

STAMP REGULATIONS.

CIVIL SALARIES.

CIVIL BOARDS, OFFICES, &c.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

LIST OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corrected to the 27th of December 1839.

Number.	Names.	Season of Appt.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Actual Residence on service up to 31st Dec. Y.	M.	D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Employments.
	The Rt. Hon. John, Lord Elphinstone, G. C. H.	....	6 Mar. 1837	6 Mar. 1837	2	0	26	.....	*Governor and President in Council*, 6th March 1837.
	His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K. C. B. & K. C. H.	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	*Commander in Chief, and Second in Council* (not arrived.)
1	J. Sullivan, Esq. *wf*....	1801	28 Sept. 1803	1 Dec. 1804	27	5	6	28 Sept. 1814	*Third in Council*, 1st March 1836, and President of the Revenue, Marine, and College Boards.
	C. M. Lushington, Esq. [*wf*	1800	10 Mar. 1802	1 Sept. 1802	37	4	0	10 Mar. 1813	*Fourth in Council*, and Chief Judge of the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut, 23d January 1838.
	SENIOR MERCHANTS.								
	Arthur Brooke, N S	1793	5 Apr. 1794	14 Sept. 1794	36	9	12	5 Apr. 1805	Superintendent of the Government Lotteries, 19th April 1836.
	John Bird, *wf*	1801	2 Feb. 1804	18 July 1801	35	5	14	2 Feb. 1815	1st Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, 23d January 1838 and *Officiating Occasional Member of Council*, 30th April 1839.
5	Thomas A. Oakes, *wf*...	1801	2 June 1802	2 June 1802	33	1	11	2 June 1813	1st Judge in the Provincial Court in the Centre Division, 20th April 1830—and acting 1st Judge of the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, 30th April 1839.
	J. G. Turnbull, *wf*	1804	23 Oct. 1805	13 Nov. 1806	33	1	18	23 Oct. 1816	Accountant General, 22d October 1822. (*Accepted Annuity.*)
	J. B. G. P. Paske, *wf* ..	1805	16 Jan. 1807	3 July 1807	30	1	12	16 Jan. 1818	1st Judge of the Provincial Court in the Northern Division, 11th September 1832. (*Accepted Annuity*)

Number.	Names.	Season of Appt.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Actual residence on Service up to 31st Dec. Y.	D.	M.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Employments.
	Henry Dickinson, *w f* ..	1805	11 Jan. 1809	5 July 1809	28	4	13	11 Jan. 1820	1st Judge of the Provincial Court in the Southern Division, 14th August 1838.
	M. D. Cockburn, *w f* ..	1806	26 Feb. 1808	22 Aug. 1808	31	4	10	26 Feb. 1819	Judge and Criminal Judge of Malabar, 1st November 1836.
10	A. D. Campbell, *w f* ...	..	1 Dec. 1807	30 Sept.	28	3	9	1 Dec. 1818	Member of the College Board, and 3d Judge of the Sudder and Foujdaree Adalut, 23d January 1838.
	W. Hudleston, *w f*	1807	28 Feb. 1811	12 do 1811	22	8	10	28 Feb. 1822	2d Judge of the Court of Sud. and Foujdaree Udalut, 23d Jan. 1838. (*Accepted Annuity.*)
	James Haig	....	11 Jan. 1809	15 do 1809	27	4	9	11 Jan. 1820	2d Judge of the Provincial Court in the Northern Div., 26th Jan. 1836, and acting 1st Judge of do. 24th Dec. 1839 (*Accepted Annuity.*)
	John Vaughan, *w f*	....	13 Mar. 1811	12 do 1811	23	3	19	13 Mar. 1822	1st Judge of the Provincial Court in the Western Division, 21st August 1838.
	George J. Waters ..	....	1 do	10 do	25	3	22	1 do	Judge and Criminal Judge of Cuddapah, 13th Sept. 1839, and acting 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division, 12th March 1839.
15	J. M. P. Macleod, *w f* ..	....	10 Apr.	11 June 1812	22	3	20	10 Apr.	Proceeded to England, 8th March 1838.
	J. Dent, *w f*	1809	7 Jan. 1813	7 July 1813	26	3	25	7 Jan. 1824	1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th Jan. 1838.
	Ambrose Crawley	....	11 do 1814	4 do 1814	22	7	4	11 do 1825	Proceeded to England, 6th February 1837.
	H. Montgomerie, *w f* ..	..	5 Jan. 1813	7 do 1813	23	6	10	5 do 1824	3d Judge of the Provincial Court, Northern Division, 21st Aug. 1838, and acting 2d Judge of do. 24th December 1839.
	H. Chamier, *w f*	1810	13 do	7 do	26	5	25	13 do	Chief Secretary to Government, 12th August 1831.
20	G. D. Drury, *w f*	....	25 do	6 Sept.	26	3	25	25 do	Principal Collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, 26th September 1832—(*Cape S. C.*)
	J. D. Gleig, *w f*	....	16 Feb. 1814	16 do 1814	18	0	0	16 Feb. 1825	Principal Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 16th January 1838.
	James Thomas, *w f*	....	16 do	7 do	17	4	10	16 do	Judge and Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry, 5th July 1837, and acting as a Judge of the Centre Provincial Court, 21st June 1839.
	G. M. Ogilvie, *w f*	....	25 Jan. 1813	9 Aug. 1813	22	10	15	25 Jan. 1824	Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot, 20th January 1837.
	G. J. Casamajor, *w f*	....	3 Oct. 1811	1 Apr. 1812	24	6	17	3 Oct. 1822	2d Judge of the Provincial Court, Centre Division, 10th Jan. 1834, and acting 1st judge, 9th February 1838.
25	W. R. Taylor, *w f*	1813	9 Apr. 1813	14 Sept. 1813	17	3	4	9 Apr. 1824	2d Judge of the Provincial Court for the Southern Division, 14th August 1838.
	N. W. Kindersley, *w f*..	...	16 Mar. 1814	16 do 1814	22	2	9	16 Mar. 1825	Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 22d January 1838—(*Cape S. C.*)
	W. B. Anderson, *w f*....	1814	20 Jan. 1813	11 July 1815	21	8	22	20 Jan. 1826	2d Judge of the Provincial Court, Western Division, 21st Aug. 1839.

	J. Orr, *w f*	....	1 Feb.	20 do	19	8	8	1 Feb.	Proceeded to England, 16th February 1839.
	C. R. Cotton, *w f*	....	31 Jan.	24 do	21	0	15	31 Jan.	2d Member of the Board of Revenue, 28th Dec. 1838.
30	M. Lewin, *w f*	....	1 Feb.	24 do	20	10	23	1 Feb.	Principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 1st Jan. 1839, and acting 2d Judge of the Provincial Court, Centre division, 9th February 1838.
	W. Harington, *w f*	....	28 Jan.	11 do	21	6	25	28 Jan.	3d Judge Provincial Court, Southern Division, 20th January 1837.
	W. D. Davis, *w f*	....	1 Feb.	6 Aug.	24	4	26	1 Feb.	3d Judge Provincial Court, Centre Division, 11th January 1833.
	John Paternoster, *w f* ..	....	1 do	22 July	21	0	13	1 do	Judge and Criminal Judge of Bellary, 28th May 1838.
	A. E. Angelo, N S *w f*	....	7 Mar.	24 do	19	10	5	7 Mar.	Without Employ, 1st October 1839, and acting Judge and Criminal Judge of Chingleput, 10th December 1839.
35	T. E. J. Boileau	....	1 Feb.	22 do	24	5	10	1 Feb.	3d Judge Provincial Court, Western Division, 21st August 1838.
	J. Blackburn, *w f*	1814	1 Feb. 1815	6 Aug.	20	5	26	1 Feb. 1826	Principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 14th March 1834.
	F. Lascelles, N S *w f*	....	1 do	24 July	21	4	11	1 do	Suspended, 16th September 1839.
	P. H. Strombom, *w f* ..	1815	10 do 1814	12 Sept. 1816	23	3	19	10 do 1825	Judge and Criminal Judge of Chittoor, 28th March 1839.
	J. F. Thomas, N S	....	16 do 1816	17 July	19	0	5	16 do 1827	Member of the College Board, 5th Aug. 1834—Additional Govt. Commissioner for Small Claims withdrawn from the Carnatic Fund, 22d September 1835—Solo Commissioner for the final adjustment of Small Claims, 24th August 1838.
40	R. Nelson	....	26 Jan.	17 do	17	4	19	26 Jan.	Proceeded to England, 31st December 1836.
	T. V. Stenhouse	....	30 Dec. 1815	30 June	21	7	17	30 Dec. 1826	Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th March 1835.
	E. Bannerman, *w f*	....	16 Feb. 1816	27 July	23	5	5	16 Feb. 1827	
	V. Ashton, N S *w f*	....	16 do	27 do	18	4	2	16 do	Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot, 10th April 1838.
	Robert Clerk, *w f*	....	16 do	27 do	20	10	5	16 do	Secretary to Government in the Civil Department, 28th July 1835.
4	C. P. Brown, *w f*	....	29 Mar. 1817	5 Aug. 1817	19	5	5	29 Mar. 1828	Persian Translator to Govt. 23d Jan. 1838. Member of the College Board, 25th Sept. 1838, and acting Supt. of the Government Lotteries, 17th May 1839.
	P. Grant, *w f*	....	8 April	4 do	18	10	23	8 April	Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam, 23d January 1838.
	T. R. Wheatley, N S *w f*		29 Jan.	3 do	14	5	4	29 Jan.	Proceeded to England, 11th July 1835.
	D. Elliott, *w f*	....	29 do	3 do	22	4	29	29 do	*Member of the Indian Law Commission*, 14th Jan. 1839.
	A. Robertson, *w f*	....	22 do	26 June	18	6	4	22 do	Tamil Translator to Govt. 14th April 1826, Collector of Madras, 11th Jan. 1833, and Member of the College Board, 24th Dec. 1839.
50	G. S. Hooper, *w f*	....	29 do	3 July	18	9	17	29 do	Judge and Criminal Judge of Madura, 11th Jan. 1833, and acting 3d Judge of the Provincial Court, Northern Div., 24th Dec. 1839.
	J. A. Hudleston, *w f*..	....	7 do	26 June	22	5	25	7 do	Deputy Col. of Madras, 15th April 1828, and Supt. of Stationery, 18th March 1831.
	R. Grant, *w f*	....	3 do	10 Aug.	19	1	1	3 do	Judge and Criminal Judge of Nellore, 28th Oct. 1834.
	F. F. Clementson, *w f*..	....	2 do	26 June	22	6	5	9 do	Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 17th August 1832, (*Cape S. C.*)
	A. Maclean, *w f*	....	3 July 1818	5 June 1818	21	6	26	3 July	Malyalum Translator to Govt. 10th Dec. 1836, and Temporary Member of the Board of Revenue, 28th December 1838.
55	A. F. Bruce, *w f*	....	3 do	6 April	19	0	12	3 do	Post Master General, 14th August 1838.

Number.	Names.	Season of Appt.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Actual residence on Service up to 31st Dec. Y.	M.	D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Employments.
	J. Horsley, *wf*	1815	3 July 1818	6 Apr. 1818	19	2	22	3 July 1828	Judge and Criminal Judge of Chingleput, 17th Aug. 1832.
	J. C. Wroughton, *wf*....	1816	3 do	14 June 1819	13	0	12	3 do	Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, 23d Jan. 1838.
	J. C. Morris, *wf*	1817	23 Jan.	10 Aug. 1818	18	7	23	23 Jan. 1829	Member of the College Board, 7th Nov. 1831, Teloogoo Translator to Govt. 3d Jan. 1832, and Civil Auditor and Supt. of Stamps, 1st Jan. 1839.
	H. M. Blair, *wf*	....	4 March	1 Sept	18	8	1	4 March	Principal Col. and Magistrate of Canara, 1st Jan. 1839—*(Leave to the Cape.)*
0	F. M. Lewin, *wf*	....	6 August	20 Jan. 1819	17	4	12	6 August	Judge and Criminal Judge of Combaconum, 17th November 1835.
	R. Eden, NS *wf*	1818	6 Jan. 1819	14 June	18	1	25	6 Jan. 1830	Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, 17th February 1832. Permitted to proceed to England 8th November 1839.
	J. Goldingham, *wf*	....	26 do 1820	21 do 1820	16	3	12	26 do 1831	Col. and Magistrate of Guntoor, 10th April 1838.
	George A. Smith, *wf*	....	7 do	21 do	15	11	21	7 do	Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry, 23d Jan. 1838.
	George Bird, *wf*	....	25 July	8 Jan. 1822	14	3	28	25 July	Judge and Criminal Judge of Canara, 12th May 1835.
65	Walter Elliot, NS *wf*....	1820	15 Feb. 1821	14 June 1821	15	2	25	15 Feb. 1832	Private Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor, 7th March 1837, Canarese Translator, 15th March 1837, Member of the College Board, 30th March 1837 and 3d Member of the Board of Revenue, 14th November 1837.
	Arthur Freese, *wf*	....	30 Jan.	20 June	16	2	25	30 Jan.	Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 28th Dec. 1838.
	William Lavie, *wf*	1820	13 Sept. 1821	6 Mar. 1821	14	4	6	13 Sept. 1832	Without Employ, 29th Aug. 1839 and actg. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah 19th November 1839.
	W. H. Babington, *wf* ..	....	20 June	5 do 1822	14	6	15	20 June	Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 25th January 1839, and acting Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th May 1838.
	William A Neave, *wf* ..	....	24 October	5 May	14	5	5	24 October	Judge and Criminal Judge of Salem, 24th Dec. 1839.
70	R. A. Bannerman, *wf* ..	....	20 June	9 do	13	10	12	20 June	Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, and Commissioner in Goomsur and Sooradah, under the provisions of Act No. 23 of 1836, 2d Jan. 1838 and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, under Act No. 24 of 1839, 26th November 1839.
	E. B. Glass, NS *wf*	1821	10 May 1822	15 Sept.	12	4	23	10 May 1833	Judge and Criminal Judge of Vizagapatam, 25th October 1839.
	John C. Scott, NS	....	14 do	15 do	12	8	12	14 do	Proceeded to England, 31st January 1839.
	A. P. Onslow, NS *wf* ..	....	26 Aug.	9 May 1823	16	7	23	26 Aug.	Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 1st January 1839.

	E. P. Thompson, NS *wf*.		26 June	17 Dec. 1822	17	0	15	26 June	Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Salem, 24th Dec. 1830, and acting Principal Col. and Mag. of Malabar 1st October 1839.
75	John Walker, *wf*	1822	5 Feb. 1823	25 Sept. 1823	13	0	23	5 Feb. 1834	Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Madura, 22d Jan. 1839, and acting Judge and Criminal Judge of Cuddapah 1st Oct. 1839.
	Henry Morris, *wf*	....	10 Sept.	9 Mar. 1824	12	11	17	10 Sept.	Proceeded to England, 25th February 1837.
	W. E. Underwood, *wf*..	....	2 June	2 Oct. 1823	16	2	20	2 June	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, 21st Sept. 1832, and acting Collector of do. 1st October 1839.
	A. I. Cherry, *wf*	....	17 Mar. 1824	3 Sept. 1824	11	5	12	17 Mar. 1835	Supt. and Treasurer of the Government Bank, and Sub Treasurer, 1st January 1839.
	H. F. Dumergue, *wf* ..	....	2 Jan.	2 July	13	7	20	2 Jan.	Asst. Judge of the Udalut of the Zillah of Canara, 29th May 1835 and acting Judge and Criminal Judge of do., 20th Dec. 1839.
80	S. Crawford	....	11 Feb.	2 do	15	5	30	11 Feb.	Deputy Accountant General), 11th September 1832.
	R. Gardner	....	14 May	3 Sept.	10	4	2	14 May	On Furlough, 4th January 1835.
	T. J. W. Thomas, NS *wf*	1823	24 Dec.	7 June 1825	6	8	26	24 Dec.	Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry, 30th March 1838.
	William Douglas, *wf* ..	....	6 Oct.	28 March	11	9	0	6 Oct.	Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, 22d September 1835, (*Cape*).
	H. V. Conolly, NS *wf* ..	....	19 May	13 Sept. 1824	12	5	13	10 May	Proceeded to England, 25th February 1837.
85	A. Mellor, *wf*	....	30 June	26 Dec.	11	2	1	30 June	Without Employ, 8th November 1838, and acting Principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 30th August 1839.
	E. B. Thomas, *wf*	1824	9 Feb. 1825	11 Aug. 1825	11	5	12	9 Feb. 1836	Proceeded to England, 21st January 1837.
	Sir H. C. Montgomery, *Bt. wf*	....	18 do	3 Nov.	11	9	8	18 do	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 6th Dec. 1839, and acting Principal Collector and Mag. of do. 25th June 1839.
	W. A. Morehead, *wf* ..	....	27 April	16 Oct.	11	4	10	27 April	Proceeded to England, 25th February 1837.
	R. T. Porter	....	29 June	24 Nov.	11	3	2	29 June	Proceeded to England, 25th do do
90	F. Anderson, *wf*	....	30 Sept.	19 June 1826	10	7	7	30 Sept.	Proceeded to England, 25th January do
	W. C. Ogilvie, NS *wf* ..	....	26 May	3 Nov. 1825	14	1	28	26 May	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, 6th September 1833.
	W. U. Arbuthnot, *wf* ..	1825	21 Dec.	12 June 1826	13	6	19	21 Dec.	Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 6th Mar. 1838, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, under Act 24 of 1839, 26th November 1839.
	T. L. Blane	....	12 Apr. 1826	3 Mar. 1827	12	9	29	12 Apr. 1837	Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 14th Aug. 1838.
	J. G. S. Bruere, NS *wf*..	....	21 March	23 Aug. 1826	10	6	3	21 March	Proceeded to England, 25th February 1837.
95	W. E. Lockhart	....	1 do	12 Sept.	11	4	27	1 do	Proceeded to England, 8th do 1838.
	P. B. Smollett, NS	....	30 Sept. 1825	14 June	13	6	17	30 Sept. 1836	Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1st Jan. 1839—*(Calcutta on leave.)*
	T. L. Strange, *wf*	....	6 do 1826	20 do 1827	11	8	13	6 do 1837	Proceeded to England, 2d March 1839.
	T. Prendergast, *wf*	....	23 June	22 Oct. 1826	11	1	0	23 June	Proceeded to Europe, 21st November 1837.
	W. A. Forsyth, *wf*	....	10 Aug.	9 Jan. 1827	11	0	18	10 Aug.	Proceeded to Europe, 26th January 1833.
100	H. Stokes	....	25 do	9 do	11	4	14	25 do	Proceeded to Europe, 22d May 1838.
	W. A. D. Inglis, *wf*	....	21 Feb. 1827	20 June	11	1	1	21 Feb. 1838	Proceeded to Europe, 20th July 1838.

Number.	Names.	Season of Appt.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Actual residence on Service up to 31st Dec. Y.	M.	D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Employments.
	W. Dowdeswell, N S *wf*	1825	9 Feb. 1827	23 June 1837	9	7	25	9 Feb. 1838	Without Employ 1st Dec. 1839, and acting Judge and Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry, 21st June 1839.
	G. L. Prendergast, *wf*	..	11 Apr. 1827	18 Oct. 1827	10	9	14	11 Apr. 1838	Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar, 13th Sept. 1839; acting Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, 23d Aug. 1839, and actg. 1st Commissioner of the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of Small Debts, 3d Sept. 1839.
	E. C. Lovell, *wf*	....	25 do	12 Sept.	10	5	14	25 do	Proceeded to England, 25th February 1838.
105	E. Smith, *wf*	....	13 June	18 Oct.	11	3	0	13 June	Proceeded to England, 17th January 1839.
	J. F. Bishop, N S *wf*	....	20 July	1 Dec.	10	1	22	20 July	Proceeded to England, 22d January 1838.
	R. Davidson, *wf*	....	16 June	15 Jan. 1828	11	10	17	16 June	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, 6th February 1838.
	George Sparkes	1827	1 Jan. 1828	22 June	8	7	4	1 Jan. 1839	Proceeded to England, 25th January 1837.
	S. I. Popham	....	30 do	23 do	10	7	14	30 do	Proceeded to England, 6th February 1839.
110	C. H. Hallett, N S *wf*	....	6 Feb.	14 July	9	1	21	6 Feb.	Proceeded to England, 3d September 1837.
	Thomas A. Anstruther..	....	21 May	23 Sept.	10	0	21	21 May	Proceeded to England (via Bombay) 13th Oct. 1838.
	Charles R. Baynes, *wf*	....	19 Nov.	21 May 1829	10	7	11	19 Nov.	Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Chingleput, 10th April 1838—(*Cape, S. C.*)
				JUNIOR MERCHANTS.					
	R. D. Parker, *wf* ..	1828	6 Jan. 1829	16 do	10	7	16	6 Jan. 1837	Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1st Jan. 1839 and acting Secy. to the Board of Revenue 3d October 1839.
	D. White, *wf* ...	....	1 do	9 Sept.	10	2	13	1 do	Proceeded to England, 21st November 1839.
115	E. Maltby, *wf*	....	28 do	9 do	10	3	22	28 do	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 12th Sept. 1837 and acting Principal Collector of Canara, 16th April 1839.
	E. Newbery, *wf*	....	21 do	9 do	10	3	22	21 do	Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Guntoor, 28th Dec. 1838.
	S. Scott, *wf*	....	16 do	9 do	10	2	2	16 do	Proceeded to England, 10th November 1839.
	T. Pycroft, *wf*	....	28 April	11 Aug.	10	4	21	28 April	Sub Col. and Joint Magistrate of S. D. Arcot, 14th February 1837. (*Permitted to proceed to Europe.*)
	G. S. Greenway, *wf*	....	1 do	11 do	10	4	21	1 do	Asst. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Cochin, 31st October 1837.
120	J. D. Bourdillon ...	....	28 Jan.	11 do	10	4	21	28 Jan.	Sub Col. and Joint Mag. of the N. D. of Arcot, 6th February 1838.
	William Elliot	....	22 July	25 Jan. 1830	9	11	7	22 July	Head Asst. to the Prin. Col. and Mag. of Salem, 6th Aug. 1834, and actg. Judge and Crim. Judge of Madura, 25th September 1838.
	J. H. Cochrane, *wf*	....	22 do	25 do	9	11	7	22 do	Sub Col. and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 25th January 1839.
	R. H. Williamson, *wf* ..	....	22 do	25 do	6	2	22	22 do	Without Employ, 5th December 1839.

	G. H. Skelton, *wf*	....	11 Nov.	23 April	6	2	1	11 Nov.	Register Zillah Court of Nellore, 24th Jan. 1837.
125	J. H. Bell, *wf*	....	14 Oct.	28 June	6	7	3	14 Oct.	Head Asst. to the Col. and Mag. of Rajahmundry, 26th Sept. 1836 and acting Depy. Col. of Sea Customs at Madras, 30th Mar. 1838.
	Hon. W. H. Tracy	....	11 Nov.	20 May	8	4	29	11 Nov.	Without Employ, 27th February 1839 and actg. Asst. Judge of the Udalut of the Zillah of Canara, 20th Dec. 1839.
	T. B. Roupell, *wf*	1829	13 Jan. 1830	3 July	5	8	17	13 Jan. 1838	Proceeded to England, 18th March 1836.
	W. Wilson	....	13 do	3 do	4	8	11	13 do	On Furlough, 12th March 1835.
	H. D. Phillips, *wf*	....	22 April	17 Sept.	9	3	14	22 April	Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of the Auxiliary Court at Trichinopoly, 22d January 1839.
130	C. J. Bird, *wf*	....	7 July	10 Feb. 1831	8	10	19	7 July	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Tinnevelly, 23d Jan. 1838 (*Sea S. C.*)
	H. Frére, *wf*	....	7 do	19 Dec. 1830	5	10	14	7 do	Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 25th March 1836, and acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 3d October 1839.
	F. B. Elton, *wf*	....	7 do	19 do	6	10	24	7 do	On Furlough, 11th November 1837.
	A. S. Mathison, *wf*	....	7 do	19 do	9	0	18	7 do	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 1st Jan. 1839.
	John Bird, *wf*	....	7 do	10 Feb.	8	10	19	7 do	Sub Collector of Coimbatore, 13th November 1838.
135	John Rohde, *wf*	....	7 do	10 do	8	10	19	7 do	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam, 26th February 1839, and acting Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal judge of Rajahmundry, 11th May 1838.
	E. Story, *wf*	....	27 Oct.	1 May 1831	8	7	21	27 Oct.	Register to the Zillah Court of Vizagapatam, 25th October 1839.
	F. N. Maltby, *wf*	1830	12 Jan. 1831	29 Aug. 1831	8	4	3	12 Jan. 1839	Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 24th October 1837, and acting Sub Collector of Canara, 7th May 1839.
	Charles Turton Kaye....	....	12 do	25 July	8	5	7	12 do	1st Assistant to the Accountant General, 10th April 1838 and acting Asst. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Chingleput, 31st Aug. 1838.
	T. H. Davidson	....	12 do	22 Aug.	8	4	10	12 do	Senior Dep. Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, 23d January 1838, and acting Register to the Court of do do, 9th April 1839.
140	Thomas W Goodwyn....	....	12 do	24 May	8	7	8	12 do	Head Asst. to the Prin. Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 27th Jan. 1837 and acting Sub Collector of Malabar, 9th October 1838.
	George A. Harris, *wf* ..	....	12 do	25 July	8	5	7	12 do	Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 19th September 1838, and acting Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar, 13th September 1839.
	G. T. Beauchamp, *wf* ..	....	12 do	25 do	8	5	7	12 do	Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Northern Division, 10th June 1836.
	Henry Forbes, *wf*	....	12 do	30 Nov.	8	1	1	12 do	Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Tanjore, 15th July 1836, and acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 20th Sept. 1839.
	Thomas I. P. Harris ..	....	22 Apr.	5 Nov.	8	1	26	22 Apr.	Register to the Provincial Court for the Southern Division, 7th August 1838.

Number.	Names.	Season of Appt.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Actual residence on Service up to 31st Dec. Y.	M.	D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Employments.
145	Frederick Mole, *w f*	1830	15 June 1831	14 Jan. 1832	7	11	18	15 June 1839	Register to the Zillah Court of Salem, 13th Dec. 1834, and acting Asst. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Salem 24th Sept. 1839.
	Thomas D. Lushington..	....	6 July	10 Mar.	7	9	2	6 July	Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 24th Jan. 1837, and acting Additional Sub Collector of Canara, 7th May 1839.
	Charles Pelly, *w f*	....	6 do	14 Jan.	7	11	18	6 do	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 14th August 1838.
	Mackenzie Murray, *w f*..	....	6 do	28 April	7	8	3	6 do	Register to the Zillah Court of Cuddapah, 11th Oct. 1836, and acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly, 24th Sept. 1839.
	David R. Limond, *w f* ..	....	6 do	18 Dec. 1831	8	0	14	6 July	Register to the Zillah Court of Madura, 9th Aug. 1836, and Offg. Asst. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Madura, 13th March 1839.
150	Thomas B. A. Conway ..	....	6 do	18 do.	8	0	14	6 July	Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 26th Nov. 1839.
	C. Whittingham, *w f* ..	....	9 Nov.	6 July 1832	6	7	26	9 Nov.	Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate Southern Division of Arcot, 14th Feb. 1837, and acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of do. 19th Sept. 1839.
	Sylvester D. Birch, *w f*..	....	9 do.	26 May	7	7	6	9 do	Cashier to the Government Bank and Asst. to the Sub Treasurer, 1st Jan. 1839
	Murray P. Daniell	....	16 Dec. 1831	11 July	7	5	21	16 Dec.	Asst. to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, 17th Oct. 1834, and acting Head Asst. to do. 21st Aug. 1839.

FACTORS.

	S. N. Ward	1831	18 Jan. 1832	7 June	7	5	24	18 Jan. 1837	Register to the Zillah Court of Canara, 31st Oct. 1837.
155	F. H. Crozier, *w f*	....	18 do	24 Aug.	5	8	18	18 do	Proceeded to England, 10th May 1839.
	Harry A Brett, *w f*	....	4 do	5 July	7	5	27	4 do	Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary, 26th July 1839, and acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st Oct. 1839.
	Joseph J. Cotton, *w f* ..	....	18 do	27 Aug.	7	4	5	18 do.	Register to the Zillah Court of Combaconum, 1st Aug. 1837.
	William M Molle, *w f*..	1831	18 Jan.	2 June 1832	7	6	29	18 do	Head Asst. to the Collector of Tinnevelly, 23d January 1838.
	Francis Copleston, *w f*..	....	18 do	24 Sept.	7	3	7	18 do	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor, 1st January 1839.

160	Thomas Onslow, *w f*....	....	18 do	24 Aug.	7	4	8	18 do	Register to the Zillah Court of Chittoor, 14th July 1835.
	Arthur M. Owen	....	18 do	24 do	7	4	8	18 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector of Malabar, 19th Feb. 1834, and acting 2d Asst. to the Accountant General, 5th March 1839.
	Charles H. Woodgate ..	....	9 May	10 Oct.	7	2	22	9 May	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 6th February 1838.
	Wm. B. Hawkins, *w f* ..	....	9 do	5 Jan. 1833	6	11	27	9 do	Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division, 26th July 1839.
	Wm. H. Bayley, *w f*....	....	10 July	28 Dec. 1832	7	0	4	10 July	Dep. Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary's immediate charge, 4th Jan. 1839.—*(Cape S. C.)*
165	Robert B. Sewell, *w f* ..	....	18 do	16 Feb. 1833	6	4	14	18 do	Proceeded to England, 1st July 1838.
	Arthur Hall, *w f*	....	18 do	5 Jan.	6	11	27	18 do	Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Northern Division of Arcot, 25th January 1839—*(Calcutta on leave.)*
	W. Edward Jellicoe, *w f*	....	18 do	16 do	6	11	16	18 do	Register to the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, 26th [illegible] 1839.
	Arthur Purvis, *w f*	....	18 do	7 Mar.	6	9	25	18 do	Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 12th Feb. 1839.
	C. J. Shubrick, *w f*	....	18 do	11 May	4	8	22	18 do	Proceeded to England, 1st February 1838.
170	R. W. Chatfield, *w f*....	....	18 do	16 Feb.	6	10	13	18 do	Register to the Zillah Court of Malabar, 14th November 1837.
	Wheeler H. G. Mason, *w f*	1832	18 Dec.	11 June	6	6	20	18 Dec.	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 26th Nov. and acting Deputy Secy. to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretaries immediate charge, 11th June 1839.
	Patrick Irvine	....	16 Jan. 1833	4 Sept.	6	3	27	16 Jan. 1838	Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 17th Jan. 1837, and acting Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 16th October 1838.
	James Silver, *w f*	....	16 do	4 do	6	3	27	16 do	Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th March 1839 and acting Asst. Judge and Joint criminal Judge of Cochin, 13th September 1839.
	Henry Wood	....	16 do	31 Aug.	6	1	1	6 do	Proceeded to England, 1st March 1839.
175	Geo. M. Swinton, *w f* ..	....	16 Dec.	11 July 1834	5	5	21	16 Dec.	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 13th November 1838.
	Thomas Clarke, *w f*	....	15 Jan. 1834	8 Sept.	5	3	28	15 Jan. 1839	Head Asst. to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, 1st June 1838, and acting Senior Deputy Register, 9th April 1839.
	Stuart J. Young	....	15 do	26 June	5	6	5	15 do	Assist. to the Principal Collector of Canara, 24th Nov. 1837, and acting Head Asst. to the Collector of Tinnevelly, 21st Dec. 1838.
	B. Cunliffe, *w f*	....	15 do	6 Oct.	5	2	27	15 do	Assistant to the Collector of Guntoor, 26th January 1836, and acting Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot, 19th September 1839.
	John F. Bury	....	25 June	11 Jan. 1835	4	11	18	25 June	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the government of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 26th November 1839.
180	Robert B. M. Binning..	1834	25 do	7 Apr.	3	11	27	25 do	Proceeded to England, 3d April 1839.

Number.	Names.	Season of Appt.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Actual residence on Service up to 31st Dec. Y.	M.	D.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Employments.
	WRITERS.								
	Edward E. Ward, *wf* ..	1835	28 Jan. 1835	2 July 1835	4	5	30	28 Jan. 1835	Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot, 17th July 1838.
	William Knox, *wf* ...	....	28 do	16 Sept.	4	3	15	28 do	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 1st January 1839.
	Henry D. Cook, *wf*....	....	28 do	28 Dec.	4	0	4	28 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th Nov. 1836, and acting Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 1st February 1839.
	L. D. Daniell, *wf*	1836	28 do	19 Feb. 1836	3	10	11	28 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 9th January 1838—(*Cape* S. C.)
185	C. W. Reade, *wf*	....	28 do	26 May	3	7	6	28 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector of Canara, 9th Jan. 1838, and acting Register to the zillah court of Chittoor, 19th Sept. 1839.
	J. R. Pringle, *wf*	....	28 do	20 Sept.	3	3	11	28 do	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, 9th Jan. 1838, and acting Head Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the N. D. of Arcot, 20th August 1839.
	A. P. Forbes, *wf*	....	28 do	27 Jan. 1837	2	11	5	28 do	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry, 9th Jan. 1838, and acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, 9th April 1839.
	Edward Peters, *wf*	....	28 do	22 Feb.	2	10	7	28 do.	Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 9th Jan. 1838, and acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam, 22d March 1839.
	William Fisher, *wf*	....	28 Jan. 1836	11 Apr.	2	8	20	28 Jan. 1836	Asst. to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Northern Division of Arcot, 25th Sept. 1838, and acting Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 22d March 1839.
190	A. Whittingham, *wf* ..	1837	28 Jan. 1837	13 June	2	6	4	28 Jan. 1837	Proceeded to England, 16th December 1839.
	R. R. Cotton, *wf*	....	28 do	14 July	2	5	18	28 do	Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, 21st Oct. 1839.
	G. P. Monckton, *wf* ..	....	28 do	30 do	2	5	2	28 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 25th January 1839.
	Dawson Mayne, *wf*	....	18 do	13 Sept.	2	3	18	18 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 28th Dec. 1838, and acting Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor, 21st October 1839.

	W. C. Oswell, *wf*	....	18 do	18 do	2	3	18	18 do	Asst. to the Principal Col. of South Arcot, 29th October 1839.
195	A. Sutherland, *wf*	....	18 do	29 do	2	3	2	18 do	Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 26th November 1839.
	C. T. Arbuthnot, *wf*....	....	28 June	14 Dec.	2	0	18	28 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 6th August 1839.
	W. E. Cochrane, *wf*	1838	24 do 1838	25 Aug. 1838	1	4	7	24 Jan. 1838	Proceeded to England, 13th October 1839.
	R. J. Sullivan, *wf*	....	24 do	2 do	1	4	30	24 do	Student at the College.
	F. Lushington, *wf*	....	22 June	11 Nov.	1	1	20	22 do	Ditto
200	Gordon S. Forbes, *wf* ..	....	22 do	13 Dec.	1	0	19	22 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 26th July 1839.
	Robert Hichens, *wf*....	....	22 do	29 do	1	0	12	22 do	Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 24th September 1839, and actg. Register to the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, 21st October 1839.
	R. G. Clarke, *wf*	1839	3 Jan. 1839	1 Aug. 1839	0	5	0	3 Jan. 1839	Student at the College.
	C. W. A. Dance, *wf*....	....	9 do	1 do	0	5	0	9 do	Ditto
	Arthur Hathaway, *wf*....	....	9 do	1 do	0	5	0	9 do	Ditto
205	John W Cherry, *wf*	....	9 do	29 do	0	4	3	9 do	Ditto
	E. G. R. Fane, *wf*	....	9 do	29 do	0	4	3	9 do	Ditto
	George Ellis, *wf*	....	9 do	29 do	0	4	3	9 do	Ditto
208	T. J. Knox, *wf*	....	9 do	13 Sept.	0	3	18	9 do	Ditto
	Archibald Hamilton	....	9 do	27 Oct.	0	2	5	9 do	Ditto

PROVINCIAL COURTS OF APPEAL AND COURTS OF CIRCUIT.

CENTRE DIVISION AT CHITTOOR.

T. A. Oakes, First Judge.
G. J. Casamajor, Second do. and acting First.
M. Lewin, acting Second Judge.
W. D Davis, Third Judge.
J. Thomas, acting do.
W. B. Hawkins, Register.

NORTHERN DIVISION AT MASULIPATAM.

J. B. G. P. Paske, First Judge.
J. Haig, Second Judge, acting First do.
H. Montgomerie, Third Judge, acting Second do.
G. S. Hooper, acting Third do.
G. T. Beauchamp, Register.

SOUTHERN DIVISION AT TRICHINOPOLY.

H Dickinson, First Judge.
G J Waters, acting do.
W R Taylor, Second Judge.
W. Harington, Third Judge.
T. I. P. Harris, Register.

WESTERN DIVISION AT TELLICHERRY.

John Vaughan, First Judge.
W. B. Anderson, Second Judge.
T. E. J. Boileau, Third Judge.
————, Register.

ZILLAH COURTS.

BELLARY.

J. Paternoster, Judge.
H. A. Brett, Register.

CANARA.

G. Bird, Judge.
H. F. Dumergue, Assistant Judge and acting do.
S. N. Ward, Register

CHINGLEPUT.

J. Horsley, Judge.
A. E. Angelo, acting do.
C. R. Baynes, Assistant Judge.
C. T. Kaye, acting do.

CHITTOOR.

P. H. Strombom, Judge.
T Onslow, Register.
C. W. Reade, acting do.

COCHIN.

G. S. Greenway, Assistant Judge.
J. Silver, acting do.

COMBACONUM.

F. M. Lewin, Judge.
J. J. Cotton, Register.

CUDDAPAH.

G. J. Waters, Judge.
J. Walker, acting do.
Mackenzie Murray, Register.

GUNTOOR.

E. Newbery, Assistant Judge.

MADURA.

G. S. Hooper, Judge.
William Elliot, acting do.
J Walker, Assistant Judge.
D. R. Limond, Register and acting do.

MALABAR.

M. D. Cockburn, Judge.
G. L. Prendergast, Assistant do.
G. A. Harris, acting do.
R. W. Chatfield, Register.

NELLORE.

R. Grant, Judge.
G. H. Skelton, Register.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

J. Thomas, Judge.
W. Dowdeswell, acting do.
T. J. W. Thomas, Assistant do.
J. Rohde, acting do.
W. E. Jellicoe, Register.
R. Hichens, acting do.

SALEM.

W. A. Neave, Judge.
E. P. Thompson, Assistant do.
F. Mole, Register and acting do.

TRICHINOPOLY.

H. D. Phillips, Assistant Judge.

VIZAGAPATAM.

E. B. Glass, Judge.
E. Story, Register

PRINCIPAL COLLECTORS AND COLLECTORATES.

NORTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOT.

G. M. Ogilvie, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
J. D. Bourdillon, Sub-collector.
A. Hall, Head Assistant.
J. R. Pringle, acting do.
W. Fisher, do.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOT.

W. Ashton, Prin. Coll. & magistrate.
T. Pycroft, Sub-collector.
C. Whittingham, Head Asst. & actg. do.
B. Cunliffe, acting do.
E. E. Ward, assistant.
W. C. Oswell, do.

BELLARY.

M. Lewin, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
A. Mellor, actg. do.
C. Pelly, Sub-Collector.
G. A. Harris, Head Assistant.
W. Fisher, acting do.
D. Mayne, Assistant.

CANARA.

H. M. Blair, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
E. Maltby, Sub-Collector & actg. do.
F. N. Maltby, Additional do. & actg. do.
T. D. Lushington, Head Asst. & do. do.
S. J. Young, Assistant.
C. W. Reade, do.

CHINGLEPUT.

A. Freese, Collector and Magistrate.
G. M. Swinton, Head Assistant.

COIMBATORE.

G. D. Drury, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
W. H. Babington, acting do.
J. Bird, Sub-Collector
H. Frere, Head Asistant
M. P. Daniell, Assistant and actg. do.
C. T. Arbuthnot, Assistant.

CUDDAPAH.

T. L. Blane, Collector and Magistrate.
W. Lavie, acting do.
J. H. Cochrane, Sub Collector.
W. Knox, Head Assistant.

GANJAM.

R. A. Bannerman, Collector and Magistrate.
————, Sub-Collector.
A. Sutherland, Head Assistant.
Captain John Campbell, Assistant.

GUNTOOR.

J. Goldingham, Col. and Magistrate.
F. Copleston, Head Assistant.
D. Mayne, acting do.
B. Cunliffe, Assistant.

MADRAS.

A. Robertson, Collector
J. A. Hudleston, Deputy do.

MADRAS—SEA CUSTOMS.

J. C. Wroughton, Collector.
W. E. Underwood, Depy. do & actg. do.
J. H. Bell, acting do.

MADURA.

J. Blackburn, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
R. Davidson, Sub-Collector.
T. W. Goodwyn, Head Assistant.
P. Irvine, acting do.

MALABAR.

F. F. Clementson, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
E. P. Thompson, acting do.
W. H. Babington, Sub-Collector.
T. W. Goodwyn, acting do.
J. Silver, Head Assistant.
A. M. Owen, Assistant
H. D. Cook, do.
G. P. Monckton, do.
J. L. Platel, do.

MASULIPATAM.

P. Grant, Collector and Magistrate.
J. Rohde, Head Assistant
E. Peters, acting Head Assistant
————, Assistant.

NELLORE.

T. V. Stonhouse, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
A. S. Mathison, Sub-Collector.
A. Purvis, Head Assistant.
L. D. Daniell, Assistant.
R. Hichens, do.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

G. A. Smith, Collector and Magistrate.
J. H. Bell, Head Assistant.
A. P. Forbes, Assistant.

SALEM.

J. D. Gleig, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
W. C. Ogilvie, Sub-Collector.
William Elliot, Head Assistant.
H. A. Brett, acting do.
P. Irvine, Assistant.

TANJORE.

N. W. Kindersley, Principal Collector and Magistrate.
Sir H. C. Montgomery, *Bt.* Sub Collector and actg. do.
H. Forbes, Head Assistant and actg. do.
H. D. Cook, acting do.
E. Peters, assistant.
G. S. Forbes, do.

TINNEVELLY.

R. Eden, Collector and Magistrate.
C. J. Bird, Sub Collector.
M. Murray, acting do.
W. M. Molle, Head Assistant.
S. J. Young, acting do.
J. R. Pringle, Assistant.
R. R. Cotton, do.

TRICHINOPOLY.

A. P. Onslow, Collector & Magistrate.
C. H. Woodgate Head Assistant.
————, Assistant.

VIZAGAPATAM.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Collector and Magistrate.
T. B. A. Conway, Principal Assistant.
W. H. G. Mason, Assistant.
J. F. Bury, do.

Civil Servants without Employ.

A. Mellor,
W. Lavie,
Hon. W. H. Tracy,
A. E. Angelo,
W. Dowdeswell,
R. H. Williamson,

Civil Servant suspended.

F Lascelles.

Civil Servants permitted to proceed to England.

1 R. Gardner,
W. Wilson,
T. R. Wheatley,
T. B. Roupell,
5 A. Crawley,
R. Nelson,
E. B. Thomas,
W. A. Morehead,
R. T. Porter,
10 F. Anderson,
G. Sparkes,
F. B. Elton,
W. E. Lockhart,
H. Stokes,
15 J. G. S. Bruere,
H. V. Conolly,
H. Morris,
C. H. Hallett,
T. Prendergast,
20 W. A. Forsyth,
J. F. Bishop,
E. C. Lovell,
J. M. P. Macleod,
C. J. Shubrick,
25 R. B. Sewell,
F. H. Crozier,
W. A. D'Inglis,
T. A. Anstruther,
E. Smith,
30 John Orr,
H. Wood,
J. C. Scott,
S. I. Popham,
T. L. Strange,
35 R. B. M. Binning,
W. E. Cochrane,
A. Whitingham,
D. White,
S. Scott,

Civil Servants who have retired on Annuities.

1 C. N. White,
Thomas Cockburn,
Charles Baker,
B. Torin,
5 A. Mackenzie,
B. Branfil,
John Wallace,
A. Falconar,
S. R. Lushington,
10 Thompson Hankey,
S. Harris,
W. Taswell,
John Turing,
James Strange,
15 Walter Balfour,
John Read,
T. Anstey,
George Coleman,
George Buchan,
20 Charles Wetherell,
James Balfour,
A. Read,
J. G. Ravenshaw,
G. Parish,
25 M. Forbes,
A. H. Hamilton,
Terrick Hamilton,
H. G. Keene,
Sir R. Abercrombie, *Bt.*
30 *Sir* R. B. J. Honyman, *Bt.*
E. W. Cunliffe,
H. Combe,
Robert Alexander,
S. Skinner,
35 Robert Sherson,
John Hodgson,
George Stratton,
F. Richardson,
W. E. Wright,
40 G. F. Travers,
George Strachey,
J. S. Savory,
J. D. Alexander,
Charles Woodcock,
45 J. H. Peile,
James Hepburn,
W. Dodwell,
A. P. Blake,
William Cooke,
50 William Wayte,
Sir John Forbes, *Bt.*
Richard Clarke,
R. Rogers,
W. G. Monk,
55 J. M. Heath,
W. T. Blair,
Henry Lacon,
H. Gardner,
George Gowan,
60 A. Wilson,
W. Chaplin,
E. Powney,
Hon. A. H. Cole,
John Cotton,
65 G. J. Hadow,
J. H. D. Ogilvie,
Charles Hyde,
J. O. Tod,
F. A. Grant,
70 William Sheffield,
David Hill,
John Gawtkin,
James Taylor,
Thomas Newnham,
75 John Babington,
Robert Bayard,
Wm. Montgomerie,
Henry Vibart,
E. H. Woodcock,
80 Charles Harris,
John Stokes,
B. Cunliffe,
William Oliver,
S. Nicholls,
85 E. Smalley,
H. S. Græme,
T. Daniel,
J. A. Casamaijor,
G. E. Russell,
90 C. Roberts,
H. Viveash,
I. A. Dalzell,
I. T. Anstey,
Æ. R MacDonell,
95 E. B. Wrey.

Casualties during the Year 1830.

J. C. Taylor, | G. P. Dumergue, | E. C. Heywood.

SUDR AUMEENS, MOONSIFFS, &c.

COURT OF SUDR AND FOUJDAREE UDALUT.

Moulavee Mahomed Irteza Allykhan	....Cauzee ool Cooz at, and Moonshee.
Moulavee Mahomed Abdool Wadood	....Mooftee.
Do Hussen Ally	..... Ditto.
V. Advelabrammasastry	.....Pundit.
S. Anuntacharloo	..... Ditto.

PROVINCIAL COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mahomed Fuzloolakhan	.....Cauzee.
Sied Mauroof Saib	.....Mooftee.
Annaya Charry	.....Pundit.

PROVINCIAL COURT FOR THE CENTRE DIVISION.

Meer Qulunder Bucksh	.....Cauzee.
Mahomed Hoossain	.....Mooftee.
Beemasunacharry	.....Pundit.

PROVINCIAL COURT FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION.

Moulavee Hemayet Allykhan	.....Cauzee.
Moulavee Fasee-oo-deen	.....Mooftee.
Appana Sastry	.....Pundit.

PROVINCIAL COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

Moulavee Syed Abdool kaudury Hoossamy,	Cauzee.
Moulavee Mahomed Hamed Ooodeen	....Mooftee.
C. Venkaturagavacharry	.....Pundit.

ZILLAH COURT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

Goolam Dustageer	.....Mooftee Sudr Aumeen.
	.....Pundit do

ZILLAH COURT OF COMBACONUM.

Merfuttoodeen	.....Mooftee.
Narasimmasastry	.....Pundit.
Kistna Row	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Seetaramiah	.....2d do do
Seenevasacharry	.....2d do do
Mullahri Row	.....2d do do
Goondoppah	.....3d do do
Terroovengeelimpillay	.....3d do do

ZILLAH COURT OF CUDDAPAH.

Moulavee Mahomed Auzeem	.....Mooftee Sudr Aumeen.
B. Nursimah Sastry	.....Pundit do.
Soonduracharloo	.....Extra Sudr Aumeen.
Rajarow	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
M. Gooroomoorty	.....1st do do.
Z. Lutchmeenarramapah	.....1st do do.
Syeed Mahomed	.....1st do do.
C. Streeneevasarow	.....2d do do.
A. Kristnareddy	.....2d do do.
A. Lutchmenursoo Puntooloo	.....2d do do.

ZILLAH COURT OF CHINGLEPUT.

Mahomed Sajhoodeen Saib	.....Mooftee Sudr Aumeen.
	.....Pundit do.
Streenevassa Row	.....2d Class Moonsiff.
Butcha Row	.....2d do do.
Mahomed Serazooddeen	.....3d do do.

ZILLAH COURT OF MADURA.

Gopalasastry	.....Pundit Sudr Aumeen.
Syed Badarawlom Saib	.....Mooftee do.
D. Burby	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Seeneevasa Iyengar	.....1st do do.
Ramasawmy Raujoo	.....1st do do
Veeragoova Naick	.....2d do do

ZILLAH COURT OF BELLARY.

Mahomed Ghouse	.....Mooftee.
	.....Pundit.
Meermanaumdeen	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Goolam Mahomed	.....1st do do
Dausapah	.....1st do do
Bheemasain Row	.....2d do do
Seva Row	.....2d do do
Soobrow	.....2d do do
Timmapah	.....2d do do

ZILLAH COURT OF NELLORE.

Meer Abdool Ally	.....Mooftee Sudr Aumeen.
C. Mooddooramasastrooloo	.....Pundit do
B. Kristnamacharloo.	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
N. Ramarow	.....1st do do
A. Venkiah	.....2d do do
Mahomed Toorab Saib	.....3d do do

ZILLAH COURT OF RAJAHMUNDRY.

Hazee Mahomed Yacoobally	.....Mooftee Sudr Aumeen.
C. Anunlanarainsastry	.....Pundit do.
Moulavee Mahomed Ally	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
M. Poorooshettem	.....1st do do.
S. Ramonnah	.....2d do do.
W. Venkatachellum	.....2d do do.
N. Goorrauze	.....2d do do.

ZILLAH COURT OF CHITTOOR.

Naraharysastry	.....Pundit Sudr Aumeen.
Vully Mahomed Saib	.....Mooftee do.
V. Gungadara Row	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
V. Narasinga Row	.....1st do do.
P. Ramiah	.....1st do do.
Esuffally Saib	.....2d do do.
Davasegamany Moodely	.....2d do do.

ZILLAH COURT OF SALEM.

Huzzy Fuzully Khan	.....Mooftee.
	.....Pundit.
Meer Goolamully Murgen	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Reddy Row	.....1st do do
Namasevaraja Pillay	.....1st do do
Aroonachelliah	.....2d do do
Vencataramamiah	.....2d do do
Goolamnuttor	.....2d do do
Cauzy Syed Meeran Saib	.....2d do do
Streenevassa Row	.....2d do do

ZILLAH COURT OF CANARA.

Syed Abdool Cassim	.....Mooftee.
Ramasawmysastry	.....Pundit.
Ragavacharry	.....Temporary Sudr Aumeen.
Janardunaga	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Kristnuppa	.....1st do do
Munjuppa	.....1st do do
Teroomalacharry	.....1st do do
Munjanathya	.....2d do do
Sheik Ahmud	.....2d do do

ZILLAH COURT OF MALABAR.

Mahomed Rettah Oollah	.....Mooftee.
Vydenadasastry	.....Pundit.
Tinjoo Minon	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Kookil Kelloo	.....1st do do
T. Ramajen	.....1st do do
Cheumbrayen	.....1st do do
Oonikaut Chapoo Menon	.....2d do do
Vallata Oomchoonda Menon	.....2d do do

AUXILIARY COURT OF TELLICHERRY.

Marcus De Silva	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Thomas Swyny	.....2d do do
Caroomatib Chatoo Menon	.....2d do do
Kanna Uppada Ikandoony Nair	.....2d do do
Coonery Row	.....2d do do

AUXILIARY COURT OF COCHIN.

G. M. Bass	.....3d Class Moonsiff.
T. A. Philipz	.....3d do do

AUXILIARY COURT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

Runga Row	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Mahomed Ameed Saib	.....2d do do
Moottoosawmy Pillay	.....3d do do

AUXILIARY COURT OF COIMBATORE.

M. R. Soobbeeah	.....Sudr Aumeen.
Soobbaroyloo	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Vencatachella Moodely	.....1st do do
Samiah	.....2d do do
R. Chinnasawmy pillay	.....3d do do

AUXILIARY COURT OF TINNEVELLY.

Seettaramien	.....2d Class Moonsiff.
Aroonachellampillay	.....3d do do

AUXILIARY COURT OF CUDDALORE.

Vencataswarasastre	.....Sudr Aumeen.
Streeneevassa Row	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Sashungar	.....1st do do
Sashungar	.....1st do do
Vencatachellia	.....2d do do

AUXILIARY COURT OF GUNTOOR.

Cotum Royool Naidoo	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Valagapoody Veeriah	.....2d do do
Paucaloo Streecroostnooloo	.....2d do do
Cundoocoory Allamiah	.....3d do do

AUXILIARY COURT OF MASULIPATAM.

V. Seetaputty Row	.....1st Class Moonsiff
M. Jaganathum	.....3d do do

PRINCIPAL SUDR AUMEEN'S COURT AT ITCHAPOOR.

Mr. P. Sharkey	.....Principal Sudr Aumeen.
Tandavaroyen Moodely	.....Sudr Aumeen.

PRINCIPAL SUDR AUMEEN'S COURT AT SIRCY.

Syed Teaoodeen	.....Prinl. Sudr Aumeen or Native Judge.
Ramaya	.....1st Class Moonsiff.
Bheemaya	.....2d do do

PRINCIPAL SUDR AUMEEN'S COURT AT HONORE.

Nursinga Row	.....Pl. Sudr Aumeen or Native Judge.
Appalaya	.....Sudr Aumeen.
Venkapah	.....2d Class Moonsiff.
Sautapah	.....2d do do
Gunapaya	.....2d do do

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES,

TO CIVIL SERVANTS WHEN IN EUROPE.

Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 31st December 1824.

19. "That after an actual residence in India in the Civil Service of ten years or upwards a Covenanted Civil Servant of the Company, upon either of the Establishments of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, shall be entitled, whether on account of ill health, or from any other cause, and without reference to his private fortune, to come once to Europe on leave for three years, and to receive for that period from the Company's Cash an allowance of £500 per annum, provided that in no case shall a greater number of servants come home under this Regulation annually than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras, and six from Bombay, nor shall a larger number of Servants who may have come home under this Regulation be absent in the whole at one time than fifty-one from Bengal, twenty-seven from Madras, and eighteen from Bombay, and that the preference shall be given first to Servants, producing Medical Certificates upon oath that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to Servants in their order of seniority according to the rank assigned to them by the Court of Directors in the Gradation List of the Service.

20. "That in cases of Civil Servants compelled by illness, certified upon oath, to come to Europe previous to their completion of an actual residence in the Civi Service of ten years, such Covenanted Servants shall each be presented with the sum of 2,000 Sicca Rupees as Passage Money, and shall be entitled for a period not exceeding three years to an Allowance from the Company's Cash of £250 per annum; but that Servants having received this indulgence shall not in the event of their again coming to Europe after having completed a residence of ten years or upwards be entitled to any Allowance under the first Regulation, except their return be again occasioned by illness, to be in like manner certified upon oath, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn, in the shape of Absentee Allowance, exclusive of Passage money and that of £500 per annum for three years.

21. "That Servants coming in the first instance to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of their health, and being compelled from the same cause to come from thence to Europe without previously returning to India, shall be considered as entitled to the benefit of the foregoing Regulations.

22. "That in all cases, as well in those of Servants coming in the first instance to the Cape, as well as of those coming direct from India, the said Allowances be considered as commencing from the date of leaving India, and terminating at the expiration of three years from that date, or at the time of arrival in India, which ever may first happen.

23. "That the same be paid quarterly in Europe.

24. "That on no account or plea whatsoever the allowances in question be extended beyond the period of three years; and

25. "That any Servant being in the receipt of Absentee Allowance from a Civil Fund shall not be entitled to receive during the same period of absence the Allowances prescribed by these Regulations beyond such amount as may bring the total of his annual receipts from both sources to the sum hereby limited."

Orders of Government, dated 8th July 1825 and 26th August 1828.

In pursuance of the Honorable Court's instructions, the Governor in Council is prepared to grant the benefit of these Regulations to such Civil Servants as may produce the prescribed Medical Certificate as the cases may arise; every Civil Servant so applying, must obtain a Certificate in duplicate from the Trustees to the Civil Fund notifying either that he will receive no allowance from the Fund during his absence from Europe, or, if he is to receive any, the nature and extent of such relief; one copy of which Certificate must be submitted with his application to Government; the other upon his arrival in London, must be produced before the Auditor of East India Accounts.

Civil Servants desirous to avail themselves of these Regulations, and not producing the prescribed Medical Certificate, are hereby required to make known their desire to Government on or before the 1st December of each year, when the indulgence will be granted in order of rank to such extent as the foregoing Regulations and circumstances shall permit.

Every Civil Servant proceeding to Europe under these Regulations, whether on sick certificate or otherwise, before receiving his Passage order must have applied for and received from the Secretary to Government in the Public Department a certificate specifying the grant of the permission, and whether granted upon sick certificate or on account of private affairs; also specifying as nearly as possible the date of embarkation for Europe, which Certificate upon his arrival in London, must be produced before the Auditor of India Accounts.

Order of Government, dated 4th November 1825.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that in lieu of the medical certificate upon oath prescribed in Paragraphs, 19 and 20 of the Regulations of the Honorable Court of Directors for the grant of Absentee Allowance, circulated to the Civil Service under date the 8th July last, one of the following forms of medical certificate shall hereafter be adopted, according to the nature of the case: the same to be always signed by the medical officer who has last regularly attended the Invalid, and countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the District, or other superior Medical authority.

FORMS—No. 1.

I do hereby certify that A. B. is in a bad state of health, and that I think it highly advisable for him to return to Europe.

(Signed) C. D.
Station and Date. *Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon.*
(Signed) E. F.
Superintending Surgeon.

No. 2.

I do hereby certify that A. B. is in a very bad state of health, and that I think an immediate return to Europe is necessary for his recovery.

Signed and Countersigned as above.

No. 3.

I do hereby certify that A. B. is in an extremely bad state of health, and that I think an immediate return to Europe is absolutely necessary for his recovery.

Signed and Countersigned as above.

Extract from a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated 26th April 1826.

3. In your Despatch in this Department dated the 6th of September 1825, Para. 6 and 7. you have brought to our notice two questions raised in respect of the Regulations framed by us for granting Absentee Allowance to Civil Servants when in Europe.

4. The first of these questions is,—

"Whether it is competent for a Civil Servant who may have completed a resi-
"dence of ten years to proceed to England and there await his turn to the indul-
"gence of the Honorable Court, having previously notified to Government his de-
"sire to avail himself of the liberality of the Honorable Court upon the first occa-
"sion on which it should be open to him.

5. This question we answer in the negative. In framing the Regulations, it was our object, that whilst each Civil Servant, might be enabled once in the course of his service to have the benefit of the Absentee Allowance, the number annually returning to England with that view should be limited, an object which would be defeated if Civil Servants were allowed to come home and wait their turn in England.

6. The other question is "Whether the ten years actual residence in India is to "be considered to embrace the period passed at Hertford College," to which we reply that such is not the intention. We mean the regulation to be construed in the sense which it expresses, "actual residence in India."

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 25th July 1827.

Para. 3. "Previous to the enactment, 53d Geo. 3 Cap. 155, it was our practice to forward to you Lists of the relative rank of Writers appointed from time to time to your Establishment. Under the authority of that enactment, Regulations were framed for the government of our College of Haileybury, one of which provided that the relative rank of Writers should be fixed by the College Council, and specified in the College Certificate, subject however to loss of such rank in the event of the Writers failing to proceed to India within a specified time. Lists of the ranks of Writers under this Regulation are now periodically forwarded to you.

4. The offers of the Absentee Allowance are to be made in the order in which Civil Servants have been, or may be, classed under the Rules to which we have adverted, to such of the Servants as shall have actually resided in India in the Civil

Service of your Establishment during a period of not less than ten years, commencing from the date of arrival at Madras.

6. On reference to our letter dated 26th of April 1826, Para, 5, you will perceive that it is not competent for a Civil Servant, having completed a residence of ten years, to come to England, and there wait his turn for the Absentee Allowance. That Allowance is to be granted in each case by the local Government under the Regulations which we have prescribed, and no Civil Servent will be permitted to draw Absentee allowance in England who shall not, previously to his quitting India, have been admitted to that benefit by the Government of the Presidency to which he may belong.

7. So soon as the aggregate number of Civil Servants absent, and who shall have come home upon the absentee allowance of £500 per annum, shall amount to twenty-seven, the same indulgence is only to be granted as Servants included in that number may either return, or quit the Service: so that the total number of absentees having left Madras upon the allowances of £500 per annum is never to exceed the limit of twenty-seven fixed by our orders dated the 30th December 1824.

Extracts from a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Public Department dated 5th December 1827.

Letter from —— dated 16th October 1826.

Paras, 2 and 6, submit question, whether the Regulation which precludes a Civil Servant from simultaneously receiving absentee allowance from the Company and from the Civil Fund is to be constituted as barring the receipt of any sum from the Civil Fund in aid of the expense of Passage to Europe.

2. The receipt of absentee allowance from the Company must bar the receipt of any allowance in any shape from the Civil Fund.

Letter from —— dated 30th March 1827.

Paras. 71 and 72, Court requested to reconsider their decision upon the question of permitting a Civil Servant to come to Europe in anticipation of being admitted to the Absentee Regulations.

4. We shall not object to the advance to a Servant coming home under the absentee Regulations and not entitled to passage Money, of six months allowance in cases in which you may be satisfied that that indulgence is required to enable the party to provide a passage.

7. We adhere to the determination communicated to you in our despatch dated the 26th April 1826, Para. 5. No servant will hereafter receive the Absentee Allowance who shall not have been admitted by the local Government to the benefit of the Regulations previously to leaving India, excepting only such servants as may have been compelled by ill health to quit India on a voyage to some place within the limits of the Company's Charter, or to the Cape of Good Hope, and as may have been subsequently compelled by the same cause to come to Europe. In such cases where the Servant has resided more than ten years in India the benefit will of course be withheld whenever the number of Absentees limited by the Regulations is complete.

Order of Government, dated 18th November 1828.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that all persons who may be permitted to proceed to Europe, with the benefit of the Absentee Allowance, shall vacate their situations, and avail themselves of the indulgence, within three months from the date on which it may be granted.

Extract from a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated 6th May 1829.

Civil Servants who decline to subscribe to the New Annuity Fund are not admissible to the benefit of the Absentee Regulations.

ABSENTEE RULES FOR CIVIL SERVANTS PROCEEDING TO THE CAPE, &c.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1833.

1. Civil Servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, with leave granted by the Governments to which they are respectively attached, under Medical Certificates countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board at the Presidency, shall from the date of embarkation to the date of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices subject to the following deductions.

If the salary exceeds 2,000 rupees per mensem, one sixth for one year and for the second year one fourth.

If the salary do not exceed 2,000 rupees per mensem, one eighth for one year and one sixth for the second year.

If the salary of office be not more than 500 rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year, and if it be only so much more, that the prescribed deduction at the rate of one eighth would reduce the allowance drawn to less than 500 rupees per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to 500 rupees per mensem. After the first year, a deduction of one eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this Rule.

2. After the close of the second year when the salary of office ceases, Civil Servants who may obtain an extension of leave will draw the subsistence allowance of their rank only, but no such Servant, absent on leave on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a Civil Servant out of employ, than that of a Junior Merchant, viz. Sa. Rs. 224 per mensem.

3. The maximum period for which any Civil Servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office or any part thereof is, two years from the date of embarkation; and the offices of Servants who may not return within that period, will be vacant, and liable to be filled by fresh appointments. Civil Servants who may so overstay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave, or account to the satisfaction of the Government to which they are attached for the delay of their return, shall as above provided receive the subsistence allowance of a Servant of their rank, subject to the exception above specified in favor of Junior Servants, but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.

4. Civil Servants absent on leave on account of sickness duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their Presidency, may as heretofore apply to be admitted to furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the furlough will in such cases take effect from the date of leaving their Presidency: consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their Agents after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted and the difference refunded.

5. Civil Servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of Act 1 Victoria, Cap. 47, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount as may be required by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by Agents at the Presidency, or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough, or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any Civil Servant who has been absent beyond Sea for two years, until three years after the date of return from Sea, but if a Civil Servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to Sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous.

7. Civil Servants absent from their station or offices on leave, whether on account of private affairs or from sickness, shall not be subject to any deduction from their authorized allowances for a period not exceeding one month in the year (i. e. after the expiration of 12 months from the date of the termination of their last leave of absence.) If, however, the absence of a Civil Servant shall exceed the term of one month in the year, a deduction of one-third shall be made from his allowances, except in cases of certified ill health, which are provided for by the foregoing clauses, and in the cases specified in clause 9th of these Rules.

8. The official allowances of a Civil Servant quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting his station to that of his return, or to the date of the leave which may eventually be granted to him. The same rule will apply to the absence of every Public Officer from his station, beyond the period for which leave of absence may have been granted to him.

9. Civil Servants not availing themselves of the leave allowed of one month free from stoppage, in each year, will be permitted to take it accumulatively, after a lapse of three years without leave, i. e. for each year passed without leave of absence, one month will be allowed free from deduction, but this indulgence shall not be allowed to extend to a period beyond six months in all; after which the absentee, if his leave exceed six months, will be subject to the rules in force respecting stoppages.

10. In returning from beyond the limits of the Presidency, or beyond Sea, if within the period of leave, the usual time will be granted to the absentee for rejoining his station.

11. Civil Officers applying for leave to proceed to Europe shall be exempted from all stoppages for the period limited, according to existing rules for their journey from their stations to the place of their embarkation, and for the further period of 4 weeks at the latter place, to enable them to arrange for their passage and settle their public accounts.

CIVIL SERVANTS QUITTING INDIA.

Chief Secretary's Office: Fort St. George, January 3, 1832.

In order to prevent embarrassment at the time of sailing, Gentlemen of the Civil Service quitting India are requested to observe that applications for permission to be received on board must be accompanied by a Certificate from the Office of the Accountant General that there are no demand against the applicants on the Books of this Presidency. Commanders of Vessels removing persons from India without permission are liable to heavy penalty.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1838.

1. Civil Servants holding permanent appointments when deputed to officiate temporarily in offices other than those to which they stand permanently appointed shall receive deputation allowances conformably to the accompanying scale, with the exceptions and subject to the restrictions expressed in the subjoined rules.

Scale of Deputation allowance to be granted to individuals when in charge of offices distinct from those to which they are permanently appointed.

When acting in offices, the average monthly emoluments of which may be as follows:	If the office be at the same station, after 3 months, per mensem.	If at a different station, per mensem.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Not exceeding per mensem Rups. 1,500	150	300
More than Rs. 1,500, but not exceeding 2,800 per mensem	250	400
Exceeding 2,800 Rups. per mensem	350	500

2. When the established allowance of an office in which a Civil Servant holding another permanent appointment is deputed to officiate temporarily, does not exceed his own permanent emoluments, he shall not receive any deputation allowance while so officiating.

3. When the deputation allowance according to the above scale, added to his permanent emoluments, would exceed the established allowance of the office, the excess shall not be drawn.

4. A principal Officer appointed to act for another principal Officer at the Presidency, or at the same station, or in the same district, shall not be entitled to deputation allowance, except by a special order of Government, when it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the temporary incumbent has a particular claim on account of the duties with which he is charged being much more arduous or responsible than those of his permanent office; in such a case the deputation allowance shall not be drawn until a period of 3 months has elapsed from the date on which he commenced acting, and then not in arrears.

5. An Officer of one grade appointed to act for another of the same grade in another district, shall not be entitled to any deputation allowance.

6. The deputation allowances to be granted hereafter to covenanted servants out of permanent employ while officiating in situations, are in future to be regulated according to the following scale.

SCALE *of allowances to be granted to Civil Servants out of employment, nominated to act in the temporary charge of offices either at the Presidency or elsewhere.*

When acting in offices, the average monthly emoluments of which may be as follows:	Rate of officiating allowance per mensem.	Add subsistence allowance according to their grade.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Not exceeding 1,500 Rupees per mensem	400	Writer or Factor	580 13 4
		Junior Merchant	653 12 0
More than 1,580, but not exceeding 2,800 Rups. per mensem.	700	Junior Merchant	953 12 0
		Senior Merchant	1026 10 8
Exceeding 2,800 Rupees per mensem	1500	Senior Merchant	1826 10 8

In situations of higher emoluments a special allowance will be fixed by Government.

7. Covenanted Civil Servants out of employ deputed to act for a permanent incumbent absent on private affairs or on sick certificate, and Officers acting for others, but restricted under the rules to the allowances of their own office, are to be allowed travelling allowance to join their station at the rate of 52½ Rupees per hundred miles, payable in the case of absence on private affairs, by the absentee; and in that of absence on sick certificate, by the State—in either case to be drawn through the Office of Audit.

8. No deputation allowance shall be received by a subordinate Officer acting for his principal, or in a superior grade of the same office or department by a special appointment or otherwise, for a period less than 3 months, and not in arrears after 3 months. This rule is not to apply to an Assistant Judge of an Auxiliary Court appointed to act for the Zillah Judge, as the deputation obliges him to move to a different district.

9. No deputation allowance shall be drawn by a Sub Collector acting for an Assistant Judge, whether in his own or another district, or by an Assistant acting for an Head Assistant or a Register of a Zillah or Provincial Court, in the same district.

10. When an Officer holding more than one permanent appointment is relieved from the duties of the principal one, or of both, and appointed to discharge the duties of another office, he shall not draw deputation allowance unless the fixed salary of the office in which he is appointed to act temporarily, shall exceed the emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

11. The Governor in Council will determine the amount of the extra deputation allowances to be granted to persons officiating as Secretaries to Government, Residents at Foreign Courts, or Commissioners, as circumstances may, in each instance, render advisable.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *October* 8, 1836.

First. A furlough granted to a Civil Servant, whether under a Sick Certificate, or otherwise, in conformity with the Rules of the Hon. Court's despatch, dated 31st December 1824, and communicated to the Service on the 8th July 1825, shall be considered to have lapsed on the occurrence of any of the following events:—

1st. On the death of the party in the course of three years from the date of his leaving the Presidency.
2d. On his retirement from the Service by acceptance of an annuity granted under the rules of the Madras Annuity Fund.
3d. On return to India before the expiration of three years.
4th. On the expiration of three years from the date when the ship sailed in which the party proceeded to Europe.

Second. Civil Servants will be entitled to proceed to Europe on furlough on sick certificate at any time of the year, provided there shall not be at the period of their applying for the certificate, 27 individuals in the enjoyment of the furlough.

Third. On the 1st December next ensuing, and on every subsequent 1st December, the number of furloughs to be tendered to Civil Servants of 10 years standing, and not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill health, shall be calculated as follows:

Complement of 27 furloughs as on the 1st December 1835.

Complement		27
Already taken		18
Total available on the 1st December 1835		9
Deduct taken within the year up to this day:		
On sick certificate	2	
Without certificate	3	
Total taken in the year		5
Remain available for 1st December 1836		4
Add lapses since last 1st December:		
Retired on Pension	1	
Absent more than 3 years	2	
Deaths	1	
Returned to India	3	
		7
Total available to meet present applications		11

Fourth. If the applications received by Government before the 1st December of any year should not equal in number the available furloughs, calculated as above, the same may lie over to be taken by Servants, either on sick certificate or otherwise, at any time of the year following, until the number shall be complete —when it may be so, further certificates on account of lapsing furloughs shall not be granted, except on the applications being accompanied by sick certificates, the lapses in the course of the year being reserved to meet the demand of the Service according to the principle laid down by the Honorable Court of Directors, that is, with the due preference to cases of sickness, and to seniority.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *August* 29, 1837.

The Governor in Council has resolved, with a view of assimilating the Rules of this Presidency with those of Bengal, and of enabling Civil Servants who may be desirous to return to England by way of Suez to make the passage of the Red Sea at the most favourable season of the year, to alter the period fixed for the grant of the Furlough allowance to Civil Servants of ten years standing, not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill health, from the 1st December to the 1st November of every year.

The following is a Statement of the Furloughs which will be available on the 1st November next.

Complement allowed by the Honorable Court	27
Already taken	17
Total available 1st December 1836	10
Deduct	
Taken within the year up to this day	10
Lapses since the 1st December last, available on the 1st November 1837	8

OFFICERS NEWLY APPOINTED.

RULES RESPECTING THEIR ALLOWANCES AND THE PERIOD FOR JOINING.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *27th February* 1838.

1. No Civil Servant shall draw the allowances of a situation to which he may be newly appointed until he commences the duties of that situation, unless by express order of Government he be prevented from entering upon the same, in which case he will draw the emoluments appertaining to the new appointment.

2. Every Officer appointed to a new situation will draw salary equivalent to the pay and allowances of the one he last held, unless the pay of the employment he last held shall exceed in amount that to which he has been transferred; it being understood, however, that if an Officer so transferred shall be left in temporary charge of his late office, Government will use its discretion in granting the higher allowances to him for such period or not, as the case may be, to be provided for at the time.

3. Officers appointed to new situations shall join their stations in a limited number of days after notice of their appointment reaching them; the time to vary with the distance of the station to which they may be nominated, and the number of days allowed with reference to the distance, to be computed at the rate of 12 miles a day: provided always, that one week shall be allowed in addition, to prepare for the journey, over and above the specified number of days.

4. The number of days allowable under the foregoing rule to be calculated by the Civil Auditor from Returns of Distances which he will procure from the office of the Quarter Master General.

5. Officers who may not arrive at their stations within the prescribed period shall forfeit all allowances, except those payable to a servant out of employ, unless Government may, for good and sufficient reason assigned for such delay, specially exempt them from the forfeit.

THE MERIT FOSTERING MINUTE.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the annexed Order of the Supreme Government, dated 28th January, 1834, with requisite alterations in reference to the different denominations of Officers at this Presidency, be declared applicable to Covenanted Servants of this Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to determine that no Officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it, unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him; and that, in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament will be passed over in favour of any junior on the gradation list competent to discharge the functions of the office with real efficiency.

With a view to afford to Government the necessary information in regard to the official character and merits of every Officer employed, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that every Officer, Court or Board to whom Covenanted Officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report half-yearly, on the 1st January and the 1st July, upon their official qualifications and conduct. The reports of the Civil and Criminal Judges and Magistrates upon the Officers subordinate to them respectively, shall be forwarded to the Provincial Courts, and by them with their own comments thereon, and a corresponding statement with respect to all the Civil and Criminal Judges, Assistant Judges, and Joint Criminal Judges, and Magistrates under their jurisdiction, to the Sudr and Foujdary Adawlut. The reports of the Collectors upon their subordinates shall be forwarded to the Board of Revenue. The Sudr and Foujdary Adawlut and the Board of Revenue respectively, shall review the whole of these returns, and submit them to Government with a declaration of their own opinions in confirmation of, or dissent from those expressed by the Provincial Courts, Civil and Criminal Judges, Magistrates, and Collectors respectively. The Sudr and Foujdary Adawlut shall likewise report upon the qualifications and conduct of the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the information of Government.

These reports should present in regard to each individual, a statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, habits of application to public business, and attendance at office, his knowledge of the native languages, and pre-eminenly his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact.

The controlling Officers will of course be held responsible for the effects of the misconduct of the Covenanted Subordinate Officers which they may fail to report; and it must be remembered by the controlling Officers, that if it shall sometimes be their ungrateful duty to allege incapacity or misconduct on the part of an inferior, they thereby perform a most acceptable service to the people, over whom such an incompetent or unworthy functionary is placed; and that they will also enjoy the opportunity of recording the meritorious qualities of those who are really worthy of such commendation, and of thus supplying the Government with data for the just and beneficial allotment of official rewards.

WRITERS ARRIVING OVERLAND.

Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, 7*th August* 1839.

We have resolved that writers for your Presidency desirous of proceeding to their destination Overland, shall be permitted to do so without prejudice to their rank, provided they reach your Presidency within twelve months from the date of their respective Certificates.

RULES RELATING TO QUIT RENT, REGISTRY OF SALES, &c.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE—*Pantheon Road.*

A. Robertson, Esq.....Collector.
J. A. Hudleston, Esq.....Deputy Collector.

QUIT RENT.

COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY: MADRAS, 30*th August* 1833.

Instances having occurred of misapprehension as to the period at which Quit Rent is payable on Lands, situated within the limits of the Madras Collectorate, and the due realization of the Revenue being thereby retarded, it is hereby notified that Quit Rent is payable on the 12th July of each year for the Fusly immediately preceding.

The subjoined notification is republished for general information.

"This is to give notice that, on and after the 1st July next, on a Quit Rent Bill being presented for payment, and the demand not being discharged, the Collector of Madras will, five days afterwards, issue his warrant of Distraint, and sequester property to the amount which may be due to Government."

By order of the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) L. G. K. MURRAY,
Collector.

MADRAS CUTCHERRY, 3*d June* 1826.

(Signed) A. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

REGISTRY OF SALES AND MORTGAGES OF LAND.

Extract from an Advertisement, dated 13*th December* 1803.

"With a view of affording additional security to the Proprietors of Lands and Houses in Madras, and as a means of preventing clandestine transfers and mortgages of property; His Lordship in Council has been pleased to direct a register to be opened at the Cutcherry of the Collector of Madras, where all persons who purchase property or lend money on mortgages of property may register their purchase or mortgage deeds."

"And it is hereby further notified, that the public register for entering transfers and mortgages of Lands and Houses in Madras, is now opened at the said Cutcherry."

Pursuant to the former of these Advertisements, the Government quit-rent, and arrears if any out-standing, is to be paid by the Proprietors in actual possession of the Lands or Houses on which it is due; all persons, therefore, purchasing or taking mortgages of Lands or Houses should be careful to have their deeds regularly registered, and all arrears of quit-rent discharged by the former holders up to the day of the transfer, as otherwise they will be held answerable for the amount.

F. W. ELLIS,
Collector of Madras.

MADRAS CUTCHERRY, 20*th March* 1810.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY: MADRAS, 3*d June* 1834.

The attention of residents at the Presidency and travellers proceeding thither, is requested to the subjoined copy of Section XIV Regulation X, A. D. 1803.

"All Trunks, Chests and other Packages coming by land into Madras shall be carried to the Land Custom House, and shall remain there until properly discharged by the Collector of Customs, and no baggage shall be passed for the future, unless the owner shall personally declare or certify in writing, either to the Collector or his Deputy, that the Packages do not contain, either on his own, or on the account of any other person, any articles for sale, or pieces of cloth not made up for use: should the Packages contain any articles for sale, or manufactures for private use, such as long cloth, muslin, cambric, &c. in the piece, a list shall be delivered at the Custom House, by the person in charge, and on payment of the duty, the goods shall be stamped and passed."

(Signed) A. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

N. B.—All articles liable to duty are, on their entrance within the Sayer limits of the Madras Collectorate, subject to the payment of the Government dues thereon equally, whether imported as articles of trade, or by persons intending them for their private use.

MADRAS CUTCHERRY, *24th February* 1836.

Notice is hereby given, that whenever it shall be discovered that Goods passed under a Rowannah obtained from the Collector of Land Customs at Madras, do not correspond with the description entered in the application for the Rowannah, no further application from the person to whom the Rowannah shall have been given will be complied with, without a previous examination of the goods at the Custom House.

It is also notified that Goods passed under such Rowannah, if they do not correspond with the description therein, are liable to seizure and confiscation, and persons convicted of defrauding the Customs by passing Goods under a false description are liable to be fined, and, in default of payment of the fine awarded against them, to imprisonment.

By order of the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) J. A. HUDLESTON,
Acting Collector.

COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY: MADRAS, *21st October* 1837.

It being impracticable to identify Gruff Goods which have once passed this Office as being the precise Goods imported under particular Rowannahs or Certificates of growth, Notice is hereby given that a certificate purporting to identify any description of Gruff Goods as the Goods imported under a particular Rowannah or Certificate of growth; will not be furnished to parties purposing to export such Goods from Madras, unless the seal of the Collector has been affixed at the time of import, and the Packages are in such a state as to afford reasonable conviction that they have not been broken since the date of their import.

By order of the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) A. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

STAMP REGULATIONS.

STAMP OFFICE—*St. Thomé Street, Fort.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS.

J. C. Morris, Esq.

AN ABSTRACT of the most generally important provisions of Regulation XIII. of 1816, and of Regulation II, of 1817, enacted for consolidating the fees on the institution of civil suits, on the admission of exhibits and on summonses for witnesses, with the duty on stamps; and for modifying the rules regarding the stamp duties on all descriptions of deeds executed within the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Amended agreeably to subsequent Regulations.

REGULATION XIII. OF 1816.

OF THE MARKS WHICH STAMPT MATERIALS MUST SEVERALLY BEAR.

SECTION.

III. IV. X. All stampt materials must bear two stamps; the treasury stamp, and the duty stamp:—Moreover, to all stampt paper there must be the signature of the Collector, Assistant, or other authorized European Officer, and to all stampt cadjans there must be the signature of the authorized Native Stamp Register—without these they are not valid.

OF THE MATERIALS WHICH WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE SEVERAL STAMP CUTCHERRIES FOR PREPARING DEEDS, &C.

V. (*Second.*) In all cutcherries where the sale of stampt paper is authorized, there will be to be procured the materials, of the prescribed size of preparing all deeds, that is to say Europe and country paper and cadjans for bonds or other deeds and instruments,—and English paper for copies or decrees passed in the Sudder Ameen, Zillah, Provincial, and Sudder Adawlut Courts.

OF BONDS AND OTHER DEEDS.

SECTION.

XI. The Stamp duty on paper, cadjan or other material on which the different descriptions of deeds abovementioned shall be executed, is as follows:—

If the deed be for an amount above	64	and not exceeding		125	..Annas	4
Do.	125	and	Do.	250	.. „	8
Do.	250	and	Do.	500	..Rups.	1
Do.	500	and	Do.	1,000	.. „	2
Do.	1,000	and	Do.	2,000	.. „	4
Do.	2,000	and	Do.	5,000	.. „	8
Do.	5,000	and	Do.	10,000	.. „	16
Do.	10,000	and	Do.	20,000	.. „	32
Do.	20,000	and	Do.	50,000	.. „	50
Do.	50,000	and	Do.	100,000	.. „	100
If above	100,000		....		.. „	150

OF POTTAHS AND SECURITY BONDS, &C.

XII. Relative to Lackeraj lands.—All pottahs and caboolyets or other engagements between Landlord and Tenant, and all receipts for rent for an amount exceeding 16 Rupees, shall be written on stamps—but the like deeds concerning Malgoojari lands need not be written on stamps.

All authenticated copies of the documents specified above, whether relating to Lackeraj or to Malgoojari land prepared as legal vouchers by a Cazee or other authorized person, shall be written on stamps.

All hazeer zaminee security bonds, security bonds for the costs of suits, or for any other purpose, all deeds of contract, partnership, or agreement of whatever nature not relating to a specific value, are required to be written on stamps of the value of 1 Rupee.

OF THE STAMP DUTY ON PLAINTS, SUBSTITUTED FOR THE INSTITUTION FEE.

XIII. The fees hitherto paid to Government on the institution of civil suits, on summonses and exhibits, shall be discontinued; and the following stamp duties, shall be levied in lieu thereof.

All petitions of plaint shall be written on stampt paper of the value undermentioned, according to the amount of the suits to which they relate.

The plaint, reply, or other pleadings on the part of the pauper, as well as applications on his part for summary exhibits, &c. may be written on unstampt paper.

If the amount be not above			16 Rupees	.....	Rupees	1
If above	16	and not exceeding	32	....	....	2
Do.	32	and Do.	64	....	....	4
Do.	64	and Do.	150	....	....	8
Do.	150	and Do.	300	....	....	16
Do.	300	and Do.	800	....	....	32
Do.	800	and Do.	1,600	....	....	50
Do.	1,600	and Do.	3,000	....	....	100
Do.	3,000	and Do.	5,000	....	....	150
Do.	5,000	and Do.	10,000	....	....	250
Do.	10,000	and Do.	15,000	....	....	350
Do.	15,000	and Do.	25,000	....	....	500
Do.	25,000	and Do.	50,000	....	....	750
Do.	50,000	and Do.	100,000	....	....	1,000
If above	100,000	.....		....	....	2,000

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITS AND ISSUE OF SUMMONSES.

XVI. XVII. All applications to any Court of Judicature for the admission of exhibits or for summonses to witnesses, shall be on stampt paper as follows:—

In the Court of Sudder Ameen	..... Annas	4
Before the Register of the Zillah Court	... . „	8
Before the Judge of the Zillah Court	..... Rupees	1
In Provincial Courts and in the Court of Sudder	..... „	2

EXHIBITS ADMISSIBLE WITHOUT A STAMP APPLICATION.

Vakalutnamahs, mooktarnamas, arbitration bonds, security bonds, for appearance, for the payment of costs, or for staying or enforcing the execution of a decree shall not be liable to the stamp duty on exhibits.

OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF SEVERAL EXHIBITS.

SECTION.

XVIII. If it be required to apply for the admission of several exhibits, the applications need not be made on separate sheets of stampt paper, but may be written on one or more sheets, the duty on which is equal to the aggregate amount of the duty if separate applications had been made.

PLEADINGS.

SECTION.

XIX. Stamp duty on every answer, reply, rejoinder, supplement and razaneemah, is as follows:

In the Court of Sudder Ameen	Annas	4
Before the Register	,,	8
In the Zillah Courts	Rupees	1
In the Provincial Courts and in the Court of Sudder Udawlut	,,	4

SUMMARY PLEADINGS, MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, &c.

XX. All pleadings in original or appealed summary suits, presented to the Courts or Board of Revenue, all mooktarnamas and vakalutnamahs, shall be written on stampt paper as follows:—

Before the Sudder Ameen	Annas	4
Before the Zillah Judge or Register	,,	8
In the Provincial Court	Rupees	1
In the Court of Sudr or Foujdary Adawlut	,,	2

COPIES OF DECREES.

XXII. Stamp duty on copies of papers, authenticated by public Officers and admitted as evidence in the Courts of Judicature:

Copies of Sudr. Ameen's decree	Annas	8
Do. of decrees passed by the Zillah Judge or Register	Rupees	1
Do. Do. by the Provincial Courts	,,	2
Do. Do. by the Court of Sudr. Adawlut	,,	4
Copies of Revenue and Judicial proceedings of account statements	Annas	8

OF MORE SHEETS THAN ONE BEING REQUIRED FOR PLAINTS.

XXIII. When it shall be found impracticable to write on one sheet of stampt paper any petition of complaint or appeal in a fair legible manner, and as such papers have hitherto been written, then as many additional sheets as are required shall be of the description of paper mentioned in Section XIX.—Any party or vakeel preparing papers not conformably to these provisions, may be fined by the Court in a sum not exceeding three times the duty on the stamps which should have been used.

WHAT AUTHORITIES THESE REGULATIONS DO OR DO NOT CONCERN.

XXXI. The provisions of this regulation are not intended to affect suits instituted before the Village Moonsifs, District Moonsifs, Village Punchayets or District Punchayets or before Collectors, under Regulation XII. of 1816.—But they are applicable to appeals to the Courts from the decision of the District Moonsifs, and to all other appeals.

REGULATION II OF 1817.

ROWANNAHS.

V. *Clause* 1*st*. Stamp duty on Rowannahs permitting the transportation of any goods, with the exception of salt and rice is as follows:

If the value of the goods shall not exceed	10 Rupees	Annas	1
If above	10 and not above	50 Do.	,,	4
Do.	50 and Do.	150 Do.	,,	8
Do.	150 and Do.	300 Do.	Rupees	1
Do.	300 and Do.	1,000 Do.	,,	2
Do.	1,000 and Do.	5,000 Do.	,,	4
Do.	5,000 and Do.	10,000 Do.	,,	10
Do.	10,000		,,	20

Stamps shall not be required for exchanged Rowannahs and for Rowannahs for goods belonging to the Company.

TOBACCO LICENSE.

VII. Stamp duty on Licenses for the sale of tobacco in Malabar, Canara and Coimbatore.

Two Annas, if the annual average sales do not amount to three maunds.
Four Annas, if they amount to three, but not to nine maunds.
Eight Annas if they amount to nine, but not to fifteen maunds.
One Rupee if they amount to fifteen maunds.

OF USELESS BLANK STAMPT PAPER.

VIII. All persons who on the 12th of July 1817 shall have in their possession blank stampt paper, on returning the same to the Collector, shall be entitled to receive back the duty paid thereon.

Note—The numbers in the margin of this abstract refer to the Sections of the before mentioned regulations, in which the provisions will be found at length.

CIVIL SALARIES.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF THE CIVIL SERVANTS AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Per Mensem.

GENERAL.	R.	A.	P.
Governor	10,666	10	8
Members of Council	5,333	5	4
Chief Secretary	4,166	10	8
Deputy do	1,050	0	0
Secretary to Government in the Civil Department	3,333	5	4
Accountant General including Fees	3,822	7	1
Deputy do do	2,374	13	4
Head Assistant	850	0	0
Assistant	700	0	0
Civil Auditor	1,575	0	0
Sub Treasurer and Superintendent of Government Bank	2,666	10	8
Assistant do	350	0	0
Cashier to the Government Bank	1,050	0	0
Commissioner for Carnatic Claims	3,000	0	0
Persian Translator	400	0	0
Tamil, and Teloogoo	700	0	0
Mahratta	300	0	0
Canarese, and Malayalum do	250	0	0
Post Master General	2,333	5	4
Deputy do	300	0	0
Superintendent of Stationery	350	0	0
Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor including House Rent	729	1	5
Secretary to the College Board	500	0	0
Astronomer	672	13	1
Allowance to Junior Civil Servants attached to the College.			
1st Rate	175	0	0
2d do	260	0	0
Highest do	350	0	0
POLITICAL.			
Resident at Mysore	2,500	0	0
Do at Tanjore	1,400	0	0
Do at Travancore	2,800	0	0
Government Agent, Chepauk	525	0	0
ECCLESIASTICAL.			
The Lord Bishop	2,133	5	4
Archdeacon	266	10	8
Senior Presidency Chaplain	1,200	0	0
Junior do	980	0	0
Registrar of the Archdeaconry	213	5	4
Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Kirk	980	0	0
Chaplains	656	4	0
Assistant Chaplains	500	0	0
JUDICIAL.			
Supreme Court.			
Chief Justice	6,000	0	0
Puisne Justices	4,166	10	8
Advocate General	2,187	8	0
Hon'ble Company's Solicitor	1,175	0	0
Master in Equity	525	0	0
Clerk of the Crown	525	0	0
Deputy do	175	0	0
Counsel for Paupers	400	0	0
Attorney for do	350	0	0
Sheriff including Fees	1,089	0	0
Deputy do including Palankeen allowance	252	0	0
Coroner including ditto ditto	380	0	0

Court of Commissioners for the Recovery of Small Debts.

	R.	A.	P.
1st Commissioner	1,075	0	0
2d and 3d do	850	0	0
Register	350	0	0
Superintendent of Police	1,500	0	0
Sitting Magistrates	1,000	0	0
Deputy Superintendents	350	0	0
Clerk of the Police	175	0	0
Assesser and Civil Engineer	262	8	0
Judges of the Sudder Court	4,083	5	4
Register	2,187	8	0
Deputy do	1,300	0	0
Assistant do	700	0	0

Judges of the Provincial Courts.

1st Judge	3,500	0	0
2d do	3,208	5	4
3d do	2,916	10	8
Registers	700	0	0
Zillah Judges	2,333	5	4
Assistant Judges	1,400	0	0
Register { 1st Class	700	0	0
Register { 2d Class	600	0	0
Principal Sudr. Ameens	500	0	0

REVENUE.

Board of Revenue 1st Member	4,000	0	0
2d do	3,408	5	4
3d do	3,016	10	8
Temporary do	2,916	10	8
Secretary	2,000	0	0
Sub Secretary	1,500	0	0
Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works	800	0	0
Civil Engineers	700	0	0
Superintendent of Stamps	1,808	5	4
Principal Collectors' Consolidated allowance	3,000	0	0
Principal Collector of Tanjore, including Averaged Commission	3,386	14	2
Do Do of Malabar including do do	3,245	14	3
Do Do of Madura including do do	2,925	11	1
Do Do of Coimbatore including do do	3,019	14	7
Do Do of Nellore including do do	2,918	0	8
Collectors' Consolidated allowance	2,500	0	0
Collector of Tinnevelly including Averaged Commission	2,658	2	6
Collector of Madras	2,516	5	9
Deputy Collector of Madras including Fees	1,174	13	6
Collector of Sea Customs of Madras including Commision and Fees	3,069	8	5
Deputy to do. of do. including do. do	1,849	2	4
Sub Collectors	1,166	10	8
Head Assistant Collectors above 6 years in the Country and 3 years in the Revenue line	733	5	4
Do. under 6 years and do. do. in do	558	5	4
Assistant Collectors above 6 years in the Country and 3 years in the Revenue line	558	5	4
Do. under 6 years and do. do. in do	350	0	0

MARINE.

Secretary to the Marine Board	450	0	0
Master Attendant	1,250	0	0
Deputy do. and Boat Paymaster	500	0	0
Master Attendants at Out Ports	105	0	0

CIVIL BOARDS, OFFICES, &c.

not inserted in other parts of this work.

COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency The Right Honorable John, Lord Elphinstone, G. C. H.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lieut.-Genl. the Hon. Sir Sam. Ford Whittingham, K.C.B. & K.C.H. Commander in Chief, 2d in Council. (*Not arrived.*)

The Honorable John Sullivan, Esq. 3d in Council.
The Honorable Charles May Lushington, Esq. 4th in Council.
The Honorable John Bird, Esq. *Officiating Occasional Member of Council.*

Council days, Tuesday and Friday.

SECRETARIAT.

SECRET, POLITICAL, FOREIGN, &c. DEPARTMENTS.

H. Chamier, Esq. Chief Secretary.
W. H. Bayley, Esq. Deputy Secretary, (*Cape S. C.*)
W. H. G. Mason, Esq. *Acting* do.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

R. Clerk, Esq. Secretary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Steel, C. B. 32d Regiment N. I. Secretary.
Major G. Fryer, 10th Regiment N. I. Deputy Secretary, (*on other duty.*)
Captain J. H. Cramer, 4th do. *Acting* do.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—*Charles and James Street, Fort.*

J. G. Turnbull, Esq. Accountant General.
S. Crawford, Esq. Deputy Accountant General.
C. T. Kaye, Esq. Head Assistant (*on other duty.*)
———, *Acting* Head Assistant.
———, 2d Assistant.
A. M. Owen, Esq. *Acting* 2d Assistant.
Hours of Attendance from half-past 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Bills for acceptance received until 12 A. M.

ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER FOR CLAIMS WITHDRAWN FROM THE CARNATIC FUND, AND SOLE COMMISSIONER FOR THE FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF SMALL CLAIMS.

OFFICE—*Royapettah.*

J. F. Thomas, Esq.

BOARD OF REVENUE.—OFFICE—*Old Exchange, Fort.*

The Hon. J. Sullivan, Esq. President.

J. Dent, Esq. Senior Member
C. R. Cotton, Esq. 2d do.
W. Elliot, Esq. 3d do.
A. Maclean, Esq. *Temporary.*
} Members.

P. B. Smollett, Esq. Secretary, (*Calcutta on leave.*)
R. D. Parker, Esq. Sub Secretary and *Acting* Secretary.
H. Frere, Esq. *Acting* Sub Secretary.

BOARD DAYS—*Monday and Thursday.*

BOARD FOR THE COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

MEMBERS.

The Honorable J. Sullivan, Esq. ..... *President.*

A. D. Campbell, Esq.	J. C. Morris, Esq.
J. F. Thomas, Esq.	Walter Elliot, Esq.
A. Robertson, Esq.	C. P. Brown, Esq.

Captain M. J. Rowlandson ..... *Secretary* (*Cape S. C.*)
Major J. Macdonald ..... *Acting* do.

CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE—*St. Thomé Street, Fort.*

J. C. Morris, Esq. Civil Auditor.

COURT OF SUDDR AND FOUJDARRY ADAULUT—*Mowbray Road.*

The Honorable C. M. Lushington, Esq. Chief Judge (*Absent, sick.*)
The Honorable John Bird, Esq. 1st Puisne Judge, and *Acting* Chief Judge.
Thomas Alex. Oakes, Esq. *Actg.* 1st do do
William Hudleston, Esq. 2d do do
A. Duncan Campbell, Esq. 3d do do
William Douglas, Esq. Register (*Cape.*)
T. H. Davidson, Esq. Senior Deputy do *Acting* Register.
T. Clarke, Esq. Head Assistant to the do *Acting* Senior Deputy do.
Alex. Penrose Forbes, Esq. *Acting* Head Assistant to the Register.
Court sits de die in diem.

LOTTERY OFFICE, *Arsenal Street, Fort.*

A. Brooke, Esq. Superintendent (*Absent, sick.*
C. P. Brown, Esq. *Acting do.*

OBSERVATORY—*Nungumbaukum.*

T. G. Taylor, Esq. Hon. Company's Astronomer (*On furlough.*)

STATIONERY OFFICE—*Gun Carriage Manufactory, Vepery.*

J. A. Hudleston, Esq. Superintendent of Stationery.

SUB TREASURER'S OFFICE, *Portuguese Square, Fort.*

A. J. Cherry, Esq. Sub Treasurer.
S. D. Birch, Esq. Assistant to do.

TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT.

J. C. Morris, Esq. Telugu Translator.
C. P. Brown, Esq. Persian do
Major J. Macdonald, Mahratta do
A. Robertson, Esq. Tamil do
A. Maclean, Esq. Malialum do
Walter Elliot, Esq. Canarese do

PART VI.

Military Department.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.
GENERAL STAFF OF THE MADRAS ARMY, &c.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.
MILITARY SERVICE REGULATIONS.
MILITARY SALARIES.
MILITARY BOARDS, OFFICES, &c.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(CORRECTED TO THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1839.)

Regts. and Corps.	Stations of Service Troops and Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of Return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st Life Gds.	Hyde Park	- -	- -	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Windsor	- -	- -	Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Regent's Park	- -	- -	Feb. 16	France.
1st D. G.	Canada	York	11 May 38		
2d do.	Glasgow	- -	- -	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Piershill	- -	- -	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Birmingham	- -	- -	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	Nottingham	- -	- -	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Manchester	- -	- -	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Leeds	- -	- -	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Sheffield	- -	- -	Jan. 16	France.
2d do	Ballincollig	- -	- -	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	- -	July 37		
4th L. do.	Bombay	- -	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Dublin	- -	- -	Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	York	11 May 38		
8th do.	Leeds	- -	- -	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Ipswich	- -	- -	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hus.	Dorchester	- -	- -	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L. D.	Canterbury	- -	- -	June 38	
12th Ls.	Brighton	- -	- -	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L. D.	Madras	- -	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Hounslow	- -	- -	July 14	Spain.
15th Hussars	Bombay	- -	11 July 39		
16th Lancers	Bengal	- -	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	- -	- -	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Guards					
1st bat.	Wellington B.	- -	- -	1828	Portugal.
2d bat.	Canada	- -	April 38		
3d bat.	St. George's B.	- -	- -	Nov. 18	France.
Colds. Guards					
1st bat.	The Tower	- -	- -	July 14	France.
2d bat.	Canada	- -	April 38		
Scots Fus.					
1st bat.	St. J.'s Wood	- -	- -	July 14	France.
2d bat.	Portman St. B.	- -	- -	1825	Portugal.
1st Foot					
1st bat.	Cork 1	Paisley	- -	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bat.	Canada	Devonport	5 July 36		
2d Foot	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Ion. Islands	Galway	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Cork 2	- -	- -	April 36	Malta.
8th do.	America	Guernsey	10 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Burnley	- -	- -	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada 3	Gosport	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Brecon	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	West Indies	Chester	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada 4	Plymouth	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Bombay	Portsmouth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Dublin 5	- -	- -	27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Stockport	- -	- -	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Bengal	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Dublin	- -	- -	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23d do.	America	Castlebar	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmouth	July 29		
25th do.	Devonport 6	- -	- -	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies.
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	Cape of Good Hope	Cork	6 May 25		
28th do.	New South Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Weedon	- -	- -	March 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Belfast	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32d do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33d do.	Gibraltar	Tynemth.	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Chatham	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Chatham	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	America	Tralee	14 Oct. 30		

Regts. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence returned.
37th Foot	America	Waterford	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Newry 7	- -	- -	May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42d do.	Limerick	- -	- -	Aug. 36	Ionian Isl.
43d do.	Canada	Naas	4 June 35		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Windsor	- -	- -	Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Jersey	5 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Belturbet	23 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Templemore	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New South Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	Van Dieman's Land	Chatham	July 38		
52d do.	West Indies	Armagh	10 May 36		
53d do.	Ionian Islands	Plymouth	2 Nov. 29		
54th do.	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica 8	Templemore	5 Dec. 31		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Portsmouth	- -	- -	23 June 38	Ceylon.
59th do.	Malta	Nenagh	Sept. 34		
60th 1st bn.	Ion. Islands	Birr	6 Oct. 30		
60th 2d bn.	Ion. Islands	Clonmel	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon 9	Cork	July 28		
62d do.	Madras	Chatham	June 39		
63d do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Boyle	22 Feb 34		
65th do.	Canada	Clare Cas.	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada 10	Kinsale	17 June 27		
67th do.	Barbadoes 11	Buttevant	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Cork	Sept. 34		
69th do.	America	Youghal	3 Dec. 31		
70th do.	West Indies	Templemore	3 Apr. 24		
71st do.	Canada	Stirling	20 Apr. 38		
72d do.	C. of G. H. 12	Dundee	July 28		
73d do.	Canada 13	Chatham	4 Sept. 27		
74th do.	West Indies	Spike Isle	16 Oct. 34		
75th do.	Cape of Good Hope	Plymouth	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Enniskillin	16 Jan. 31		
77th do.	Malta	Hull	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Edinburgh	- -	- -	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Manchester	- -	- -	Oct. 36	Canada.
80th do.	New South Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar 14	Hull	28 May 36		
82d do.	Gibraltar 15	Portsmouth	12 Jan. 37		
83d do.	Canada	London	15 May 34		
84th do.	Kilkenny	- -	- -	May 38	Jamaica.
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth	5 July 36	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
86th do.	Manchester	- -	- -		
87th do.	Mauritius	Dublin	Feb. 31	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
88th do.	Dublin	- -	- -		
89th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Ceylon	Dover	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	Cape and St. Helena	Ft. George	17 Nov. 35		
92d do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 34		
93d do.	America	Paisley	23 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Madras	Chatham	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Carlisle	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Bolton 16	- -	- -	Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Newbridge	- -	- -	Sept. 36	Ceylon
98th do.	Newcastle on T.	- -	- -	June 37	C. of G. H.
99th do.	Athlone	- -	- -	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br.					
1st bn.	Weedon	- -	- -	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn.	Woolwich	- -	- -	June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. Staff C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Regt. St. Lucia.
2d do. Jamaica, Bahamas, &c.
Ceylon Rifle Regt. Ceylon.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.
R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
R. Newf. Vet. Cos. Newfoundland.
R. Malta Fenc., Malta.

1 Ordered to Gibraltar.
2 Ordered to Gibraltar.
3 To return home on being relieved by the 1st batt. Royals.
4 Return home on being relieved by 25th.
5 To relieve 72d at the Cape.
6 Ordered to the Cape of Good Hope.
7 Ordered to Gibraltar.
8 Ordered to America.
9 Ordered home.
10 Return home on being relieved by 67th.
11 Ordered to America.
12 Return home on being relieved by 19th
13 Return home on being relieved by 50th.
14 Ordered to West Indies.
15 Ordered to Jamaica.
16 Ordered to New South Wales.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE MADRAS ARMY, &c.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

SERVING UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir SAMUEL FORD WHITTINGHAM, K.C.B., & K.C.H. COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FORCES—(*Not arrived.*)

Major General Sir HUGH GOUGH, K.C.B., COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Major General Sir Robert Henry Dick, K.C.B., and K.C.H., Centre Division.

Major General James Allan, C.B., ... Mysore Div. (*temporary*)

Major General James Welsh ..... Northern Division.

Major General Edward Millian Gullifer Showers ..... Southern Division.

Major General Francis Whish Wilson, C.B. ..... Ceded Districts.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Alexander, 48th N. I. Adjutant General of the Army.

Major Charles Alfred Browne, 15th N. I. Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

Lieutenant Robert Gordon, 37th N. I. Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

Captain Samuel Auchinleck Grant, 16th N. I. Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel William Strahan, 35th N. I. Quarter Mr. General of the Army.

Major William John Butterworth, C.B., 38th N. I. Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army.

Captain Edwin George Taynton, 8th N. I. Assistant Qr. Mr. General of the Army.

Lieutenant Thomas Askwith Jenkins, 33d N. I. Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army—(*On other duty.*)

Lieut. Grant Allan, 3d Light Infantry, *Actg.* Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gl. of the Army.

——————————— Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Captain Thomas Bernard Chalon, 33d N. I. *Officiating* Judge Advocate General.

Captain Michael John Rowlandson, 32d N. I. Persian Interpreter to Head Quarters—(*Cape S. C.*)

Captain Henry Prior, 23d L. I. *Acting* Persian Interpreter.

Captain J. B. Gough, H. M. 3d Light Dragoons, Military Secretary to the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief.

Do. do. do. do. Aid-de-Camp.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Major General Robert Brice Fearon, C.B. H. M. 40th Foot, Deputy Adjutant Genl.

Major General William Henry Sewell, C.B. H. M. 6th Foot, Deputy Quarter Mr. General.

Major John Kitson, H. M. 44th Foot, Brigade Major.

John Murray, Esq. M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Walter Elliot, Esq. Private Secretary.

Major William Havelock, K. H., H. M.'s 4th Drs. Military Secretary.

Lieutenant the Hon. G. A. F. Clarence Graves, H. M. 31st Foot, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant A. R. Thornhill, 5th L. C. *Acting* Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel F. L. Doveton, 5th L. C. Town Major.

Captain James Alexander, 8th L. C. Fort Adjutant.

R. Wight, Esq. M. D. Garrison Surgeon—(*On other duty.*)

John Richmond, Esq. *Acting* Garrison Surgeon.

S. Rogers, Esq. Garrison Assistant Surgeon.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

Corps.	Stations.
H. M.'s 13th Lt. Dr.	Under orders to Madras.
1st Regt. Lt. Cavy.	Secunderabad.
2d do	Jaulnah.
3d do	Sholapore.
4th do	Bangalore.
5th do	Bellary.
6th do	Kamptee.
7th do	Arcot.
8th do	Arcot.
Horse Arty. Hd. Qr.	Bangalore.
Foot Arty. 1st Batn. Head Quarters	Secunderabad.
2d Batn, Head Qr.	St. Thomas's Mount.
3d do	Kamptee.
4th, or Golundauze Batn. Head Qr.	Mount.
Engineers, Head Qr.	Fort St. George.
Sappers and Miners, Head Quarters	Bangalore.
H. M.'s 4th (or King's Own) Rt. of Foot	Bangalore.
„ 39th do	Kamptee.
„ 41st do	Belgaum—Poonah.
„ 54th do	Fort St. George.
„ 55th do	Secunderabad.
„ 57th do	Trichinopoly.
„ 62d do	Moulmein.
„ 63d do	Moulmein.
„ 94th do	Cannanore.
1st Madras Eur. Rt.	Bellary.
2d do	Arnee.
1st Regiment N. I.	Madras.
2d do	French Rocks.
3d Light Infantry	Secunderabad.
4th Regiment N. I.	Under orders to Bellary.
5th do	Palamcottah.
6th do	Cuttack.
7th do	Kulladghee.
8th do	Singapore.
9th do	Under orders to Cannanore.
10th do	Do. to Trichinopoly.
11th do	Jubblepore.
12th do	Under orders to Palaveram.
13th Regiment N. I.	Vellore.
14th do	Midnapore.
15th do	Trinchinopoly.
16th do	Kurnool.
17th do	Russell Kondah.
18th do	Belgaum.
19th do	Madras.
20th do	Malligaum.
21st do	Ahmednuggur.
22d do	Masulipatam.
23d Light Infantry	Mangalore
24th Regt. N. I.	Under orders to Penang.
25th do	Kamptee.
26th do	Belgaum.
27th do	Samulcottah.
28th do	Mercara.
29th do	Jaulnah.
30th do	Trichinopoly.
31st Light Infantry	Moulmein.
32d Regt. N. I.	Hurryhur.
33d do	Vellore.
34th Light Infantry	Bangalore.
35th Regt. N. I.	Secunderabad.
36th do	Cannanore.
37th do	Palaveram.
38th do	Bangalore.
39th do	Kurnool.
40th do	Moulmein.
41st do	Secunderabad.
42d do	Hussingabad.
43d do	Berhampore.
44th do	Vizagapatam.
45th do	Under orders to Quilon.
46th do	Mangalore.
47th do	Dharwar.
48th do	Cuddapah.
49th do	Kamptee.
50th do	Vizianagrum.
51st do	Secunderabad.
52d do	Sholapore.
Car. Eur. Vet. Batn.	Vizagapatam.
1st Native Vet. Batn.	Madras.
2d do	Wallajahbad.

MILITARY SERVICE REGULATIONS.

FEES UPON COMMISSIONS.

Fort William; 24th April 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following Paras. (3 to 5) of a Military Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 97, dated the 6th November 1833, the provisions of which are applicable to the three Presidencies, be published in General Orders :

Para. 3. " We direct that Fees upon Commissions granted by His Majesty to the Company's Officers, shall be hereafter collected by and credited to Government, in the same manner as the Fees on Company's Commissions are now collected and credited, and that the Salary to be hereafter granted to the Military Secretary of the Commander in Chief, be Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Rupees, (Rupees 2,250) per month in lieu of Fees and all other Emoluments.

4. We observe a great discrepancy in the rates of Fees levied from Officers of the same rank at our several Presidencies, and that those rates in most instances materially exceed the rates paid by Officers of corresponding rank in His Majesty's Service.

5. We therefore direct, that the Fees on Commissions to be hereafter paid by the Company's Officers shall at all the Presidencies, be the same as those charged to His Majesty's Officers of corresponding rank; and that one moiety of those Fees be charged for the Company's and the other moiety for the King's Commissions."

General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

OOTACAMUND, *30th July* 1834.

In conformity with instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, communicated in their Military Letter No. 97, dated the 6th November 1833, and published in General Orders " Fort William, 24th April 1834," the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council directs, that the following Scale of Fees be collected by, and credited to the Government, on Commissions issued to the Company's Officers at all the Presidencies ; one moiety of which to be charged for Company's, and the other moiety, for the King's Commissions.

Revised Table of Fees chargeable on Commissions bearing date subsequent to the 24th April 1834.

Rank.	In Corps of Light Cavalry. Amount in Sonat, Madras, or Bombay Rupees.			In Corps of Artillery, Engineers & Infantry. Amount in Sonat, Madras or Bombay Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Colonel	99	0	0	90	0	2
Lieutenant Colonel	85	6	4	79	6	4
Major	82	3	2	77	12	9
Captain	78	3	2	73	12	9
Lieutenant	65	0	0	53	8	6
Cornet, 2d Lieutenant and Ensign	48	3	2	36	11	8
Surgeon	42	13	10	42	13	10
Assistant Surgeon	39	12	9	39	12	9
Veterinary Surgeon	40	3	2	—	—	—

MESSING OF OFFICERS PROCEEDING BY GOVERNMENT TROOP SHIPS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 3*d December* 1839.

No. 196 of 1839.—The following General Orders by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 18th November 1839.

No. 196 of 1839.—The Hon'ble the President in Council having taken into consideration, as a general question, the terms upon which Officers proceeding on duty, or on account of sickness, on board Government Troop Ships, or Government Vessels of any kind when used as Troop Ships, or of Transports hired by Government, ought to be messed at the Captain's Table, or, if the Vessel be a Ship of War of the East India Company, in the Wardroom, has resolved, that the rate for a

Subaltern shall not exceed (4) four Rupees, per diem, and for a Captain or superior Officer (5) five Rupees. It shall be incumbent therefore on the Masters or Commanders of Vessels employed as Troop Ships or Transports, to provide such a Table as the rates stated may afford, under the control of the Marine Board or Head of Department through whom the Vessel is engaged or superintended.

The rates above laid down are intended to be in modification of the previously established rate of (8) eight Rupees per diem, of which six Rupees were made payable by Government, and two by the Officer embarking.

It is not considered necessary to settle the rates of Passage and Table Money, for the wives and Children of Officers, which may continue as heretofore adjusted in accordance with established custom.

It is to be understood that the above rates provide only for the Table Allowance without Wines, for which the Commander may have his separate charge, or the Officers may make their own provision.

When Officers are ordered to proceed on Service on board Ship, the Government will pay the Table Allowance at the rate stated. Officers proceeding to Sea under circumstances which do not entitle them to have their Table Money paid by Government, will be entitled to be received and messed on board of any Government or hired Vessel employed on Transport Service, at the rates specified, which will be realized through the Marine Board or Head of Department.

The above rules, however, will have no application to cases of Officers taking their passage on their private account, otherwise than in the course of service, nor to other than Military persons when provided with passage and accommodation on board of Government or hired Vessels. Sick Officers returning from service will have to pay their own Table Money.

The President in Council directs that these Rules shall be made applicable to Government Steamers at Bombay, as well as to those belonging to the Port of Calcutta, whenever these Vessels are used as Transports, or for the conveyance of Troops and Officers on Service.

(Signed) Wm. Cubitt, Major, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*
J. H. Cramer, Capt. *Ag Depy. Secy. to Govt.*

MILITARY ESTATES.

Fort St. George, 15*th February* 1833.

The special attention of Commanding and other Officers is required to the provisions of the VI. Geo. IV. Cap. LXI, regarding the Estates of European Officers or Soldiers of the Company's Service, and to the following explanatory regulations on the subject.

1. Upon the death of any European Officer or Soldier, whether intestate or otherwise, his effects then in Camp or Garrison are to be secured under the authority of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Station to which the deceased belonged, as directed in Section XVI. of the Articles of War; the Committee invariably assembling within four and twenty hours from the time of the casualty.

2. Should there not be Officers present with the Regiment of the description specified in Art. I, Section XVI. of the Articles of War, then the Committee may be composed of such as may be available, the seniors being selected.

3. The Committee are to take a correct inventory of the whole of the effects and account of the credits of the deceased, mentioning especially and in all cases whether any and what amount of cash was found in the deceased's possession, and whether any and what amount of Pay and Allowances was due to the deceased, as also an account of his regimental debts, and the same are to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose to be entitled "Registers of Estates," which book shall form a regimental record, and a copy of such inventory and account shall be forthwith forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department: such copy to be attested "a true copy from the entry of the Register."

4. It will be the duty of the Committee in preparing such account of credits and debts, carefully to investigate the latter, and to record their opinions as to the correctness of each claim.

5. Claims coming decidedly within the description of regimental debts, to wit, Regimental Mess Accounts, charges or expences relating to the illness or funeral of deceased Officers and Soldiers, charges for house rent, servants' wages and house expences for periods not exceeding one month and the portion of the month in which the casualty may occur, may be discharged by the Commanding Officer without previous reference to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

6 All other claims preferred at Regimental Head Quarters, such as accounts with Station Shopkeepers, loans, &c. must be left for adjustment by the person who may eventually administer to the Estate.

7. It will be the duty of the Commanding Officer to draw without delay whatever arrears of pay and allowances may be due to the deceased.

8. In case of an intestacy it is ordered that within one fortnight after the taking of the inventory a sale of the effects shall take place by public auction to the highest bidder, due notice thereof having been given, and within one fortnight after such sale, the account sale shall be entered in the "Register of Estates" and a copy of such account sale shall be forthwith forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department; such copy to be attested as directed in para. 3.

9. The Officer Commanding will be accountable for the recovery of the amount of all purchases, and for the correctness of all payments from the proceeds of Estates, it being his province to nominate the auctioneer, and when he may see fit to prohibit the delivery of goods until their value has been received. Credit may be given to military persons, but not beyond the second issue of pay after the sale.

10. It is ordered that within one fortnight after such second issue of pay the Officer Commanding shall cause to be entered in the said Register an Account in the form annexed, debiting himself with all the credits of the Estate and crediting himself with all payments of Regimental debts, and shewing that the balance has been lodged in the Pay Office and a transfer receipt obtained, and a copy of the same attested as in para. 3, together with all vouchers for all payments, and the Sub-Treasurer's Receipt for the balance is to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government Military Department as soon as the Sub-Treasurer's Receipt for the balance shall have been received.

11. The Auctioneer shall in no case receive a greater per centage or remuneration than five per cent, which shall be paid by the Commanding Officer on the day on which the accounts of the Estate are finally closed, if his accounts are correct, and the amount of purchases recovered, but not otherwise.

12. If there be any house, or article of great value, which may seem to the Officer Commanding to justify the postponement of the sale, or the extension of credit beyond the time by this order limited, he may, if he sees fit, postpone the sale or on his own responsibility, make a special agreement for the payment of the price of such house or article of great value, such postponement of the sale and such special agreement being immediately brought to the notice of the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, together with the special circumstances which have seemed to such Officer Commanding to justify a departure from the course prescribed in the 8th para. of this order.

13. When any military person indebted to an Estate shall, before the full payment of the account of his purchase, apply for leave of absence on sick certificate or otherwise, it will be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Estate from which such purchases have been made to recover the payment of the debt prior to the departure of the individual from his Station, or to report the default to the Accountant General and to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

14. In the case of a will, and no executor named being at the time of the death within the Presidency of Madras, the Officer Commanding shall, together with the copy of the inventory and account of credits and debts mentioned in para. 2, forward to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department a copy of the will. In all other respects the Officer Commanding will proceed as in the case of an intestacy.

15. In the case of a will, in which an executor is named, who at the time of the death of the deceased is within the Presidency of Madras, the Officer Commanding shall, together with the copy of the inventory and account of credits and debts, mentioned in para. 3, forward to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, a copy of the will.

16. It will in this case be the duty of the Officer Commanding not to direct the sale of any article, except live stock, or such as are of a perishable nature, until he shall receive instructions, in writing, from the executor.

17. The Officer Commanding shall forward to such executor a copy of the will, also a copy of the inventory, and account of credits and debts mentioned in para. 3, noticing at the foot of such copy of the inventory the live stock and perishable articles which have been sold, and the prices which were given for the same respectively.

18. The Officer Commanding must, in the first place, take care that all Regimental debts, &c. are paid, and in the next place, he will attend, as to the disposal of the property of the deceased, as nearly as he can, to the wishes of the executor expressed in writing.

19. When an Officer, whether intestate or otherwise, dies at a Station to which he does not properly belong, it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding to take all necessary steps, in conformity with the preceding instructions; and the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Station to which the individual was attached, will likewise, on receiving intimation of the Officer's decease, take similar measures with regard to the property which may there be forthcoming.

20. An Officer Commanding, quitting, or being relieved from the charge of a regiment shall render to the Officer succeeding to such charge the account of every estate, whether of an intestate or otherwise, the accounts and balances of which shall not have been then already rendered to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, or executor, as the case may be; and such succeeding Officer will be responsible for the correctness of the account, unless at the time of receiving charge of the Regiment, he objects to the account, and brings such objection to the notice of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

21. In case of any Officer Commanding dying, or being by sickness incapacitated from rendering any account, the next Senior Officer shall direct the assembly of a Committee consisting of three of the Senior Officers of the Station or Regiment, for the purpose of taking an account of all Estates, whether of intestates or otherwise, the accounts and balances of which shall not have been then already rendered to the Military Secretary, or Executor, as the case may be; and the Committee so assembled shall render the accounts taken to the Officer succeeding to the command, in case of such death or sickness.

22. Officers Commanding will be held responsible for the strict fulfilment of the several provisions of this order, and any loss which may arise by a deviation therefrom, will be recovered from their pay and allowances under the authority of Government.

23. They will likewise on making over an estate to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, to the executor, or to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, as the case may be, submit a notification of their having done so for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

DR. ——————Commanding——————Regiment—————— CR.

In Account Current with the Estate of the late——of—Regiment—deceased.

1833					1833				
	To Cash found among the effects					By Cash paid Funeral Expenses Voucher No			
	To Pay and Allowances as follows,					By do do Servants' Wages do No			
						By do for House Expense per do No			
						By do for House Rent per do No			
	To gross amount of Account Sale,					By do for Mess per do No			
						By do for Military Fund per do No			
						By do to Band Fund per do No			
						By cash paid Auctioneer being his commission on amount of Account Sale at 5 per cent.			
						Total Cash paid Rs.			
						By Balance paid into Pay Office as per Cash Receipt of this date, and on this day forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for his Receipt.			
		0	0	0			0	0	0

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM SERVICE.

Regulations respecting Military and other Officers retiring from the Company's Service.

Officers who have served less than three years in India, and have lost their health there, are entitled to an allowance from Lord Clive's Fund, if the Court of Directors shall adjudge them to be proper objects of that bounty, to the extent of

If a 2d Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, two shillings a day, or £36 10s. a year; if a Lieutenant, two shillings and sixpence a day, or £45 12s. 6d. a year; provided they are not possessed of, or entitled to, real or personal property, to the extent of, if an Ensign £750, if a Lieutenant, £1,000.

Officers who are compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty after three years service in India, are permitted to retire on the half pay of their rank, viz.

If a second Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, three shillings a day, or £54 15s. per annum; if a Lieutenant, four shillings a day, or £73 per annum.

A Subaltern Officer, or Assistant Surgeon, having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the half-pay of Ensign, if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

A Lieutenant having served thirteen, or a 2d Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, nine years in India, (including three years for a furlough,) may retire on the *half-pay* of his rank in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

Regimental Captains, Majors, and Lieatenant Colonels, who have not served sufficiently long in India to entitle them to retire on full pay, and whose ill state of health renders it impossible for them to continue to serve in India, are allowed to retire from the service on the half-pay of their respective ranks, viz.

Captains, seven shillings a day, or £127 15s. per annum, Major nine shillings and six pence a-day, or £173 7s. 6d. per annum, Lieutenant Colonel, eleven shillings a day, or £200 15s. per annum.

All Officers who have actually served twenty-two years in India, or twenty-five years, including three years for a furlough, are allowed to retire on the full pay of their respective ranks.

Officers are also allowed to retire on the following pensions without reference to the rank they may have attained, if they have served for the undermentioned periods, viz.

After twenty-three years service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of Captain, viz. £191 12s. 6d. per annum; after twenty-seven years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of Major, £292 per annum; after thirty-one years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of Lieut. Colonel, £365 per annum; after thirty-five years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of Colonel, £456 5s. per annum.

Members of the Medical Board, who have been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, are permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £590 per annum, or in the event of ill health, they may retire on that pension, after any period of service as Member of the Medical Board. If they have served *five* years, or are obliged after three years' service in that Station to retire from ill health, they are allowed £700 per annum.

Superintending Surgeons, who have been in that Station not less than two years, and whose period of service has been not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, are permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £300 per annum, or in the event of ill health, they may retire on that pension after any period of service as Superintending Surgeon. If they have served five years, or are obliged after three years' service in that Station to retire from ill health, they are allowed £365 per annum.

All other Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, attached to the Military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank, after having served in India not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough.

When Officers on furlough retire upon the pay or half-pay of their rank, they are only entitled to claim the benefit of the rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom.

A Veterinary Surgeon is allowed to retire on seven shillings a day after twenty years' service, including three years for one furlough; five shillings and six pence a day after thirteen years' service, including three years for one furlough; and three shillings a day after six years' service: in the two last cases provided his health shall not permit him to continue to serve in India.

A Chaplain (appointed previously to the 1st Septembr 1836,) after eighteen years' service in India, including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire on the pay of Lieutenant Colonel, £365 yer annum; after ten years (if compelled by ill health to quit the service,) on the half pay of Lieutenant Colonel, £200, 15s. per annum; after seven years, on the half-pay of Major, £173, 7s. 6d. per annum.

If appointed subsequently to that date, according to the following scale, viz. after eighteen years' service, including three years for one furlough, the pay of Major, viz. £292, per annum; after ten years' service, (if compelled by ill health to quit the service) on the half-pay of Major, viz., £173, 7s. 6. per annum; after seven years' the half-pay of Captain, viz. £127 15s. per annum.

A Commissary or Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, not being a Commissioned Officer, is allowed to retire on full pay if he has served twenty-seven years in India, of which twelve must have been in the Ordnance Department; twenty-five years, fourteen of which in that Department; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the Ordnance Department.

A Conductor of Stores is allowed to retire on £60 per annum after twenty-five years' actual service in India.

Officers retiring from the service, will be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire; or from the expiration of two years and a half from their quitting India, whichever shall happen first.

FURLOUGH.

Officers (of whatever rank) must be ten years in India, before they can be entitled (except in case of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to Assistant Surgeons, and Veterinary Surgeons. The furlough to be granted by the Commander in Chief at each Presidency, with the approbation of the respective Governments.

Officers who have not served ten years in India, but whose presence in England is required by urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay.

A Chaplain (appointed previously to the 1st September 1836), after seven years' residence in India, is allowed to come home on furlough and receive the pay of Major, £292 per annum. Should he come home from sickness prior to this period of service, he is allowed the pay of Captain only, viz. £191, 12s. 0d. per annum.

If appointed subsequently to that date, after seven years' residence in India, the pay of Captain, viz. £191 12s. per annum; and if compelled by ill-health to come home prior to this period of service, the half-pay of Captain, or £127 15s. per annum.

A Conductor of Stores is allowed furlough pay only in case of coming home from sickness.

Officers coming to England on furlough, are required immediately to report their arrival by letter to the Secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they came, and their address, forwarding at the same time the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his Presidency.

Officers are required to join the Establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the three years' furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the Court, six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter mentioned, or in cases, in which it shall be proved to the Court that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All Officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence on account of sickness, must, if resident in London or its vicinity, appear before the Company's Examining Physician, Dr. J. R. Hume, 9 Curzon-street, who will report to the Court of Directors his opinion on the state of such Officer's health. And if resident in the country, in any part of the United Kingdom, they must transmit with their letter of application for such leave, a certificate according to the following form, signed by at least two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, viz.

I hereby certify, that I have carefully examined (state the nature of the case, as well as the name of the party,) and I declare, upon my honour, that according to the best of my judgment and belief, ———— *is at present unfit for military duty, and that it is absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health, that he should remain at least* ———— *longer in this country.*

Also previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as shall be deemed satisfactory.

Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain a further time from their duty on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians in *the above form*, with the attestation of a magistrate, that the persons who signed the certificate are physicians.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, must at its expiration apply for permission, either to return to their duty, or to reside a further time in England.

No Officer who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough, will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence under the Act of 33, Geo. III, Cap. 52, Sec. 70.

Every Officer upon leaving India, will receive a printed copy of the General Order on this subject, published agreeably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of ignorance of the regulations will not be admitted as any justification of the breach of them: Officers therefore, who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not in due time apply, so as to effect their return to the Presidency to which they belong, within the period of three years from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted by the Court to remain a further time in Europe.

No Officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half from the period of his quitting India until he returns, excepting Colonels of Regiments, and those of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel regimentally, when promoted to that of Major General: the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their Brevet rank beyond the above period.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE CHARGE OF RECRUITS.

Whenever a detachment of Company's Recruits to the extent of thirty men shall be embarked on any one ship, they be placed in charge of the senior Company's Officer, not exceeding the rank of a Field Officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within at least seven days of the period fixed for embarkation; that the Officer proceed with the men from the depot;—that as a remuneration for this service, he be granted the passage money of his rank, payable to the Commander of the ship.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO THEIR DUTY VIA BOMBAY.

Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 18th Oct. 1837.

"Referring to our Military Letter of the 16th Aug. last, we have now to apprize you that Officers returning to their duty on the Bengal or Madras Establishments via Bombay, will be granted the same advantages as Officers coming to England by the same route, viz. that when their Regiments shall be stationed at posts nearer to Bombay than to the Capitals of their respective Presidencies, their Indian allowances shall commence from the date of their landing at Bombay, provided that no avoidable delay take place in their joining their Regiments."*

* Officers of the Madras Army whose Corps may be stationed to the North of the Kistnah are to be granted the benefits of the arrangement:—Court's Letter of the 25th July 1838.

Fort St. George, 27th March 1838.

With reference to G. O. G. 23d January 1838, No. 15, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council deems it necessary for the guidance of the Pay Department to specify a limit beyond which Indian allowances shall not be passed to Officers of this Establishment returning to their duty via Bombay. It is therefore declared that, except in cases of certified sickness, one month in addition to the regulated period according to distance, be the utmost extent allowed.

OFFICERS EMBARKING FOR EUROPE FROM CALCUTTA OR BOMBAY.

Fort St. George, 27th March 1838.

Officers who may be permitted to proceed to another Presidency for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe on furlough, or medical certificate, or of retiring from the service, provided the port of departure for Europe shall not be more distant from the place which they shall have quitted in their own Presidency than any port of embarkation within such Presidency, shall be permitted to draw, in like manner as above, their pay and allowances up to the date of despatch of the vessel on which they embark, provided it take place prior to the expiration of 3 months from the date of publication of their leave in General Orders, beyond which period they will be entitled to pay only, unless sanctioned by Government on application explaining the cause of detention.

Extracts from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 19th April 1839.

Para. 2. "The decisions passed by you under which Officers serving at posts nearer to Madras than to Bombay are not admitted to the indulgence of receiving Indian allowances after quitting the limits of their own Presidency, were in accordance with our orders and have our approbation.

3. "With reference to the further communication on this subject made in your letter of the 21st December 1838, we have to apprize you that Officers of the Madras Establishment, serving in the Northern Circars, were not contemplated as ever requiring to traverse the Peninsula for the purpose of proceeding to England via Bombay. Officers so situated being nearer to Madras than Bombay, are not entitled to the benefit of the arrangement. You will now revise the Regulations on this subject, and declare that Officers whose Corps are serving to the North of the Kistnah, and also of the Toombuddra (the Southern Mahratta Country being now occupied by Madras Troops) are, excepting those in the Northern Circars, entitled to it's benefits."

OFFICERS ABSENT AT THE CAPE—ALLOWANCES TO THEM.

Extracts from a Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 16th Aug. 1837.

5. With reference to the second subject, viz., the issue of the absentee allowances of Officers who are absent at the Cape of Good Hope, we now empower you to frame a Regulation by which our Officers who are entitled under existing Rules to draw Indian allowances upon their actual return to India from leave of absence to any place within the limits of the Company's Charter, or the Cape of Good Hope, or the Mauritius, or the Island of St. Helena, shall be entitled through their Agents at their respective Presidencies, to draw their allowances from month to month, upon their giving sufficient security to refund the whole amount in the event of their proceeding to England without previously returning to India, or such part of the amount as may have been over issued on any other account.

6. You will take measures for introducing similar Regulations at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to the Governments of which we shall send copies of the present Dispatch."

OFFICERS (MILITARY) HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS.

Extracts from a Resolution of the Government of India, in the General Department, dated the 3d January 1838.

"Para. 7. Military Officers employed in the Civil Departments, and drawing a Civil allowance, are entitled in common with Officers holding Staff situations in the Military Department, to draw the Military Pay and Allowances of their rank while absent at Sea on leave under Medical Certificate, and likewise one half of the difference between such allowances and the Civil or Staff Pay of the Offices to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years, from the date when the vessel in which such Officers embark may leave the Presidency or other Port of departure, and the Civil Situation held by any Officer who shall not return within that period shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing Medical Certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawing Military allowances during absence on leave, have been laid down in General Orders in the Military Department.

10. The Civil Auditor will pass the Bills of Officers, on leave beyond Sea under Medical Certificate, for the portion of their Civil Salary which they are permitted to draw by those Rules, in like manner as is provided for Civil Servants, proceeding to Sea on Medical Certificate. But it is hereby provided that Civil allowances shall not be drawn by a Military Officer under this rule after the date of departure beyond Sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixed by Government.

19. Under the anthority of the provisions contained in the latter part of Clause I. Act. I. Victoria, Cap. 47, it is further provided in respect to all the above classes of Officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government at any other Presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided that it be not more distant from their Station than the ports of their own Presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond Sea shall be that of actual embarkat on at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective Presidencies; and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India will be granted to Officers of the several Services referred to, embarking at other Presidencies or places in India not more distant from their Station than the ports of their own Presidency, with the leave of Government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on Furlough, or of retiring from the Service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of Servants of the classes mentioned resigning the Service, after leaving their Presidency with the permission of the Government, in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council to require a new rule, which under the term of the Act requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared that the security to be given by Servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their Presidency must provide for the case of such retirement, and the Servants must bind themselves to refund the whole of the allowances so drawn in case of their resignation and departure for Europe, without previous return to their Presidency, provided that the new rules to be established should require such refund."

SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

Fort St. George, 27th December 1838.

The following Papers received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, are published for general information.

DOWNING STREET, *14th August* 1838.

Copy.

SIR,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to transmit to you for the information of the President of the Board of Control, the enclosed (printed) Papers respecting the disposal of Crown Lands in the Australian Colonies, which His Lordship requests may be communicated to Officers who may apply for information on the subject, in lieu of the former printed Paper, dated "Colonial Office, 15th August 1834."

As a Commission has been appointed in Canada to enquire into the present system of disposing of Crown Lands in the N. American Colonies, Lord Glenelg requests that all Officers who may propose to settle in those Colonies may be informed that pending such enquiry, H. M.'s Government are not able to state on what terms the Crown Lands in the N. American Provinces will in future be disposed of, and that they cannot guarantee any remission of the purchase money in those Colonies.

Robert Gordon, Esq. I am, &c. (Sd.) J. STEPHEN.

Information respecting the sale of Crown Lands in the Australian Colonies.

1. Crown Lands in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia, are disposed of only by sale at Public Auction in the Colonies, at an upset price fixed by the Government.

2. A deposit of £10 per cent. on the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of the sale, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar month from the day of sale, previous to which a purchaser will not be put in possession of the land; and in case of payment not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the nominal quit rent of a peppercorn.

3. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres.

4. Further details relating to the sale of the Crown Lands in the Australian Colonies, must be procured at the Office of the Surveyor General in each respective Province.

5. There are no *Crown Lands* in South Australia. Information respecting the sale of Lands in that Province, may be procured at the Office of the Colonization Commissioners, No. 6, Adelphi Terrace.

Downing Street, 1st August 1838.

Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers proposing to settle in the Australian Colonies.

1. Military and Naval Officers cannot receive free grants of land; but, in buying Crown land, they will be allowed a remission of the purchase-money, according to the undermentioned scale:—

Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole	£ 300
Field Officers of 20 years' service and less than 25, in the whole	250
Field Officers of less than 20 years' service, in the whole	200
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	200
Captains of less than 20 years' service, in the whole	150
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	150
Subalterns of less than 20 years' service, in the whole	100

Regimental Staff Officers and Medical Officers of the Army and Navy will be deemed to come within the benefit of this Rule, and also Retired Officers of the East India Company's Service, both Naval and Military, on producing a Certificate of their rank and length of service signed by competent Authorities.

2. Officers of the Army or Navy, who propose to proceed to the Colonies in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with Certificates from the Office of the General Commanding in Chief, or of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, shewing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the Office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

3. Officers on half-pay, residing in the Colony where they propose to settle, may be admitted to the privileges of Military and Naval Settlers, without referring to this country for testimonials, provided they can satisfy the Governor that there is no objection to their being allowed the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of service is accurate, and provided, if they belong to the Navy, that they produce their letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

4. Military Chaplains, Commissariat Officers, and Officers of any of the Civil Departments connected with the Army, cannot be allowed any privileges in the acquisition of Crown land. Pursers, Chaplains, Midshipmen, Warrant Officers of every description, and Officers of any of the Civil Departments connected with the Navy, must also be considered as not qualified for those privileges, although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under a different state of circumstances.

5. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to Her Majesty's Service cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the Army or Navy. It is not, however, proposed to affect by this rule Officers who desire to quit the service for the express purpose of settling in the Colonies: it is only required, that when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the General Commanding in Chief, or from the Master General of the Ordnance, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they do so with the view of emigrating; and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any Colony, within *one year* from its date, *but not otherwise*, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as Officers still in Her Majesty's Service.

6. Medical Officers of the Army who have commuted their Half Pay, will be entitled to the same advantages in the purchase of Land as Subaltern Officers who have sold their Commissions for the purpose of emigrating.

7. Officers cannot be allowed advantages in the acquisition of land in any Colony unless it be their intention to fix their residence in that Colony. In order to insure the observance of this rule, the Titles to lands obtained by Officers who take advantage of the Regulations existing in their favour will be withholden for two years from the date of Sale.

Note.—These Regulations are not applicable to the Colony of *South Australia*.

Downing Street, 1st August 1838.

Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 25th September 1839.

We forward a No. in the Packet copy of a Letter with Enclosures from James Stephen, Esq. of the Colonial Office, relating to the privileges with respect to settlement in certain Colonies of the Crown granted to Officers of the Indian Army and Navy in common with those of H. M.'s Service. You will observe that the advantages do not extend to the Officers of our late Mercantile Maritime Service and it is further requisite to notice that Officers of the Indian Army or Navy quitting the Service for the express purpose of settling in the Colonies must provide themselves with a certificate granted in analogy with the provisions of Section V. of the Paper entitled "Information for the use of Military and Naval "Officers proposing to settle in the Australian Colonies"—and which must be produced to the Governor of the Colony within one year of its date.

MILITARY SALARIES.

TABLE OF SALARIES AND PERSONAL ALLOWANCES TO STAFF OFFICERS, &c. &c. IN GARRISON, CANTONMENT, AND THE FIELD.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS. THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S TROOPS.	In Garrison or Cantonment.								In the Field.								REMARKS.
	Salary.		Horse Allowance.		Tent Allowance.		House Rent.		Total.		Salary.		Horse Allowance.		Tent Allowance.		House Rent.		Total.	
	R.	A. P	R.		R.		R.		R.	A. P	R.	A. P	R.		R.		R.		R.	A. P
The Commander in Chief, if a Member of Council*	6416	5 8	0		0		525		6941	5 8	6416	5 8	0		0		525		6941	5 8
Do. if not a Member of Council†	4791	8 2	0		0		525		5316	8 2	4791	8 2	0		600		0		5391	8 2
A General Officer or Brigadier General upon the Staff	3333	5 4	0		0		0		3333	5 4	3333	5 4	0		600		0		3933	5 4
									A											
Military Auditor General	2916	10 8	0		0		0		2916	10 8	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Deputy Military Auditor General	700	0 0	0		0		0		700	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Assistant Military Auditor General	350	0 0	0		0		0		350	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Second Assistant do do	280	0 0	0		0		0		280	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
									A											
B Adjutant General of the Army	2000	0 0	0		0		0		2000	0 0	2000	0 0	0		0		0		2000	0 0
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army	539	5 4	60		0		0		599	5 4	539	5 4	60		0		0		599	5 4
									A											
B Quarter Master General of the Army	2000	0 0	0		0		0		2000	0 0	2000	0 0	0		0		0		2000	0 0
Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army	539	5 4	60		0		0		599	5 4	539	5 4	60		0		0		599	5 4
C. { Assistant Adjutant General and Assist. Quarter Master General of the Army	263	0 10	60		0		0		323	0 10	263	0 10	60		0		0		323	0 10
C. { Assistant Adjutant General and Assist. Quarter Master General of Field Forces																				
C. { Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery																				
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army..	175	0 0	60		0		0		235	0 0	175	0 0	60		0		0		235	0 0
									A											
Officers under the rank of Genl. Officer when exercising the Command of the Regular Divisions of the Army	2200	0 0	0		300		0		2500	0 0	2200	0 0	0		800		0		3000	0 0
	E																			
D { First Class Brigadier attached to Garrisons and	1040	0 0	30		0		0		1070	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
D { Second Class do. Cantonments being Govt. Commands. ..	F																			
	770	0 0	30		0		0		800	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Brigadier in the Field and Head Quarters of two or more Corps in Camp, Garrison or Cantonment not being Government Commands	G																			
	520	0 0	30		0		0		550	0 0	520	0 0	30		0		0		550	0 0
Officer Commanding Neilgherry Hills	400	0 0	0		0		0		400	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0

* As Member of Council .. 4958 2 10
As Commander in Chief .. 1458 2 10
Rs.. 6416 5 8

† As General Officer on the Staff .. 3333 5 4
As Commander in Chief .. 1458 2 10
The Commander in Chief also receives an allowance of Rupees 280 per mensem for the provision of Chubdars, Hircarras, Peons, &c. &c. 4791 8 2

A.—With the Subsistence of their Regimental Rank.

B.—The Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army and their Deputies are entitled to the Full Batta of their Regimental Rank (less House Rent) on all occasions of their absence from the Presidency in attendance on His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

C.—These Officers receive Full Batta at all times according to their Regimental Rank (less House Rent.)

D.—Regimental Full Batta to be drawn by all Brigadiers appointed by Government without reference to the Batta received by the Troops under their command.

E.—Staff Salary .. 1,000 0 0
Stationery .. 40 0 0
Rs.. 1040 0 0

F.—Staff Salary .. 750 0 0
Stationery .. 20 0 0
Rs.. 770 0 0

H Commissary General	2189	7 9	0		0		0		A 2189	7 9	2189	7 9	0		0		0		2189	7 0
C { Deputy Commissary General	1063	10 11	0		0		0		1063	10 11	1063	10 11	0		0		0		1063	10 11
C { Assistant Commissary General	709	15 8	0		0		0		709	15 8	709	15 8	0		0		0		709	15 8
C { Deputy Assistant Commissary General	356	2 10	0		0		0		356	2 10	356	2 10	0		0		0		356	2 10
									I.											
C { Sub Assistant Commissary General	181	2 10	0		0		0		181	2 10	181	2 10	0		0		0		181	2 10
Officers temporarily appointed to the Commissariat by Government	150	0 0	0		0		0		150	0 0	150	0 0	0		0		0		150	0 0
									J											
C Joint Agent for the purchase of Remount Horses for the Madras and Bombay Armies	709	15 8	0		0		0		709	15 8	709	15 8	0		0		0		709	15 8
									A											
Stipendiary Member of the Military Board	2000	0 0	0		0		0		2000	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Secretary to Do.	1400	0 0	0		0		0		1400	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Deputy Secretary Do.	500	0 0	0		0		0		500	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Assistant Secretary Do.	330	0 0	0		0		0		330	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
C { Aid de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor and His Excellency the Commander in Chief	149	9 8	60		0		0		209	9 8	149	9 8	60		0		0		209	9 8
C { Aid-de-Camp to a General Officer on the Staff..	149	9 8	30		0		0		179	9 8	149	9 8	30		0		0		179	9 8
C { Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief	891	8 7	60		0		0		951	8 7	891	8 7	60		0		0		951	8 7
C { Deputy Asst. Adjutant General of Divisions Deputy Asst. Quarter Master General of do. Brigade Major to a Division	143	15 11	60		0		0		203	15 11	143	15 11	60		0		0		203	15 11
	K																			
Brigade Major to a Brigade or Detachment in the Field or to Garrison or Cantonment such as Bangalore	184	0 0	60		0		0		244	0 0	184	0 0	60		0		0		244	0 0
Judge Advocate General	1000	0 0	60		0		0		1060	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
C Deputy Judge Advocate General	350	0 0	0		0		0		350	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Persian Interpreter at Head Quarters	350	0 0	60		0		0		410	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
	L																			
C { Commandant of Artillery when not a General Officer on the Staff	1250	0 0	30		0		0		1280	0 0	1250	0 0	30		0		0		1280	0 0
C { Chief Engineer when not a General Officer on the Staff	M 1250	0 0	30		0		0		1280	0 0	1250	0 0	30		0		0		1280	0 0
									N											
C { Superintending Engineer at the Presidency....	813	10 11	0		0		0		813	10 11	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
C { Supg. Engineer of a Division Ensign	276	2 11	0		0		0		276	2 11	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
C { Supg. Engineer of a Division Lieutenant Captain	433	10 11	0		0		0		433	10 11	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
C { Supg. Engineer of a Division Major Lieut. Col.	713	10 11	0		0		0		713	10 11	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Town Major of Fort St. George	1030	0 0	60		0		0		1060	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Fort Adjutant Fort St. George	280	0 0	30		0		0		310	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Fort Adjutant at Out Stations	70	0 0	30		0		0		100	0 0	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0
Cantonment or Line Adjutant	70	0 0	30		0		0		100	0 0	70	0 0	30		0		0		100	0 0
Officer Commanding Artillery of Field force, or at a field or full batta station, consisting of more than a Troop or Company, if a Regimental Field Officer	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0	300	0 0	0		0		0		300	0 0
Ditto ditto, under the rank of ditto	0	0 0	0		0		0		0	0 0	200	0 0	0		0		0		200	0 0

G.—Staff Salary .. 500 0 0
Stationery .. 20 0 0
Rs.. 520 0 0

H.—The Commissary General will be required to provide Tents in the Field for his Establishment charging the same on honor.

I.—A Sub Assistant Commissary General when in charge of one of the General Military Bazars within the Company's Territories to draw the Allowances of the next higher rank.

Sub Assistants of the Commissariat in cases where they shall be placed in a separate charge in the Field, or at a Field Station, permitted to draw the allowances of Deputy Assistants.

The Officer in charge of the Remount duties at Oossoor draws an additional salary of Rupees 175 per month.

J.—Moiety chargeable to each Presidency.

K.—Staff Pay 124 0 0
Allowance for a Writer 40 0 0
Do. for Stationery 20 0 0
Rs.... 184 0 0

L.—Inclusive of the Extra allowance of 320 Rs. per month, and of every other personal Staff Salary.

M.—Inclusive of every other personal Staff Salary.

N.—The Superintending Engineer at the Presidency as Civil Architect draws a Salary of Rs. 250 per month in addition.

		In Garrison or Cantonment.									In the Field.									
		Salary.			Horse Allowance.	Tent Allowance.	House Rent.	Total.			Salary.			Horse Allowance.	Tent Allowance.	House Rent.	Total.			
		R	A	P	R	R	R	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	R	R	R	A	P	
Officers not belonging to those branches of the Service appointed to the temporary charge of Engineers or Ordnance Departments	....	105	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O.
Station Staff Officer at Jaulnah	....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	
C Barrack Master at the Presidency	....	450	2	10	0	0	0	450	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P.
C Director of the Artillery Depôt of Instruction	....	450	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Officer Commanding the General Depôt of European Pensioners at Cuddalore	....	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q.
C Officer Commanding Resident's Escort	....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R.
Muster Master at the Presidency	....	215	0	0	0	0	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S.
Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions		600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Superintending Officer of Gentlemen Cadets	....	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U.
Officer in charge of the Native Pensioners at Chingleput	....	70	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inspecting Officer of Ordnance at the Presidency if a Field Officer	....	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Do. Under the rank of Field Officer	....	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	V.
Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory and Principal Commissary of Ordnance	....	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Principal Deputy Superintendent do. do.	....	700	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory		1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W.
Commissary of Ordnance	....	350	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance being a Commissioned Officer	....	250	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Paymaster at the Presidency	Q	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Paymasters at Out-stations { 1st Class	R	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Paymasters at Out-stations { 2d do.	S	400	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Deputy Paymasters,	T	300	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Depy. Paymaster and Staff Officer at Poonamallee		250	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
V Medical Board { 1st Member	....	2450	0	0	0	0	0	2450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
V Medical Board { 2d do.	....	2450	0	0	0	0	0	2450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
V Medical Board { 3d do.	....	2450	0	0	0	0	0	2450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Superintending Surgeon	....	1610	0	0	0	0	0	1610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W.
Staff Surgeon	....	590	0	0	0	0	0	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X.
Garrison Surgeon	Y	590	0	0	0	0	0	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y.

REMARKS.

O.—The Barrack Master at the Presidency draws a Salary of Rupees 185 per month in addition, for the charge of Civil buildings.

P.—Inclusive of all charges for Writers, Stationery, Peons, &c. &c.

Q.—Including the accounts of Tenasserim, Penang, Singapore and Malacca.

R.—Mysore, Trichinopoly and Secunderabad.

S.—Masulipatam, Vellore, Ceded Districts & Nagpore

T.—Malabar and Canara, and Vizagapatam.

U.—Salary as Deputy Paymaster 200 0 0
Do. as Staff Officer 50 0 0
Rs. 250 0 0

V.—The Salary of Members of the Medical Board is inclusive of Lieutenant Colonel's Pay, (Subsistence) Half Batta, Tent Allowance and House Rent.

W.—Salary 1540 0 0
Allowance for a Writer 45 0 0
Do. for do. 35 0 0
Do. for Stationery 20 0 0
Rs. 1640 0 0

The Salary of Superintending Surgeon is inclusive of Major's Pay (Subsistence) Half Batta, Tent Allowance, and House Rent.

X.—Staff Salary 525 0 0
Allowance for a Writer 45 0 0
Do. for Stationery 20 0 0
Rs. 590 0 0

Y.—Fort St. George, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Bellary.

Depôt Surgeon Cuddalore	....	400	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Z
Assistant Surgeon Poonamallee	....	165	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Secretary to the Medical Board	....	700	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency	....	700	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary	....	525	0	0	0	0	0	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Medical Officer in charge of Sick Officers at St. Thome and South East District	....	400	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Surgeon in charge of Lunatic Asylum	....	525	0	0	0	0	0	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Garrison Assistant Surgeon Fort St. George	....	205	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Senior Regimental Surgeon of the Company's Troops in charge of the Medical Stores at Secunderabad, Nagpore and Cannanore	....	120	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Senior Medical Officer Neilgherry Hills	....	320	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Medical Officer ditto ditto	....	250	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Surgeon of the General Hospital	....	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Supt. of the Medical School attached to ditto	....	400	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Permanent Assistant to ditto ditto	....	450	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Medical Officer attending the Staff at Secunderabad, Kamptee and Moulmein	....	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	
Baggage Master	....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	60	0	0	410	0	0	
Deputy ditto	....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	30	0	0	205	0	0	
HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.																				
C { Deputy Adjutant General	....	748	9	2	60	0	0	808	9	2	748	9	2	60	0	0	808	9	2	
C { Deputy Quarter Master General	....	748	9	2	60	0	0	808	9	2	748	9	2	60	0	0	808	9	2	
Brigade Major	....	181	0	0	60	0	0	241	0	0	181	0	0	60	0	0	241	0	0	
Inspector General of Her Majesty's Regimental Hospitals	....	2150	0	0	0	0	0	2150	0	0	2150	0	0	0	0	0	2150	0	0	

Z.—To remain upon the same Staff allowance as for the charge of a Regiment.

a.—Consolidated allowance inclusive of Regimental Pay and allowances of every description.

b.—Salary 175 0 0
Conveyance Allowance for affording Medical Aid to the Warrant Officers attached to the Arsenal of Fort St. George 30 0 0
Rs. 205 0 0

c.—Staff Salary 105 0 0
Stationery 15 0 0
Rs. 120 0 0

d.—Staff Pay 124 0 0
Allowance for a Writer 40 0 0
Ditto for Stationery 20 0 0
Rs. 184 0 0

e.—Inclusive of every Allowance whatever except that of the travelling Batta of Major while travelling on duty.

N. B.—Cavalry Officers holding Staff situations are not entitled to Regimental Horse Allowance.

TABLE OF SALARIES AND PERSONAL ALLOWANCES TO MILITARY AND MEDICAL OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN CIVIL AND POLITICAL SITUATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.	In Garrison or Cantonment.						In the Field.						REMARKS.
	Salary.	Horse Allowance.	Tent Allowance.	House Rent.	Total.		Salary.	Horse Allowance.	Tent Alowance.	House Rent.	Total.		
	R. A. P.	R.	R.	R.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R.	R.	R.	R. A. P.		
Resident in Travancore and at Cochin	2800 0 0	0	0	0	2800 0 0	A	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		A.—Inclusive of the subsistence of their Regimental Rank.
Ditto in Mysore	2500 0 0	0	0	0	2500 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Ditto at Tanjore	1400 0 0	0	0	0	1400 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Government Agent at Chepauk	525 0 0	0	0	0	525 0 0	M	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Superintendent of Coorg	1000 0 0	0	0	0	1000 0 0	a	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		a.—Difference between the Allowances of a Brigadier of the 1st and 2d Class.
Brigadier Commanding Vellore for charge of the Stipend Pay Office	270 0 0	0	0	0	270 0 0	B	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		B.—In addition to Regimental subsistence.
Secretary to Government Military Department ..	2000 0 0	0	0	0	2000 0 0	C	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		C.—With the Pay, Full Batta, Gratuity and House Rent of his Regimental Rank.
Deputy Secretary do.	600 0 0	0	0	0	600 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Private Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor	729 1 5	0	0	0	729 1 5		0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		D.—The Military Secretary while absent from the Presidency on duty with the Right Honorable the Governor entitled to full Batta, less House Rent, of his Regimental Rank.
D Military Secretary do.	460 8 0	60	0	0	460 8 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Secretary to the Collage of Fort St. George	500 0 0	0	0	0	500 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Secretary to the Mint Committee	275 0 0	0	0	0	275 0 0	E	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		E.—In addition to the consolidated Pay and Garrison Allowances of his Regimental Rank less Horse Allowance.
Mahratta Translator	350 0 0	0	0	0	350 0 0	F	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		F.—With the Pay and Allowances of his Regimental Rank including Full Batta, less House Rent.
Secretary to the Revenue Board in the Department of Public works	800 0 0	0	0	0	800 0 0	G	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Superintendent of Streets and Roads	400 0 0	0	0	0	400 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0	I	G.—With the Pay and Garrison Allowances of his Regimental Rank.
Civil Engineer	700 0 0	0	0	0	700 0 0		700 0 0	0	120	0	820 0 0		
Assistant Civil Engineer	200 0 0	0	0	0	200 0 0	H	200 0 0	0	90	0	290 0 0		H.—With the Pay and Garrison Allowances of their Regimental Rank.
Do. 2d Class	100 0 0	0	0	0	100 0 0		100 0 0	0	90	0	190 0 0		

Assistant Surveyor General	350 0 0	0	0	0	350 0 0	K	350 0 0	350 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	350 0 0		I.—At 4 Rupees per day for the number of days actually residing in Tents in the performance of public Duty.
Assistant Surveyor	180 0 0	0	0	0	180 0 0		180 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180 0 0		
L District Surgeon	400 0 0	0	0	0	400 0 0	L	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		J.—At 3 Rupees per day do. do. do.
Superintendent of the Government Dispensary ..	175 0 0	0	0	0	175 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		K.—With the Pay and Allowances of their Regtl. Rank including Full Batta, less House Rent.
Port and Marine Surgeon	250 0 0	0	0	0	250 0 0	N	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Physician to the Durbar of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic	875 0 0	0	0	0	875 0 0	M	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		L.—North West District and Black Town.
Surgeon employed in Civil Medical duties G. O. G. 25th August 1835	412 3 3	0	0	0	412 3 3		0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		M.—Inclusive of Pay and Allowances of every description.
Assistant do. do. do.	360 10 10	0	0	0	360 10 10	O	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		N.—With the Pay and Garrison Allowances of their Regimental Rank.
Surg. employed with Political Residents do.	824 6 5	0	0	0	824 6 5		0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		O.—Including Regimental Pay and Allowances, also 20 Rupees for Vaccination and 30 Rupees conveyance Allowance.
Assistant do. do. do.	515 4 0	0	0	0	515 4 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Garrison Surgeon affording Medical aid to the Civil Establishment at Trichinopoly	100 0 0	0	0	0	100 0 0	P	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		P.—In addition to their Military Staff Salaries and Regimental Pay and Allowances forfeiting Vaccination and Conveyance Allowance because their aggregate receipts exceed 300 Rupees per month.
Garrison Surgs. and Medl. Officers whose duties are Military and liable to accompany their Corps in movement employed in Civil duties	65 0 0	0	0	0	65 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
Police Magistrate	1000 0 0	0	0	0	1000 0 0	M	0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		
N Apothy. attached to the Govt. Dispensary	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		N.—These Apothecaries receive Full Batta.
Do. attached to the Collectorate of Ganjam	0 0 0	0	0	0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0		

At the Presidency.

Chief Engineer,
Adjutant of Engineers,
Deputy Secretary to Government Military Department.
Town Major, Fort St. George,
Fort Adjutant, and Superintending Officer of Gentlemen Cadets, Fort St. George,
Paymaster do.
Deputy Military Auditor General,
1st Assistant do.
2d do. do.
Deputy Secretary Military Board,
Assistant do.
Principal Commissary of Ordnance and Superintendent Gun Carriage Manufactory Presidency,
Ditto Deputy do. do.
Commissary of Ordnance, do.
Superintendent Manufactory of Gunpowder.
Barrack Master, Presidency,
Secretary Clothing Board,
Ditto Medical Board,
Ditto Department of Public Works,
Superintendent of Pensions and Family Payments,
Superintending Engineer, Presidency,
Inspector of Ordnance on the Works of Fort St. George,
Superintendent of Roads,
Garrison Surgeon, Fort St. George,
Assistant do. do.
Surgeon General Hospital Presidency,
Assistant do. do.
Medical Storekeeper, Presidency,
Superintendent Eye Infirmary, ditto,
Physician to His Highness the Nabob,
Port and Marine Surgeon, and generally all Medical Officers in fixed situations not in receipt of consolidated salaries.

In the Provinces.

Brigadiers Commanding fixed Stations in the established Divisions of the Army.
Paymasters of Stations,
Deputy do.
Commissary of Ordnance do.
Deputy do. being a Commissioned Officer.
Officer Commanding Neilgherry Hills,
Port Adjutants of Stations,
Cantonment Adjutants do.
Garrison Surgeon,
Depôt Surgeon,
Director of Artillery Depôt, St. Thomas's Mount,
Medical Staff, Neilgherry Hills.

Note Para. 3. Staff at the Presidency occupying Public Quarters, such as the Town Major of Fort St. George, Fort Adjutant, Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Commissary of Ordnance, Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon General Hospital, are disqualified to draw special House Rent and forfeit Tentage, in lieu of which they draw where not in receipt of full Batta Regimental House Rent as part of Regimental Pay and Allowances.

No. 137 of 1838.—1. In giving effect to the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors contained in their Military Despatch to the Governor of Bengal No. 38, dated 10th April 1838, and published in the Fort St. George Gazette 10th July 1838; the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, in assimilation to the system obtaining in Bengal, all Officers holding Staff situations, the duties of which do not render them liable to move (enumerated in the margin) shall cease to draw Regimental Tent allowance.

2. In lieu of Regimental Tentage, forfeited as above, the following special rates of "House Rent or Tentage" drawn by Staff Officers in Bengal, are established for Staff Officers of this Presidency.

At the Presidency.	Field Officer.....	180	To be drawn in Staff Abstracts.
	Captain.....	135	
	Subaltern.....	90	
In the Provinces or at Out-Stations.	Field Officer.....	120	
	Captain.....	90	
	Subaltern.....	60	

N. B.—Officers in Staff situations at the Presidency, the duties of which render them liable to move, do not forfeit Regimental Tent allowance; but while at the Presidency they draw the superior rates above established, in which Regimental Tent allowance is held to be included.

3. Staff Officers provided with Public Quarters are not entitled to the superior rates of "House Rent or Tentage," but draw Pay and Regimental allowance (full or ordinary as attach to their appointments) less Tent allowance.

4. During absence on duty, medical certificate, or private affairs, within the prescribed limits and periods, Staff Officers resume their right to Regimental Tentage, forfeiting the superior rates.

5. The following are the rates of consolidated Pay and Regimental allowances, less Tent allowance, henceforth to be drawn by Staff Officers in receipt of superior House Rent or Tentage.

	Cavalry.						Artillery and Engineers.						Infantry.					
	Consolidated Pay and Full Regtl. allowances deducting Tent allowance.			Consolidated Pay and Ordinary Regimental allowances deducting Tent allowance.			Consolidated Pay and Full Regtl. allowances deducting Tent allowance.			Consolidated Pay and Ordinary Regimental allowances deducting Tent allowance.			Consolidated Pay and Full Regtl. allowances deducting Tent allowance.			Consolidated Pay and Ordinary Regimental allowances deducting Tent allowance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Lieut. Colonel	887	0	0	632	10	0	852	4	0	647	14	0	852	4	0	647	14	0
Major	689	6	4	541	1	10	639	3	0	490	14	6	639	3	0	490	14	6
Captain	393	0	4	356	11	4	353	10	0	317	5	0	340	6	0	299	1	0
Lieutenant. ..	255	4	0	224	6	0	215	12	0	184	14	0	206	10	0	175	12	0
Ensign or Cornet	200	10	4	179	15	10	163	5	0	142	10	6	152	0	2	131	5	8

6. Staff Officers in receipt of Full Batta in virtue of locality, draw that allowance, consolidated as above, with other regimental allowances.

7. Staff Officers in receipt of Full Batta in virtue of their appointments (vide N. B. to para 3 "Full Batta," G. O. G. No. 85 of 1838) draw in the usual manner in their Staff Abstracts "Difference between Full and Half Batta deducting House Rent."

8. The foregoing provisions will have effect from the 1st August 1838; but the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that they shall not be applied to the *present Incumbents*, not in receipt of Full Batta, of Staff appointments, whose allowances would be reduced thereby.

(Signed) S. W. Steel, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MILITARY BOARDS, OFFICES, &c.

not inserted in other parts of this work.

BARRACK MASTER'S OFFICE,—*Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort.*

Lieutenant W. K. Worster, Artillery, Barrack Master.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. A. Underwood..Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works.

FIRST DIVISION.

Ganjam—Rajahmundry—Vizagapatam.

Captain A. DeButts .....Civil Engineer.
Lieutenant T. Smyth .....1st Assistant do.

SECOND DIVISION.

Masulipatam—Guntoor—Nellore.

Captain E. Buckle .....Civil Engineer.
Lieutenant C. A. Orr .....1st Assistant do.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bellary—Cuddapah.

Lieutenant E. Lawford .....Civil Engineer.
.....1st Assistant do.

FOURTH DIVISION.

North Arcot—Chingleput—South Arcot.

Lieutenant S. Vardon .....Civil Engineer (*on other duty.*)
Lieutenant W. J. Birdwood .....Assistant do.
Lieutenant J. W. Tombs .....2d do. (*Calcutta on leave.*)

FIFTH DIVISION.

Tanjore—Trichinopoly.

Captain A. T. Cotton .....Civil Eng. (*N. S. Wales* S. C.)
Lieutenant J. H. Bell .....*Acting* Civil Engineer.
Lieutenant C. C. Johnston .....2d Assist. do. *acting* 1st. Asst.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Salem—Coimbatore.

Captain J. T. Smith .....Civil Engineer (*on other duty.*)
Lieutenant W. J. Birdwood .....*Acting* do.
Lieutenant J. G. Johnston .....1st Assistant do.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Malabar and Canara.

Major A. Lawe .....Civil Engineer.
Lieutenant R. F. G. Fast .....1st Assistant do.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Madura—Tinnevelly.

Captain C. E. Faber .....Civil Eng. (*absent on leave.*)
Lieutenant S. Best .....1st Asst. do. *actg.* Civil Eng.
Lieutenant P. M. Francis .....2d Asst. do. *acting* 1st do.

CLOTHING BOARD OFFICE,—*Arsenal Street, Fort.*

MEMBERS.

Major General Gilbert Waugh, Military Auditor General.
Brigadier W. M. Burton, Commandant of Artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Alexander, Adjutant General of the Army.
Captain J. H. Cramer, 2d European Regiment. Secretary,—(*on other duty.*)
Major Duncan Montgomerie, 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, *Acting* Secretary.

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY CLOTHING.

Mr. Hugh Meredith.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE: *Black Town, back of the Sea Custom House.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Colonel William Cullen.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Tulloch, C. B.

ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Major Westrop Watkins,
Captain Arthur McCally,
„ J. E. Butcher,
Captain John Johnstone,
„ John Hill,
„ John Dea Awdry.

DEPUTY ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Captain Charles Arthur Moore,
„ W. C. Gordon,
„ James Robertson,
„ W. Bremner,
Captain Arthur Trotter,
Lieut. Wm. Alexander Mackenzie,
Captain Alexander Shirrefs,
„ John Bower,

SUB-ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Captain William Henry Budd,
„ H. C. Gosling,
„ G. Broadfoot,
„ D. Babington,
„ J. Fitzgerald,
Lieut. H. J. Nicholls,
„ E. E. Miller,
Captain C. M. Macleane,
Lieut. C. A. Butler,
Captain F. L. Nicolay,

ACTING SUB-ASSISTANTS COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Lieutenant John Campbell,
Lieutenant R. A. Bruere,

HEAD OVERSEER.

Frederick Augustus Francke.

OVERSEERS.

William Chapman,
John Milne,
William R. Gordon,
James Hughes.
John Greatorex,
John Harton,
William Johnstone,
Walter Norris,
James Nugent, (*Acting*)

SUB OVERSEERS.

Robert James,
Hugh Montgomery,
David Simpson,
Thomas Kiely,
Richard Fitzgibbon,
William Crawshaw,
Charles Fuller,
R. W. Stonehewer, (*Acting.*)
Samual Simpson, (*do.*)
Matthew Murray, (*do.*)

ATTACHED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT NEILGHERRY HILLS,
SUB OVERSEER.

Robert Burns.

FAMILY PAYMENT OFFICE—*Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort.*

Captain Robert Thorpe, 27th Regiment, Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions—(*on other duty.*)
Captain W. P. Deas, 6th Light Cavalry, *Acting* do.

GENERAL PRIZE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE—*Charles and James Street, Fort.*

Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. & K.C.H. *President.*
Lieutenant Colonel F. L. Doveton,
Lieutenant Colonel H. Walpole,
Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Steel, C. B.
Lieutenant Colonel R. Alexander,
Members.
Major W. J. Butterworth, C. B., *Secretary.*

GUN POWDER MANUFACTORY—*Vaysarpandy.*

Captain Cortlandt Taylor, Artillery, Superintendent, (*Sea* S. C.)
Major George Fryer, 10th N. I., *Acting* do.

MILITARY AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Adjoining St. Mary's Church, Fort.*

Major General Gilbert Waugh, Military Auditor General,
Lieut. Col. Peter Whannell, Deputy do. do.
Captain George Greig Mackenzie, Asst. do. do.
Captain John Joseph Losh, Second Asst. do. do.
Mr. Edward Mahony, Accountant.

MILITARY BOARD.

RE-ORGANIZED, 7th May 1839.

OFFICE—*Near the St. Thomé Gate, Fort.*

Brigadier William Martin Burton, Commandant of Arty, } *Ex-officio Members.*
Colonel William Monteith, K. L. S., Chief Engineer, }

Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Sim, Engineers, } *Stipendiary Members.*
Lieut. Col. Benjamin Robertson Hitchins, 51st Rt. N. I., }

Major Henry Moberly, 49th Regiment N. I., Secretary,
Captain Tudor Lavie, Artillery, Deputy Secretary,
Captain Edward Winterton Snow, 24th N. I., Asst. Secy. (*Supernumerary,*)

Days of Meeting. { General Board, Tuesday at 1 P. M.
{ Stipendiary Members, daily at 3 P. M.

OFFICERS IN POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOY.

Cav.
2 Captain H. Inglis ....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
Captain R. Garstin .... Do do do
Captain W. T. Boddam ....Superintending the construction of the Road on the Agumbah Pass.
Lieutenant W. R. Strange....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
Cornet G. W. Russell ....Post Master, Jaulnah.
4 Captain B. S. Sullivan ....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
5 Captain A. McLeod ....Under the orders of the Commissioner in Mysore.
Lieutenant A. R. Thornhill ..Adjutant, Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, *acting* Aid-de-camp to the Right Hon. the Governor.
6 Major M. McNeill ....Commanding the Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.
Lieutenant H. R. C. King....Post Master, Secunderabad.

Arty.
Captain R. S. Yolland ....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
Captain A. E. Byam .... do do do.—*Cape* S. C.
Captain G. W. Onslow .... do do do.
Lieutenant W. Ward ....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
Lieutenant H. Montgomery ..Officiating 4th Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore.
Lieutenant W. K. Lloyd ....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
Lieutenant W. K. Worster....Superintending Government Roads.

Engrs.
Captain G. A. Underwood ..Secretary to the Revenue Board, in the Department of Public Works.
2d Lieutenant W. H. Horsley Under the orders of the Travancore Government.

Infy.
Left Wing M. E. R. Captain T. A. Duke ....Commanding Escort Nagpore Residency, and Superintendent of Bazars.

2d E. R. Captain J. S. DuVernet.....Surveying Roads from Madras to Bellary.
2d do. Lieutenant J. Merritt ....Under the orders Supreme Government.

1 Lieutenant W. F. Eden ....2d Assistant to the Resident at Indore.
2 Captain J. H. B. Congdon ..Superintendent of the Roads in Canara.
3 Captain F. J. Clerk ....Police Magistrate Presidency.
4 Major J. D. Stokes ....Resident in Mysore.
Captain R. N. Campbell ....Under the orders of the Resident at Travancore.
7 Lieut. Colonel H. Walpole...,Government Agent Chepauk, and Paymaster Carnatic Stipends.
9 Lieut. Colonel T. Macleane ..*Acting* Resident at Travancore.
Lieutenant R. S. Dobbs ....Superintendent of the Nuggur Division in Mysore.
11 Captain G. Jackson ....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
Lieutenant W. A. Halstead Second Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore.
13 Lieut. Col. J. Stewart, C. B...Resident at Hyderabad, (*Cape* S. C.)
Captain J. Briggs ....Third Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore, (*Cape* S. C.)
Lieutenant E. Slack ....Deputy Supt. Government Roads.
14 Captain C. F. Le Hardy ....Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and Superintendent of Coorg.
15 Colonel M. Cubbon ....Commissioner in Mysore.
17 Captain J. Gunning ....Assistant to the Officer Commanding Neilgherry Hills and Post Master Ootacamund.
19 Lieut. Col. John Low, C.B....,Resident at Lucknow, (*Cape* S. C.)
Captain G. W. Whistler ....Police Magistrate, Presidency.
22 Major W. Borthwick ....Political Agent at Mahidpore.
Captain F. S. C. Chalmers....Superintendent of Division under the Commissioner of Mysore.
25 Captain W. B. Jackson ....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
30 Captain W. C. McLeod ....Assistant to the Resident at Ava.
31 Lieutenant S. C. Briggs ....Under the orders of the Supreme Government.
32 Major R. Budd ....Under the orders of the Commissioner in Mysore.
36 Major General J. S. Fraser ..*Acting* Resident at Hyderabad.
Captain G. P. Vallancey ....Under the orders of the Supreme Government.
37 Major A. Clarke ....First Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore.
38 Captain P. A. Reynolds ....Under the orders of the Supreme Government.
40 Captain G. P. Cameron ....Doing duty with the British Detachment in Persia.
Lieutenant R. Cannan ....Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore.
41 Major J. Campbell ....Principal Assistant Government Agent, Ganjam.
Lieutenant W. B. McCally ..Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
42 Lieut. Colonel N. Alves ....Political Agent at Bhopaul, (*on leave to the Cape.*)
41 Captain A. Adam ....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
Lieutenant W. M. Wahab .... do do do
45 Captain G. Woodfall ....Doing duty with the British Detachment in Persia.
46 Captain J. Low ....Assistant to the Resident at Penang.

47 Captain B. B. Shee, K.L.S. ....Commanding British Detachment in Persia.
48 Captain T. D. Carpenter ....Superintendent of the Ex-Rajah of Coorg and Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Benares.
49 Captain A. Douglas ....Resident at Tanjore.
Captain R. Hall ....Assistant to the Government Agent Ganjam.
50 Lieutenant H. M. Donaldson Assistant to the Commissioner, Mysore.
52 Captain H. Bower ....Superintendent of Roads in Canara (*on* S.C.)

Med. Est. Surgeon	D. S. Young	....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
do.	N. A. Woods	....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
do.	R. Wight, M. D.	....On Special duty.
do.	J. Dalmahoy	....Residency Travancore.
do.	T. M. Lane	....Oculist and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary.
do.	A. N. Magrath	....Residency of Mysore.
do.	J. Lawder	....In charge of Black Town Jails, Native Infirmary, and Chintadrepettah Dispensary.
do.	D. Richardson	....Supernumerary Assistant to the Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces.
do.	T. Key	....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
do.	D. Vertue	....Under the orders of the Nizam's Government, (*Cape* S. C.)
do.	C. Jameson	....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
Asst. Surg.	H. C. Ludlow	....Residency Nagpore.
do.	S. Brooking	....Residency Tanjore.
do.	S. A. G. Young	....Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
do.	J. Eaton, M. D.	....Physician to his Highness the Rajah of Travancore.
do.	G. T. Bayfield	....Under the orders of the Resident at Ava.
do.	C. J. Smith	....In Medical Charge Mysore Commission.
do.	W. Griffith	....Employed in Assam under the orders of the Supreme Government.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

PRINCIPAL COMMISSARY AND SUPERINTENDENT OF GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Montgomerie, C. B., Fort St. George.

DEPUTY TO THE PRINCIPAL COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE AND SUPERINTENDENT GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Captain John Maitland, Fort St. George.

COMMISSARIES.

Captain G. O. Connell, Fort St George.
Major F. Blundell, Bellary, (*another duty*)
Captain A. G. Hyslop, Nagpore.
" P. Hamond, Hyderabad.
Captain H. S. Foord, Masulipatam.
" T. E. Geils, Bangalore.
" C. W. Rolland, Bellary, *Acting*.
" P. J. Begbie, Trichinopoly.

DEPUTY COMMISSARIES.

Captain S. S. Trevor, Moulmein.
Lieut. J. Braddock, Fort St. George.
Captain W. H. Miller, Cannanore,
Lieut. S. Clarke, (*absent in Europe*)
Lieut. J. Denton, Belgaum, *Acting*.
Lieut. G. Gibson, Vellore.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY.

Lieutenant John O'Brien, Camp Equipage Depot, *Acting*.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES.

Lieut. W. Brooks, Vizagapatam.
William Doyle, Nagpore.
George Clarke, Secunderabad.
Johnston Hamilton, Fort St. George, [*Acting*.

CONDUCTORS.

Rank.	Names.	Date of Appointment.	Where stationed.
Conductors.	James Scott	3d May 1825	Nagpore.
	Henry Fox	6th April 1827	Fort St. George.
	James King	19th May 1827	
	John French	24th June 1827	
	William T. Ethersey	29th Sept. 1829	
	John William Platts	30th Dec. 1829	
	Terence C. Corley	26th Feb. 1830	Moulmein.
	Joseph Thompson	15th May 1830	Arty. Depot Mount.
	Andrew Lanauze	18th Dec. 1831	Secunderabad.
	Joseph Blandford	25th Jan. 1832	Cannanore.
	George Montgomery	31st July 1832	Fort St. George.
	Adam Robertson	26th Oct. 1832	Masulipatam.
	John McBride	30th Oct. 1832	Bellary.
	William Ranson	12th April 1833	Nagpore.
	John Adams	2d July 1833	Nagpore.
	William Owers	29th Oct. 1833	Secunderabad.
	James Tomlinson	10th May 1834	Bangalore.
	Thomas Darling	30th Aug. 1836	Palamcottah.
	John Marsh	30th Aug. 1836	Masulipatam.
	James Lancaster	30th Aug. 1836	Fort St. George.
	William Searle	30th Aug. 1836	Nagpore.
	John Craig	30th Aug. 1836	Camp Equipage Depot.
	John W. Woodhouse	30th Aug. 1836	Fort St. George.
	John Williams	4th Nov. 1836	Trichinopoly.
	John Bradley	28th Dec. 1838	Fort St. George.
	George Duncan	11th Jan. 1839	Nagpore.
	John Thomas Gibson	5th Feb. 1839	Bangalore.
	John Ball	5th Feb. 1839	Sholapore.
	J. J. Tomlinson (*acting*)	5th Feb. 1839	Fort St. George.
	Thomas C. Almond	6th Dec. 1836	Sappers and Miners.
Sub Conductors.	James Craig	25th Sept. 1832	Nagpore.
	Jeremiah Campion	25th Sept. 1832	Nagpore.
	John Hall	31st Oct. 1832	Fort St. George, in charge Drum Est. Wallajahbad.
	Richard Taylor	31st Oct. 1832	Fort St. George.
	Samuel Moore	14th Jan. 1833	Camp Equipage Depot.
	John Reed	13th April 1833	Moulmein.
	Robert Dick	29th April 1833	Fort St. George.
	John Anderson	30th April 1833	Gun Powder Manufactory.
	Pierce Cotter	2d July 1833	Belgaum.
	Adam Thompson	2d July 1833	Vizagapatam.
	John McGovern	29th Oct. 1833	Secunderabad.
	John Davis	20th May 1834	Fort St. George.
	John Carr	11th Aug. 1836	Bangalore.
	Thomas Shanahan	1st Sept. 1836	Trichinopoly.
	George Warder	1st Sept. 1836	Artillery Depot Mount.
	William H. Alley	1st Sept. 1836	Nagpore.
	Dominick Wynne	1st Sept. 1836	Fort St. George.
	David Milne	1st Sept. 1836	Moulmein.
	George Lovett	1st Sept. 1836	Nagpore.
	Henry Hussey	1st Sept. 1836	Fort St. George.
	James Smith	19th Dec. 1836	Secunderabad.
	George Bird	4th May 1837	Fort St. George.
	John James Ward	4th May 1837	Belgaum.
	John Williamson	15th June 1837	Masulipatam.
	William R. Brunette	20th May 1838	Belgaum.
	Adam Dunlop	27th Nov. 1838	Moulmein.
	Joseph Williams	14th Jan. 1839	Nagpore.
	Thomas McLoughlin	7th Feb. 1839	Fort St. George.
	Thomas Broadbear	7th Feb. 1839	Do.
	John Byrne	7th Feb. 1839	Bellary.
	John Williams	7th Feb. 1839	Fort St. George.
	James Whiteside	7th Feb. 1839	Do.
	Richard Harman	11th March 1839	Do.
	Francis Guerrin	10th Oct. 1839	Vellore.
	James Farlowe	9th Nov. 1839	Sholapore.
	Henry Donne (*acting*)	14th Oct. 1839	Fort St. George.
	Jeremiah Jones (*do*)	11th Sept. 1839	

MILITARY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE:

Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort.

Major T. B. Forster, Paymaster, (*Cape, sick certificate.*)
Captain R. Thorpe, *Acting do.*

PAYMASTERS AT OUT-STATIONS.

Captain A. S. Logan, Vellore.
„ D. Dull, Masulipatam. [bad.
„ Frederick Welland, Secundera-
„ W. P. Macdonald, Trichinopoly
Captain I. C. Coffin, Bangalore.
„ G. H. Harper, Kamptee. (S.C.)
„ T. Stockwell, Bellary, (*absent*
Lieut. H. Harriott, Bellary, *Acting.*

DEPUTY PAYMASTERS.

Captain W. B. Bernard, Poonamallee.
Lieut. J. M. Charteris, Cannanore.
Captain P. Steinson, Vizagapatam.
Captain John Sheil, Tenasserim Provinces.
Captain H. Beaver, Belgaum.

SUPERINTENDING OFFICER OF GENTLEMEN CADETS.

(CADET'S QUARTERS—*Near the North Gate, Fort.*)

Captain James Alexander, 8th Light Cavalry.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Right Reverend George Trevor Spencer, D.D. Lord Bishop of Madras.
The Venerable Henry Harper, A. M. Archdeacon of Madras and Special Commissary.
The Rev. John Challice Street, A. M. Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
Frederick Orme, Esq., Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Madras, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.

PRESIDENCY CHAPLAINS. The Reverend	Admitted to holy orders.	Appointed to the service.	Arrived in India.	Stationed at
H. Harper, A. M. *Senior.*	2 Aug. 1812	25 Nov. 1814	9 Sep. 1816	St. George's Cathedral.
F. Spring, A. M. *Junior.*	20 June 13	29 May 16	Do.	St. George's Cathedral.
CHAPLAINS.				
C. Jeaffreson, A. M.	15 Dec. 16	10 Apr. 21	15 Dec. 21	(*On furlough.*)
J. Hallewell, A. M.	6 July 19	10 Sept. 23	2 July 24	(*On furlough.*)
E. Page Lewis, A. M.	13 June 24	12 Jan. 25	3 Sept. 25	Kamptee.
G. K. Græme, A. M.	12 July 08	23 Aug. 26	5 Feb. 27	(*On furlough.*)
W. T. Blenkinsop, A. B.	19 do 25	24 Jan. 27	12 June	St. Thomas's Mount.
H. W. Stuart, A. B.	11 April 30	10 Aug. 31	10 May 32	Ootacamund.
J. C. Street, A. M.	27 Mar. 31	28 Sept. 31	11 June 32	(*Dom. Chaplain.*)
G. J. Cubitt, A. M.	.....	2 May 32	24 Sept.	(*On sick cert.*)
Vincent Shortland	17 June 32	12 Aug. 32	5 Jan. 33	Vizagapatam.
G. W. Mahon, A. M.	18 Dec. 31	22 Jan. 34	5 Oct. 34	Fort St. George.
J. McEvoy, A. M.	19 Sept. 13	12 May 34	1 do.	Jaulnah.
H. Deane, A. M.	June 30	7 May 34	5 do.	Trichinopoly.
H. Cotterill, A. M.	26 Apr. 35	3 Feb. 36	26 July 36	Vepery.
G. Trevor	20 Dec. 35	4 May 36	27 June 37	Bangalore.
E. R. Otter, A. M.	19 Feb. 26	17 Aug. 36	9 May	Bellary.
ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.				
F. G. Lugard, A. B.	18 Dec. 31	3 July 37	2 Sept.	Cannanore.
A. Fennell, A. B.	20 do. 35	.....	14 May 38	Arnee.
J. Morant, A. M.	.....	.....	20 Dec.	Belgaum.
George Knox, A. B.	.....	17 Oct. 38	24 Jan. 39	Black Town.
R. W. Whitford, A. M.	.....	.....	20 Aug.	Vizagapatam, (*acting.*)
Joseph Knox, A. M.	.....	.....	.....	(*Not arrived.*)
W. W. Lutyens, A. M.	.....	.....	.....	(*Ditto.*)

OTHER LICENSED CLERGY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF MADRAS.

	Admitted to holy orders.	Stationed at	In connexion with the
Rev. Thomas Norton	19 Dec. 1813	Alleppie ..	C. M. S.
„ Benjamin Bailey	6 Aug. 1815	Cottayam ..	Do.
„ Henry Baker	.....	Do. ..	Do.
„ John Tucker, B. D.	17 May 1818	Black Town ..	Do.
„ Charles Blackman	21 Dec. 1829	Satankullam ..	Do.
„ John Devasagayam	7 Nov. 1830	Palamcottah ..	Do.
„ Edward Dent	7 Nov. 1830	Do. ..	Do.
„ Valentine Daniel Coombes ..	25 May 1831	Combaconum ..	Gospel Sy.
„ George Pettitt	18 Dec. 1831	Palamcottah ..	C. M. S.
„ Edward Jarrett Jones	2 June 1833	Cuddalore ..	Gospel Sy.
„ Charles Calthrop, A. B.	22 Dec. 1833	Tanjore ..	Do.
„ Henry Harley	21 Dec. 1834	Cochin ..	C. M. S.
„ John Thomas	14 June 1835	Tinnevelly ..	Do.
„ Augustus Fred. Cæmmerer ..	16 Nov. 1835	Do. ..	Gospel Sy.
„ Charles Hubbard	20 Dec. 1835	Madura ..	Do.
„ John Thomson	20 Dec. 1835	Negapatam ..	Do.
„ Thomas Brotherton, A. B.	5 June 1836	Tanjore ..	Do.
„ William Topley Humphrey ..	18 Dec. 1836	Cottayam ..	C. M. S.
„ William Taylor	8 Jan. 1837	Vepery ..	Gospel Sy.
„ William Hickey	8 Jan. 1837	Dindigul ..	Do.
„ Joseph Henry Gray, A. M.	21 May 1837	Madras ..	C. M. S.
„ John Frederick Goldstein	24 June 1837	(*Actg.*) St. Thomé.	Gospel Sy.
„ Edward Whitehead, A. M.	10 June 1838	Vepery ..	Do.
„ John Charles Barclay	10 June 1838	Madras ..	C. M. S.
„ Stephen Hobbs	10 June 1838	Palamcottah ..	Do.
„ Foster Rodgers	23 Dec. 1838	Mayaveram ..	Do.
„ Christian Samuel Kohlhoff ..	6 Jan. 1839	Tinnevelly ..	Gospel Sy.
„ George Yates Heyne	6 Jan. 1839	Do. ..	Do.
„ H. Herman Von Dadelszen ..	26 May 1839	Poonamallee ..	Do.
„ J. H. Elouis	26 May 1839	Madras ..	C. M. S.
„ Christian Aroolappen	26 May 1839	Vepery ..	Rev. H. Cotterill.

PART VII.

Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

including

Chaplains, &c. on the Madras Establishment.

Other Licensed Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Madras.

Chaplains' Stations, principal and subordinate.

Marriage Licences.

Rules for Chaplains.

Pensions from Lord Clive's Fund.

Increase of Chaplains.

Church of England Churches and Chapels in Madras.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF ROME.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS,

including

London Missionary Society's Chapels.

Wesleyan do. do. do.

Unitarian Chapel.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, &c.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

CHAPLAINS' STATIONS.

Trav. Dist. from Madras	Principal.	Subordinate, (With travelling distance) from principal stations.)	Chaplains present.
	Presidency	Chingleput (36) Pulicat (30) Nellore (111) Wallajahbad (40) Poonamallee (12½) Tripassore (30¾)	Rev. H. Harper. Rev. F. Spring.
	Fort St. George	.. ..	„ G. W. Mahon.
	Black Town.....	.. ..	„ G. Knox.
	Vepery	.. ..	„ H. Cotterill.
	St. Thomé.....	.. ..	none
8	*St. Thomas's Mount*...	Palaveram (3½) ..	„ W. T. Blenkinsop
12½	*Poonamallee*.....	Tripassore (18¼) ..	none
322	*Masulipatam*.....	Guntoor (66½) Ellore (49½) Rajahmundry (105½) Samulcottah (115) ..	none
501	*Vizagapatam*.....	Vizianagrum (40) Chicacole (57½) Berhampore (159½) Ganjam (178) Russell Kondah (215) ..	„ R. W. Whitford.
722½	*Kamptee*.....	Nagpore (9) Ellichapoor (126)	none.
664	*Jaulnah*.....	Aurungabad (44½) Hingolee (95) ..	„ J. McEvoy.
398¾	*Secunderabad*.....	Residency (5) Bolarum (7)..	none.
316½	*Bellary*.....	Ghooty (54) Cuddapah (150) Hurryhur (113) ..	„ E. R. Otter.
255¾	*Bangalore*.....	Mysore (84¾) French Rocks (82) Ossoor (26¾) Hoonsoor (113) Royacottah (48)	„ G. Trevor.
72	*Arcot*.....	Arnee (19) Vellore (14½) Chittoor (28½) ..	„ A. Fennell.
110¾	*Cuddalore*.....	Pondicherry (12½) Porto Novo (18½) ..	none.
210½	*Trichinopoly*.....	Dindigul (61¾) Madura (82) Tanjore* (37¾) Negapatam (91) Combaconum (60½) Salem (85½) ..	„ H. Deane.
390½	*Palamcottah*.....	Tinnevelly (3½) Ramnad (91¾)	none
475	*Quilon*.....	Trivandrum (42) Allepie (55½) Cochin (89) ..	none
332	*Ootacamund*.....	Kotagherry (45) Coimbatore (44) Palghatcherry (75)	„ H. Stuart.
413	*Cannanore*.....	Tellicherry (16½) Calicut (59) Mangalore (89) Mercara (63) Manantoddy (50) Hoonawar (199) Sirce (281) Sedashegur (250)..	„ F. G. Lugard.

* An acting Chaplain resident.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following clergymen have been empowered to grant marriage licenses under the episcopal seal in the Archdeaconry of Madras.

The Venerable the Archdeacon.

The Rev. F. Spring, A. M.	The Rev. E. P. Lewis, A. M.
J. C. Street, A. M.	E. R. Otter, A. M.
G. J. Cubitt, A. M.	F. G. Lugard, A. B.
G W. Mahon, A. M.	J. F. Goldstein,
H. Cotterill, A. M.	A. Fennell, A. B.
V. Shortland,	R. W. Whitford, A. M.

RULES FOR CHAPLAINS.

Fort St. George, July 30, 1839.

The following revised rules for the guidance of Chaplains, are published for general information.

1. Every Chaplain on his arrival at the Presidency from England or elsewhere shall report the same to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, as well as to the chief Ecclesiastical authority in the Diocese.

2. Every Chaplain must report his arrival at his station to the Lord Bishop, to the Civil Auditor, and to the Chief Civil or Military authority of the station.

3. Funerals are to be appointed at sun rise and sun set, and the clergyman is to attend at the latter time if he receives notice of a funeral before 3 o'clock P. M., but if the notice arrives after that hour, the interment is to take place on the morning following; cases however, may occur, which may require a deviation from the general rule.

4. Commanding Officers after communication with the Chaplain, will fix the time for performing Divine Service on Sundays to soldiers.

5. Attested copies of the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Funerals must be transmitted regularly every 3 months to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, viz. on the 31st May, 31st August, 30th November and 28th February.

6. All Marriage Certificates of Europeans, being Soldiers, or persons employed in the Military Department, under the rank of Commissioned Officer, shall specify distinctly the birth of the female, whether European, Indo Briton, Native, &c.

7. The Chaplain is to enter carefully all the Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials of Soldiers and their Children in the Regimental Register Book of the respective European Corps, as well as in the usual Register kept by the Station Chaplain.

8. The Chaplain of every Station, where any of Her Majesty's Regiments are stationed, must forward to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, for transmission to the Chaplain General's Office, half yearly, and for any broken period that may occur previous to his leaving the Station in which he is employed, a copy duly signed by himself and by the Officer in Command of the Station, of the Regimental Registers of Marriages and Baptisms now kept in conformity with the general regulations on this subject.

9. The Chaplain at a Military Station is to visit regularly, at least twice in each week, the European Hospital or Hospitals. He is carefully to superintend and inspect the European Regimental and other Schools, visiting them for this purpose not less than once a week, and to represent any matter concerning their management to the Commanding Officer, which may require his notice. Provided however, that in the performance of the above duties he shall not interfere with the religious persuasion of those who do not profess the tenets of the Church of England. He is to report to the Commanding Officer on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, and oftener if necessary, the state of the European Regimental Schools, the qualifications and conduct of the Master, and the proficiency of the Scholars.

10. All communications from the Clergy are to be addressed to Government, thro' the Lord Bishop, in order that he may make such remarks thereon as his Lordship may think proper. All applications for change of station must be made direct to the Right Honorable the Governor, or his Private Secretary, and to the Lord Bishop.

11. A Chaplain directed to visit the Out-Stations of his District periodically, is permitted to draw a travelling allowance at the rate of 200 rupees per mensem, calculated at the rate of one day's allowance for every 10 miles, allowing for a halt on the 7th day: provided however, that the allowance drawn on this account shall in no case exceed 200 rupees per mensem. The documents required in support of the travelling expenses of the Chaplains will be—1st, the order or authority of the Lord Bishop for proceeding on such journey; and 2dly, their own declaration on honor that the journey so authorised has been performed.

12. Any Chaplain who may be absent from his Station without leave, shall be considered to have forfeited the whole of his allowance for the period of his unauthorized absence, unless the penalty be expressly remitted by Government; and any Chaplain exceeding his leave, shall be held by the Civil Auditor to be absent without permission for the time of such excess.

13. Any Chaplain leaving his Station, whether with or without the Orders of Government, shall be bound to report the circumstance to the Civil Auditor.

14. Any Chaplain who may be removed from one Station to another, shall in like manner report to the Civil Auditor the dates of his departure from the one and of his arrival at the other, and the Civil Auditor is restricted from passing the Bill of any Chaplain appointed to a new Station for the allowance belonging to such Station (without the special orders of Government), until he shall have received a report of his arrival at the place of his appointment.

15. Chaplains proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, with leave granted by Government under medical certificate, shall from the date of their quitting the limits of the Madras Presidency to the date of their return within such limits, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowance of their respective appointments, subject to a deduction of one eighth for one year, and one sixth for the second year: but if the Chaplain's salary be not more than 500 Rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year; and if it be only so much more, that the prescribed deduction at the rate of one eighth would reduce the allowance drawn to less than 500 Rupees per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to 500 Rupees per mensem. After the first year, a deduction of one eighth shall be made from the salary of Chaplains refered to in this rule.

16. After the close of the 2d year, Chaplains who may obtain an extension of leave will draw Rupees 244 per mensem.

17. The maximum period for which any Chaplain shall be allowed to draw the salary of his appointment or any part thereof, is 2 years from the date of embarkation, and the appointments of Chaplains who may not return within that period will be vacant, and liable to be filled by fresh appointments. Chaplains who may so overstay the period of 2 years provided they obtain an extension of leave, or account to the satisfaction of Government for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive Rupees 244 per mensem; but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shewn, that allowance also will be forfeited.

18. Chaplains absent on leave on account of sickness duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to the Presidency, may apply to be admitted to furlough by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and the furlough will in such case take effect from the date of leaving the Presidency, consequently the allowance of appointment which may have been drawn by themselves, or by their Agents after their departure, must in that case be readjusted and the difference refunded.

19. Chaplains desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act 1st Victoria, Cap. 47. and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount as may be required by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by their Agents at the Presidency, or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough, or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

20. No second leave will be granted to any Chaplain who has been absent beyond Sea for 2 years, until 3 years after the date of return from Sea; but if a Chaplain is compelled by sickness to proceed to Sea again within this period, after having been absent less than 2 years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time as if the leave had been continuous.

21. Leave of absence when solicited for the purpose of visiting any place on the continent of India, shall not be granted for a longer period than six months; but will be extended, at the discretion of Government, on due and sufficient cause being shewn.

22. Chaplains absent from their Station with the leave of Government, whether on account of sickness or of their private affairs, for a period not exceeding one month in the year, shall not be subject to any deduction from their allowances. Chaplains not availing themselves of this indulgence, may be allowed to take leave accumulatively after a lapse of three years without leave, i. e. for each year passed without leave of absence, one month will be allowed free from deduction; but this indulgence shall not be allowed to extend to a period beyond six months in all, after which the absentee, if his leave exceed six months, will be subject to the rules in force respecting stoppages.

23. Chaplains absent from their Station on account of their private affairs for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, save under the provisions of the preceding rule, shall forfeit one third of their allowance during the whole time of their absence.

24. Any Chaplain desiring to visit the Presidency with the intention of making

a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, or otherwise, shall be required distinctly to specify in his application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, at the expiration of which renewed leave shall be given, for periods not exceeding one month, until he finally avails himself of the further permission to quit the Presidency, on which occasion the vessel on which he embarks must be duly reported to Government.

25. Any Chaplain returning to the Presidency after a sea voyage for the recovery of his health or otherwise, shall (unless the contrary is specially sanctioned by Government) be required to rejoin his Station within the time that may be prescribed for travelling to the Station to which he stands appointed.

26. One day will be allowed for every 10* miles of distance as recorded in the Office of the Quarter Master General, a week being given over and above this allowance for preparation for the journey.

27. When a Chaplain proposes to quit his principal Station for the occasion of visiting any of his appointed smaller Stations, or when he intends to apply for temporary leave of absence, he must give timely notice to the Chief Civil and Military resident authorities (and state in his application for leave that such has been done), in order that if there be any cogent reasons against the absence of the Chaplain, they may be submitted to the Governor in Council.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secy. to Govt.*

PENSIONS FROM LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Extract from a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 9th Oct. 1833.

'Letter dated 22d Jan. 1833,' (No. 13.)

1 to 9—State that, from the nature of the Orders received from time to time, some doubt exists as to the scale of Pensions which the Court are disposed to recognize as claimable from Lord Clive's Fund by Chaplains retiring from ill health before the full period of the Service and by the Widows of Chaplains, and request to be furnished with fresh and explicit instructions on the subject.

Para. 11. Chaplains who have not served 7 years in India, are admissible to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund in the rank of Captain. After completing a service of 7 years, their retiring allowances are provided for, independently of Lord Clive's Fund by the Regulations conveyed to you in our Ecclesiastical Letter of 22d November 1826.

12. As by the Regulations announced in that Letter, Chaplains may retire on the full pay of Lieutenant Colonel after 18 years Service, (including 3 years for a furlough) we have considered the Widows of those who die in the Service after completing that period to be eligible to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

13. The Widows of Chaplains who have completed 7 years actual service in India are admissible in the rank of Major; and those of Chaplains of less Service, in the rank of Captain, being the ranks the pay of which is receivable by those classes of Chaplains respectively when on furlough.

14. You will communicate a copy of these Paragraphs to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

Extracts from a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 14th March 1838.

Para. 25. "We have to acquaint you that the claims of the Chaplains appointed under the new arrangement, and of their widows, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, will be adjusted upon the principles laid down in our letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 9th October 1833 (No. 93) paras. 12 and 13.

26. Chaplains who have not served seven years in India will therefore be entitled, if admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, to a pension of £63 17 6 per annum, and their widows to one moiety of that sum.

27. The widows of Chaplains who have completed seven years actual service in India, if admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, are entitled to Pensions as the widows of Captains.

28. The widows of Chaplains who have completed fifteen years actual service in India, if admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, are entitled to Pensions as the widows of Majors.

29. We are of opinion that Chaplains appointed under the new arrangement should rank as Subscribers to the Military Fund as Captains until they have served fifteen years in India, and subsequently as Majors.

* Altered from 12 to 10 by authority of Government, published subsequently to the promulgation of these rules.

INCREASE OF CHAPLAINS.

Extracts from Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Ecclesiastical Department, August 31, 1836.

Para. 1. Our attention has been drawn by the Government of India, on the suggestion of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the necessity of increasing the number of Chaplains, for the purpose of extending the benefit of religious offices more widely than the present Establishment will admit.

2. While we were fully sensible of the importance of the desired object, and very anxious to promote its success, we felt that we should not be justified in making such an addition to the amount of Ecclesiastical charges, as would result from the appointment of an increased number of Chaplains upon the existing scale of remuneration. We determine therefore to make such new arrangements, with regard to the Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment as should enable us to add to the number, and thus provide more adequately for the spiritual benefit of the European residents, without any serious increase of expense. We have resolved to extend the principle of those arrangements to your Presidency, with the view of accomplishing the same beneficial purpose.

3. We intend that the number of Chaplains under your Government shall be increased from 23 to 29. The salaries are to be apportioned as follows:—the two Chaplains at the Presidency will receive the same amount as at present; nine will receive Company's Rs. 700 per mensem, and the remaining 18 Comp.'s Rs. 500 per mensem. These salaries will constitute their entire emoluments from the Company. The payments heretofore made under the name of palanquin money will cease, and we shall on no account sanction any extra allowances, whatever may be the grounds upon which they may be claimed.

4. The Chaplains receiving the lower amount of 500 Rupees per mensem, will be named Assistant Chaplains (and in future all appointments will be made to this class. The Assistant Chaplains will succeed to the higher rank, and the higher rate of salary, according to seniority, as vacancies occur in the superior [illegible] after it shall have been reduced by casualties to the prescribed number of [illegible]

5. As vacancies arise they will be supplied in the following manner: on the occurrence of the first vacancy two Assistant Chaplains will be appointed, on the next only one, and on all succeeding vacancies, the same principle shall be acted on, viz. that of an alternate appointment of two and one until the establishment attains the full extent of 29, to which we have restricted it, after which each vacancy will give rise only to a single appointment.

6. The principle which we have adopted throughout [illegible] D. Military Patrimony arrangements requires that the furlough and retiring allowances should [illegible] D. Ecclesiastical so as to meet the intended changes. These allowances will in future [illegible] following scale.

Furlough Allowances.

After 7 years residence.....£191 13 6 per annum..(full pay of Captain)

If succeeded by sickness to retire [illegible] years, before completing [illegible] residence.....£127 15 0 per annum..(full pay of Captain)

Retiring Allowances.

After 18 years service (including 3 years furlough).....£292 0 0 per annum..(full pay of Major)

After 10 years actual service (if compelled by ill health to quit the service).....£173 7 6 per annum..(half pay of Major)

After 7 years actual service do. do. do. .....£127 15 0 per annum..(half pay of Captain)

7. The present Chaplains will be entitled to the existing scale of allowances, as well for services as on furlough and retirement; these regulations being wholly prospective, and only affecting an appointment made after the date of this despatch.

8. The location of the Chaplains under the new arrangements will be best regulated by reference to the opinion of the Lord Bishop [illegible]

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN MADRAS.

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John C. Morris, Esq.
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Colonel Monteith.

F. Lawrance, *Clerk to the Trustees.*

Officiating Ministers of the Cathedral.

By a Regulation of Bishop Corrie's, the Bishop of Madras preaches at the Cathedral on the morning of one of the days following:—

First Sunday in Advent,
Feast of the Nativity,
Feast of Circumcision,
Sexagesima Sunday,
Midlent Sunday,
Easter-day, and Whit-Sunday.

The Archdeacon of Madras, by the same regulation, is appointed to preach the Cathedral on the mornings of:—

The second Sunday in Advent,
The first Sunday after Epiphany,
The first Sunday in Lent,
Good Friday, Ascension Day,
Trinity Sunday, and
The seventh Sunday after Trinity.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, *Fort*, (*opened* 1680.)
Reverend G. W. Mahon, A. M. Chaplain,
Thomas Zscherpel, Organist,
Henry Fox, Clerk.

VEPERY CHURCH (*opened* 1807.)
Reverend H. Cotterill, A. M. Chaplain,
Adrian Zscherpel, Organist,
G. Tay Lieutenant,
have contributed
BLACK TOWN SENIOR DISTRICT CHURCH—*Popham's Broadway*—(*opened*
Reverend C. [illegible], A. M. Chaplain,
J. W. Rollox, A. P. Chaplain in the
hin, being the
hs respectively

CHURCH MISSION CHAPEL—*Popham's Broadway*—(*opened* 1825)
Reverend John Tucker, B. D. Missionary.
(*absent*)
Reverend J. H. Gray, A. M. officiating Minister.
Henry W. Zscherpel, Organist;
John W. Page, Clerk.

TRINITY CHAPEL—*John Percivas*—(*opened* 1831.)
Reverend E. Whitehead, A. M. Minister.
C. Jean, Master of the Choir.
R. Ritchie, Clerk.

communicate with the Bombay.

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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—*Poonamallee Road*—(*opened* 1821.)

Rev. M. Bowie, A. M. Senior Minister.
Rev. R. Kerr Hamilton, Junior do. (*not arrived.*)

Kirk Session.

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ST. THOME.

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The Rev. M. F. L[illegible] Cathedral and act[illegible] and Pulicat.
The Rev. F. S[illegible]
The Rev. [illegible]

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E. J. Jones,
V. D. Coombes,

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" A. F. Ca[illegible]
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[illegible]allialpettah ... The Rev. C. Paulo, Vr.
[illegible]egapatam ... The Rev. J. M. Aleman, Vicar.
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[illegible]oonam [illegible]ee ... The Rev. A. J. Pires, Vicar.
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John W. Page, Clerk.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered on the first Sunday in every month, and on the following days:—

Septuagesima Sunday,
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Easter-day, and Whit-Sunday.

The Rev. ... same regulation, is appointed to preach ... mornings of:—

Good Friday, Ascension Day,
Trinity Sunday, and
The seventh Sunday after Trinity.

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Rev. M. T. Mate,
Mr. H. O'Sullivan, ... Assistant Missionary.

Cuddalore.

Rev. John Jenkin, ... Co...
Rev. W. Arthur, ... Te...
Mr. T. Webber, ... Vicent ... Missionary.

Manargoody.

Rev. Thomas H... ell,
Rev. P. Batchelor.

Melnad.

Rev. Robert Ca...

Mysore.

Rev. Thomas Hodson,
Rev. E. G. Squarebridge.

Negapatam.

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Rev. [illegible]
[illegible]

TRICHINOPOLY.
[illegible]

TANJORE.
[illegible]

CUDDALORE.
[illegible]

VEPERY.
[illegible]

TRANQUEBAR.
[illegible]

TRANSLATION COMMITTEE.
[illegible]

VEPERY MISSION PRESS.
[illegible]

TRANQUEBAR MISSION PRESS.
[illegible]

VEPERY COLLEGE.
[illegible]

VEPERY FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.
[illegible]

TRANQUEBAR FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.
[illegible]

VEPERY NATIVE FEMALE SCHOOL.
[illegible]

TRANQUEBAR NATIVE FEMALE SCHOOL.
[illegible]

VEPERY ORPHAN ASYLUM.
[illegible]

TRANQUEBAR ORPHAN ASYLUM.
[illegible]

NEYOOR.
Rev. C. Mead,
„ C. Miller,
„ J. Abbs.

QUILON.
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„ E. Porter.
Mr. R. D. Johnston, Assistant Missionary.
Chicacole.
Mr. W. Dawson, Assistant Missionary.

INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED 1835.

All Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, 1838-41,
are Members of the Society.

Rev. J. Bilderbeck, *Clerical Secretary.*
Lieut. Col. R. Alexander,
Mr. A. Barrie,
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Mr. R. Dick,
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F. Ormae, Esq. (*Secretary.*
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Mr. S. Symonds,
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J. F. Thomas, Esq.

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THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Mission Established 1834.

MADRAS.
Rev. M. Winslow, A. M.
„ J. Scudder, M. D.

DINDIGUL.
Rev. R. O. Dwight,
„ J. J. Lawrence.

About 80 Native Boarding Schools
boys at Madur
respectable Na
This Society
Church Missio

MADURA.
Rev. W. Poor, A. M.
„ H. Mer
J. Steele.

SHIVAGUNGA.
I. Cherry.

connected with the different stati
at Dindigul, and an English Gram
posed principally of the sons of
supported in part by local contributions.
establishment at the Presidency formerly own

MEMBERS

The Right Reverend

AN BAPTIST MISSION.

TATION—MADRAS.
Missionary—Reverend S. S. Day.

This Mis established in 1836 by the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is
tended for present, to be chiefly conducted among the people speaking the Telooguan
Telinga) l age, inhabiting the Northern Circars, composing a population variously e
mated fro to 6 millions.

GERMAN EVANGEL MISSION IN TINNEVELLY.

Rev. J. S. Culler, *Missionary.*

This Mission was commenced by the Reverend C. T. E. Rhenius, and his co-adjut
Messrs. Schaffter, Muller and Lechler, separation from the Church Missionary Soci
in 1835. After the death of Mr. Rhenius chaffter joined the Church Society, and Mr. Le
ler the London; the entire charge of th man Mission consequently devolved on Mr. Mul
There are in connexion with the M 1574 families, amounting to about 5000 persons, h
ing in 100 villages. The number of C is employed by the Missionary is 65. There a
43 schools, at which 1100 children ving Christian instruction, 100 of whom are gir
under the particular superintende rs. Muller. Mrs. Muller is very desirous of ha
ing a boarding school for girls und wn inspection in the Mission compound, for whic
any number of children could be obt but funds are wanting. The Mission is entirely d
pendent for support upon the volu contributions of the Christian public, having no r
sources of its own to draw from.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S MISSION.
Commenced in Black Town 3d April 1837.

L ASSEMBLY'S ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL FOR NATIVE EDUCATION UNDER THE SUPERI-
TENDENCE OF THE REV. JOHN ANDERSON AND THE REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON,
MISSIONARIES OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—*Erabauloo Chetty Street.*

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rton, Esq.
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Do.
„ *Tellicherry.*
„ *Southern Mahratta Country.*
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Depository, *Popham's Broadway.*
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The Hon. J. Sullivan, Esq. Vice President.
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Esq.
amp, Esq.
idnok,
C. P. Brown, Esq.
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D. Mackenzie, Esq.
J. C. Morris, Esq.
Seth Sard, Esq.
J. F. Thomas, Esq.
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on,
Esq.
Esq.
vne,
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„ W. H. Drew.
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Johnston,
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omas, Esq.

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ordon, Porter, Muller, Walton, Howell, Nimmo, Lavs, Esq. Dwight, Ward,
m, and all other Ministers of the Gospel aiding the

The obje**CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,** nd buildi
Chapels in

The Soci**HE MILITARY MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM**—*Egmore.*
tion of R
INSTITUTED A. D. 1788.

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The Honorable the Chief Justice,
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop,
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, } *Vice Presidents.*
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he Deputy Adjt. Genl. Queen's Troops.
* The Deputy Quarter Master Genl. Queen's Troops.
* The Commissary General,
* The Town Major,
* The Venerable the Archdeacon,
* The Senior Chaplain,
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The Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.
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J. F. Thomas, Esq.
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Reverend H.
Lieut. Colone

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Lady Gambier.....Vice Patroness.

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„ Lawder,
„ Tulloch,
Mrs. Cotterill,
„ Maclean,
„ Harper,
„ Arbuthnot,
Mrs. Leech, Governess.
——, Assistant Governess.
Mrs. Winsl
„ Nicol
„ Mabon
„ Elliot

THE VEPERY MISSION INSTITUTIONS.

The Vepery Mission commenced in 1728, and belonged to the Society for Pro
tian Knowledge until 1825, when it was transferred to the Incorporated S
the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

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I. VEPERY MISSION CHURCH.

II. BISHOP HEBER'S SEMINARY

in which are:

Five Foundation Scholarships.

This Theolog Institution is for the training of youths for Missions

III. THE VEPERY MISSION GRAMMAR SCHOOL

(Reverend E. Whitehead, M. A. Head Master.)

in which are

nty-eight Scholarships and Twenty free admissions.

Tam *The Establishment consists of*

Tam Master.
Gu Master.
Ma Master.
Usher.

Tamil Moonshee.
Telooguo Moonshee.
Hindustani Moonshee.

Course of Education.

1. Religious Instruction.
2. Arithmetic and Book keeping.
3. Algebra and Mathematics, with their application generally.
4. English, Latin, Greek, Tamil and Telooguo.
5. History and Geography—Ancient and Modern.

IV. VEPERY MISSION ENGLISH CHARITY SCHOOL.

One for Boys. | One for Girls.

V. VEPERY MISSION TAMIL SCHOOLS.

8 Boys' Schools. | 7 Girls' Schools.

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AND

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The profits of both of which are dedicated to the promotion of Native Education.

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For 50 Boys, superintended by the Reverend G. W. Mahon, A. M.

THE MADRAS MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND FREE DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESTABLISHED IN 1807—*Popham's Broadway.*

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE BLACK TOWN CHAPEL.

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The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.
The Venerable the Archdeacon, and the Chaplains of the Presidency.

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„ Charles Kennet, Secretary.
Mr. Robert Lynn Pereira, Superintendent.
„ Peter Carstairs, Treasurer.

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Mr. R. Spears,
„ R. Strange,
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„ J. T. H. Wylie,

THE VEPERY MALE AND FEMALE FREE SCHOOLS.

MALE SCHOOL ESTABLISHED, 1*st September* 1816.

FEMALE SCHOOL ESTABLISHED, 1*st October* 1837.

The Reverend H. Cotterill, A. M. *Patron.*

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Mr. T. Adamson, *(Secretary.)*
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Mr. T. Hill, *(Superintendent.)*
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„ J. Ross, *(Treasurer.)*

Mr. T. B. Peppin, *Master.*

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(Founded December 18, 1837.*)*

COMMITTEE.

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The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
} *Ex-officio.*

Rev. H. Cotterill, *(Secretary.)*
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„ J. C. Street,
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„ J. Tucker,
G. Arbuthnot, Esq. *(Treasurer.)*
T. M. Lane, Esq.
J. Minchin, Esq.
Captain J. T. Smith,
J. F. Thomas, Esq.

The object of this Society is to promote the endowment and building of Churches and Chapels in connexion with the Church of England in the Archdeaconry of Madras.

The Society consists of all persons subscribing two Rupees *per mensem*, or making a donation of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty, either to the General Fund or any local object in connexion with the Society.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL—*Erabauloo Chetty street.*

(Vide General Assembly's Mission, page 313.)

THE MADRAS ARMENIAN ORPHANS' FUND,

INSTITUTED A. D. 1783.

P. Melitus, Esq.
B. M. Satoor, Esq.
A. J. Johannes, Esq.
} Governors.

MADRAS ARMENIAN SCHOOL.

P. Melitus, Esq.
B. M. Satoor, Esq.
A. J. Johannes, Esq.
} Directors.

ST. GEORGE'S DISTRICT INFANTS' AND OTHER SCHOOLS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF ALL CLASSES.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 1831.

General Committee of Management.

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The Reverend the Chaplains.
The Lay Trustees of St. George's Cathedral.
W. Douglas, Esq.

Ladies' Committee for the Infants' and Girls' Schools.

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Mrs. Moberly,	Mrs. Tulloch.
Mrs. Monteith,	

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S FREE SCHOOLS,

Davidson's street, Black Town.

These Schools were instituted in 1815 by the Rev. W. C. Loveless, and from that period to the present time have been, in efficient operation. They are chiefly designed for the poorer classes of the East Indian Community, and are supported by voluntary contributions. The average attendance of the boys' school is 95 and of the girls' 50.

Mr. Robert Johnson, Master of the Boys' School.
Mrs. Taylor, Mistress of the Girls' School.

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY, INSTITUTED A. D. 1831.

SCHOOL—*Popham's Broadway.*

COMMITTEE.

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T. M. Lane, Esq.	Rev. J. Tucker, B. D.	

Captain T. Lavie, *Treasurer.* | A. J. Macleane, Esq. *Secretary.*

GARRISON GIRLS' DAY SCHOOL—*Near Barrack Master's Office, Fort.*

OPENED, OCTOBER 1837.

DIRECTORS.
The Town Major.
The Garrison Chaplain.

Mrs. Fox, *School Mistress.*
Mr. H. Fox, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*Semboodoss Street.*

This Institution was opened on the 1st of July 1836, under the title of the Madras Grammar School: it received its present designation on the death of the late Bishop Corrie, who had been mainly instrumental in its establishment, and took a peculiar interest in its welfare.

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Treasurer—Mr. J. M. Wilson.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Head Master.....Mr. James Kerr, A. M.
Acting Second Master.....Mr. E. Atkinson,
Acting Third Master.....Mr. John Webb,
Fourth Master.....

First Tamil Moonshee.....Appajee Syer,
Second Tamil Moonshee.....E. Ponnoosawmy Moodelliar,
Third Tamil Moonshee.....E. M. Narasimma Chariar,
Teloogoo Moonshee.....Hayagreeva Shastri.
The number of Boarders is limited to.....21
And that of Day Scholars, and Day Boarders to....129

The Total number of Pupils is thus limited to....150

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I.—*Religious Instruction*—according to the principles of the Church of England.
II.—*Languages*—(including Grammar, Writing, Composition,) English, Latin, Greek and Tamil, or Telogoo, it being required of each boy, that he shall learn one of these native languages.
III—*History*—Ancient and Modern, with special reference to India.
IV.—*Geography*, and *Elements of Astronomy.*
V.—*Mathematics*, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Elements of Natural Philosophy.
VI.—*Arithmetic*, Book-keeping, Mensuration, &c.

TERMS.

Boarders 35 Rupees per mensem: when two or more sons of the same parent are admitted, 30 Rupees each.
Day Boarders, Rupees 12 per mensem.
Day Scholars, Rupees 4 per mensem.
When two or more sons of the same parent are admitted, the charge is for the second boy 3 Rupees, and for each succeeding boy 2 Rupees a month, with a small additional charge for stationery, which is regulated by the Committee of Management.
Hours of attendance, from half past 8, till 12 A. M., and from half past 1, till half past 4 P. M.
Application to be made to Mr. James Kerr, at the School.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS.

1st. That it is the purpose of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School to give a sound general education, the religious instruction being in accordance with the principles of the Church of England; and that it be a fixed rule that the School be daily opened and closed with prayer.
2d. That the School be open to all classes, provided that every boy placed at the School conform in every respect to the Regulations of the Institution.
4th. That pupils be admitted by the Head Master, pro tempore, subject to the confirmation of the Committee at their next monthly meeting.
5th. That all the books used in the School be selected by the Committee.
6th. That the Institution shall be under the direction of a Committee, consisting of 15 Members, being all Members of the Church of England, of whom one shall be appointed Secretary and one Treasurer; and if thought expedient one may be elected President, the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society being entitled to nominate 5 Members from their own body.
9th. That a public examination of the boys shall take place half yearly.

UNION FREE SCHOOL—*John Pereiras.*

ESTABLISHED 1ST JUNE 1836.

PATRON.
* * * *

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" J. Moore,	" T. Ritchie,	

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2d Lecturer	"	M. C. J. Barboza,
Students' Seminarists	"	C. F. D'Silva,
	"	C. P. Martins,
	"	M. T. Rodrigues,

COVELONG.

Rector and 1st Lecturer,	The Rev.	A. T. Dor Archanjos,
2d Lecturer	"	F. De Miranda,
Students' Seminarists	"	A. J. De Cunha,
	"	R. De Miranda,

LADIES' INSTITUTION, FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF EUROPEANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

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Mrs. Cotterill,	Miss King,	Mrs. Pharoah,
Mrs. Defries,	Mrs. Malton,	Miss Tucker.

The School in connexion with this Institution has been removed to the large and commodious house lately occupied by Dr. Bannister, at Vepery.
A Day School has also been opened in Popham's Broadway, Black Town, and placed under the care of Miss Austen. The present number of Girls in the School is 24.
The Terms of these Schools are as follows;

SCHOOL AT VEPERY.

Boarders Rs. 30 per Mensem, including all the usual Extras.
Day Boarders Rs. 12 per Mensem,
Books, Stationery, &c, are supplied at prime cost.
Piano Forte and Singing Rs. 12 per Mensem, by Mr. F. Zscherpel.
Drawing Rs. 7, French Rs. 5.

BLACK TOWN DAY SCHOOL.

Rupees 3 per mensem.
All payments are required to be made in advance.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made to any of the Ladies of the Committee, or to the Secretary
Subscriptions and Donations will be received by the Secretary and Members of the Ladies' Committee.

W. E. Underwood,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Institution.

ST. ANDREW'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

(Established 1840.)

PATRON.

The Right Honorable Lord Elphinstone.

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Treasurer, Mr. Thomson.
Secretaries, Rev. M. Bowie and Mr. A. Barrie.

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INSTITUTED A. D. 1820.

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Major James Macdonald, *Acting* Secretary.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1829—REVIVED IN 1837.

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Mr. W. Taylor, *Secretary.*

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„ D. Gomes,	„ G. Turnbull,
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D. Permaul Naidoo.	E. Annasawmy Moodelliar.

J. Lawder, Esq. *Surgeon.*
Mr. W. Taylor, *Superintendent.*

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FORMED A. D. 1807—RE-INSTITUTED A. D. 1813.

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„ W. Taylor,	Mr. J. A. King,	Mr. J. L. Thorpe,
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Mrs. Anderson, Superintendent of the Women's Workshop.

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Instituted 13th July 1836, Re-Formed 11th April 1838.

PATRON.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

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Reverend C. Aroolappen,	Lieutenant F. Ditmas,
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Major C. A. Browne,	Lieutenant J. R. Wheeler,
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Captain J. E. Butcher,	

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„ W. Hansard,	„ T. Murray.
„ J. King.	„ J. Thorpe.
„ J. Lancaster,	

Mr. G. Steevens, *Secretary and Sub Treasurer.*

One of the following Pledges is required from persons desirous of joining the Society, a departure from the terms of which excludes from the privileges of membership. No person can be considered as having withdrawn from the Society until he has intimated his intention to do so to the Secretary.

PLEDGE FROM ARDENT SPIRITS.

I do hereby agree, God helping me, to abstain from ardent and distilled spirits, except for medicinal purposes, and to discountenance the causes and practice of intemperance.

PLEDGE FROM ALL INTOXICATING DRINKS.

I do hereby agree, God helping me, to abstain from ardent spirits, wine, beer, cider and every other intoxicating liquor and drug, except for medicinal purposes, and to discountenance the causes and practice of intemperance.

JUVENILE PLEDGE.

I do hereby agree, God helping me, to abstain from the use of brandy, rum, gin, arrack, and all ardent spirits, except when ordered by a doctor, and I do further agree not to use wine, beer, or any other intoxicating liquor, without the permission of my parents or guardians, and that I will discountenance the causes of intemperance in every way in my power.

MADRAS HOME AND TEMPERANCE ROOMS—*Esplanade.*

In connexion with the Madras Temperance Society.

ESTABLISHED 1ST MAY 1838.

Superintendent—Charles Bennet.

The object of the Home is to afford a comfortable temporary place of abode for Seamen and Soldiers, and to preserve them from the temptations common to sea ports and large cities.
The Home is open to all Sailors and Soldiers who may be willing to avail themselves of it, on temperance principles, subject to the rules of the institution.

Charges per Diem.

Board and Lodging—Upper Rooms.....	Rups.	1	2	0
Do. do. Lower Rooms..... (to Soldiers and Sailors when permanent lodgers)	„	0	8	0

Destitute Seamen are admitted and provided with board and lodging free of all charges, on their producing a certificate from the Master Attendant certifying that they are fit objects of charity.
Lists of Seamen residing at the Home, wanting berths, &c. are kept,—one at the Home, the other at the Master Attendant's Office.
The Temperance Rooms, which include a Library and Reading Room, are open at all times to the inmates of the Home, and afford a comfortable place of resort for Members of Temperance Societies.
Refreshments may be obtained at very moderate rates by all who visit the Home.
The ordinary current monthly expenses of the institution amount to Rupees 190.

The profits realized on the sale of refreshments at the Home amount to Rupees 100 per *mensem*, or thereabouts. The balance, with the expenses incurred for dieting destitute Seamen, and other contingencies, has hitherto been covered by Donations and Subscriptions.

N. B.—The Society publishes monthly the "Madras Temperance Recorder and Oriental Miscellany", in furtherance of the cause of temperance and the interests of the institution, connected with the Society.

SOUTH INDIA TEMPERANCE UNION.

ESTABLISHED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1838.

Office,—7, Anderson's Street.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. Scudder, M. D. *President.*
Major W. T. Brett, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Mr. Robert Johnson, *Secretary.*
Mr. James McIntosh, *Treasurer.*
Mr. Andrew Wakefield,
Mr. William Mapish,
Mr. Henry Bower.

The Society's Motto is;—"Total abstinence from all that intoxicates," and its

Pledge;

"We the undersigned do agree, with Divine aid, that we will not use fermented or other intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, nor traffic in them, and that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment.

The Society publishes a monthly journal in aid of the cause it seeks to promote.

N. B.—Quarterly Meetings take place on the third Thursday in January, April, July, and October.

MEDICAL LIST.

LIST OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE AS IT STOOD ON THE 27TH DECEMBER 1839.

No.	Names.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Rank.	Corps.	Stations, &c.
	SURGEONS.				
1	Kenneth Macaulay	27 Sept. 1802	29 July 1814	....	First Member Medical Board.
	James Cuddy	14 Feb. 1805	22 March 1816	....	Second Member Medical Board.
	Lacy Gray Ford	18 April 1806	21 July	....	Third Member Medical Board.
	George Adams	28 June	1 Sept. 1818	35th Regiment N. I.	Europe on sick certificate 12th January 1838.
5	Ramsay Sladen	29 Dec.	11 April 1819	1st Mad. Eur. Regt.	Superintending Surgeon Malabar and Canara.
	John Macleod	13 March 1807	3 July 1830	38th Regiment N. I.	Ditto Centre Division.
	Claud Currie	6 July	26 June	51st do	Ditto Southern Division.
	John Trebeck Conran	12 Feb. 1809	9 August 1822	10th do	Ditto Northern Division.
	John White	31 Aug. 1810	17 Sept. 1823	4th Bat. Artillery	Europe on S. C. 25th August 1837.
10	David Boyd	13 do 1813	10 Nov. 1824	43d Regiment N. I.	Superintending Surgeon Mysore Division.
	James Stevenson	6 Sept.	21 May 1825	50th do	Ditto Nagpore Subsidiary Force.
	John Wylie, M. D.	6 do	1 July	17th do	Ditto Presidency Division.
	Cornelius Desormeaux	4 July 1814	21 February 1826	12th do	Ditto Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
	Robert Davidson	4 do	29 Nov.	3d do L. I.	Ditto Ceded Districts.
15	Donald Smith Young	7 Sept.	6 May 1827	34th do	Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
	George Bucke	4 do 1815	1 Oct. 1829	5th do N. I.	Europe on sick certificate 25th June 1839.
	Benjamin Williams	13 April 1816	16 Dec.	14th do	Garrison Surgeon at Trichinopoly.
	George Knox	8 Jun. 1817	17 May 1829	47th do	Ditto at Bangalore.
	James Smith	7 Oct.	14 August	29th do	Ditto at Bellary.
20	William A. Hughes	4 July	9 Nov. 1818	21st do	Ditto at Masulipatam.
	John Morton	18 August	15 April 1830	4th do L. C.	
	Nicholas A. Woods	18th June 1819	27th Sept.	45th Regiment N. I.	Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
	George Beau Macdonell	16th Sept.	3d Feb. 1831	3d Battalion Arty.	Staff Surgeon Tenasserim Provinces.
	Robert Wight, M. D.	16th ,, ...	22d do	40th Regiment N. I.	Garrison Surgeon Fort St. George (*on special duty.*)
25	James Dalmahoy	31st July 1820	2d Nov.	9th do	Residency of Travancore; (*Neilgherry Hills on sick certificate.*)
	Hope Stewart Fleming, M. D.	9th Oct.	24th do	7th do	Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency and in charge of the
	John William Sherman	3d Sept.	17th Feb. 1832	19th do	Staff Surgeon Southern Mahratta Country. [Lunatic Asylum.
	William Ker Hay	6th ,, ...	28th March	Horse Artillery	

No.	Names.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Rank.	Corps.	Stations, &c.
	SURGEONS.				
	Samuel Stokes	25th Sept. 1820	1st Jan. 1833	1st Mad. Eur. Regt.	
30	Francis Godfrey	9th ,, 1821	2d Feb.	49th Regiment N. I.	Cape on sick certificate.
	James G. Coleman, M.D....	16th ,,	2d April	2d do L. C.	
	John Brown, M. D.	16th ,,	13th August	16th do N. I.	Acting Residency Surgeon at Travancore.
	William Mortimer, M. D....	14th Nov.	14th do	32d do N. I.	In charge of the General Hospital at the Presidency.
	Robert Scott	.....	15th Sept.	24th do N. I.	
35	James Blair Preston	5th March 1822	27th do	5th do L. C.	Depot Surgeon at Cuddalore.
	W. R. Smyth, A. B.	5th May	28th do	8th do	
	James L. Geddes	6th July	1st Nov.	2d European L. I.	
	Thomas Moore Lane	14th June	18th do	4th Regiment N. I.	Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary.
	Benjamin G. Maurice	14th ,,	10th Dec.	23d do L. I.	
40	John Macfarland	6th Sept.	8th Jan. 1834	33d do N. I.	Sea on sick certificate.
	Robert Baikie, M. D.	6th ,,	8th Feb.	18th do	
	Andrew N. Magrath	4th ,,	30th May	20th do	Residency of Mysore.
	David Falconer	26th August	13th Sept.	7th do L. C.	
	Anthony E. Blest M. D.	19th Dec.	1st Feb. 1835	28th do N. I.	
45	James Lawder	18th Jany. 1823	1st do	11th do	In charge of Black Town, Jails and Native Infirmary.
	Robert Sutherland	14th do	16th March	22d do	Europe on sick certificate, 21st September 1838.
	John Ricks, M. D.	12th April	27th April	1st Bat. Artillery	
	James Colquhoun, M. D.	7th June	8th Jan. 1836	1st Regiment L. C.	
	George Hopkins, M. D.	7th do	15th do	30th do N. I.	Europe on sick certificate, 2d April 1839.
50	George A. C. Bright	13th August	22d February	8th do	
	Robert Oliphant	25th September	1st March	2d do	
	John Peter Grant	25th do	18th May	2d Bat. Artillery	
	David Richardson	3d do	20th July	39th Regiment N. I.	Under the orders of the Civil Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces.
	John G. Malcolmson	3d do	3d October	52d do	Europe on furlough, 9th October 1835.
55	Eugene Finnerty, M. D. .. :	5th November	3d Jan. 1837	6th do L C.	
	Thomas Key	.....	1st February	27th do N. I.	Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
	George V. Cummings, M. D...	17th April 1824	23d do	15th do	
	Duncan Vertue	14th May	1st March	.....	Under the orders of the Nizam's Govt. (*Cape on sick cert.*)
	George Pearse, M. D.	6th July	25th do	31st Regiment L. I.	Secretary Medical Board.
60	George Beetson	19th do	29th April	Car. Eur. Vet. Bat.	
	DeBurgh Birch, M. D.	2d do	3d July	25th Regiment N. I.	Superintending medical officer on the Neilgherry Hills.
	George W. Scheniman	4th do 1825	18th Jan. 1838	37th do	
	Thomas Taplin	6th May	15th March	42d do	Europe on furlough, 30th September 1837.
	Duncan Munro	8th do	20th do	36th do	Europe on sick certificate, 4th October 1838.
65	Quintin Jamieson, M. D.	2d September	16th May	48th do	
	John T. Maule	2d do	12th October	13th do	
	William G. Maxwell, M. D...	11th June 1826	14th Jan. 1839	41st do	
	William Poole	12th July	26th February	6th do	
	William Butler	20th August	25th March	3d do L. C.	
70	Mathew B. Pollock	24th June	20th June	26th do N. I.	
	John Ladd	31st August	18th July	46th do	
72	Henry S. Brice	10th January 1827	24th do	1st do	Europe on furlough, 10th August 1838.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.				
1	Thomas Grigg	23d March 1827	14th Nov. 1826	.....	Civil Establishment Negapatam.
	Joseph Lawrence	2d May	19th do	34th Regiment L. I.	
	George Thomson	.....	15th December	.....	Zillah of Masulipatam.
	Robert Cole	19th September	8th May 1827	.....	In charge of sick officers at St. Thomé, and South East District.
5	Henry C. Ludlow, M. D.	23d August	13th do	.....	Residency of Nagpore.
	Joseph Wilkinson	31st October	22d do	.....	Europe on sick certificate, 3d March 1837.
	Henry G. Graham	30th September	3d June	.....	Zillah of Salem.
	John Richmond	17th October	14th do	.....	In charge of the North West District, Male Asylum, and acting Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George.
	Thomas O'Neil	17th do	14th do	.....	Female Asylum, Police and House of Industry.
10	George Harding	10th Feb. 1828	2d August	.....	Permanent Assistant to the medical officer in charge of the General Hospital.
	Thomas L. Mathews	30th Nov. 1827	4th do	52d Regiment N. I.	
	Frederick Cooper	30th do	4th do	.....	Zillah of Nellore.
	William Burrell	11th Jan. 1828	28th do	.....	Europe on furlough, 2d February 1838.
	Walter Laurie, M. D.	14th March	13th October	.....	Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad.
15	Samel Brooking	19th February	31st do	.....	Residency of Tanjore.
	John S Owen	27th do	4th November	.....	Europe on sick certificate, 8th January 1838.
	Samuel Rogers	3d June	12th December	.....	Port and Marine Surgeon and Garrison Assistant Surgeon of Fort St. George.
	Simon A. G. Young	27th May	10th Jan. 1828	.....	Under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.
	James Eaton, M. D.	18th August	16th April	.....	Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.
20	William Shedden	19th September	2d May	8th Regiment N. I.	In medical charge of the Detachment at Malacca.
	Edmund W. Eyre	10th do	10th do	.....	Europe on sick certificate, 23d June 1837.
	Octavius Palmer	22d do	20th do	.....	Under the Surgeon of the General Hospital at the Presidency.

No.	Names.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Rank.	Corps.	Stations, &c.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.				
	John McKenna	22d Sept. 1828	20th May 1828	44th Regiment N. I.	
	Jonathan Flockton	14th December	27th June	32d do	
25	George T. Bayfield	14th Feb. 1829	20th September	.....	Under the orders of the Resident at Ava.
	C. H. Auchinleck, M. D.	1st do	25th do	38th Regiment N. I.	
	James Innes, A. M.	16th June	20th Jany. 1829	27th do	
	Cornelius C. Linton	1st July	9th March	5th do L. C.	
	William G. Davidson	18th August	1st April	.....	Superintendent of the Government Dispensary.
30	Abraham Goodall	29th do	21st do	Horse Artillery.	D. Troop.
	James Kellie	27th do	11th May	.....	Zillah of Madura.
	Charles J. Cowie	27th do	27th do	.....	Europe on furlough 24th December 1839.
	John J. Purvis	15th September	30th do	5th Regiment N. I.	
	G. E. Edgcome	15th do	30th do	.....	Civil Establishment at Bellary.
35	David Sturrock, M. D.	20th December	27th August	.....	Europe on sick certificate, 7th July 1837.
	John Lovell	25th Jan. 1830	30th do	.....	Europe on sick certificate, 29th July 1839.
	Alexander Shewan	25th do	30th do	.....	
	John Gill	25th do	30th do	.....	Civil Surgeon Tinnevelly.
	Robert Plumbe	11th March	10th October	.....	In medical charge 2d Native Veteran Battalion.
40	John W. Maillardet	6th May	25th November	36th Regiment N. I.	
	Agnew Mackintosh, M. D.	20th do	12th Jan. 1830	18th do	
	William Gilchrist	24th do	17th do	.....	Farm in Mysore.
	Thomas H. Cannan	18th June	27th February	43d Regiment N. I.	
	Edward Smith	3d July	5th March	.....	Civil Surgeon Guntoor.
45	William Middlemass	17th do	8th do	.....	Assay Master.
	Thomas D. Harrison	5th Sept.	28th do	4th Regiment N. I.	
	John Hichens	29th August	1st May	46th do	
	Henry Goodall	19th December	24th August	13th do	In medical charge of Details, &c. at Tavoy.
	John Forbes	19th do	24th do	40th do	
50	Hugh Cheape, M. D.	20th Febry. 1831	15th October	.....	Zillah of Vizagapatam.
	Thomas White	30th June	22d January 1831	.....	Civil Surgeon Cochin.
	Alexander J. Will	11th May	22d do	9th Regiment N. I.	
	Andrew Simpson, M. D.	25th July	9th April	.....	Civil and Judicial Establishments at Chittoor.
	Michie F. Anderson	9th October	15th May	.....	
55	Charles Irving Smith	9th do	15th do	.....	In medical charge of the Mysore Commission.
	James Hamlyn	30th November	7th June	.....	Zillah of Chingleput.

	John Drever	22d September	12th do	Horse Artillery	A Troop.
	Robert H. Manley	22d do	12th do	47th Regiment N. I.	
	William Evans, M. D.	18th December	24th August	20th do.	
60	Colin Paterson, M. D.	21st Febry. 1832	22d October	.....	Neilgherry Hills.
	John C. Campbell	28th April	15th November	.....	Zillah of Cuddapah: in medical charge of the Commissions and Escort at Kurnool.
	John C. Fuller	24th May	27th Jany. 1832	Horse Artillery	B Troop.
	James Dorward	6th July	12th February	39th Regiment N. I.	
	William B. Thompson	24th September	27th May	4th Battalion Arty.	
65	William Griffith	24th do	27th do	.....	Under the orders of the Supreme Government.
	Pasqual M. Benza, M. D	24th October	27th June	.....	Europe on S. C. 24th January 1837.
	Stewart T. Lyell	31st December	12th August	.....	Zillah of Combaconum.
	James E. Porteous	31st January 1833	19th do	Horse Artillery	C Troop.
	Samuel Cox	29th Decr. 1832	21st do	Horse Artillery	F Troop.
70	William Beauchamp	7th March 1833	24th October	51st Regiment N. I.	
	Charles Kevin	22d April	24th Novr.	35th do	
	Bartholomew J. Everitt	12th do	2d December	.....	Europe on sick certificate, 19th April 1839.
	Robert H. Buchanan	19th May	12th Jany. 1833	.....	Civil Surgeon Malabar.
	James Cornfoot	2d June	27th do	49th Regiment N. I.	
75	Thomas T. Smith	12th August	26th March	14th do	
	John E. Mayer	12th do	26th do	.....	Civil Surgeon Tellicherry.
	David Trail	25th do	15th April	31st Regiment L. I.	
	Robert Hicks	26th October	19th June	.....	Sea and New South Wales on sick certificate.
	Exeter G. Bedwell	8th January 1834	7th July	50th Regiment N. I.	
80	William Mackintosh	29th March	4th November		
	Patrick A. Andrew, M. D. ..	28th June	23d do	.....	In medical charge of the Establishment of the Collector of Ganjam.
	William P. Molle	16th May	28th do	.....	Acting Zillah Surgeon of Coimbatore.
	George S. Scott	31st July	6th April 1834	10th Regiment N. I.	
	James Shaw	.....	19th May	.....	In medical charge of the Governor's Body Guard.
85	James Supple	17th May 1835	21st December	3d Regiment L. I.	
	William Rose	17th do	21st do	33d do N. I.	
	Robert H. Rennick	17th do	21st do	.....	In medical charge of the wing of 43d N. I. at Chicacole.
	William Mackenzie, A. M. ..	13th do	14th Jany. 1835	.....	Under the orders of the Supreme Government.
	George Morrogh, M. D.	13th do	14th do	Horse Artillery.....	E. Troop.
90	John Kerbey	13th do	14th do	.....	Europe on sick certificate, 11th January 1839.
	Charles Ferrier	17th do	21st do	4th Regiment L. C.	
	Charles Don	25th July	9th February	7th do	
	Peter Roe, M. D.	2d do	24th do	.....	Zillah of Mangalore.
	John Middlemass	29th September	1st June	.....	In medical charge Detach. 12th N. I. and Details at Malacca.
95	John Cadenhead	4th October	21st do	22d Regiment N. I.	

No.	Names.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Rank.	Corps.	Stations, &c.
	ASSISTANT SURGEONS.				
	John W. G. Macdonell	16th Feb. 1836	8th Sept. 1835	1st Regiment L. C.	
	Thomas C. Jerdon	21st do.	11th do	2d do	
	James Anderson, M. D.	11th May	8th December	3d Bat. Artillery	
	Joseph Adams, M. D.	20th do	16th Jan. 1836	30th Regiment N. I.	
100	John Grant, M. D.	20th do	16th do	42d do	
	Henry O. Snowden	11th do	17th do	25th do	
	Alexander Lorimer, M. D.	6th June	6th February	19th do	
	John Mathison, M. D.	26th May	9th do	12th do	
	John Arthur, M. D.	5th June	14th do	11th do	
105	Thomas W. Stewart, M. D.	16th July	8th March	.....	Europe on sick certificate, 7th September 1838.
	James Dodd	.....	16th April	.....	do. 30th May 1837.
	Duncan Macpherson, M.D.	20th Sept.	18th May	8th Regiment L. C.	
	Edward G. Balfour . ..	21st do	2d June	21st do N. I.	In medical charge of the Det. of Golundauze at Ahmednuggur.
	Robert Maginniss	21st do	2d do	45th do	
110	Thomas G. Johnston, M. D. ..	3d October	8th do	7th Regiment N. I.	
	W. L. O. Moore, M. B.	27th November	30th July	1st Mad. Eur. Regt.	
	James Robson, M. D.	24th December	9th August	.....	Under the Senior Surgeon at Cannanore.
	J. D. V. Packman	29th do	26th do	.....	In medical charge of the Details at Mergui.
	James Sanderson	3d May 1837	27th October	.....	In medical charge of the Convicts employed on the Western Road.
115	Joshua Williams	27th do	17th December	.....	Sappers and Miners.
	John Henry Orr	28th do	22d Feb. 1837	.....	Doing duty with H. M. 41st Regiment.
	David D. Foulis, M. D.	26th do	24th do	17th Regiment N. I.	
	John A. Reynolds	27th do	28th do	.....	In medical charge of Details at Ellore.
	Samuel K. Parson	29th June	4th April	2d Mad. Eur. Regt.	
120	William G. Prichard, M. D. ..	29th do	4th do	.....	In medical charge of the Artillery at Penang.
	Joseph M. Jackson	13th September	2d June	.....	do. do. at Moulmein.
	William A. Carlaw	7th Feb. 1838	8th August	.....	Doing duty with H. M. 41st Regiment.
	Charles G. E. Ford	27th Dec. 1837	29th do	6th Regiment L. C.	
	George G. Gordon, M. D.	17th April 1838	21st December	.....	Doing duty with H. M. 39th Regiment.
125	Donald Macfarlane, M. D. ..	12th May	11th Jan. 1838	1st Battalion Arty.	
	William Henry Porteous ..	4th July	10th Feb.	2d do	
	A. C. B. Neill, M. D.	13th June	1st March	.....	Acting Zillah Surgeon of Cuddapah.
	Charles Woodford	13th do	1st do	.....	Doing duty with H. M. 63d Regiment.

	John Coleridge	13th do	1st do	.....	do. do. 13th Dragoons.
130	John Kennedy, M. D.	6th July	27th do	.....	Under the Superintending Surgeon Malabar and Canara.
	David Thomas Morton	6th do	27th do	.....	Doing duty with H. M. 62d Regiment.
	William C. Maclean, M. D.	15th August	29th April	.....	do. do. 55th do.
	John Borlase Stevens	15th do	29th do	.....	do. do. 55th do.
	G. F. H. Primrose, B. A.	11th November	4th July	.....	Under the Superintending Surgeon Ceded Districts.
135	Charles W. Pickering	18th December	21st August	.....	
	Francis Wakefield	2d April 1839	1st November	.....	Doing duty with H. M. 39th Regiment.
	Benjamin G. Evans	17th May	15th Jan. 1839	.....	do. do. 4th do.
	Ambrose H. Ashley	17th do	15th do	.....	do. with 2d Madras European Regiment.
	John T. Blenkin	17th do	15th do	.....	do. with H. M. 94th Regiment.
140	William Moorhead	17th do	15th do	.....	do. do. 4th do.
	Thomas F. Fernandez	17th do	22d do	.....	do. do. 41st do.
	William Kirkwood	26th April	24th do	.....	do. do. 39th do.
	Henry E. Hadwen	25th June	26th do	.....	do. 3d Battalion Artillery.
	Henry Stanbrough	20th do	24th February	.....	do. H. M. 62d Regiment.
145	Arthur Cheyne, M. D.	20th do	24th do	.....	do. 1st Madras European Regiment.
	Benjamin S. Chimmo	10th July	9th March	.....	do. at the General Hospital.
147	James C. Burton, M. D.	28th August	Not settled	.....	do. do.
	VETERINARY SURGEONS.				
1	Nicholas F. Clarkson	.....	8th Feb. 1827	2d Regiment L. C.	
	Grenado Chester	.....	27th do	5 do do	
	James Western	.....	4th August	7 do do	
	John F. Jennings	.....	25th December	8 do do	
5	Henry Hooper	.....	3d June 1828	4 do do	
	Thomas Hagger	.....	1st May	1 do do	
	Edwin Vincent	.....	30th August	3 do do	
	Edwin Chuck Collins	.....	.....	6 do do	
	Charles Jackson	.....	.....	Horse Artillery	
10	William H. Wormsley	.....	.....	.....	Europe, sick certificate, 4th January 1839.
	Thomas Aston	.....	.....	Horse Artillery	Presidency on sick certificate.
12	Morgan W. Lloyd	.....	.....	.....	Sea on sick certificate.
					Doing duty with 8th Light Cavalry.

WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	Names.	Date of Rank.	How Posted.
	APOTHECARIES.		
1	John Paterson	12th Nov. 1805	Government Dispensary.
	Thomas Dallas	12th do 1817	Nagpore Subsidiary Force.
	William Long	6th Oct. 1818	Garrison of Bangalore.
	Robert Bowse Daly	23d do 1819	Medical Stores, Presidency.
5	William Collins	13th March 1820	Cantonment of Secunderabad.
	Nicholas Bazely	1st June 1824	Medical Board Office.
	John White	17th March 1826	Chintadrapettah Dispensary.
	Thomas Chillingsworth	5th Oct. 1827	Garrison of Bellary.
	John Browne	5th do	General Hospital, Presidency.
10	John George Williams	5th do	Centre Division.
	Robert Shawe	5th do	Presidency Division.
	Thomas Hogg	5th do	Port and Marine Surgeon's Dept.
	John Matthews	5th do	Native Infirmary, Presidency.
	Hugh Hughes	26th Feb. 1830	Collectorate of Chingleput.
15	Benjamin Xavier	19th June	Under the Commissioner of Mysore.
	Arthur Harris	4th Feb. 1831	Malacca.
	George Haldwell	2d June 1832	Kotagherry, Neilgherry Hills.
	Philip H. West	14th August	Cantonment of Kamptee.
	William Labeyrie	16th June 1833	Ceded Districts.
20	Samuel Mason	27th August	Lunatic Asylum, Presidency.
	Alexander Vanderputt	1st March 1834	Northern Division.
	Alphonso Bertie	15th do	Under the Commissioner of Mysore.
	Henry Xavier	19th June 1836	Do. do.
	William Lenaine	6th September	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
25	Stephen Pereira	9th do	Eye Infirmary, Presidency.
	John Stephenson	4th November	Garrison of Cannanore.
	George Lloyd	16th May 1837	Mysore Division.
	John Devine	23d do	Manantoddy.
	Richard Greene	4th July	Southern Division.
30	Robert Hughes	11th do	Garrison of Masulipatam.
	William Weir	18th do	Under the Commissioner of Mysore.
	Rozario Bastion	9th November	Honore.
	William Beekly	15th December	Medical Stores at Moulmein.
	Peter Leipenstein	20th May 1838	Tenasserim Provinces.
35	John Jones	5th June	Presidency Division.
	William Erskine	20th November	Cantonment of Belgaum.
	Christopher F. Priestley	20th do	Southern Mahratta Country.
	Henry Eason	12th Jan. 1839	Garrison of Fort St. George.
39	Richard Gardiner	19th February	Malabar and Canara.
	2D APOTHECARIES.		
1	Daniel Isaac	5th Oct. 1827	Garrison and Medical Stores at Trichinopoly.
	Mark Sterling	4th Nov. 1836	Depot of Cuddalore.
	Thomas Draugh	13th December	Government Dispensary.
	James Hewitt	25th April 1837	H. M. 55th Regiment.
5	George R. Fox	30th May	Attached to the Principal Collector of Salem.
	Thomas Kingsley	4th July	H. M. 57th Regiment.
	David Scot Turner	11th do	1st Battalion Artillery.
	Henry Theobald	18th do	H. M. 39th Regiment.
	Gustin Wilson	9th November	3d Battalion Artillery.
10	Samuel Hope	15th December	H. M. 13th Dragoons.
	George W. Steele	29th May 1838	H. M. 62d Regiment.
	John Williams	5th June	H. M. 54th do.
	Manuel Rodrigues	17th October	H. M. 4th do.
	J. G. Snugg	20th November	2d Battalion Artillery.
15	Thomas D. Rozario	20th do	Depot of Poonamallee.
	James Starkenburgh	15th March 1839	H. M. 63d Regiment.
	Jeremiah Harper	2d April	1st Madras European Regiment.
	Domingo Fonceca	23d do	H. M. 94th Regiment.
	Henry Van Deerlin (*acting*)	16th Aug.	H. M. 41st do.
	Thomas Good (*acting*)	8th October	Civil Dept. Residency, Ava.
21	George King (*acting*)	8th do	2d European Light Infantry.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

MEDICAL BOARD.

1st Member.....Kenneth Macaulay, Esq.
2d Member.....James Cuddy, Esq.
3d Member.....Lacy Gray Ford, Esq.
Secretary.....George Pearse, Esq., M. D.

Superintending Surgeon .....John Wylie, Esq. M. D.
Garrison " ..(*employed on special duty*)Robert Wight, Esq. M. D.
" " ..(*acting*).....John Richmond, Esq.
" Asst. " .....Samuel Rogers, Esq.
General Hospital .....Surgeon.....William Mortimer, Esq. M. D.
" .....Permanent Assistant ..George Harding, Esq.
District, North West...Surgeon.....John Richmond, Esq.
" South East..... " .....Robert Cole, Esq.
" Black Town .... " .....James Lawder, Esq.
Lunatic Asylum..... " .....Hope Stewart Fleming, Esq. M. D.
Male " ..... " .....John Richmond, Esq.
Female " ..... " .....Thomas O'Neil, Esq.
Native Infirmary..... " .....James Lawder, Esq.
Eye " ..... " .....Thomas Moore Lane, Esq.
Government Dispensary ..Superintendent.....William G. Davidson, Esq.
Chindadrepet " .. " .....James Lawder, Esq.
House of Industry .....Surgeon.....Thomas O'Neil, Esq.
Port and Marine..... " .....Samuel Rogers, Esq.
Police..... " .....Thomas O'Neil, Esq.
Jails, in charge of..... " .....James Lawder, Esq.
Sick Officers in St. Thomé. In charge.....Robert Cole, Esq.
Vaccination.....Superintendent.....James Lawder, Esq.
Medical School..... " .....William Mortimer, Esq. M. D.
" .....Asst. Superintendent ..George Harding, Esq.
Medical Storekeeper .....Hope Stewart Fleming, Esq. M. D.
Body Guard.....Surgeon.....James Shaw, Esq.
H. H. the Nawaub's.....Physician.....Thomas Moore Lane, Esq.

Secretary to the Medical Fund.....Robert Cole, Esq.
Assay Master.....Wm. Middlemass, Esq.

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

ELIGIBLITY FOR THE SITUATION OF SUPERINTENDING SURGEON.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *9th June* 1835.

No. 226 of 1835.—The following General Orders by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, under date the 25th May 1835, No. 128, by which G. O. G. No. 22, dated the 14th January 1834 is cancelled, is published for the information of the Army.

General Orders by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, *25th May* 1835.

No. 128 of 1835.—The following Regulation, on the subject of the eligibility of Surgeons to the situation of Superintending Surgeon, is substituted for that published in General Orders of the 19th March 1833, which is hereby rescinded.

2. No Medical Officer is to be considered eligible to the situation of Superintending Surgeon, who shall not have served for two years in the military branch of his profession, at some period subsequently to his promotion to the rank of Surgeon, unless he shall have held for a similar period, the appointment of Marine or Presidency Surgeon, or Surgeon to the General Hospital in Bengal, or some corresponding situation at either of the other Presidencies.

3. Surgeons in the Company's Service, who have served in that rank for two years, with the Troops commanded by British Officers in the Nizam's Army, or the Army of any other Native State, shall be considered eligible to the situation of Superintending Surgeon, in like manner as if they had served for the same period with a Regiment of the Line.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

(Signed) ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

DISTRICT SURGEONS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Duties of the District Surgeon.

Difficulties having occasionally been experienced by Europeans residing at the Presidency who may not have the means of providing medical aid for themselves and families, the following local distribution of the duties of Medical Officers at Madras is published for general information.

North West District.

The Officer appointed to the Medical charge of Vepery, and its vicinity, shall be considered also in charge of the sick to the Northward of the Mount Road, and extending to Pursewaukum.

South East District.

The Medical Officer, appointed to attend the Sick Officers at St. Thomé, shall extend his assistance to all Europeans, of the description already mentioned, who may reside at St. Thomé, Royapettah, and South of the Mount Road.

Black Town District.

The Surgeon of the Black Town will be prepared to extend his aid to the Black Town and Royapooram, and the European Inhabitants in that vicinity.

The duty of affording medical aid to Officers on sick certificate at the Presidency, will be performed by the several Officers above mentioned within their respective ranges, and by the Garrison Surgeon, who will also co-operate in the treatment of such cases with any of the District Surgeons when required.

NEWLY ARRIVED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Assistant Surgeons on arriving from Europe, will be placed, in the first instance, with such of the Company's European Corps, Garrisons, or other fixed Hospitals as may be recommended by the Medical Board, with a view of undergoing a probationary course of hospital attendance and practice to qualify them for independent charges; and they will invariably continue thus under probation, until they are permitted with the sanction of Government to enter on the general duties of the Army, having been previously reported as duly qualified by the Medical Board.

PART IX.

Judicial Department.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPREME COURT FEES.

ORDERS OF COURT.

JURY RULES.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Every Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, whether in the Military or Civil Department, will be supplied from the public Stores with Surgical instruments, and a copy of the Code of Regulations for the Medical Department, and will be held responsible for their proper preservation: their instruments, &c. are to be considered as attached to the Officer, and not to the charge he holds, and consequently on his removal, he will carry them with him.

Every Medical Officer proceeding on leave beyond the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George will deliver over his Instruments, &c. to the Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, if he takes his final departure from thence, or if otherwise, to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper of the Division in which he may be serving; and when a Medical Officer dies, it will be the duty of the Superintending Surgeon, immediately to take measures to secure the Instruments which were in the possession of the deceased Officer.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Near the General Hospital.

WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq. M. D.....*Superintendent.*
GEORGE HARDING, Esq..... ..*Asst. Superintendent.*

This Institution, which is attached to the Presidency General Hospital, was established by the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B., by a General Order of Government dated 13th February 1835, for the instruction in "Medicine and Surgery" of East Indians, and Natives, entering the Medical branch of the Service.

The course of education consist of Materia Medica, and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology, Surgery, and practice of Physic.

From the want of available accommodation for the number of pupils, it was resolved by Government to erect a building to be appropriated solely to the objects of the Institution, and the foundation of that, now occupied by the School, was laid in December 1836. The building consists of a Theatre, or Lecture Room, a Library, a Museum, and a Laboratory.

Considerable progress has been made in forming the Museum, which in addition to morbid specimens, already possesses nearly all the *Anatomical* preparations more immediately required for illustrating the course of instruction in that branch of study.

There is a chemical apparatus, sufficient for the purposes of the Institution, together with a selection of works on the several branches of study; not only to form a library of reference, but also for the purpose of supplying the pupils with such books as may be required for private study.

Admission to the School was at first confined to students posted to the subordinate grades of the public medical department, but the institution has now been opened to the community at large under the following regulations prescribed by Government.

The pupils belonging to the public Service consist of two classes, namely Europeans, or East Indians, and Natives; the former being in the grade of "*Medical Apprentice,*" and the latter of "*Native Medical Pupil*" and both are in the pay of Government. They are promoted to the grades of "*Assistant Apothecary* and "*Second Dresser,*" as they are required for the public service after examination, and strictly according to merit.

REGULATIONS.

Medical Board Office, 25th August 1838.

The following Regulations, for the admission of Private Students, or persons not in the Public Service, to the benefits of the course of instruction given at the Medical School, having been approved of by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, are published for general information.

1. Applicants for admission not to be under 15, nor above 20 years of age.
2. To possess a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and of the other

branches of an ordinary education, to qualify them for the study; an elementary knowledge of Latin being desirable, but not indispensable.

3. Their qualifications to be ascertained by examination by the Medical Board, after which, if found eligible, their admission will be sanctioned.

4. On being enrolled as Students, they are to be subject, exactly in the same manner as those of the public Service, to all the present rules for the internal conduct of the Institution, and to such others as necessity may suggest, for the class of Pupils to which they belong, for the purpose of securing attention, regular attendance, &c.

5. Private Students to have access in common with the others, to works of reference belonging to the School, but to provide their own stationery, and books required for private study: all other benefits to be gratuitous.

6. Objectionable conduct to be brought to the notice of the Medical Board, and to subject the Students to expulsion, or such other penalty, as may be considered necessary, for the preservation of the discipline of the Institution.

N. B.—As Students can not be admitted to a class after a course of instruction has commenced, it is necessary, that all applicants, should be prepared to enter on their duties with the next Public Class formed subsequently to their admission, of which due intimation will, from time to time, be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

By order.

(Signed) G. PEARSE, M. D.
Secretary Medical Board.

PART VIII.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL LIST,

including

Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Second Apothecaries, on the Fort St. George Establishment.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

PART X.

Police Department.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

JUSTICES IN SESSIONS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS.

REGULATIONS FOR PALANKEEN BEARERS, &c.

RATES OF HIRE TABLES,

including

Palankeen Bearers', Cooly, Carriage Bullock, and Cart Hire.

Bandy and Cooly Hire in Madras. Hire of Artificers, &c.

BUNGALOW REGULATIONS.

DIMHUTTY BUNGALOWS' REGULATIONS.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Established 4th September 1801.

COURT HOUSE, *North Beach.*

JUDGES.

The Hon. *Sir* Robert Buckley Comyn, *Knight*, M. A. Oxford—CHIEF JUSTICE, 1836.
The Hon. *Sir* Edw. John Gambier, *Knight*, M. A. Cambridge—PUISNE JUDGE, 1837.

HONORABLE COMPANY'S LAW OFFICERS.

Advocate General.....George Norton, Esq.
Acting Solicitor.....Wm. Henry Rose, Esq.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Accountant General.....J. G. Turnbull, Esq.
Master in Equity.....John Savage, Esq.
Clerk of the Crown.....James Minchin, Esq.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.....Frederick Orme, Esq.
Registrar and Prothonotary.....N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Examiner.....F. Orme, Esq.
Council for Paupers.....C. M. Teed, Esq.
Attorney for Paupers.....Leonard Cooper, Esq.
Sealer.....Mr. John Hodges.
Interpreter in Persian and Hindoostanee.....Mahomed Karree Moolah Khan.
do. in Gentoo and Malabar.....R. Dasikacharloo Braminy.
Deputy do. in Canarese, Gentoo and Malabar.....C. Shunmoogum Moodelly.
do. in Armenian.....Mr. Thomas Paul.
do. in Dutch.....Mr. B. Regel.
do. in French.....Mr. C. Gaudoin.
do. in Portuguese.....Mr. J. P. Stacker.
do. in Malialum and Mappale.....Meenachee Braminy.
do. in Malay.....Mr. A. W. Constancio.
do. to the Grand Jury.....

Clerk to the Chief Justice.....Mr. John Hodges.
Clerk to Sir Edward John Gambier.....W. A. Serle, Esq.
Tipstaff to the Chief Justice.....Mr. William Todd.
Tipstaff to Sir Edward John Gambier.....Mr. J. P. Stacker.
Crier and Court Keeper.....Mr. J. W. Burden.

ADVOCATES.

According to Seniority at the English Bar, with dates of admission to the Supreme Court.

James Minchin, Esq	M. A. Cambridge	1820
George Norton, Esq	M. A. Oxford	1828
Michael Ffrench, Esq. (*Europe*)		1823
Peter Cator, Esq. (*Europe*)	M. A. Cambridge	1825
John Savage, Esq	M. A. Cambridge	1822
Charles M. Teed, Esq		1828
John Younge Fullerton, Esq		1832
Thomas Sydney Smyth, Esq	M. A. Dublin	1837
Charles W. Blunt, Esq	B. A. Cambridge	1837
John Francis Parker, Esq		1838
Frederick Osborne, Esq		1839

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES.

Messrs. Leonard Cooper,	Messrs. T. Joshua Crampton,
" J. H. Wilkins,	" J. W. Branson,
" John Innes,	" M. O. Cooper, (*Europe*)
" James Thoy Baillie,	" N. B. Acworth,
" Henry Morgan Rowlandson,	" S. G. L. Jenkins,
" Frederick Orme,	" J. B. Jauncey.
" Thomas Jarrett,	" G. G. Jeremiah, and
" Wm. Henry Rose,	" T. R. Baldwin.

PROCTORS.

		Admitted.			Admitted.
Messrs.	F. Orme	1820	Messrs	T. J. Crampton	1834
	L. Cooper	1824		J. W. Branson	1834
	J. H. Wilkins	1826		M. O. Cooper. (*Europe*)	1834
	J. Innes	1830		N. B. Acworth	1835
	J. T. Baillie	1832		J. B. Jauncey	1835
	H. M. Rowlandson	1833		S. G. L. Jenkins	1836
	T. Jarrett	1834		G. G. Jeremiah	1837
	W. H. Rose	1834		T. R. Baldwin	1837

TERM DAYS.

Term Commences:	*Ends.*	
First.....2d February	22d February.	If the first or last day of Term falls on a Sun., the following Mon. to be considered the first or last day of Term.
Second....21st March	10th April.	
Third.....18th July	7th August.	
Fourth....12th September	2d October.	

Sheriff of Madras.....J. L. Johnson, Esq.
Deputy Sheriff.....J. T. Baillie, Esq.
Coroner.....John Findlay McKennie, Esq.

Henry Gibbs.....Jailor.
R. Morgan.....Deputy Jailor.

William Boyd, John Fielding, Peter Buckly, George Oliver.....Sheriff's Officers.

INSOLVENT COURT.

C. W. Blunt, Esq.....Common Assignee.
C. M. Teed, Esq.....Chief Clerk.
Jas. T. Baillie, Esq.....Examiner.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

The Honorable Sir R. B. Comyn, Knight.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Receiver of the Droits of Admiralty.....J. B. Key, Esq.
Registrar.....Mr. J. Hodges.
Marshal.....J. B. Key, Esq.

Interpreters and Advocates the same as in the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT FEES.

TABLE OF FEES FOR THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Printed and published at the request of the Honorable the Chief Justice Sir Edmund Stanley, for the guidance of the Court and the Officers thereof, and the information of the Public, the 1st of February 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to the Right Honorable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c. dated 2d September 1802.

"I have the honor of forwarding your Lordship Copies of the Rules and Table of Fees which have been prepared by the Judges for the Supreme Court of Judicature; the latter by the provision of the Charter, requires your Lordship's allowance in Council, before it can be established.

FEES.

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS.	R.	F.
For Warrant to sue or defend	2	4
For Letters of demand	3	6
For every other necessary letter	2	4
For every necessary attendance except at the public offices	3	6
For every attendance on the Officers of the Court, Sheriff or his officers, or at Judge's Chambers on matters of course	1	2
For attendance before a Judge or the Master on special business	3	6
For drawing per folio, plaint, plea bill, answer or other pleadings, petitions, interrogatories, exceptions, and affidavits, (except affidavits of debt and of the service of process or notice) for the first folio	2	4
For every other folio	1	0
For copying do. per folio	1	0
For every affidavit of Jurisdiction where proceedings is by summons of debt, of service or process of notice, including attendances	3	6
For short notices including copy and service	2	4
For short instructions to advocate to move	1	2
For perusing papers preparatory to trial and examining witnesses, &c. as instructions for brief subject to be increased in extraordinary cases	3	6
For drawing briefs, each brief sheet	5	0
For fair copy of do.	3	6
For close copies of pleading and other papers per folio	0	5
For attending the Court on common motions	3	6
" " on special motions	7	0
" " on trial of causes	10	6
Accommodation fee in causes before set down for trial	14	0
After set down	7	0
Term fee	3	6
Attending Master to tax costs	2	0

PROCTORS.		
For all necessary services in obtaining probates of wills or letters of administration (exclusive of office fees) where the property does not exceed Pagodas 2,500	35	0
From Pagodas 2,500 upwards	52	6
For advertisements	3	6
In case of a suit the same fees as allowed for correspondent services on the equity side.		

NOTARIES.		
Noting a Bill of Exchange	8	0
Protesting do	18	0
Certified copy of do. per folio	1	0
Protest per folio	1	0
Engrossing do. do	1	0
Duplicate copies of protest	1	0
Notarial copies of papers per folio	1	0
Sealing effects or otherwise where the notarial seal is required	16	0
Notarial attendance	3	0

REGISTER IN EQUITY.		
Upon swearing in any Chief Justice	14	0
Upon swearing in any Judge	10	0
Upon swearing in any officer on the equity side of the court	5	0
For filing every bill of complaint, answer, replication, rejoinder, or exceptions	3	6
For every subpœna, Appearance of every defendant, Filing every writ, petition, deposition, affidavit or report, Oath administered or affidavit taken in Court, capias, or commitment by the Court	2	0
For minuting every motion whether granted or not, For every Caveat entered, Certificate under his hand, Search in his office	2	0
For preparing and issuing every attachment or other process to enforce the subpœna every ne exeat	4	0
Regno habeas corpus, injunction or execution	5	0
For every commission	1	2
For entering all pleas, demurrers, and exceptions to be argued, each side		

	R.	F.
For every petition for rehearing or bill of review	1	2
For every rule or order of Court	3	6
For drawing all orders not exceeding one sheet	1	2
For every other sheet	0	9
For entering causes, for hearing and calling it on	2	4
For every bill dismissed, decree pronounced, and decree enrolled	5	0
For registering all proceedings per folio	1	0
For copies of all paper per folio	1	0
For all deposits above 20 Rupees per cent	5	0
For filing and entering petition of appeal and every security on appeal	3	0
For minuting allowance of petition of appeal	7	0

ON THE ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

For every citation	2	6
For every probate or letters of administration where the estate exceeds four hundred rupees other than administration by virtue of 39 and 43 G. 3 c. 29	7	0
	3	6
For do. where under 400 Rupees	2	0
For filing every will		
For other unspecified services arising on this side, the correspondent fees on the equity side.		

ON THE ADMIRALTY SIDE.

The same fees as those allowed for correspondent services on the equity side.

PROTHONOTARY.

On swearing in every officer on the plea side of this Court	6	0
On swearing in every advocate	6	0
" every attorney	5	0
For filing, docketing and signing every plaint, and for preparing and issuing every capias thereon	3	6
For every capias after summons, writ of sequestration, writ to sell goods sequestered, writ of execution or possession, habeas corpus, mandamus certiorari, sciri facias, attachment for contempt, special commission or judgment pronounced	5	0
For preparing and issuing every summons, Every appearance entered, Subpœna to each witness, Every witness sworn or affidivit taken in Court, Every bail taken in Court, Every writ, petition, deposition, bail piece or affidivit filed, Every justification of bail, Surrender or discharge of bail, Every motion minuted, Every non pros or non suit, Committilus, Supersedeas, Every rule or order of Court entered on the minutes, Every certificate granted, Search in his office	1	2
For preparing and entering every rule to plead, and filing docketing every special plea, or other special plea or other special pleading, and for setting down each cause for trial or argument	3	6
For filing plea of general issue and for every issue joined	2	0
For calling on every cause	2	4
For reading every charter, record or act of parliament	1	2
For reading and marking every other exhibit	0	9
For reducing into writing and filing deposition of witness for each deposition	3	0
For entering the judgment	1	0
For copies of all papers per folio	1	0
For custody of money paid in upon leave above 20 rupees per cent	5	0
For filing and entering petition of appeal and every security and appeal	3	6
For minuting allowance of petition of appeal	7	0

SEALER.

For the seal of the Court to every writ, process, rule, order, or other paper requiring the same and not otherwise provided for	1	6
For do. of every commission	2	6
For do. to probates or letters of administration	2	6
For do. to appeals to Her Majesty in Council, and to the return to mandamuses or other commissions from England	21	0
For do. to all certificates and other papers to be sent to England	10	6

JUDGES' CLERKS.

	R.	F.
For every Judge's summons, warrant, or order made at Chambers, Affidavit sworn or oath administered, Bail piece, new bail added, justification at Chambers, Carrying every affidavit, bail piece, or other paper to be filed, Every acceptance of, exception to, or surrender in discharge of bail, Every necessary attendance on the business of the suitors, either in Court or at any public office not otherwise provided for, Every recognizance or security at Chambers	1	2
For reducing into writing any depositions, dibenesse, or otherwise at Chambers per folio	0	9
For every copy of do per folio	0	9

INTERPRETER.

For interpreting affidavits other than affidavits of jurisdiction of debt or of service of process or notice per folio	0	8
For do. ordinary affidavits as above specified	1	2
Do answers and depositions do	0	8
For translation of papers per folio	0	22

SHERIFF.

For executing every writ, (except summons and subpœna) and drawing and taking bail bond	2	2
For executing every summons or subpœna, Every commitment charging a defendant in custody or execution, or discharging him out of custody, Endorsing the bail bond, Return of every writ	1	2
For every bill of sale of goods on execution or sequestration with the inventories annexed	5	0
For every search in his office	0	9
For necessary translation of any process, notice or order	0	9
For poundage of every debt levied, not exceeding Rupees 1,000, 5 per cent.; on every sum exceeding Rupees 1,000, 2½ per cent.		
Upon every writ of possession executed for every ten Rupees of the yearly value of the premises of which possession is given	0	8
For execution of all process or other matters belonging to his office beyond the limits of Madras, a reasonable compensation.		
Attending in charge of goods per day, and the same per night	2	0
For Bailiffs on return of cipy corpus upon capias to be paid by plaintiffs	2	0
For every summons	2	2
For every attendance	3	6
For every other oath administered, affidavit sworn, or deposition taken	2	0
For signing and certifying every exhibit, receipt for books, deeds, or other papers, and allowing and signing every account or other matter requiring his hand	1	3
Each bidding on sales of estates.		
All copies from his office per sheet	1	0
For every report or certificate upon matters referred to him in any cause not exceeding ten sheets	12	0
For every sheet exceeding ten	1	2
For every report or certificate in matters of Lunatics and Infants or other matter referred to him where no cause is pending	16	0
For perusing, settling and signing deeds, conveyances, or other writings by order of Court	16	0
For allowing and signing every necessary advertisement	3	6
For allowing every security in appeal or on writ of ne exeat regno	7	0
For every other recognizance	5	0
For taxing every bill of costs	5	0
For attending out of his office to administer oaths or transact other business incidental to his office, a reasonable compensation.		

EXAMINER.

For every subpœna to a witness	2	0
For notice to opposite party of production of every witness for examination	1	0
For every oath administered	1	2
For copy of every deposition per folio	1	2
For attesting every exhibit	1	0
For every certificate	1	0
For attending out of office, a reasonable compensation.		

CLERK OF THE CROWN.

	R.	F.
For copies of all papers at the instance of parties, subject to its being remitted by the Court	1	0
For every search in his office	1	0
For every attendance before a judge at the instance of party	2	0
For swearing in any judicial or ministerial officer at sessions unless specially remitted by the Court	5	0

(Signed) T. A. STRANGE, H. GWILLIM, BENJAMIN SULLIVAN.

Extract of a letter to the CHIEF JUSTICE of the Supreme Court of Judicature, dated 25th September 1802.

Para. 2.—"We approve and confirm the Rules and Tables of Fees, which the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to submit to our inspection.

(True Extract and Copy.)
(Signed) D. HILL, *Secretary to Government.*

I do hereby certify, that I have compared this Table of Fees with that deposited in my office, and I do find it to be a true copy. I further certify, that by a letter from the Honorable Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice, addressed to Walter Grant, Esq. Master in Equity, and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, a fee of Rupees five is allowed to the Master for certifying debt and costs, and a fee of fanams six per folio, for keeping books in the Master's office and therein registering all bills of costs, and that by another letter from the said Chief Justice addressed to Dr. Jebb, Master in Equity, and dated the 10th day of November, One Thousand Eight hundred and Thirteen, a new Table of Fees for the Armenian Interpreter, is notified as having been approved on the 13th of August 1813, as follows:

TABLE OF FEES FOR THE ARMENIAN INTERPRETER IN THE SUPREME COURT.

	R.	F.	C.
For interpreting affidavits of jurisdiction of debt, of service or process of notice, per folio	1	0	0
For do. all other affidavits per do	1	2	0
For do. answers and depositions, per do	1	0	0
For translation of papers, per do	3	6	30

To be allowed also for every attendance to interpret under a Commission, or upon any other extraordinary occasion, not in Court or at any of its offices, a reasonable fee to be taken by the Master.

(Signed) T. A. S.
13th August 1813.

I do hereby certify, that by the aforesaid Tables and by virtue of the authority herein before stated, I am regulated and governed in the taxation of bills of cost—dated Master's Office, Supreme Court; this Twenty-sixth day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty-two.

HENRY BYRNE, *Master.*

ORDERS OF COURT.

ORDO CURIÆ, *the 25th day of November* 1817.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost concern and importance to the suitors of the Court that their money securities and effects shall be preserved and secured for their benefit in the most careful and effectual manner;—and whereas the same will be most safely deposited and kept in the hands of the Governor or President and Council of Fort St. George in the Public Treasury with the cash and effects belonging to the said Company, subject to such orders as the Court shall make from time to time for the benefit of the Suitors;—and whereas the good and salutary rules heretofore made with a view to attain these desirable objects may in some respects have been misunderstood and may require further explanation:—it is therefore ordered by the Court that whenever any order or decree shall be made by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, for the payment or delivering into Court or to the Governor or President and Council at Fort St. George or into the Honorable Company's Treasury of any money effects or securities of any of the suitors of the Court or parties interested therein, the order of the Court with the seal of the Court affixed thereto signed by the Registrar and countersigned by one of the Judges of the Court shall be taken out of the proper office by the suitor or suitors or party or parties who shall be ordered to make such payments or deposits or his or their Attornies or Agents lawfully authorized, and shall be brought by him or them to the Accountant General of the Court and that the said Accountant General shall make an entry thereof in his book to be by him kept cause-wise of all suitors' money securities and deposits in each cause, which book is to be kept in his office and at all times within office hours to be open to the suitors of the Court or other parties interested for inspection, and he shall mark intratur or enter at the foot of the said order and subscribe his name thereto, and the Accountant General shall certify in his proper hand writing and with his name thereto subscribe at the foot of the said order to the Sub-Treasurer or other officer acting for the Treasurer that he is to receive from the party mentioned in the said order the sum of money effects or securities mentioned in the said order, specifying the amount and particulars thereof, and to place the same to the account of the cause in which the same is ordered to be deposited in the book of suitors' money, and deposits kept by the Sub-Treasurer or other officer acting for the Treasurer in the Honorable Company's Treasury, and that the Accountant General shall deliver the said sealed order with the certificate thereon to the party who is to make the payment or deposit into the Honorable Company's Treasury, who shall deliver the same together with the sum of money effects or securities mentioned in the said order and certificate to be by him paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury to the Sub Treasurer or other Officer acting for the Treasurer in the Honorable Company's Treasury, who shall receive the same and enter the said order and Certificate in his book, and the said Sub-Treasurer or other officer acting for the Treasurer shall thereupon give the party a receipt or certificate for the said money effects or securities so deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury on account of the Governor or President and Council of Fort St. George or of the Honorable Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and the party who shall make such deposit or his agent or attorney lawfully authorized shall within two days after payment of the said money effects or securities into the Honorable Company's Treasury bring the said receipt or certificate to the Accountant General of the Court, who shall enter the same in his book and file the same in his office of Record, and the said Accountant General shall thereupon give the party a certificate or make a report in writing that pursuant to the order in that particular cause, specifying the date thereof, the party has paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury the sum of money effects or securities mentioned therein, and shall annex thereunto an examined copy of the receipt of the Sub-Treasurer or other officer acting for the Treasurer, which certificate or report and a copy of such receipt the party or his agent or attorney lawfully authorized shall within three days after payment or deposit into the Treasury file in the Registrar's office, and the Registrar, shall make an entry thereof in his book to be by him kept cause-wise of all suitors' money effects and securities which shall be ordered to be paid into or out of the Honorable Company's Treasury, and the Registrar shall file the said certificate or report of the Accountant General of record to which all suitors or parties interested may have recourse and inspect the same at office hours, and that all sums of money that shall be so paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury shall bear interest for the benefit of the suitors and other parties interested from the time of the respective payments into the Treasury and from the date of the Sub-Treasurer's receipt for the same.

And it is further ordered that when any money effects or securities of the suitors of the Court or parties interested shall be ordered to be paid or delivered out of the Honorable Company's Treasury, the sealed orders signed by the Registrar and countersigned by one of the Judges of the Court shall be brought by the suitors or party interested or his agent or attorney lawfully authorized to the Accountant General of the Court, who shall enter the same in his book and mark the same intratur or entered on the said order, and the Accountant General shall give a certificate at the foot of the said order directed to the Sub-Treasurer or other officer acting for the Treasurer, stating that pursuant to the said order the Sub-Treasurer or other officer acting for the Treasurer is to pay or deliver out of the Honorable Company's Treasury to the party interested or entitled thereto or to his agent or attorney lawfully authorized the money effects or securities mentioned in the said order, specifying the particulars of which he shall make an entry in his book, and the Accountant General shall deliver the said order and certificate to the party entitled, who shall give a receipt for the said order and certificate to the Accountant General, and the party or his agent or attorney lawfully authorized shall bring the said sealed order and certificate to the Honorable Company's Treasury, and the Sub-Treasurer shall pursuant to the said order and certificate of the Accountant General of the Court pay out or deliver to the said party or his agent or attorney lawfully authorized the money effects and securities mentioned in such order and certificate, and the party or his agent or attorney lawfully authorized shall thereupon give a receipt for the same to the Sub-Treasurer or other officer acting for the Treasurer, which order certificate and receipt he shall file on record, and that the said order certificate and receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for and acquittance to the said Company or their officers for any sum of money effects or securities so paid over to the party entitled or to his attorney lawfully authorized to receive the same under such order and certificate, and that the Registrar upon the issuing of any order of the Court for the payment or delivering into or out of the Honorable Company's Treasury of any money effects or securities of the suitors shall

make an entry of such order in his book to be by him kept of suitors money and deposits, and shall enter intratur at the foot of such order subscribed with his name and proper hand writing thereto before the delivery of the same to the party his agent or attorney.

And it is further ordered that the Accountant General of the Court and Registrar shall each keep a book cause-wise of all money effects and securities of the suitors of the Court or parties interested, which shall be ordered to be paid or delivered into or out of the Honorable Company's Treasury under the orders of the Court, to which all parties interested may have recourse and inspect the same at office hours and they shall once in every month diligently compare the same with each other and also compare the same with the book to be kept by the Sub-Treasurer or other officer acting for the Treasurer at the Honorable Company's Treasury of suitors' money effects or securities ordered to be deposited in the said Treasury, and that the said Accountant General of the Court shall duly keep and settle his accounts of all suitors' money effects and securities ordered to be deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury and of all receipts and payments on account thereof with the several persons and in the manner specified and directed by the clause relating thereto in the Charters of Justice of Madras, and that a duplicate of such account duly signed or authenticated shall be delivered in open Court and filed on record, in the Registrar's office, on the first day of the second and fourth Term in each year, to which all persons interested may have recourse and inspect the same at office hours. And it is further ordered by the Court that the Accountant General of the Court shall not meddle with the actual receipt of any of the money or effects of the suitors but shall only do all things necessary to carry into execution the orders of the said Supreme Court relative to the payment or delivery of the suitors' money effects or securities to the Governor or President in Council of the said United Company of Fort St. George and taking the same out again and keeping the accounts thereof with the said Governor and President and Council, and the Registrar of the Court and other matter relating thereto pursuant to the directions for the purpose in the said Charters of Justice, and that neither the Registrar of the Court nor any officer of the Court shall in any way intermeddle with the actual receipt of any money effects or securities which shall be ordered by any order or decree of the Court to be deposited into or paid or delivered out of the Honorable Company's Treasury by or to the suitors or other persons.

And it is further ordered that the above rules be henceforward observed and kept subject to such future rules methods and directions as shall from time to time hereafter be made and given relative thereto and as circumstances may require or render necessary.

J. H. NEWBOLT,
E. STANLEY.
(A true Copy.)
JOHN SHAW, *Registrar.*

By statute 39th and 40th Geo. the III. Chap. 79 Sec. 21, the Registrar is directed to collect the assets of all deceased British subjects to which he shall administer and to bring them for safe custody into Court—that is into the Treasury of the Honorable Company where all money belonging to the Court or its suitors is to be deposited—and no part of the assets of deceased persons so deposited can be paid out of the Treasury without an order of Court, and in the mode directed by the above general order relative to the deposits in the Treasury of the 25th Nov. 1817.

ORDO CURIÆ, 2*d October* 1839.

It is ordered, with reference to an Act passed by the Legislative Council of India as No. XXII. of 1839, Sec. III. that the Clerk of the Crown do deliver, on demand made, by any persons held to bail or committed to prison for any offence against the Law, for which they are to be tried by Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras; Office Copies of the Examinations of the Witnesses respectively, upon whose Depositions they have been so held to bail, or committed to prison, on payment of Annas 2 for every folio of 72 words. And in case of its being expedient or necessary for the Attorneys of such persons so receiving such Office Copies to furnish Copies thereof to Counsel, then and in such case such Attorneys shall be allowed in their Bill of Costs, to charge at and after the rate of Annas 2 for every folio of 72 words for such Copies furnished to Counsel, and no charge is to be made or allowed for abbreviating or drawing briefs of such Office Copies.

(Signed) ROBERT COMYN, C. J.
" EDWD. J. GAMBIER.
(A true Copy.)
J. MINCHIN, *Clerk of the Crown.*

ABSTRACT OF THE ORDERS, RULES AND REGULATIONS,

made by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, since the deaths of GILBERT RICKETTS and JOHN SHAW, Esquires, the late Registrars thereof, touching deposits and payments of Moneys and Effects, &c. into and out of the Honorable Company's Treasury of Fort St. George, belonging to Suitors of the said Court and also to deceased persons to whose Estates the Registrar has administered and shall administer, which are as follow.

THIRD TERM, 22D JULY 1818.

Ordered that henceforth in every case where any person or persons shall apply for letters ad colligenda or of administration to any estate, it be referred to the Master to approve of and take two or more sufficient securities from such person or persons for his or their due administration of such estate and upon filing with the Registrar the certificate or report of the Master of security having been taken, together with the administration bond, letters ad colligenda, or of administration of such estate, do issue forth to such person or persons and not otherwise.

THIRD TERM, 28TH JULY 1819.

Ordered that John Shaw, Esq. the present Registrar do forthwith deposit in the Company's Treasury with the privity of the Accountant General, the sum of 173,578 Star Pagodas, 31 Fanams 80 and ¾ Cash, being the amount of the several sums of money, bonds and other securities stated by him to be in his hands, belonging to the estates of several deceased persons to which he has administered as Registrar, or which have come to his hands since his appointment. That the Treasurer do receive the same into the Treasury for safe custody for the benefit of the parties entitled, and do place the same and the interest to the credit of each estate, subject to the future orders of the Court. That schedules be delivered into Court and published, and copies thereof be delivered to the Chief Secretary of Government pursuant to the Act of 55 Geo. III. Chap. 84, Sec. 5. That the present and all future Registrars is and are to deliver in open Court as by said Act is directed—a Schedule of the Estates of deceased persons remaining in his charge and to pay the balance of each estate into the Treasury pursuant to the Act 39th and 40th of Geo. III. Chap. 73, Sec. 21, and the Act 55 Geo. III. Chap. 84. That the Accountant General, is at all times, to be at liberty to inspect the books and administration accounts of the Registrar, and to see the state of the administration funds; and he is to be at liberty to report the same to the Court monthly, or as frequently as circumstances may require.

VACATION AFTER FOURTH TERM, 16TH NOVEMBER 1819.

Ordered that previous to the Registrar delivering to the Court the Schedules of the estates of deceased persons as in the Acts for that purpose is mentioned, he do lay them before the Master for his examination, who is directed to compare the several vouchers with the accounts relating to those estates as therein is described, and grant his certificate or make his report to the Court thereon. That all parties interested are to be at liberty to attend the investigation of the Schedules as well before the Master as afterwards before the Court, when the Schedules and such certificates shall be exhibited as in the Acts specified. That the Registrar is to pass his accounts with each estate regularly before the Master as in the 68th rule of Court is directed. That the Registrar upon taking out any letters of administration, or letters ad colligenda do give notice of the same to the Master and Accountant General of all moneys, securities for money and proceeds of the estates of deceased persons as shall be realised, shall from time to time, be deposited by the Registrar in the Honorable Company's Treasury, pursuant to the Act 39th and 40th, George III Chap. 73, Sec. 21, and the order of the 28th July 1819, and the same is to remain there at interest until paid out to those entitled under an order of the Court. And that that part of the 68th rule whereby the Registrar had an option of investing the same in the securities therein mentioned and holding the same with interest in his own hands shall be and is hereby rescinded.

VACATION AFTER FOURTH TERM, 9TH NOVEMBER 1819.

Ordered that Patrick Cleghorn, Esq. be appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court, upon his entering into a Bond with two or more sufficient securities in the sum of One Lac of Pagodas conditioned for his duly and faithfully accounting for all sums of money, and all estates of deceased persons which shall be committed to his care or to which he shall administer as Registrar under the statute of 39th and 40th of Geo. III. Chap. 73, Section 21, and that it be referred to the Master, to approve of such security.

VACATION AFTER FOURTH TERM, 28TH JANUARY 1820.

Ordered that the interest now due upon the securities of the Honorable Company deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the suitors and estates of deceased persons, is to be received and invested in new securities of the Company at interest with the privity of the Accountant General, and when the new securities are obtained the same are to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the respective estates. That the Accountant General do make his report thereupon so soon as the same can be completed; that the interest which shall accrue due on such

respective securities of the suitors and estates of deceased persons shall be from time to time invested in new securities at interest for the benefit of those entitled; and that such securities be deposited in the Treasury, and the Accountant General is to make his report thereon from time to time to the Court.

SECOND TERM, 27TH MARCH 1820.

Ordered, that in future no application for an order nisi or any other order for payment of money out of the Treasury, shall be made before any Judge in Chambers or otherwise than in open Court, during the sitting of the Court.

JURY RULES.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES RELATING TO JURIES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Qualification of Jurors.

RULE 1. All men who on any former occasion have served on Juries in the Supreme Court and all who are resident Householders within the limits of Madras, and occupy any House or Tenement of the monthly value of Thirty Rupees, or the annual value of Three Hundred Rupees, or whose property or interests in Lands, tenements or goods would be worth the sum of Three Thousand Rupees after the payment of their just debts, are qualified and liable to serve on Juries in the Supreme Court, except such persons as are hereinafter excepted.

Disqualification of Jurors.

II. Those persons are incapable of serving on Juries in the Supreme Court who hold any Office in or under the said Court, or receive any pay or emolument for any employment in or under any Officer thereof, or for executing any duties of Police within the limits of Madras, or who are the subjects of any foreign state, or who are under the age of twenty-one years, or who are attainted of treason or felony, or who have been convicted of any fraudulent or infamous offence without having obtained a free pardon, or who are under outlawry or excommunication, or who are lunatics or idiots, or who are unable to understand the English language; and inasmuch as there are parts of the proceedings upon trials in the Supreme Court which have not usually been translated by the Interpreters, and which could not be translated without great difficulty and inconvenience, the Sheriff and Clerk of the Crown are forbidden to insert in the list hereinafter mentioned the names of any Natives of whose competence to understand the English language they have not experience or sure knowledge.

Exempted Persons.

III. These persons are exempted from the liability to serve on Juries, namely, the Governor and all Peers, the Members of Council, the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries to Government, the Judges of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, the Accountant General and the Sub Treasurer for the time being, all Officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine of Her Majesty or the Honorable Company, all Persons employed in the Pilot Service of the Honorable Company, all Clergymen and all such Dissenting Ministers as are actually attached to or employed in any public place of religious worship and who follow no other secular employment, but that of teaching; all Bramins, Mullahs, and other Hindus and Mahomedans, actually officiating as Priests in their respective religions; all Barristers at Law, Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, actually practising as such, all Domestic Servants, and all persons above sixty years of age, or who are afflicted with any great infirmity of body or mind.

Qualification of Grand and Special Jurors.

IV. All Covenanted Servants of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, all persons who according to the usage of England or of this Presidency, are entitled to the style and addition of Esquire, or of any higher degree, all persons whose claims to the title of Rajah, or to have about them any insigna of equivalent rank have been acknowledged by the Government, or whose rank or superiority of caste according to the usage of their tribe or religion would prevent them from sitting on common Juries, shall be exempted from serving on any other than Special or Grand Juries.

List of Jurors to be prepared by the Sheriff and how.

V. The Sheriff shall by all lawful means make enquiry throughout the limits of Madras, and shall prepare to the best of his ability, knowledge, information and belief, a full and accurate list in alphabetical order of all persons who are qualified and liable as aforesaid to serve on Juries, and such list according to the form of the Schedule annexed to these Rules shall contain in separate columns opposite to each person's name, his proper style, addition or calling, his place of residence, the country of his birth, his religious profession, and his qualification to serve on Juries, and the ground of his privilege, if any, to serve on Grand or Special Juries only, provided always that in stating the religious profession of any person it shall be sufficient to say Christian, Mahomedan or Hindu, or the like, without specifying the particular church or sect of the party.

Sheriff's List how and when to be delivered in, corrected and published.

VI. The Sheriff shall on or before the first day of April in each year deliver to the Clerk of the Crown such list so made as aforesaid signed by himself, and the Clerk of the Crown shall thereupon if need be make further inquiry and make any necessary additions, corrections or alterations thereto which he shall think fit, and shall on or before the fifteenth day of the same month of April, together with the Sheriff, attend the sitting Judge in Chambers with such list, and after inspection and any necessary alteration of the said list, by such Judge, shall make out one fresh list in alphabetical order signed and attested by his hand and seal as a true and perfect list of all persons qualified to serve as Jurors in the Supreme Court, and shall cause the same to be published once in the Government Gazette before the first day of May then next, and copies thereof to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court House and in such other place or places as he shall think best adapted for the purposes of notoriety.

Appeal of Jurors when and where to be heard.

VII. The Clerk of the Crown on every day in the month of May on which any Judge shall sit in Chambers* shall attend at the Court House with the last mentioned list, and every person whose name is improperly inserted, or omitted, or who is wrongly or defectively described, may apply to the sitting Judge who either on the oath of the party himself, or on examination of witnesses may order the list to be corrected by the Clerk of the Crown, and if any Hindu or Mahomedan included in the said list shall be desirous of being excused from serving upon Juries, he may in like manner appear in the said month of May at the Court House and state to the sitting Judge such his objection, and his name shall thereupon be struck out of such list, and in case of any alteration being made in the said list, the same shall be recopied and finally perfected and attested by the Clerk of the Crown, and once more published in the Government Gazette before the tenth day of June then next.

List to be kept of record and the persons named therein to be summoned as Jurors and no other —Justices & others to aid and assist the Sheriff and Clerk of the Crown to perfect the lists.

IX. The Clerk of the Crown shall place the said last mentioned list among the records of the Supreme Court, and shall cause the same to be fairly and truly copied in the same form in a book, and on or before the tenth day of June shall deliver the said book to the Sheriff, who on quitting his office shall deliver it to the succeeding Sheriff, and excepting such alterations, as at any time upon motion in open Court may be directed by the Court to be made in it, the said book so prepared in each year as aforesaid shall from the said tenth day of June for twelve months next ensuing be deemed and taken to be a true list of all persons qualified and liable to serve on Juries in the Supreme Court, and the same persons shall be summoned to serve as Jurors and no other; and the Supreme Court by virtue of its authority hereby requires of all Justices of the peace and Constables and other Officers employed in the conservation of the peace, and of all persons having in their keeping or possession any Public Books of Assessment or Registry that for the purpose of enabling the Sheriff and Clerk of the Crown to form and perfect the aforementioned lists they be aiding and assisting unto them.

XVI. All those who shall be lawfully summoned to serve on Juries, and shall wilfully neglect to attend, shall be punished as for a contempt, unless upon motion made it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the name of the person ought to be erased from the Sheriff's book, or that such a material alteration shall be made in the entry thereof in the said book as would have excused the party from attending in obedience to the summons.

ADDITIONAL RULE PUBLISHED ON THE 2D FEBRUARY 1833.

Natives may serve on Grand Juries.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the Third year of the Reign of His present Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace and of Juries in the East Indies"—it is among other things enacted, that from and after the First day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-two, so much of an Act passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to regulate the appointment of Juries in the East Indies," as provides and enacts that the Grand Juries in all cases and all Juries for the trial of Persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion, should be and the same is hereby repealed. It is hereby ordered that the 3d of the Rules relating to Juries of this Court be no longer in force, and that the Sheriff and Clerk of the Crown respectively, in making out the annual list of Jurors, do insert in the list of the Grand Jurors any native inhabitants of Madras, whose rank or superiority of caste may be such as is referred to in the 5th of the said Rules, having previously ascertained that such persons are willing to serve as Grand Jurors, and are sufficiently conversant with the English language.

* A Judge sits in Chambers at the Supreme Court every Friday at 2 o'clock.

ORDO CURIÆ—JURY RULES, 30*th May* 1839.

Ordered, that so much of Rule X. as directs that "one half at least of the persons returned by the Sheriff, must be of that class of persons who have been designated as British subjects" shall be summoned by the Sheriff, and also so much of the said rule, as requires that "one half at least of every Jury shall consist of such British subjects," be rescinded, and that "one third" be inserted in place of "one half."

Ordered also, that in Rule XIII. of the said Jury Rules, the words "peremptory challenge above the number of Twenty, be altered to "peremptory challenge above the number of Ten."

(Signed) ROBERT COMYN,
„ EDWARD J. GAMBIER.

(A true copy.)

FREDERICK ORME,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

COURT HOUSE.—*Bentinck's Building's, North Beach.*

Court Days, Monday and Thursday—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The Registrar of the Court's Office is open for the issue of summonses from 6 A. M. till 2 P. M. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Edward Francis Elliot, Esq.....1*st Commissioner.—(N. S. Wales S. C.)*
Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq..*Acting* *do.*
John Savage, Esq.....2*d* *do.*
John Younge Fullerton, Esq.....3*d* *do.*
C. Ramyah.....*Registrar.*
T. Choureemootoo Moodelly.....*Interpreter, and Translator in Tamil and Teloogoo.*
M. Soobaroy Moodelly.....*Asst. Inter. and Translator in Tamil and Teloogoo.*
M. G. Hoossain Khan.....*Interpreter, and Translator in Persian and Hindoostanee.*
Francis Shapton & John Spencer...*Serjeants.*
Robert Morgan.....*Keeper of the Jail.*

The Proclamation of Government dated 29th December 1801, directs that, from and after the first day of January 1802, the Court of Requests for the Recovery of Shall Debts shall be composed of three Commissioners, and the Jurisdiction shall extend to sums of 400 Rupees, or one hundred and twenty Pagodas. It empowers the Court to order and direct debts to be paid by instalments and to fix time and day of payment, and in like manner on due proof being made to the satisfaction of the Court that any Defendant is from sickness, poverty, or otherwise, rendered incapable of paying the debt for which any cause shall have been instituted, it shall be lawful for the Court to suspend or supersede the proceedings in such case, until it shall be made appear to the Court that the Defendant is able to pay such debt in whole or by separate instalments. The Commissioners are empowered to award and direct execution against the body or goods of parties against whom any payment, decree or order shall have been made, and to convey them to Jail, there to remain until they shall perform such order or decree, so as no person shall remain in confinement on any such execution for any longer time than the following periods according to the amount or sum for the payment of which such execution has been issued—that is to say:

	DAYS.
For any sum not exceeding 5 Pagodas.....	30
For any sum above 5 Pagodas and not exceeding 10.....	60
For any sum above 10 and not exceeding 15.....	75
For any sum above 15 and not exceeding 20.....	100
For any sum above 20 and not exceeding 25.....	120

and for any sum above 25 Pagodas, such time as the Court shall think reasonable on consideration of the circumstances of the case, not exceeding in the whole two years; and such imprisonment shall be deemed to be a full discharge and extinguishment of the debt and costs. And in regard to the execution against the goods

of the party which the Court is empowered to issue, the Serjeants, Bailiffs and Peons of the Court, are directed to levy the amount, by seizure and distress of the goods and effects of such party, and to keep the same in safe custody until the return of such execution, when they shall report to the Court what they have done, and the Court are empowered to cause the goods and effects so seized to be sold for the purpose of satisfying the sum or sums of money and costs for which such execution has been made. The Registrar is directed to endorse on every execution which shall be issued from the Court the exact amount, including the costs and the fee allowed to the Bailiff, Officer, or Peon, who has the execution of the process, and on tender or payment of that amount to the Registrar of the Court before the body of any party shall be actually taken in custody, or before the distrained goods shall have been sold, such execution shall be immediately superseded. Whenever any person shall be committed to prison, the person at whose suit such execution or process shall issue, shall pay to the person committed an allowance, not exceeding two fanams per day for an European, and one fanam for a Native; the same to be paid to the Gaoler, or left in the house for the use of the person so committed, on Monday in every week, and in case default be made in payment of such allowance, and the person at whose suit such person shall be committed shall not within three days after notice pay or cause to be paid such allowance, it shall be lawful for the Court to discharge the prisoner. The said Commissioners or any of them on being insulted in Court, are empowered to apprehend and bring such person or persons before them on the next Court day, and on the offence being proved, to impose any fine not exceeding Twenty Pagodas on the person so offending, and if the person who shall have committed such offence shall not pay such fine, it shall be lawful for the said Court to commit such offender to Gaol, there to remain for any time not exceeding one Calendar month, or until he shall have paid such fine.

RULES OF PROCEEDINGS.

1st.—That on application being made to the Registrar of the Court, he shall enter in the Cause Book to be provided for that purpose, the name of the parties and the sum demanded and the account of consideration on which the same is due or demanded, that thereupon he shall fill up a summons directed to the Defendant containing these particulars, and commanding him to appear in the said Court at a time and place to be therein expressed, which summons shall, if against a Native be delivered to a Peon of the said Court, or if against an European to a Serjeant or Bailiff of the said Court, to be forthwith served on the Debtor or Defendant, either personally, or by leaving the same at the dwelling house, shop, or bontique of the Defendant, or Debtor, three full days before the day of appearance, exclusive of the day of service and for appearance.

2d.—That if the Defendant shall not appear at the return of the first summons, a second summons shall be served in the like manner as the first, and if on the return thereof he shall still make default, then on due proof being made by the summoning Officer of the service of the said 1st and 2d summons, an attachment shall be granted against the Defendant, and on the return of such attachment and affidavit made of the personal service thereof, or of either of the summonses, if the Defendant shall still neglect to attend, and no good cause be affixed in excuse of such neglect, the Registrar shall within four days after such returns enter an appearance for him, and thereupon the Court shall proceed to hear the cause *exparte* and shall give judgment thereon with stay of execution for ten days, within which time the Defendant shall be at liberty on payment of the costs of the said 1st and 2d summons and of the said attachment, and not otherwise, to pray that the said judgment may be set aside, and that he may be heard in his defence against the Plantiff's demand.

3d.—That no Lands, Gardens, or Houses, shall on any pretence be seized or sold under any execution from this Court to satisfy any judgment or decree obtained thereon.

4th.—That if at the return of any summons at any Court day or adjournment, the Creditor or Plantiff shall not appear, or appearing shall not make proof of his, her or their debt, or demand, to the satisfaction of the Court, a nonsuit shall be entered, against such Creditor or Plaintiff, and the Court shall award such costs against him, her, or them, as the cause may seem to require, so as they be not inconsistent with the table of fees established for the Court.

5th.—That in any case wherein the Commissioners shall give judgment for any debt or sum of money or costs, they shall be at liberty, on the request of the Defendant or debtor, for his ease and conveniency, on then being satisfied of his inability to make immediate payment of the whole, to order and direct at what particular day and times, and by what instalments, such debt, sum of money or costs shall be paid and satisfied, and that upon the first default or failure of any of the instalments, the Court may on the application of the Creditor or Plaintiff, and on proof of the default, award execution for the whole debt or such part thereof as shall remain unpaid, together with such further costs as to the Court shall seem reason-

able to be recovered by the same process, and in like manner as is directed for the recovery of the debt and costs first decreed.

6th.—That it shall be in the discretion of the Court by which of the parties the costs are to be paid, or to apportion the same between the parties.

7th.—That in case where the debt shall not exceed Twenty-five Pagodas the names of the parties, the amount sued for, and the decision of the Court thereon shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, in a manner similar to that in which the record of the proceedings in the present Court of Requests is kept, and that in cases where the amount of the debt or demand does exceed that sum, a record of the complaint of the plaintiff, the nature of the defence of the defendant, the names of the witnesses examined, and the judgment of the Court thereon shall be entered agreeably to the form approved by the Governor in Council for the purpose.

TABLE OF FEES ESTABLISHED FOR THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

1ST JANUARY 1802.

Sum sued for						Entering Complaints and granting Summons.			Every Witness examined and Execution Fees.			Every Subpœna issued.			Hearing of the causes and final Decree at ten per cent.		
R.	A					R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P
Inclusive Rs.				17	8	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	2	6	1	12	0
17	8	do	to	35	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	3	8	0
35	0	.....	....	52	8	1	14	0	0	15	0	0	7	6	5	4	0
52	8	.....	....	70	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	0	10	0	7	0	0
70	0	.....	....	87	8	3	2	0	1	9	0	0	12	6	8	12	0
87	8	.....	....	105	0	3	12	0	1	14	0	0	15	0	10	8	0
105	0	.....	....	122	8	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	1	6	12	4	0
122	8	.....	....	140	0	5	0	0	2	8	0	1	4	0	14	0	0
140	0	.....	....	157	8	5	10	0	2	13	0	1	6	6	15	12	0
157	8	.....	....	175	0	6	4	0	3	2	0	1	9	0	17	8	0
175	0	.....	....	192	8	6	14	0	3	7	0	1	11	6	19	4	0
192	8	.....	....	210	0	7	8	0	3	12	0	1	14	0	21	0	0
210	0	.....	....	227	8	8	2	0	4	1	0	2	0	6	22	12	0
227	8	.....	....	245	0	8	12	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	24	8	0
245	0	.....	....	262	8	9	6	0	4	11	0	2	5	6	26	4	0
262	8	.....	....	280	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	2	8	0	28	0	0
280	0	.....	....	297	8	10	10	0	5	5	0	2	10	6	29	12	0
297	8	.....	....	315	0	11	4	0	5	10	0	2	13	0	31	8	0
315	0	.....	....	332	8	11	14	0	5	15	0	2	15	6	33	4	0
332	8	.....	....	350	0	12	8	0	6	4	0	3	2	0	35	0	0
350	0	.....	....	367	8	13	2	0	6	9	0	3	4	6	36	12	0
367	8	.....	....	385	0	13	12	0	6	14	9	3	7	0	38	8	0
385	0	.....	....	402	8	14	6	0	7	3	0	3	9	6	40	4	0
402	8	.....	....	420	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	3	12	0	42	0	0

A second summons to be the same as the first.

An attachment Annas two and Pice six more than the first.

An Execution the half of a Summons.

To the Bailiffs, Peons, &c., for Executing every Writ or Process of the Court, Annas 2 and Pice Six.

To the Registrar for exery Examination or deposition reduced into writing, and for filing the same, Twenty-five Fanams.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

GENERAL POLICE OFFICE—*Royapettah.*

TOWN POLICE OFFICE—*Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach.*

Edward Francis Elliot, Esq. Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, *(New South Wales, S. C.)*
Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq. *Acting* do. do. do.
Captain G. W. Whistler, Police Magistrate.
Captain F. J. Clerk. do.
Francis Kelly, Esq. } Police Magistrates and Deputy Superintendents of
V. Raugavah Chauriar, } Police.
M. R. Taynton, Esq. Clerk to the Justices.
M. Soomasoondrum Moodelly, Interpreter.
P. Mariasoosay Moodelly, Deputy do.
John McLaren, Keeper of the Justices' Jail.

CONSTABLES.	*Stations.*
John McLaren.....	.....Market.
Joseph Marshall.....	.....Parcherry, BlackTown.
William Brown.....	.....General Police Office.
John Hobbes.....	.....Oodacall-street, Black Town.
James Wakefield.....	.....St. Thomé.
Aaron M'Coomb,.....	.....Superintendent House of Industry.
Kurreunsingh.....	.....Jailor of the House of Correction.

The Police is divided into six Divisions, with a Jemadar at the head of each, viz.

1st Division—Black Town.
2d Division—Triplicane, Royapettah, Meersapett, Nagatha Covil, Narsingapooram, Wallajahpettah, Chepauk.
3d Division—St. Thomé, Tanampett, Alverpett, Quibble Island.
4th Division—Chindadrepet, Egmore, Comileesveran Covil, Poodoopet, Nungumbaukum, Chetput, Kurkathacovil.
5th Division—Parjamittoo, Vepery, Choolay, Pursawaukum, Perambore, Vasarapaudy.
6th Division—Washerman's pettah, [illegible] Sungeeveeroyempett, Royapooram, Cochrane's [illegible]

[illegible] must pay [illegible] be made agr[illegible]

The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Divisions are [illegible]ed to the General Police Office.
The 1st and 6th Divisions to the Tow[illegible]ered [illegible]e Office.

The Constables, Jemadars, Duffad[illegible] be ena[illegible]ons, and other Police Officers, are under the immediate orders of the S[illegible] and in t[illegible]dent of Police.

[illegible] of the pa[illegible]
[illegible] th[illegible]

POLICE REGULATIONS.

For complaints of assaults and misdemeanors, summonses are issued at the Police Offices from 3 P. M. every day, except Sundays and festival days.

At the General Police Office the Chief Magistrate at 9½ A. M., hears the night cases, and the reports from the divisions annexed to that Office; and receives Petitions.

At 11 A. M. a Deputy Superintendent of Police and a Rotation Magistrate take their seats on the Bench, and proceed to dispose of all cases the decision of which requires the presence of two Justices.

The Chief Magistrate occasionally presides in the investigation of caste, religious and family disputes, and of charges preferred against Police Officers.

The Chief Magistrate from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. is accessible to all parties in his own office, administers oaths, investigates committable cases, &c.

At the Town Police Office, a Deputy Superintendent of Police at 10 A. M. hears the night cases, and the reports from the Divisions annexed to that office.

At 11 A. M., the Deputy Superintendent of Police and a Rotation Magistrate take their seats on the Bench, and proceed to dispose of all cases the decision of which requires the presence of two Justices. They are joined by the Master Attendant whenever charges are preferred under the Marine Police Regulations, and on all occasions when his professional knowledge renders his presence desirable.

The Lock-up Houses, Justices' Jail, House of Correction, and House of Industry, are under the special orders of the Chief Magistrate.

The Chief Magistrate, and the Police Magistrates, visit the Jails monthly in rotation.

All religious and other processions are under the directions of the Chief Magistrate.

Correspondence on general points affecting the Police or its Establishment passes through the office of the Chief Magistrate.

Complaints against Police Officers to be preferred to the Chief Magistrate.

The Superintendent and his Deputies investigate charges preferred against individuals violating the Revenue Regulations within the Collectorate of Madras.

JUSTICES IN SESSIONS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq. *Chairman.*

Andrew Robertson, Esq.
Francis Kelly, Esq.
V. Raugava Chauriar.
Godfrey Webster Whistler, Esq.
John Dent, Esq.
John Chardin Wroughton, Esq.
James Ouchterlony, Esq.
Archibald F. Arbuthnot, Esq.
William Scott Binny, Esq.
John Arathoon, Esq.

Joseph Pugh, Esq.
James H. Bell, Esq.
Frederick Joseph Clerk, Esq.
Henry D. E. Dalrymple, Esq.
Christopher Biden, Esq.
Hyder Jung Bahadoor.
Anundaroy Moodeliar.
C. Streenavassa Pillay.
C. Chocapa Chittyar.

M. R. Taynton, Esq.....Clerk of the Peace.
Captain John Thomas Smith.....Assessor and Civil Engineer.
Mr. John Crookshank.....Collector of Assessment.
M. Somasoondrum Moodelly.....Interpreter to the Justices in Sessions.
Mr. William Todd.....Distraining Officer.
Mr. John William Vexon.....Crier of the Court.

ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS.

ASSESSMENT OFFICE—*Second Line Beach.*

The Assessment is collected in six [illegible]d is levied for the sole purpose of "watching, cleansing, and repairing lets." The Assessment is levied at 5 per cent. on the annual value of buildings, and grounds.

Proceedings of *September* 1818.

"The Court resolve, that after bill Assessment have been presented, and the demand duly made three times at [illegible]d of ten days, a warrant of distress shall be issued against the goods and [illegible] of the Owners or Occupiers refusing or neglecting to pay the amount due on the said bills.

Proceedings of 17th January 1821.

"Resolved that, if houses are occupied for 6 months, to pay a year's Assessment, if for a less period than 6 months, to pay for the half year.

Proceedings of 16th November 1830.

"Resolved that in all cases where applications are made on account of excess of Assessment, that the bill for that year only be reduced according to the Assessor's report, but, without reference to any former bills that may be outstanding."

Proceedings of 22d March 1837.

"Resolved that when houses are unoccupied, notice be given to the Collector of Assessment, *in writing*, within three months from the date of their becoming vacant, or that the Assessment be paid by the Proprietor or subsequent Occupiers of them.

It is to be understood, that no exemption will be permitted, on the plea of vacancy, unless this rule is strictly complied with.

Proceedings of 10th January 1838.

Resolved that in future, all claims for remission, on account of excess of Assessment. be attended to 'till the 31st October in each year, and that from and after that date, no petitions be received.

Proceedings of 14th August 1839.

The great difficulty of levying a large proportion of the Assessment Bills, except by sealing, and distraint, having been brought to the notice of the Justices in Sessions—and that the fund is thereby chargeable with a heavy expense for Officers, stationery, printing, &c.

Resolved that a Table of Fees, for sealing, and for warrants of distraint, arranged by a Committee of Justices appointed for the purpose, and approved of by the Justices in Sessions this day, be adopted, and that the same take effect and be in full force from the 1st September 1839, according to the following scale, which is hereby ordered to be published for general information.

Amount of Assessment Bill.				Fees for Sealing.			Fees for Warrants.		
				R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
From Rupees	1	to Rupees	5	0	1	0	0	2	0
,,	6	,,	10	0	1	0	0	4	0
,,	11	,,	15	0	2	0	0	6	0
,,	16	,,	20	0	2	0	0	8	0
,,	21	,,	50	0	4	0	1	0	0
,,	51	,,	100	0	8	0	2	0	0
,,	101	,,	200	1	0	0	4	0	0
,,	201	,,	400 and upwards	2	0	0	10	0	0

REGULATIONS FOR PALANKEEN BEARERS, &c.

Palankeen boys employed at Madras or travelling within the Frontier.

1. Palankeen bearers of all descriptions 9 in a set, to be paid at the rate of 3½ Annas each per day, or Rupees 6 and three quarters per month.

2. Bearers are entitled to the daily hire of 3½ annas although their services may be only required for a portion of the day; it will, however, be optional with the bearers to engage themselves per trip or for half hire.

3. A set of bearers, required to go beyond the precincts of Madras or St. Thomas's Mount, Palaveram, Poonamallee, Red Hills, or Ennore, shall consist of 10; but if required for a greater distance, of 12.

4. Bearers hired to go beyond the precincts of Madras, to be paid according to the distance, calculating the rate of hire at 3½ annas each for every 10 English miles.

5. A set of bearers when travelling shall receive 3½ annas each for every 10 English miles.

6. If a person going beyond the precincts of Madras, or in the course of a journey remains at a place, he must, for the first day pay each bearer 1 anna batta. If he remains more than one day, he must pay each bearer 3½ annas per day.

7. All calculations for hire will be made agreeably to the Table of distances and routes in the Madras Almanac.

8. Palankeens for hire being numbered and stationed in different places, all persons hiring palankeens will in future be enabled to ascertain the particular palankeen and bearers they may employ, and in the event of any loss of property or misconduct in the bearers, the number of the palankeen should be immediately reported with the matter of complaint, to the Superintendent of Police.

From No. 1 to 94 at Popham's Broadway.
No. 95 to 101 at Baker Street, Black Town.
No. 102 to 109 at Rattanman Street, do.
No. 110 to 120 at Moor Street, do.
No. 121 to 145 at Errabaula Chitty Street, do.
No. 146 to 154 at Munundy Street, do.
No. 155 to 161 at John Pereira's Garden.
No. 162 to 165 at Royapooram.
No. 166 to 173 at Narrainpolliam.
No. 174 to 187 at Pursewaukum.
No. 188 to 192 at W. Balfour's Garden.
No. 193 to 197 at Egmore.
No. 198 to 200 at Rosspettah.
No. 201 to 215 at Pariamettoo.
No. 216 to 228 at Podoopaukum.
No. 229 to 235 at Royapettah.
No. 236 to 244 at Mount Road.
No. 245 to 248 at St. Thomé.

REGULATIONS FOR BEARERS ON FIELD SERVICE.

9. A set of bearers on Field Service are to receive each rupees 7 a month, and the head bearer 8 rupees.

10. Bearers on field hire are not to receive batta.

REGULATIONS FOR POSTED BEARERS.

11. A set of posted bearers shall consist of 12 bearers, one mussauljee, and one cowry cooly; the charge for which shall be 5 annas per set, for every mile the—

carry a loaded palankeen, and the charge shall be the same whether a cowry cooly be employed or not.

12. Sets of bearers posted shall receive half hire, or 2½ annas for every mile they travel to their post, and full hire, or 5 annas, for every mile they carry a loaded palankeen, except where bearers return loaded *along the same road on which they have travelled to their post*:—in such cases they shall not receive the half hire for travelling to their post, in addition to full hire for the distance they travel with their load, but full hire only; unless they have carried out an empty palankeen, in which case they shall be entitled to the additional half hire.

13. If bearers are detained on the road they are to receive 1 anna for the first day, and 3½ annas for each succeeding day.

14. If after having been posted they are recalled, they are to receive for the whole time they have been absent at the rate of 3½ annas per day for each bearer.

15. In case of a set of bearers who are posted for any gentleman having received their hire to such post, and being required for any other traveller, such person shall pay the set, the established rate of 5 annas for every mile they carry him, in like manner as though they had been posted for him; and if the set be detained for him, he will be liable to the charges for detention specified in paragraph 13.

16. In order to facilitate the keeping the accounts, all fractional portions of a mile will be discarded. If the fractional part exceed the half, the bearers will enjoy the benefit of a full mile: if less than the half, they will not be entitled to any hire for the same.

17. All charges shall be made agreeably to the Table of distances and routes in the Madras Almanac.

18. The load for a cowry cooly shall not exceed 50lbs. weight divided into two equal portions of 25lbs. each.

GOVERNMENT BEARERS.

Western Road Madras to Vencatagherry on route to Bangalore.		Southern Road Madras to Sheraly on route to Trichinopoly.		Road from Trichinopoly to the Neilgherry Hills.	
M. F.		M. F.			
20 1	Allepaukum to	Alamparva to	Paramatty		
24 7	Curnumpett	Rungapillah	Kongyen		
10 6	Coriattum..	Chuttrum	Avanashy		
	Naikenairy	Cuddalore..	Chickadarem polliom		
		Ramalinga Chitty Choultry.....	Oomapolliam		

19. Government bearers are established on the great Western and Southern Roads at the several stations enumerated in the margin;—on the former, as far as Naikenairy, where they join those established by His Highness the Rajah of Mysore—on the latter, as far as Ramalinga Chitty's Choultry on route to Trichinopoly. Government bearers are also established on the road from Trichinopoly to Ootacamund.

20. Two* sets are established at each station, each set consisting of 12 bearers, one massaulje, and one cowry cooly. These sets must not, on any account whatever, be taken off the main road.

21. Applications for these bearers, at the Presidency, are to be preferred to the Post Master General. At Out stations such applications are to be preferred to the Collector, or Assistant Collector, or the nearest Police Officer. It is desirable that, whenever practicable, at least two days' notice should be given; but when travellers propose to avail themselves of the services of the public bearers stationed in North Arcot, four full days' notice will be required.

22. The charge for Government bearers is five annas per mile. This sum includes all charges, except 6 annas for torch and oil for any stages travelled between sun set and sun rise, and a gratuity of half a rupee per set, which it is expected will not be withheld, except in cases of misconduct on the part of the bearers, to be noted on the certificate.

23. Applications for Government bearers must be accompanied by payment in advance for the entire distance, at five annas per mile, otherwise they will not be attended to.

24. Travellers, whether proceeding from the Presidency, or from Out-stations, are provided with an order for the bearers, bearing the official signature of the authority to whom application has been made. To this order is attached a blank certificate, (vide Form A.) in which they are requested particularly to enter the date of departure and arrival, and also to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with on their journey, and the places where they may meet with obstructions

* Save at Caroor, where one set is only stationed.

or irregularities on the part of the bearers, or subordinate public servants. On the termination of the dawk, this form is to be delivered, if at the Presidency, to the Post Master General, if at an Out-station, to the Collector of the district, by whom it will be countersigned and forwarded for registration in the Presidency Office, accompanied by any observations he may have to offer.

25. When a dawk has been ordered circumstances may render it expedient for the traveller to postpone his journey, or to abandon it altogether; he will, in the event of the bearers having been refused on his account to another applicant, be liable to the whole charge of five annas per mile, in like manner as though he had employed them. But in the event of no other application having been preferred for these bearers, he will not be liable to any forfeit.

26. The Government bearers are available for the service of Europeans or Natives, without reference to rank or caste, and shall be supplied solely with reference to priority of application, (of which a register shall be duly kept at the General Post Office at the Presidency, and at the Collector's Cutcherry at Out-Stations,) save and except when a public officer may be directed to proceed dawk at the public expence: in such cases Government reserves to itself a right to the service of the bearers in preference to private individuals.

27. It must be understood that, although every pains will be taken by the Government servants to prevent disappointment to travellers, yet Government will not be responsible in the event of such occurrences. Every traveller therefore, travels at his risk, and Government cannot be considered liable to make good any losses whatever a traveller may suffer either from delay or accident.

28. When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to travellers, the Superintendent of Police at Madras, on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice.

29. In cases of surcharge alone, or charges which to the parties complaining might appear unjust, because arising out of some positive neglect or error on the part of the person who lays the dawk, it would be the duty of the Superintendent of Police at Madras to investigate the matter, with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

30. Any decision pronounced by the Superintendent of Police at Madras in all references relative to dawk bearers, to be considered final.

31. All persons requiring a dawk, where no Government bearers are available, may apply, if at the Presidency to the Post Master General, if at Out-stations, to the nearest Collector or his Assistant, by giving ten days notice. This application should be made agreeably to Form B. affording full information as to time and place. It will then be the duty of such Post Master General, Collector, or Assistant Collector, to communicate with the necessary authorities along the line of route. When the dawk is ready, the authority will notify the same to the traveller, and will furnish him with a certificate, agreeably to Form C, bearing his signature, and containing a list of stages where the bearers are posted and within his own district, and the sums, not of course including any accidental demurrage, to be paid to each set. On arriving at other districts in succession, he will receive at the first stage in like manner fresh certificates from their respective Collectors.

32. At the conclusion of the dawk the traveller will countersign each of those certificates, in attestation of having paid the sums set opposite the several stages, and then return the same to their respective Collectors for record in the Office. It is expected that any irregularities or mis-conduct on the part of the bearers will be notified in the column of remarks, in order that due enquiry may be instituted and correction administered.

33. All demurrage will be charged as explained in paragraph 13.

34. All letters on the subject of posting bearers shall be superscribed "bearers' service" in order that no delay may occur in their being opened by the proper authority.

35. It is to be understood that nothing in the foregoing rules is to interfere with travellers applying to private individuals to post their bearers, should they prefer doing so.

FORM A.

CERTIFICATE to be furnished to travellers proceeding with Government Bearers—to be by them filled up and signed, and forwarded at the termination of the dawk to the Post Master General, Madras.

The bearer of this Certificate (*here insert name and designation of the traveller*, is entitled to the services of one set of the Government Bearers, consisting of 1 Bearers, one Massaulje, and one Cowry Cooly (*name of place*) to (*name of place*) on (*date of week*) and (*date of week*) the (*date of month*) and (*date of month*) instan He will quit (*place*) at (*hour*) o'clock and will remain ( ) hours at (*place*) a (*place*) and will reach (*station*) at (*here insert day and hour*) on

(Signed) A. B. *Collector*

It is requested that any delays, irregularities, or misconduct, on the part of the bearers may be notified in the column of remarks for investigation on the return of this document, for registry in the Office at Madras at the termination of the dawk.

Names of Stations.	No. of Miles.	Date and hour of arrival.	Date and hour of Departure.	Remarks.

(Signed) C. D. *Traveller.*

FORM B.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR BEARERS.

To the Post Master General,

SIR,

I have the honor to request that a dawk may be laid for me from Madras to Masulipatam. I propose to start on Saturday evening the 7th of February, at 4 P. M. I shall remain 6 hours at Nellore, 4 hours at Ongole, and 4 hours at Guntoor. I shall require a Massauljee and Cowry Cooly.

Your obedient servant,

Madras, January 31, 1835. A. B. *Zillah Judge.*

FORM C.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE to be granted by the Post Master General at Madras, or Collectors up Country, to Travellers proceeding dawk through their respective districts, to be by him returned, at termination of the dawk, to the Office whence received.

Date on which Dawk is ordered.	Date on which Dawk is supplied.	Names of Stages	Distance between stages.	Amount payable to each set not including demurrage.	Date of Arrival in District. Date of departure from do.	No. of hours of halt.	Amount paid on account of demurrage.	REMARKS

Station and Date. (Signed) C. D. *Traveller.*

(Signed) A. B., *Collector.*

PROCLAMATION &c. RESPECTING EUROPEANS NOT IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Fort St. George, October 20, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with reference to Act 3d and 4th of William the IV, Cap. LXXXV, Clause LXXXI, is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of Police and Chief Magistrate, as the Officer to whom all natural born subjects of His Majesty, not in the King's or Company's Service, and not being Natives of India, must report themselves on their arrival at Madras, from any Port or Place, not within the Company's Territories. At Out-Stations the report is to be made to the nearest Justice of the Peace.

Fort St. George, July 25, 1837.

It is hereby notified that natural born British subjects proceeding into the Provinces subject to this Presidency, are not required to be furnished with Passports, provided they shall have made known in writing, their names, places of destination, and objects of pursuit in India, as required by Act 3d and 4th of William 4th, Cap. 85, Section 81.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

(Signed) ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary to Government.

RATES OF HIRE TABLES--No. 1.

PALANKEEN BEARERS', COOLY, CARRIAGE BULLOCK, AND CART, HIRE.

Names of Places.	Distance from Madras	Palankeen Bearers' hire at 2¼ Annas each for every 10 English Miles.	Cooly hire at 2 single Madras Fanams each for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Carriage Bullock with a Driver at 4 and a half single Madras Fanams for every 10 English Miles	The hire of a Cart with 1 Driver and 2 Bullocks at 13 single Madras Fanams and 60 Cash for every 10 English Miles
	M. F.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Ackola	677 0	14 12 11	15 12 8	23 11 1	72 6 [illegible]
Adjunctah	718 3	15 11 [illegible]	16 [illegible] [illegible]	25 [illegible] [illegible]	76 12 6
Adony	309 0	6 12 1	7 3 4	10 13 0	33 0 0
Ahmednuggur	665 6	14 9 1	15 8 6	23 4 11	71 3 6
Allecollum	68 3	1 7 9	1 9 4	2 6 1	7 4 4
Amboorpett	120 1	2 10 0	2 12 9	4 3 2	12 13 3
Anantapoor	308 4	6 11 9	7 3 0	10 12 6	32 15 0
Angrypaur	403 0	8 13 0	9 6 5	14 1 8	43 1 7
Anjengo	476 2[illegible]	10 6 7	11 1 7	16 10 6	50 14 5
Annawutty	477 7	9 12 9	10 7 3	15 10 11	47 14 6
Aravercourchy	277 9	6 1 3	6 7 10	9 11 8	29 11 7
Arcot, viâ Coonatoor	73 3	1 9 6	1 11 2	2 8 10	7 12 11
Do. viâ Parumbaukum	71 7	1 9 2	1 10 10	2 8 3	7 11 2
Arnee	81 5	1 12 8	1 14 7	2 13 10	8 12 3
Aska	686 4	15 0 1	16 0 0	24 0 1	73 5 8
Asseerghur	829 0	18 2 1	19 5 5	29 0 2	88 10 5
Aulamparva	61 4	1 6 4	1 7 10	2 3 10	6 13 6
Aurungabad	639 0	15 1 1	16 1 2	24 1 9	73 10 10
Avenashy	282 7	6 3 0	6 9 7	9 14 5	30 4 2
Baitmungalum	137 7	3 3 9	3 7 3	5 2 11	15 13 2
Ballasore	903 4	19 12 0	21 1 1	31 9 8	96 9 1
Bangalore, viâ Arcot and Vellore	209 4	4 9 1	4 14 0	7 5 0	22 5 7
Do. viâ Parumbaukum and Peddoonaigdroog pass	205 6	4 8 1	4 12 10	7 3 4	22 1 5
Do. Chittoor and Mooglee pass	208 7	4 9 1	4 14 0	7 5 0	22 5 7
Do. Parumbaukum, Arcot and Peddoonaigdroog pass	208 0	4 8 9	4 13 8	7 4 6	22 3 10
Bangalore, viâ Vellore and Sholagherry	219 7	4 13 0	5 2 1	7 11 2	23 8 4
Bassim	637 5	13 15 3	14 14 2	22 5 3	68 3 7
Beder	484 3	10 9 4	11 4 8	16 15 0	51 12 1
Beejapoor	482 3	10 8 8	11 3 11	16 13 10	51 8 8
Beekul	440 0	9 10 0	10 4 3	15 6 5	47 0 10
Beizwarrah	275 6	6 0 7	6 7 0	9 10 6	29 8 2
Belgaum	520 7	11 6 4	12 2 5	18 3 9	55 11 4
Bellary, viâ Naggery, Cuddapah and Ghooty	316 5	6 14 11	7 6 4	11 1 6	33 14 5
Do. viâ Chittoor & Paulsamoodrum	337 5	7 6 3	7 14 2	11 13 3	36 2 4
Do. viâ Chittoor, Royachoty & Ghooty	341 1	7 7 4	7 15 3	11 15 0	36 7 5
Do. viâ Chittoor, Chintomnypett and Anantapoor	358 7	7 13 7	8 6 0	12 9 0	38 6 4
Do. viâ Naggery, Royachoty & Ghooty	337 2	7 5 11	7 13 9	11 12 8	36 0 8
[illegible]loor	275 5	6 0 7	6 5 0	9 10 6	29 6 2
[illegible]hampore	660 4	14 7 0	15 6 4	23 4 11	70 9 3
[illegible]noor	468 0	10 3 9	10 14 9	16 6 1	50 0 9
[illegible]ipatam	516 3	11 4 7	12 0 6	18 0 11	55 2 10
[illegible]ly Ghaut	367 4	8 0 5	8 8 11	12 13 6	39 4 0
[illegible]hay	782 5	17 2 0	18 4 3	27 6 5	83 11 9
[illegible]ampoor	796 2	17 6 7	18 9 1	27 13 9	85 2 0
[illegible]m Saugur	356 5	7 12 11	8 5 3	12 7 11	38 2 11
[illegible]y	73 7	1 9 10	1 11 2	2 9 5	7 14 7
[illegible]a	1091 6	23 14 2	25 7 8	38 3 5	116 12 5
[illegible]calicut, viâ Salem and Coimbatoor	425 6	9 5 1	9 15 0	14 14 6	45 8 10
Do. Bangalore, Goondelpett and Tambercherry	421 7	9 3 6	9 13 7	14 12 3	45 2 0
Calispauk	99 0	2 2 7	2 4 11	3 7 4	10 9 5
Cannanore	413 1	9 0 6	9 10 2	14 7 3	44 2 8
Canote	394 7	8 10 3	9 3 5	13 13 3	42 3 11
Carangooly	49 6	1 1 6	1 2 8	1 12 0	5 5 7
Caroor	255 4	5 9 2	5 15 2	8 14 10	27 4 4
Cassimcottah	469 3	10 4 1	10 15 1	16 6 7	50 2 6
Cauverypauk	63 5	1 6 4	1 7 10	2 3 10	6 13 6
Chandergherry fort	50 1	1 15 6	2 1 7	3 2 4	9 10 0
Chellumbrum	126 4½	2 12 5	2 15 4	4 7 1	13 9 3
Chenroypatam	301 0	6 9 4	7 0 4	10 8 7	32 3 0
Cherpulcherry	391 0	8 9 10	9 3 1	13 12 8	42 2 2
Chicacole	559 7	12 4 0	13 1 0	19 9 7	59 14 2
Chingleput	36 0	0 12 7	0 13 4	1 4 1	3 13 7
Chinna Salem	158 1	3 7 3	3 11 0	5 8 6	16 14 4

Names of Places.	Distance from Madras.	Palankeen Bearers' hire at 3½ Annas each for every 10 English Miles.	Cooly hire at 3 single Madras Fanams each for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Carriage Bullock with a Driver at 4 and a half single Madras Fanams for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Cart with a Driver and 2 Bullocks at 13 single Madras Fanams and 60 Cash for every 10 English Miles.
	M. F.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Chintomnypett	179 4	3 11 7	4 2 9	6 4 2	19 2 3
Chittledroog	338 4	7 6 3	7 14 2	11 13 3	36 2 4
Chittoor, viâ Allicollum	98 0	2 2 3	2 4 7	3 6 10	10 7 8
Do. viâ Trittany	94 6	2 1 3	2 3 5	3 5 2	10 2 7
Chunderr	354 0	7 11 10	8 4 2	12 6 5	37 13 9
Circumbada,	82 4	1 12 8	1 [illegible] 7	2 13 10	8 12 3
Cochin	[illegible] 0½	[illegible] 9 9	9 15 10	14 15 8	45 12 3
Coimbatoor	309 1	6 12 1	7 3 4	10 13 0	33 0 9
Celar	166 1	3 10 1	3 13 11	5 12 11	17 12 0
Conada	539 0	11 9 6	12 5 10	18 8 9	56 10 10
Condapilly	278 2	6 1 3	6 7 10	9 11 8	29 11 7
Conjeveram	45 0	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 9 9	4 14 8
Coonatoor	15 4	0 5 3	0 5 7	0 8 5	1 9 8
Coongul	293 0	5 12 0	6 2 2	9 3 3	28 2 0
Corally	496 4	8 14 1	9 7 6	14 3 4	43 6 8
Coringa	363 0	8 0 1	8 8 6	12 12 11	39 2 3
Cotapuramba	492 7	8 13 0	9 6 5	14 1 8	43 1 7
Cotiaddy	337 3	8 7 5	9 0 7	13 8 8	41 6 2
Cottacottah	168 0	4 1 9	4 6 2	6 9 3	29 1 7
Covelong	21 1½	0 6 4	0 8 11	0 13 5	2 9 0
Cuddalore, viâ Sadras & Pondicherry	162 3½	2 3 8	2 6 1	3 9 1	10 14 6
Do. Chingleput do.	110 4	2 6 6	2 9 0	3 13 7	11 12 2
Do. do. Villapooram	128 2½	2 12 9	2 15 9	4 7 8	13 10 11
Do. Atcherawauk and Villanoor	110 7	2 6 10	2 9 4	3 14 2	11 13 10
Cuddapah	165 5	3 10 5	3 14 4	5 13 6	17 13 9
Culburgah	454 3	9 14 10	10 9 6	15 14 3	48 8 10
Cumbaconum	176 5½	3 13 11	4 2 0	6 3 1	18 14 10
Cummum	228 0	4 15 9	5 5 1	7 15 8	24 6 0
Cundapoor	458 2	10 0 3	10 11 0	16 0 6	48 15 8
Cuttack	792 6	17 5 2	18 8 0	27 12 1	84 12 11
Daraloor	370 0	8 1 6	8 10 1	12 15 2	39 9 1
Darampoory	184 4	4 0 4	4 4 8	6 7 0	19 10 9
Darumpooram	313 0	6 13 6	7 4 10	10 15 3	33 7 7
Darwar	468 7	10 4 1	10 15 1	16 6 7	50 2 6
Dindigul	271 4	5 14 10	6 5 2	9 7 9	28 15 7
Edditacottah	348 3	7 9 9	8 1 11	12 2 11	37 3 5
Ellichapoor	736 1	16 1 7	17 2 8	25 12 1	78 11 4
Ellore	313 3	6 13 6	7 4 10	10 15 3	33 7 7
Ennore	10 0	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 5 7	1 1 1
Ercoor	408 4	8 14 9	9 8 4	14 4 6	43 10 3
Erroad	247 3	5 6 5	5 12 2	8 10 4	26 6 7
Errore	521 2	11 6 4	12 2 5	18 3 9	55 11 4
French Rocks	291 2	6 5 10	6 12 7	10 2 11	31 1 10
Ganjam	679 4	14 13 7	15 13 10	23 12 2	72 9 9
Ghooty, viâ Naggery and Cuddapah	262 5	5 11 8	6 1 11	9 2 8	28 0 3
Do. Chittoor and Royachoty	287 2	6 4 5	6 11 1	10 0 8	30 11 0
Do. Naggery and do.	283 1	6 3 0	6 9 7	9 14 5	30 4 2
Ginjee	92 5	2 0 6	2 2 8	3 4 0	9 15 2
Goa	574 0½	12 8 10	13 6 3	20 1 5	61 6 1
Gundicottah	229 7	5 0 6	5 5 9	8 0 9	24 9 6
Gunnapuddywatum	356 5	7 12 11	8 5 1	12 7 11	38 2 11
Guntoor	255 6	5 9 7	5 15 6	8 15 4	27 6 0
Gurramcondah	156 0	3 6 7	3 10 2	5 7 4	16 10 11
Herioor fort	310 7	6 12 10	7 4 1	10 14 2	33 4 1
Hingolee	698 7	13 5 1	14 3 4	21 5 0	65 2 0
Hullully	334 4	8 6 4	8 15 4	13 7 0	41 1 0
Hulliaul	490 6½	10 11 10	11 7 3	17 3 0	52 8 1
Hully Nedzgul	245 3	5 5 9	5 11 5	8 9 3	26 3 2
Hundee Anantapoor	293 4	6 6 6	6 13 4	10 4 0	31 5 4
Hurryhur	383 5	8 7 5	9 0 5	13 8 8	41 6 2
Hyderabad, viâ Ongole and Nackricul	396 6	8 10 11	9 4 2	13 14 4	42 7 4
Inhacondah	237 0	5 2 11	5 8 5	8 4 8	25 5 6
Itchapoor	645 2	14 1 9	15 0 9	22 9 3	68 15 7
Jaulnah, viâ Cuddapah & Secunderabad	671 4½	14 11 2	15 10 10	23 8 3	71 13 9
Do. Nellore and do.	676 0½	14 12 7	15 12 3	23 10 6	72 4 7
Do. Cuddapah and Culburgah	663 7	14 8 4	15 7 10	23 3 10	71 0 1
Jemaulabad	399 0	8 11 7	9 4 11	13 15 5	42 10 9
Jufferbad	697 0	15 3 14	16 4 2	24 6 3	74 8 7
Juggernath	743 1	16 4 0	17 5 4	26 0 1	79 7 4
Kackrycottah	392 3	8 9 2	9 2 4	13 11 6	41 14 9
Kair	580 2½	12 11 0	13 8 6	20 4 9	62 0 4

Names of Places.	Distance from Madras.	Palankeen Bearers' hire at 3½ Annas each for every 10 English Miles.	Cooly hire at 3 single Madras Fanams each for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Carriage Bullock with a Driver at 4 and a half single Madras Fanams for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Cart with a Driver and 2 Bullocks at 13 single Madras Fanams and 60 Cash for every 10 English Miles.
	M. F.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Kakuncottah	342 7	7 8 0	8 0 0	12 0 1	36 10 11
Kamptee, viâ Secunderabad & Nirmul	722 5	15 13 0	16 13 10	25 4 10	77 5 1
Kamptee, viâ Secunderabad & Nandier	816 1	17 13 7	19 0 7	28 8 11	87 4 2
Karicaul	164 7½	3 9 9	3 13 7	5 12 5	17 10 4
Kistnagherry	159 0	3 7 7	3 11 4	5 9 0	17 0 1
Koniotecottah	370 0	8 1 6	8 10 1	12 15 2	39 9 1
Kulladghee	453 7	9 14 10	10 9 6	15 14 3	48 8 10
Kulputty	381 0½	8 5 4	8 14 2	13 5 4	40 11 10
Kure	399 0	8 8 6	9 1 7	13 13 5	41 11 4
Kurnool	289 7	6 5 6	6 12 3	10 2 4	31 0 2
Madura	292 5½	6 6 6	6 13 4	13 12 1	31 5 4
Malligaum	781 7	17 1 8	18 3 11	27 5 10	83 10 0
Malwan	618 5	13 8 7	14 7 1	21 10 7	66 3 1
Manantoddy	363 1	7 15 0	8 7 5	12 11 3	38 13 2
Mangalore	449 5	9 10 4	10 4 7	15 7 0	47 2 6
Margasee	264 0	5 12 4	6 2 7	9 3 10	28 3 8
Masulipatam, viâ Ongole & Beizwarrah	322 2	7 0 0	7 8 2	11 4 3	34 6 11
Do. Do. and Sandole	285 1	6 3 9	6 10 4	9 15 7	30 7 7
Do. Do. and Iyloor	307 1	6 11 5	7 2 7	10 11 11	32 13 4
Matalet	376 4	8 3 7	8 12 3	13 2 6	40 3 4
Midnapoor	987 0	21 9 5	23 4 5	34 8 8	105 8 9
Montanah	384 0	8 3 4	8 15 4	13 7 0	41 1 0
Moorcondah ghaut	286 4	6 4 1	6 10 8	10 0 1	30 9 3
Muddukayray, or Mercara	261 0	5 11 4	6 1 5	9 2 2	27 14 6
Mulkapoor	767 0	16 12 5	17 14 4	26 13 6	82 0 5
Mysore	294 2	6 6 10	6 13 9	10 4 7	31 7 0
Nadaila	420 3	9 6 1	10 0 2	15 0 3	45 14 0
Naggery	56 6	1 3 11	1 5 3	1 15 11	6 1 7
Nagore	172 5½	3 12 6	4 0 6	6 0 10	18 8 0
Nagpore, viâ Secunderabad & Nirmul	713 5	15 9 10	16 10 6	24 15 10	76 5 8
Do. viâ Nandier	807 1	17 10 5	18 13 3	28 3 11	86 4 10
Nagricoil	437 7	9 9 3	10 3 6	15 5 3	46 13 5
Namcul	251 2	5 7 10	5 13 8	8 12 7	26 13 5
Nandier	559 2	12 3 7	13 0 8	19 9 0	59 12 6
Neddy Bringaul	384 4	8 6 4	8 15 4	13 7 3	41 1 0
Negapatam, viâ Sadras, Pondicherry and Myaveram	186 5½	4 1 5	4 5 9	6 6 8	19 15 11
Do. do. do. and Tranquebar	176 5½	3 13 11	4 2 0	6 3 1	18 14 10
Do. do. Chingleput, Villapooram and Myaveram	206 2¾	4 8 1	4 12 10	7 3 4	22 0 5
Do. do. do. and Cuddalore	212 5½	4 10 6	4 15 5	7 7 3	22 12 5
Do. viâ Atcherawauk, Pondicherry and Myaveram	194 7	4 4 3	4 8 9	6 13 2	20 13 8
Do. viâ Vellanoor and Myaveram	195 2	4 4 3	4 8 9	6 13 2	20 13 8
Do. viâ do. and Porto Novo	187 3½	4 1 5	4 5 9	6 8 8	19 15 11
Nellore	111 0	2 6 10	2 9 4	3 14 6	11 13 10
Nundyaul	215 0	5 5 9	5 11 5	8 9 3	26 3 2
Nundydroog	200 5	4 6 4	4 11 0	7 0 7	21 7 10
Nussom	219 0	4 12 7	5 1 8	7 10 7	23 6 8
Ongole	189 7	4 2 6	4 6 11	6 10 4	20 5 1
Onore	512 0	11 3 2	11 15 3	17 14 8	54 12 0
Oodgheer	530 2½	11 9 6	12 5 10	18 8 9	56 10 10
Oojein	1024 0	22 6 4	23 14 3	25 13 5	109 8 0
Oolundoorpett	131 6	2 14 2	3 1 3	4 9 10	14 1 10
Oossoor	190 6	4 2 10	4 7 3	6 10 11	20 6 9
Ootacamund, viâ Tiagar, Salem and Coonoor Ghaut	331 7	7 4 2	7 11 11	11 9 10	35 8 1
Do. do. Nellatoorray and do.	337 4	7 5 11	7 13 9	11 12 8	36 0 8
Do. Goriattum, Sankerrydroog and do.	329 4	7 3 1	7 10 9	11 8 2	35 2 11
Oscottah fort	191 4	4 2 10	4 7 3	6 10 11	20 0 9
Padapaulum	27 0	0 9 5	0 10 0	0 15 1	2 14 2
Palamanaire, viâ Allecollum & Chittoor	124 2	2 11 4	2 14 3	4 5 5	13 4 1
Do. Trittany and do.	122 4	2 10 8	2 13 6	4 4 3	13 0 8
Palamcottah	390 4¾	8 8 10	9 1 11	13 11 0	41 13 0
Palaveram Cantonment	11 3	0 3 10	0 4 1	0 6 2	1 2 9
Pallicondah	101 7	2 3 8	2 6 1	3 9 1	10 14 6
Parambaukum	35 0	0 12 3	0 13 0	1 3 7	3 11 11
Parataceonah	401 6	8 12 8	9 6 1	14 1 1	42 15 10
Paughur	283 0	6 3 0	6 9 7	9 14 5	30 4 2
Paukerowpett	432 2	9 7 2	10 1 3	15 1 10	46 3 2
Paulghautcherry	349 1	7 7 0	7 14 11	11 11 5	36 5 9

Names of Places.	Distance from Madras.	Palankeen Bearers' hire at 3¾ Annas each for every 10 English Miles.	Cooly hire at 3 single Madras Fanams each for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Carriage Bullock with a Driver at 4 and a half single Madras Fanams for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Cart with a Driver and 2 Bullocks at 13 single Madras Fanams and 60 Cash for every 10 English Miles.
	M. F.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Paulsamodrum	234 1	5 1 10	5 7 4	8 3 0	25 0 4
Paungul	307 6	6 11 9	7 3 0	10 12 6	32 15 0
Peelair	127 7	2 12 9	2 15 9	4 7 8	13 10 11
Penoortacottah	373 4	8 2 6	8 11 2	13 0 10	39 14 3
Perryweel	389 4	8 8 1	9 1 2	13 9 9	41 9 7
Pondicherry, viâ Sadras	89 6½	1 15 6	2 1 7	3 2 4	9 10 0
Do. Chingleput and Permacoil	93 0	2 2 3	2 4 7	3 6 10	10 7 8
Pooliary	383 0	8 6 0	8 14 11	13 6 5	40 15 4
Poolinjaul	371 2	8 1 10	8 10 5	12 15 9	39 10 9
Poolulchiroo	212 0	4 10 2	4 15 1	7 6 8	22 10 8
Poonah	690 1	15 1 6	16 1 7	24 2 4	73 12 7
Poonamallee	12 4	0 4 2	0 4 6	0 6 8	1 4 6
Poonganoor	141 4	3 1 4	3 4 7	4 15 0	14 1 2
Porto Novo	124 0	2 11 4	2 14 3	4 5 5	12 4 1
Preaghee	691 3	15 1 10	16 1 11	24 2 11	73 14 3
Pulicat	28 0	0 9 9	0 10 5	0 15 8	2 15 10
Pullicarney	15 0	0 5 3	0 5 7	0 8 5	1 9 8
Punderpoor	549 5	12 0 6	12 13 4	19 4 0	58 13 1
Pychee	387 0	8 7 5	9 0 5	13 8 8	41 6 2
Quilon	523 7	11 7 4	12 3 7	18 5 5	56 0 6
Rachore	358 3	7 13 3	8 5 8	12 8 6	36 4 7
Rajah's Choultry	41 2	0 14 4	0 15 3	1 7 0	4 6 1
Rajamundry	369 4	8 1 1	8 9 8	12 14 7	39 7 5
Ramapatam	157 0	3 6 11	3 10 7	5 7 11	16 12 8
Ramasweram	356 0	7 12 7	8 4 10	12 7 4	38 1 2
Ramnad	321 0	7 0 4	7 7 9	11 3 9	34 5 2
Red Hills	10 0	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 5 7	1 1 1
Roebuck's farm	9 6	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 5 7	1 1 1
Royachoty, viâ Chittoor	167 3	3 10 5	3 14 4	5 13 6	17 13 9
Do. Naggery and Chundergherry	163 2	3 9 0	3 12 10	5 11 3	17 6 11
Royacottah, viâ Arnee	189 2	4 2 1	4 6 6	6 9 9	20 3 4
Do. viâ Vellore	177 6	3 14 3	4 2 5	6 3 8	19 0 6
Sadras	42 3	0 14 8	0 15 8	1 7 6	4 7 10
St. Thomas's Mount	8 0	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 13 8
Salem Fort, viâ Oolundoorpett	210 7	4 9 10	4 14 8	7 6 2	22 8 11
Do. viâ Manjeevaddy	211 7	4 10 2	4 15 1	7 6 8	22 10 8
Samulcottah	399 1	8 11 7	9 4 11	13 15 5	42 10 9
Sanagaloo	352 1	7 11 2	8 3 5	12 5 1	37 10 4
Sankernacoil	359 0	7 13 7	8 6 0	12 9 0	38 6 4
Sankerrydroog, viâ Chingleput & Tiagar	234 5½	5 2 3	5 7 8	8 3 7	25 2 1
Do. Goriattum and Darampoory	232 2	5 1 2	5 6 7	8 1 10	24 12 11
Secunderabad, viâ Ongole & Nackrical	398 6	8 11 7	9 4 11	13 15 5	42 10 9
Do. Cuddapah and Moorcondah Ghaut	408 4	8 14 9	9 8 4	14 4 6	43 10 1
Do. do. Paungul	423 2	9 4 0	9 13 11	14 12 10	45 3 9
Do. do. Cottacottah	424 5	9 4 9	9 14 8	14 14 0	45 7 2
Sedashegur	567 5	12 6 9	13 4 0	19 14 1	60 11 10
Seerah	285 2	6 3 9	6 10 4	9 15 7	30 7 7
Seringapatam, viâ Vellore & Bangalore	284 6	6 3 9	6 10 4	9 15 7	30 7 7
Do. Arnee and Royacottah	306 3	6 11 1	7 2 2	10 11 4	32 11 7
Do. Vellore and do.	294 7	6 7 3	6 14 1	10 5 2	31 8 9
Shicarpoor	416 6	9 1 11	9 11 8	14 9 6	44 9 6
Sholagherry	176 2	3 13 7	4 1 7	6 2 6	18 13 1
Sholapoor	577 3	12 9 11	13 7 4	20 3 1	61 11 3
Sidout	176 5	3 13 11	4 2 0	6 3 1	18 14 10
Sircy	473 7	10 5 10	11 0 11	16 9 5	50 11 0
Sooloorpett	52 1	1 2 2	1 3 5	1 13 1	5 9 0
Streepermatoor	27 4	0 9 5	0 10 0	0 15 1	2 14 2
Tadputtree, viâ Chittoor	255 5	5 9 7	5 15 6	8 15 4	27 6 0
Do. viâ Naggery	251 4	5 7 10	5 13 8	8 12 7	26 13 5
Tambercherry	394 7	8 10 3	9 3 5	13 13 3	42 3 11
Tanjore, viâ Sadras, Pondicherry, and Cumbaconum	199 3½	4 5 7	4 10 3	6 15 4	21 4 6
Do. Chingleput, Villapooram and Chellumbrum	220 0½	4 13 0	5 2 1	7 11 2	23 8 4
Do. by do. Permacoil & Pondicherry	207 5	4 8 9	4 13 8	8 4 6	22 3 10
Do. Villapooram and Cuddalore	225 3¼	4 14 9	5 3 11	7 14 0	24 0 11
Do. Chingleput, Atcherawauk and Villianoor	208 0	4 8 9	4 13 8	7 4 6	22 3 10
Do. Oolundoorpett & Worrioorpollom	212 0	4 10 2	4 15 1	7 6 8	22 10 8
Tellicherry	405 4	8 13 9	9 7 2	14 3 0	43 5 0
Teroovanellore	118 3½	2 9 3	2 12 0	4 2 1	12 9 10

Names of Places.	Distance from Madras.	Palankeen Bearers' hire at 3¾ Annas each for every 10 English Miles.	Cooly hire at 3 single Madras Fanams each for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Carriage Bullock with a Driver at 4 and a half single Madras Fanams for every 10 English Miles.	The hire of a Cart with a Driver and 2 Bullocks at 13 single Madras Fanams and 60 Cash for every 10 English Miles.
	M. F.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Terrooputty	100 0	2 3 0	2 5 4	3 8 0	10 11 1
Tiagar	148 0	3 3 9	3 7 3	5 2 10	15 13 2
Timricottah	291 0	6 5 10	6 12 7	10 2 10	31 1 10
Toonee	431 6	9 7 2	10 1 3	15 1 10	46 4 2
Tranquebar	158 0½	3 7 3	3 11 8	5 8 6	16 14 4
Travancore	515 0	11 4 3	12 0 2	18 0 5	55 1 2
Trevandrum	489 3	10 8 0	11 3 2	16 12 9	51 5 3
Trichinopoly, viâ Chingleput and Oolundoorpett	210 5	4 9 10	4 14 8	7 6 2	22 8 11
Do. Wallajahbad, Ginjee and Oolundoorpett	213 6½	4 10 10	4 15 10	7 7 10	22 14 1
Do. Sadras, Pondicherry & Tanjore	237 1½	5 2 11	5 8 5	8 4 8	25 5 6
Do. do. do. and Coillady	225 5½	4 15 1	5 4 3	7 14 6	24 2 7
Do. Arnee, Trinomally and Tiagar	224 0	4 14 4	5 3 7	7 13 5	23 15 2
Do. by do. Pondicherry and Tanjore	245 3	5 5 9	5 11 5	8 9 3	26 3 2
Trinomally, viâ Arnee	114 2	2 7 10	2 10 6	3 15 10	12 3 0
Do. viâ Chettapet	102 2	2 3 8	2 6 1	3 9 1	10 14 6
Tripasore	30 6	0 10 10	0 11 6	2 1 4	3 5 0
Tripaty	84 2	1 13 4	1 15 4	2 15 0	8 15 8
Tutacoreen	421 4	9 3 4	9 13 2	14 11 9	45 0 3
Vaniembaddy, viâ Vellore	131 0	2 13 10	3 0 10	4 9 4	14 0 1
Do. viâ Goriattum	127 7	2 12 9	2 15 9	4 7 8	13 10 11
Vellaud	372 5	8 2 6	8 11 2	13 0 10	39 14 3
Vellore	87 5	1 14 9	2 0 10	2 1 3	9 6 6
Vencatagherry (near Calastry)	92 1	2 0 2	2 2 4	3 3 5	9 13 5
Verdachellum	145 3	3 2 9	3 6 1	4 1 3	15 8 1
Villapooram	101 7½	2 3 8	2 6 1	3 9 1	10 14 6
Vizagapatam	500 7	10 15 4	11 11 0	17 8 7	53 9 2
Vizianagrum	517 4	11 4 11	12 0 11	18 1 6	55 4 7
Wallajahbad	40 0	0 14 0	0 14 11	1 6 5	4 4 5
Waltair	501 1	10 15 4	11 11 0	17 8 7	53 9 2
Wandivash fort	69 0	1 8 1	1 9 8	2 6 7	7 6 1
Waramallipett	74 3	1 9 10	1 11 7	2 9 5	7 14 7
Warrioorpollam	172 7	3 12 6	4 0 6	6 0 10	18 6 0
Womaloor	210 4	4 9 6	4 14 4	7 5 7	22 7 3
Yellapoor	514 7	11 4 3	12 0 2	18 0 5	55 1 2

G. L. PRENDERGAST,
Actg. Chief Magistrate and Supt. of Police.

Madras, General Police Office, 21st December 1839.

RATE OF CART AND COOLY HIRE.

From the Fort to the Land Custom House.

	A.	P.
A Bandy drawn by 4 Bullocks	9	11
Ditto 2 Ditto	4	11
A Cooly Load	1	2

A Cooly Load is to consist of 18 quart bottles of wine or any other liquor, or 72lb. weight of any other article.

A Carriage Bullock Load is three dozen of quart bottles, or 144lb. weight of any other article.

A Cart Load is to consist of 12 dozen quart bottles of wine or any other liquor, and 125lb. weight of any other article, or altogether 720lb. weight of any article.

One Driver is to attend each Cart, and one driver is to attend from one to three Carriage Bullocks, and so on in proportion to an increase in the number.

BATTA.

If a person in the course of a journey remains at a place, he must for the first three days pay each Cooly one Anna and three Pice Batta, each Carriage Bullock one Anna and ten Pice for the first five days, and a Cart three Annas and nine Pice for the first five days. If he remains more than the days before specified, he shall pay each Cooly three Annas and nine Pice, each Carriage Bullock, three Annas and three Pice, each Cart seven Annas a day. If a person hires a Cooly Carriage Bullock or Cart, and afterwards does not employ either, he shall pay the Cooly and Carriage Bullock, at the rate of three Annas and nine Pice, and the Cart fourteen Annas each day for the time he may have detained either. Half the Hire to Coolies and Carriage Bullocks, and three quarters to a Cart to be paid in advance, and the remainder when arrived at the place of destination.

FIELD PAY.

A Cooly seven Rupees, a Carriage Bullock with a Driver five Rupees and four Annas, and a Cart with two Bullocks and a Driver twenty-six Rupees and four Annas, per month: no Batta. A day's journey for a Cooly and Carriage Bullock is twenty English miles—a Cart fifteen miles. The hire of a double Cart is one half more than the hire of a single one.

RATES OF HIRE TABLES—No. 2.

DOUBLE BANDY, SINGLE BANDY AND COOLY HIRE,

from the Black Town to the different places in the vicinity of Madras.

Names of Places.	Double Bandy.			Single Bandy.			Cooly.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
From the Sea Custom House to the Govt. Grainery on the Beach	0	3	9	0	2	6	0	0	6
From do. to Popham's Broadway	0	5	7	0	3	9	0	0	8
From any part of the Black Town to Fort St. George	0	5	7	0	3	9	0	0	8
From do. do. do. to Vepery	0	11	2	0	7	5	0	1	10
From do. do. do. to Pursewaukum	0	13	1	0	7	8	0	1	10
From do. do. do. to Kilpauk and Chetput	0	14	11	0	9	11	0	2	2
From do. do. do. to Land Custom House	0	11	2	0	7	5	0	1	3
From do. do. do. to Chintadrapettah	0	11	2	0	7	5	0	1	10
From do. do. do. to Triplicane	0	14	11	0	9	11	0	2	2
From do. do. do. to Royapet	0	14	11	0	9	11	0	2	2
From do. do. do. to St. Thomé	1	2	8	0	12	5	0	2	6
From do. do. do. to Brodie Castle	1	4	6	0	13	8	0	3	1
From do. do. do. to Marmalong	1	4	6	0	13	8	0	3	1
From do. do. do. to The Race Stand	1	6	4	0	14	11	0	3	5
From do. do. do. to St. Thomas's Mount	1	7	7	0	14	11	0	3	9
From do. do. do. to the Government Gardens or Nursingapore	0	11	2	0	7	5	0	1	10
From do. do. do. to Mackay's Gardens on the Mount Road	0	15	0	0	9	11	0	2	2
From do. do. do. to Tanampet	1	2	8	0	12	5	0	2	6
From do. do. do. to Poonamallee	1	1	7	0	9	4	0	6	2
From do. do. do. to Red Hills	1	13	6	1	2	8	0	3	9
From do. do. do. to Ennore	1	13	6	1	2	8	0	3	9
From do. do. do. to Royapooram	0	12	2	0	7	5	0	1	10
One bag containing from 7 to 10 marcals of Rice or Grain, &c. &c. from the Beach to Motalpet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
One do. do. do. from do. to do. of do. to Peddoo Naick's Pet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6

RATES OF HIRE TABLES—No. 3.

HIRE OF ARTIFICERS, &c.

	Monthly Pay.			Daily Pay.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
BRICKLAYERS.						
Maistry	17	8	0	0	9	4
Good Workman	14	0	0	0	7	6
Medium	12	4	0	0	6	6
Common	10	8	0	0	5	7
CARPENTERS.						
Maistry	17	8	0	0	9	4
Good Workman	14	0	0	0	7	6
Medium	12	13	4	0	6	10
Common	10	8	0	0	5	7
Hand Sawyer, Common	11	10	8	0	6	3
Great do. exclusive of Tools	11	10	8	0	6	3
SMITHS.						
Maistry	17	8	0	0	9	4
Good Workman	14	0	0	0	7	6
Medium	12	13	4	0	6	10
Common	10	8	0	0	5	7
Hammerman	8	12	0	0	4	8
Bellows Boys	3	8	0	0	1	10
BRAZIERS.						
Maistry	17	8	0	0	9	4
Good Workman	14	0	0	0	7	6
Medium	12	4	0	0	6	10
Common	10	8	0	0	5	7
Hammerman, &c.	8	2	8	0	4	4
PAINTERS.						
Maistry	14	0	0	0	7	6
Good Workman	12	4	0	0	6	6
Medium	10	8	0	0	5	7
Common	9	5	4	0	5	0
STONE CUTTERS.						
Maistry	17	8	0	0	9	4
Good Workman, exclusive of Tools	14	0	0	0	7	6
Medium	12	4	0	0	6	6
Common	10	8	0	0	5	7
TANK DIGGERS.						
Maistry	9	5	4	0	5	1
Cooly Man	7	0	0	0	3	3
Do. Woman	4	1	4	0	2	3
COOLIES.						
Maistry	9	5	4	0	5	0
Man	7	0	0	0	3	1
Woman	4	1	4	0	2	2
Boy and Girl	3	8	0	0	1	10
CHUCKLERS.						
Good Workman	11	13	8	0	6	3
Medium	9	5	0	0	5	1
Common	7	0	0	0	3	9
CHINA CARPENTERS.						
Good Workman	44	15	7	1	7	9
Medium	29	15	9	0	15	11
TAILORS.						
Good Workman, Tent Workman	14	0	0	0	7	6
Medium	10	8	0	0	5	7
Common	7	0	0	0	3	9

For Shoeing a Horse, 14 Annas and 11 Pice.

Artificers to go to work in the Black Town and Fort St. George, at 7 o'clock in the morning, rest from 12 to 2 o'clock in the middle of the day, and then leave off work at 6 o'clock in the evening. Working at the Gardens, they will commence at half past seven o'clock, rest until half past two in the middle of the day, and leave off work at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Wages of Maistries and Superior Workmen who may be entitled to higher rates than the above, will be settled by the Superintendent of Police on application.

Note.—The foregoing rates of Artificers' Hire, &c. are *standard*, and can never be exceeded, but in the market labour can be commanded at considerably lower rates,—say from 10 to 25 per cent.

BUNGALOW REGULATIONS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *September* 30, 1836.

The following revised Rules for the preservation of Travellers' Bungalows in the Provinces, are published for general information.

1st. Bungalows are placed under the charge of Collectors,—it is expected that all rules which may be established by them for the preservation and cleanliness of the buildings, shall be implicitly observed and conformed to by travellers.

2d, No person is to remain in any bungalow more than 2 days; unless compelled to do so by sickness, and then he is not to exceed ten days unless he cannot be removed without danger.

3d. The first comer is entitled to the choice of rooms; but no individual is permitted to appropriate to himself more than one room when the others are in demand.

4. European Soldiers and Sepoys are prohibited from occupying the bungalows, and will use the sheds erected for their accommodation, in the vicinity of the bungalows.

5th. The practice of defacing the walls by drawing or writing is strictly prohibited, and travellers are held responsible that their servants do not in any manner dirty or damage the buildings and furniture.

6th. No horses or other cattle are on any account to be picketted within the walls or hedge surrounding the bungalow.

7th. The person in charge at each bungalow is instructed to assist travellers' servants in procuring supplies, &c, for ready money.

8th. A book is kept at each bungalow in which each traveller is requested to write his name, with remarks if necessary on the conduct of the person in charge. The maltreatment of the Invalid Sepoys or Peons attached to the public bungalows is expressly prohibited.

9th. The person in charge is ordered on pain of dismissal to report, for eventual representation to Government, deviations from these rules, either on the part of travellers, or their domestics and followers, and the master is held responsible for any infringement of them.

DIMHUTTY BUNGALOWS' REGULATIONS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *February* 14, 1834.

Certain bungalows at Dimhutty on the Neilgherries having been appropriated by the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington to the use of all classes of persons to whatsoever Presidencies belonging, who may be compelled to resort to the Hills for the recovery of their health; the following Rules on the subject are published for general information.

1. These bungalows, six in number, are placed under the care of the Officer commanding on the Neilgherry Hills, and of the Principal Collector of the District, as Trustees; and it is expected that all Rules which may be established by them for the preservation and order of the Buildings will be implicitly observed and conformed to.

2. With a view to preserve the buildings from decay, and to provide funds necessary to keep them in good repair, the moderate sum of (7) seven Rupees per mensem, and no more, will be charged to each occupant of the bungalows at Dimhutty. The accommodation to be derived from these buildings will be available to all persons on their first arrival on the Hills, and the payment of this rate of rent will be received only for the period of three months—during which time it is presumed that occupants will be able to provide themselves with suitable accommodation on the Hills.

3. In order to secure in succession and for a reasonable period to the classes of persons concerned, the benefit of the accommodation of these bungalows, no persons will be permitted to occupy the buildings beyond the period of three months, without the permission of the Officer Commanding on the Neilgherry Hills, to whom all applications to take advantage of the benevolent intentions of Mr. Lushington must be invariably addressed.

4. Any person occupying a bungalow at Dimhutty beyond the period of three months will be required to pay half the amount of house rent allowed to him by Government according to his rank. The proceeds of the rents will be disbursed in providing against the inconvenience experienced from the want of fireplaces, cook rooms, out houses, and stabling, and in making other provision for the improvement and preservation of the premises: the payment of rent to be paid monthly to the Paymaster, or other person nominated by the Trustees, according to circumstances.

5. The person who may have been the occupant for the longest period shall be the first to vacate the bungalows after the period of three months, on application being made for admittance by another party.

6. Defacing the walls by writing or drawing, or in any other way, is strictly prohibited, and occupants will be held responsible that their servants do not in any manner damage the buildings, which are to be given over in the same order as when entered.

7. The maltreatment of any persons attached to the bungalows is expressly prohibited. Occupants may bring any misconduct on their part to the notice of the Officer Commanding on the Neilgherry Hills, or to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

8. The garden, (a valuable one,) it is proposed to place at the disposal of some competent European Pensioner, or other person willing to undertake it's cultivation for the profit to be derived from the sale of its produce to the occupants of the bungalows, or others generally, at Kotagherry.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

HENRY CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT BANK.

Near the North Gate, Fort.

A. J. Cherry, Esq.....Superintendent and Treasurer.
S. D. Birch, Esq.....Cashier.
Lieutenant Braddock.....Actuary and Accountant.

Rates of Discount and of Interest on Loans at Government Bank.

Rates of Discount.....5 per Cent.
(No Bill discounted of a longer term than 3 months.)
Government Bills, in favor of the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Government Bank, (if not under one hundred rupees) discounted at the Bank, immediately after acceptance by the Accountant General.4 per Cent.
Loans on mortgage of Government Paper.....5 per Cent.
On Deposits of Government Paper for Cash account—accounts made up quarterly—on all payments.....6 per Cent.
Allowed on all repayments.....5 per Cent.
N. B.—No cheques paid, or monies carried to account after ½ past 2.
No cheque paid under 35 Rupees, or cash received under 100 Rupees. No account can be opened with the Bank under the sum of 550 Rupees.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

Near the North Gate, Fort.

DIRECTORS.

The Accountant General.
The Sub Treasurer.
The Town Major.
Lieutenant Colonel Hitchins.
Lieutenant Braddock, *Actuary.*

RULES,

Financial Department, Fort St. George, April 4, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the following Rules of a Savings' Bank, established in Madras under the guarantee and responsibility of Government, be published for general information.

1st. The Bank to be denominated "The Government Savings' Bank."

2d. All classes, British and Native, may invest their savings in the "Government Savings' Bank."

3d. The return of the exact sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the Depositor under guarantee of the Government.

4th. The general direction and control of the Bank shall be vested in a Committee of Management to be nominated by the Governor in Council. The Committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the proceedings of the Bank.

5th. The Government Agents are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the Bank. They will be also ex-officio Members of the Committee of Management. The Sub-Treasurer, as one of the Government Agents, will be ex-officio Secretary to the Bank.

6th. A Register of Deposits will be kept and generally such other accounts as may be determined on and approved of by the Managing Committee.

7th. Any sum not less than one Rupee will be received in deposit.

8th. Whenever any sum deposited by one individual shall amount to 500 *Company's* Rupees, the same will be transferred from the Bank deposit in the General Treasury and subscribed on account of the Depositor to the 4 per cent. Bengal Government Loan, until further notice, unless an intimation of its withdrawal, or the withdrawal of a portion of it, be given by the Depositor within one month after it has reached that amount; and all Government Securities shall be handed over to the Government Agency at the expiration of 3 months (subject to all the Rules which obtain in that Department) unless counter instructions be immediately received from the Proprietors.

9th. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

10th. The interest will be calculated on a deposit from the 1st day of the month succeeding that in which it shall be received, and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a rupee.

11th. The Government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest, such alteration not to affect deposits above 500 *Company's* Rupees previously invested in Public Securities, and due notice to be given in the Fort St. George Gazette of the intention of Government six months before the alteration shall take effect.

12th. All deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made, and the Depositor of the deposit made at the Presidency will be furnished with a small book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought to the Bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th April of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the Depositor, or carried to account, thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 *Company's* Rupees when the same will be transferred from the account of the Bank, and subscribed on account of the Depositor to the Bengal Government 4 per cent. Loan as per Rule VIII. unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month as above, or unless the rate of interest be altered as provided for in Rule II.

13th. No person or persons to deposit money in trust for any other person or persons, provided, however, that this Rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Madras, who cannot attend personally from making their deposits by any other responsible person; or parents from making deposits on behalf and on account of their children, or females, who according to the manners and customs of the country do not usually make their appearance in public, from making such deposits by the hands of other persons.

14th. No sum deposited to be transferable except on the personal application of the depositor, supported by written sanction. When peculiar circumstances render a deviation from this Rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the Committee of Management for their sanction.

15th. No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name, together with his or her profession, business, occupation, calling, and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in each Depositor's book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16th. Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums or portions of sums deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

17th. As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be repaid to the Depositor personally in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to re-payments of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

18th. Military Officers and Soldiers, European and Native, will be allowed to invest their savings, in the Government Savings' Bank through the Paymasters of Corps or Divisions; and Officers and Servants of the Civil Establishments, European and Native, through the Residents, Collectors, and other Officers in charge of Public Treasuries, or who are competent to sign Pay Abstracts of Civil Establishments; and Residents, Collectors, Paymasters, and other Officers in charge of Public Treasuries, are hereby authorized to receive Subscription to the Bank, or to deduct monthly from their Abstracts such sums as the parties within the circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than one Rupee, nor more than 500 *Company's* Rupees.

19th. The deposits referred to in the preceding rule are to be brought to the credit of Subscribers on the last day of the month, in which the payment or deduction is made; and Rule 16 or 17 respecting the withdrawal of deposits by parties subscribing through Residents, Collectors, Paymasters, and other Officers in charge of Public Treasuries will be carried into effect under instructions which will be furnished to them by the Accountant General.

20th. In case of a death of a Depositor, the sum at his credit, will be paid to his or her Executor or Assigns; or in case of no will, according to the law on this head, or the Regulations of the Service, if the deceased be Military.

21st. In case of a difference between the Secretary of the Bank and any Depositor, it shall be referred for the decision of the Committee of management.

22d. A general statement of the Funds of the Bank shall be annually made out to the 30th April after the 1st May. The same to be submitted for the information of Government, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

23d. The Bank to be open on Tuesdays and Fridays, and all balances above 500 Rupees to be paid over at the close of each day's proceedings by the Secretary into the General Treasury, where an account with the Bank will be opened and kept.

The Government Savings' Bank will commence business on the 1st Proximo.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

HENRY CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

*** The alterations noted in italics have been made since the publication of this Advertisement under an order of Government dated 10th November 1835.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

BENGAL REMITTABLE (SIX PER CENT) LOAN OF 1822-23.

Opened on the 18th February, 1822, and Promissory notes issued bearing date 30th June following: the half-yearly interest payable on the 30th of June, and 31st of Dec. in each year, in cash only, if the proprietors of notes be resident in India, at the time such interest is payable—and if the proprietors be resident in Europe, the interest shall be payable at their option, in cash or bills, to be drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the rate of 2 shillings and one penny the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable at 12 months after date, with a further option, in either case to the holders at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the interest by a draft at sight, on the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William. The principal of this loan is payable in Europe at 2-6 per Sicca Rupee. Order in the Financial Department, dated 9th May 1834. No. 1 to 887 inclusive of the Promissory Notes of the Bengal Remittable Loan of 1822 will be discharged on the 10th August 1835, after which date Interest on these Notes will cease. Payment to be made either in cash, or by Bills of Exchange on the East India House London at the Exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee at 12 months date, with liberty to Court of Directors to postpone payment of these Bills for 1, 2 or 3 years paying interest at 5 per cent. for the period of such postponement. Order in the Financial Department dated 13th October 1834 directs payment of all Notes of the Bengal Remittable Loan of 30th June 1822 from No. 888 to the last No. on the Register on 15th January 1836, after which date no Interest will be demandable, but transfer to the following Loan is invited.

NEW 5 PER CENT. TRANSFER REMITTABLE LOAN.

NOT PAYABLE BEFORE 22D APRIL 1854 OPENED 13TH OCTOBER 1834, NOTES TO BE DATED 31ST DECEMBER 1834.

Government Arrangements regarding 6 per Cent. Remittable Paper.

Fort William, Financial Department, 13th October 1834.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorized to receive from and after the 15th of this month, any of the Six per Cent. Promissory notes of this Government bearing date the 30th June 1822, that may be tendered for transfer into a new Loan to be opened under the conditions hereinafter stated; and to grant in exchange thereof Certificates or acknowledgments, entitling the Proprietors, or their Representatives, to receive Promissory Notes of the Supreme Government in the form and manner specified below.

2. A Bonus or Premium of 5 per Cent. will be granted on all transfers made under this Advertisement; that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a new Note will be issued for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the Note surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 Sicca Rupees; and the note so issued in exchange, will bear interest at the rate of 5 per Cent. per annum from the 31st December next ensuing, which will be its date. The interest will be paid half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December of each year, in the manner herein under provided.

3. Transfers into this Loan will be received until the 15th of February next, and not after that date; and the Proprietors of Notes that may be surrendered for transfer, shall receive interest thereon up to the 31st December next, at the rate of 6 per cent. in the same manner as if the Notes had not been surrendered, and with a like privilege to Proprietors resident in Europe to receive the said interest in cash or by Bills at one year's date, and at the exchange of 2s. 1d. for the Sicca Rupee. From and after the said 31st December next Interest will be paid as may be stipulated in the new Notes to be given in exchange, and all demand on account of the note surrendered shall cease.

4. The Notes of the 6 per Cent Loan of the 30th June 1822, that were advertised for payment on the 9th May last, viz. No. 1 to 887, will be received for transfer in like manner with those now or hereafter advertised, and whether tendered before or after the 31st December next, the calculation and adjustment of interest shall be the same; that is to say, at the rate of 6 per Cent. on the principal sum of the Note to the 31st December next, and from that date at Five per cent. on the principal sum of the new Note given in exchange, as will be stipulated therein.

5. Promissory Notes of the new Five per Cent. Transfer Loan opened by this Advertisement, will be registered and numbered in the order of the application made for Promissory Notes in exchange for the Sub-Treasurer's Certificates: that is to say, in the order in which the Notice thereof may be received in the Office of the Accountant General at Calcutta. The accounts of this Loan will be closed

the 15th February next; and whenever it shall be paid off as provided below, if the whole loan be not at once advertised for payment, but only part thereof, the numbers selected for first payment shall be those last on the register.

6. For the convenience of Proprietors of Notes of the 5 per Cent. Transfer Loan who may be resident in Europe, the Honorable the Court of Directors have made arrangements, whereof they have given public notice in England to provide that Notes of this Loan shall, at the option of such Proprietors, be registered in the Auditor's Office at the East India House in London, so as to allow of their being sold in England without previous reference, and the employment of Agents to effect the transfer in India. When Notes may be so registered at the India House, the interest payable thereon will be issued in England only at the periods when the Bills for the same would become due, supposing the interest payable in India by the terms of the Notes to have been taken in Bills.

7. It is hereby declared and stipulated, that no part of the Transfer 5 per Cent. Loan opened by this Advertisement, shall be paid off before the 22d April 1854: and whenever it shall be redeemed, a previous notice of fifteen months shall be given by public Advertisement, the period of which shall expire on some date subsequent to that above stated, and not prior thereto. When payment shall be made of the whole or of any part of the Notes of this Loan; it shall be at the option of Proprietors to receive the principal sums due on their notes respectively, either in Cash at the General Treasury at Calcutta, or in Bills to be drawn in India on the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, payable at 12 months date, and at an exchange of 2*s.* 1*d.* for the Sicca Rupee, the Court of Directors having the option, when the Bills shall fall due, of postponing payment thereof for one, two or three years, paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period of such postponement. The notice of payment duly advertised as above, and published in the Government Gazette of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertised for discharge, and all interest will cease from that date.

8. The interest of the Promissory Notes of the 5 per Cent. Transfer Loan will be paid in Cash to Proprietors resident in India. But Proprietors resident in Europe may take the interest at their option in Cash, or in Bills of one years date to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors at the exchange of 2*s.* 1*d.* Two Shillings one Penny for the Sicca Rupee.

9. Proprietors residing within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be entitled to receive Interest at the exchange of one hundred and six and a half Madras or Bombay Rupees, for one hundred Calcutta Sicca Rupees, from the General Treasuries of those Presidencies respectively; but before the interest of any Note shall become payable at either of those Presidencies, Notice shall be given to the Accountant General of the Bengal Presidency, and the Notes shall be brought or transmitted to that Officer, that the order for such payment may be inscribed on the face of the Note, after which the Interest shall be payable only at the Treasury mentioned in the order; but if it be desired to change the Treasury of payment, application may be made to the Accountant General of the Presidency where it may be payable, and the order may by him be cancelled.

10. The Accountant General of Bengal may, on the application of Proprietors, and for their convenience, make the Interest on Notes of this Loan payable at any other Treasuries, or issue under this Presidency by a similar order; but Proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the Accountant General should think proper to refuse it.

11. Notes of this Loan may be consolidated and divided in the usual manner; but if consolidated, they shall be so on the highest number.

12. The Certificates to be granted by the Sub Treasurers of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, upon surrender of Notes of the 6 per Cent. Loan of the 30th June 1822, for transfer into the 5 per Cent. Transfer Loan, shall be in the following form:

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER.

I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day by transfer of the Note, No of the 6 per Cent. Remittable Loan of 30th June 1822, for the principal sum of paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of * being 5 per Cent. in excess of the said principal sum, and the same will be accounted for to him as follows: For the principal sum of the Promissory Note surrendered as above, he will receive Interest at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum to the 31st December 1834, according to the terms and conditions thereof, and in exchange for this acknowledgment he will receive from the Accountant General of the Bengal Presidency a Promissory Note for the sum of dated 31st December 1834, and bearing Interest at 5 per Cent. per annum, payable half yearly, according to the conditions of the Advertisement issued by Government on the 13th of October last past.

(* *Here enter a Sum equal to the said Principle plus five per Cent.*)

Date. C. D. Sub-Treasurer.

13. The Promissory Notes to be granted in exchange for the above Certificates shall be issued under the signature of the Secretary to the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, and shall be in the following form:

Fort William, 31st December 1834.

Five per Cent. Transfer Loan Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby engage that the said Loan shall not be paid off before the 22d April 1854, nor without notice of 15 months to that effect to be inserted in the Government Gazette of Calcutta; when payable, this Note shall be discharged by paying the said sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees to the said, or to his Executors or Administrators, or to his or their order, on demand at the General Treasury at Calcutta, and not elsewhere, either in Cash or by bills of Exchange, at the option of the Proprietors, to be drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company at the Exchange of 2*s.* 1*d.* for the Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date, with liberty for the said Court to postpone the payment of the said Bills of Exchange for the further period of one, two, or three years, paying Interest at 5 per Cent, for such protracted time. And the Governor General of India in Council does promise to pay the Interest accruing from the said sum of at the rate of 5 per Cent per annum, by half yearly payments in cash only, if the Proprietor be resident in India, on the 30th June and 31st December in each year; and if the Interest be taken at Madras or Bombay, to pay it at the exchange of 106½ of the Rupees of those Presidencies for 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees. If the Proprietor of this Note be resident in Europe, the Interest shall be payable at his option in Cash, or by bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors at the rate of two Shillings and one Penny for the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council.

E. F. Secretary.

14. The Promissory Notes will be delivered to the holders of certificates in exchange for the same by the Accountants General at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, free of all expense whatsoever to the proprietors: and the holders thereof shall, at the time of delivering in their certificates, receive in full the interest that may be due thereon to the 31st of December 1834, if any shall remain due or be unadjusted at the time of delivery.

Published by order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

(Signed) H. T. Prinsep,
Secretary to Government.

By an order in the Financial Department of 17th June 1835 an option is given to holders of 6 per Cent. Paper and of 5 per Cent. Transfer Notes, to transfer on the same conditions as the above into a Book Debt Loan—the following is the order.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 17th June 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Court of Directors having, in an Advertisement dated East India House, the 17th of September 1834, notified to Proprietors of Bengal six per cent. Remittable paper, resident in Europe, who had made known, or might make known, before the 1st of December following, at the Auditor's office in the India House, their wish to transfer their notes of that loan into the New five per cent. Transfer Loan, under the conditions specified in the Court's Advertisement of the 14th May 1834, that the property in the new loan would be held in the form of stock instead of promissory notes; that stock receipts would be granted in Bengal to the respective Proprietors or their Agents, in exchange for the Promissory Notes transferred; and that the new stock would be transferable at the place of registry, in books to be kept for that purpose in London and in India;—in pursuance of that notification and the orders of the Honorable Court, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William is authorized to receive any of the six per cent. Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June 1822, that may be tendered for transfer into the New five per cent. Loan, in fulfilment of the intention of the Proprietors signified at the India House, under the advertisement of the 17th of September last, and to grant stock receipts to the respective Proprietors, or their Agents, in exchange for the Promissory Notes transferred.

2. A Bonus or premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers made under this advertisement; that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a stock receipt will be granted for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 Sicca Rupees; and the stock receipt will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., per annum, payable, if the Proprietors are resident in India, in cash at the place of Registry, and if resident in Europe, at their option, either in cash in India or by bills on the Court at 12 months' date at 2*s.* 1*d.* the Sicca Rupee.

3. The transfers under this advertisement will take effect only at the period when the notes to be transferred shall fall to be discharged, according to the Notices published from the Financial Department under the dates respectively of the 9th May and 13th October 1834.

4. The property of the New Loan here advertised is to be transferable only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London, and not by endorsement of Stock Receipts, on the face of which it is to be declared that they are not transferable. Proprietors of stock Receipts will be entitled to the option, of transferring from the books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay or London. Having availed themselves of that option, the property cannot again be registered in Bengal, or at either of the other places, unless upon transfer effected at the place at which they may have chosen to register it.

5. After transfer has been made to London, the interest payable on the Stock so transferred will be issued in England at the same periods as when the Bills would have become due, had the remittance of interest been previously received by Bills under the option allowed in the Second Article of the present Notice.

6. It is hereby declared and stipulated, that no part of the Transfer Five per Cent Loan opened by this Advertisement shall be paid off before the 22d April 1854, and whenever it shall be redeemed, a previous Notice of fifteen months shall be given by public Advertisement, which notice may be issued at any time after the 21st of January 1853. Payment shall then be made at the option of the Creditors, either in Cash in India, or by Bills upon the Court at twelve months' date, and at 2*s.* 1*d.* the Sicca Rupee; with power to the Court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing Interest at Five per Cent, per annum for the period of the postponement. The Notice of payment duly advertised as above, and published in the *Government Gazette* of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertised for discharge, and all interest will cease from that day.

7. Proprietors who shall transfer to the Books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of One Hundred and Six and a Half Madras or Bombay Rupees, for One Hundred Calcutta Sicca Rupees, from the General Treasuries of those Presidencies respectively.

8. The Accountant General of the Supreme Government may, on the application of Proprietors of Stock registered in the Books of Bengal, and for their convenience, make the Interest of such Stock payable at any other Treasuries of Issue under the Bengal or Agra Presidencies; but Proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the Accountant General should think proper to refuse it.

9. Stock of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan opened by this Advertisement, may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the Proprietors in the Books in which it is registered.

10. Proprietors of Six per Cent. Remittable Paper who may transfer into the Five per Cent. Loan now advertised, shall not be subjected on this operation to the Fees prescribed in the Regulations for the Government Agency.

11. Proprietors of the Five per Cent. Transfer Notes issued under the Advertisement of this Department, bearing date the 13th of October last, or their authorised Agents, will be permitted to transfer their property into the Book Debt Loan. For this purpose a period of Four months will be allowed to the Holders of Five per Cent. Promissory Notes or their Agents, and it is hereby notified, that during the same period fresh Transfers will be allowed to the Book Debt by holders of Six per Cent. Remittable Paper.

12. Forms of Stock Receipts will be published in a future notice.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.
G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

Fort William, Financial Department, the 17th June 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that Proprietors, resident in Europe, of Six per Cent. Remittable Paper, or of Five per Cent. Transfer Notes, authorised in the Advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the Book Debt Loan, whose instructions to their Agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the Book Debt Loan. In respect to Six per Cent. Notes, it will be optional with the Proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to receive payment according to the notices published from this department bearing date respectively the 9th of May and the 13th of October 1834; provided however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from this date. The same period is granted to absentee Proprietors of Five per Cent. Transfer Notes for disallowing the act of their Agents in transferring such Notes to the Book Debt Loan.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.
G. A. BUSHBY, *Secretary to Government.*

Fort William, Financial Department, the 1st of July 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that Promissory Notes of the 5 per Cent. Transfer Loan, dated the 31st December 1834, which may be tendered for transfer into the Book Debt, will be designated the Book Debt of 31st December 1834, and Promissory Notes of the 6 per Cent. Remittable Debt; from Nos. 1 to 887 inclusive, that may be transferred to the Book Debt, will be designated the Book Debt of 30th August 1835, and Promissory Notes from Nos. 888 to 3478 inclusive, will bear the designation of the Book Debt of the 15th January 1836.

Interest on the Book Debt will be paid half yearly.

Parties who may transfer Promissory Notes to any of the above Book Debts will receive a Stock Receipt according to the following Form.

Form.

FORT WILLIAM.

Stock Receipt.

Registered as No. —— of 31st December, 1834-35.
do. do. or of 10th August, 1835-36.
do. do. or of 15th January, 1835-36.

Accountant General's Office.

Not Transferable. The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from —— the sum of Sicca Rupees —— as a Loan to the East India Company, bearing Interest at 5 per Cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (from 31st December 1834, or 10th August 1835, or 15th January 1836, as the case may be.)

Examined Signed by order of the Governor General in Council,

Acct. Genl. *Secretary.*

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.
G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to the Govt.*

Fort St. George, September 4, 1835.

The following Advertisement of the Government of India, is re-published for general information.

Fort William, Financial Department the 19th August 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively are authorised to receive applications for Transfer to the Five per Cent. Book Debt Loan, advertised on the 17th June last, when duly made under the terms and conditions of that Advertisement. If the application be for the Transfer of Notes of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan bearing date 31st December 1834, or for the Transfer of Notes of the Six per cent. Remittable Loan of the 30th June 1822, the advertised date for the payment of which shall have passed at the time of application, the Sub Treasurer shall receive the Notes so tendered endorsed for cancelment, and shall grant in lieu thereof certificates entitling the holders to receive Stock Receipts from the Governments of India of such amounts, and bearing such dates respectively, as the Proprietors may be entitled to under the terms and conditions of the Advertisement dated 1st July last, and the balance of interest that may be due on the Notes of the Six per cent Loan so tendered will be paid up to the date when interest ceased. If the Notes tendered for transfer be Notes of the Six per Cent Remittable Loan of which the date of discharge has not passed, the Sub-Treasurers of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, shall certify by enfacement thereon that they have been duly tendered within the period fixed, causing the Proprietors to inscribe and sign the tender thereon, and when the date of discharge shall arrive, the holders thereof will be entitled on delivering them up for cancelment to receive certificates from the said Sub-Treasurers in lieu of such Stock Receipts of the Government of India bearing the prescribed date, as will be granted as provided in the above Advertisement.

If the holders of these Notes shall prefer to make immediate surrender thereof for transfer to take effect on the date of advertised discharge, they may on delivering them up duly endorsed for cancelment obtain in lieu thereof certificates entitling the holder to receive interest according to the terms of the Notes up to the date of discharge, and then to receive Stock Receipts according to the conditions of the Advertisement of the 17th June last.

The Sub-Treasurer at Fort William will observe the same rules in respect to tenders of transfer to the Book Debt Loan that may be made in Calcutta.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Fort St. George, October 25, 1836.

The following Notificatton of the Government of India, is re-published for general information.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 5th October 1836.

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 1st June last, Proprietors of Notes of the 6 per cent Remittably Loan who transferred their Stock into the Government Transfer Loan opened by Advertisement in this Department under date the 13th Oct. 1834, and subsequently on the Book Debt Loan being opened under orders from the Honorable Court retransferred their Stock into that Loan, will be entitled to have effect given to the second transfer as if the Notes had not previously been subscribed to the Government Transfer Loan, that is, from the da'e advertised for the discharge of the original six per cent, Promissory Notes. Such persons also as gave notice in England of their intention to accept the terms tendered in the notices published by the Honorable Court of Directors under dates the 14th May and 17th September 1834, but whose stock had been transferred by Agents or Trustees in India to the Government Loan of 13th October 1834, and still remains in that Loan, shall on now transferring the same to the Book Debt Loan, be entitled to have the Interest on their Stock adjusted as follows: Up to the date when the 6 per cent. Promissory Notes were to be discharged under notice duly published, at 6 per cent. on the amount Principal of such Promissory Notes; and from that date at 5 per cent. on the said Principal amount increased by the Bonus of 5 per cent. thereon according to the conditions of the Loan.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

HY. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

Fort St, George, 14 February 1837.

The following Advertisement of the Government of India, is re-published for general information.

Fort William, Financial Department, 25th January 1837.

Notice is hereby given, that under the conditions of the advertisment of this Department, dated 5th October 1836, and in conformityt with further Orders recently received from the Honorable Court of Directors, adjustments of Interest will be made upon all Stock Certificates of the Book Debt Loan, bearing date the 31st December 1834, by allowing Interest at the rate of 6 per Cent. on the amount of the cancelled Promissory Note of the Remittable Loan, represented by such Stock to the date of its advertised discharge, and from that date at 5 per cent. on the augmented principal of the transferred Stock.

The difference of Interest that may be claimable under this notice will, in case the Stock has been held consecutively by the same party or parties, be paid to the holder of the certificate on application and production thereof in the Office of the Accountant General of the Presidency, in which the Stock may be registered for payment of Interest, but in case of transfer intermediate between the 31st December 1834 and that of application for adjustment of Interest under this notice, the circumstances of each case and all particulars of the transfers must be submitted to the Governor General of India in Council, in order that His Lordship in Council may decide to whom the difference of Interest thus granted is payable.

Whenever Interest shall have been adjusted on any Stock Certificates the same same shall be delivered up to be exchanged for other Certificates of the date of advertised discharge of the original 6 per cent. Stock thereof, viz. 10th August 1834 or 15th January 1836 respectively, according to the number of the Promissory Notes as the case may be; and the holders of the resigned Certificates shall further receive broken Interest to the new date of half yearly payment to which the Stock will thus be changed,—the payment in both cases to be receipted on the back of the exchanged Certificate in the usual manner.

The holders of *Promissory Notes* of the Government *Transfer Loan* bearing date the 31st December 1834, shall be entitled until further orders, to transfer the same to the Book Debt Registers of date 10th August 1834 or 15th January 1836, according to the date of discharge of the original 6 per Cent. Stock of such Notes respectively, and to receive on the occasion of every such transfer the difference of Interest and the broken Interest that may be payable on a similar adjustment, and renewal to be made thereon with that above prescribed for Stock Certificates of the same date.

The Accountants General of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay will make the adjustments of Interest and Transfers above authorised in respect to the Notes and Certificates registered for payment of Interest at those Presidencies respectively, without demanding any fee for the same, and it will be necessary that the fact of adjustment having been made be noted on the new Certificates to be granted. The holders of Notes and Certificates transferred to the London Registers, will, on application to the Honorable Court of Directors, learn the determination of the Honorable Court as to the manner in which these adjustments and transfers will be made in respect to their Stock.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secy. to Govt.*

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1822-23.

Opened on the 14th February 1823, and Promissory Notes issued, bearing date the 31st March 1823. The half yearly interest is payable on the 30th September and 31st March, in each year, and the principal after sixty days' notice. Proprietors resident in Europe, entitled to Bills for Interest on the H. C. Directors, at 1*s.* 11*d.* payable 12 months after date: vide Orders of Government in the Financial Department, dated 1st November 1832. This indulgence to be continued only until the pleasure of the Court is known.

Promissory Notes of this Loan have been discharged under several classes in inverse order: the last or first class was paid off on the 10th August 1837.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.

Fort William; Territorial Department, 13th September 1824.

1. Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue, under those Presidencies, have been authorised to receive until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be tendered on Loan to the Honorable Company at an Interest of 4 per Cent. per annum, subject to the Provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited Bills for arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of Cash subscription without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the Public Treasuries will also be received in subscription to this Loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorised Public Demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The several Paymasters of the Army under the Presidencies of Fort William Fort St. George, and Bombay, are also authorised to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General, and at the Presidency of Bombay, on the Military Paymaster General, which Drafts shall be received by the several Officers abovementioned, in payment of subscriptions on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad and Lucknow Rupees will be received, where respectively current, at the rate of 104½, and Madras and Bombay Rupees at the rate of 106⅔ per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees; and all subscriptions in those currencies must be made in such sums as shall be convertible at the said rates into sums of even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, in which last mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this Loan shall be expressed.

5. The several Public Officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this Loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form for all sums received by them respectively.

" I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Com-
" pany's Treasury the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees for
" which he is entitled to receive a Promissory Note, bearing interest from this
" date of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the Advertisement
" published in the Government Gazette of the [illegible] September 1824."

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William, with the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared, and issued to the parties entitled thereto Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government at Fort William in the following form:—

" FORT WILLIAM, *the* 1824.

" Promissory Note at 4 per cent. for Calcutta Sicca Rupees

" The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have receiv-

" ed from A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees as a Loan
" to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to
" the East Indies; and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said
" United Company, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Sicca
" Rupees to the said A. B. his Executors, or Administrators, or his or
" their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the ex-
" piration of three months notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General
" in Council in the Government Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the
" said sum of Sicca Rupees at the rate of four per cent. per annum,
" by quarterly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said
" A. B. his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their order, on the
" of the of the of and the
" of in each year; until the expiration of three months after such notice
" of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with
" the principal, and [such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of
" payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Note] all further in-
" terest shall cease."

" Signed by the authority of the Governor General in Council."

Accountant General's Office,
Registered as No. of 1824-25. *Secretary to the Govt.*

7. The Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay, will, on application from the holders of Acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expense whatever.

8. The Notes of this Loan, shall not be paid off before the 30th April 1830, nor after that date, without a previous notice of three months.

9. Proprietors of Notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George shall be entitled to receive it accordingly; provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said Treasury written on the face of them under the signature of the said Officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such order shall on the application of the Proprietor be inscribed on any Note, the interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the Note with an application for the purpose of re-transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General of Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid under the signature of himself or his Deputy. A similar course will be followed *mutatis mutandis* in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

10. Interest payable at Fort St. George or Bombay will be discharged at the exchange of 106½ Madras and 106¾ Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

11. The Proprietors of Acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the Promissory Notes, to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay must express their desire to that effect on the face of the Acknowledgments before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly, in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

12. The Promissory Notes of this Loan shall not be renewed, consolidated or subdivided, except by the Accountant General at Fort William; but the Accountants General at Fort St. George and Bombay will on application of the Proprietors of such Notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed, consolidated, or subdivided, free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal, consolidation, and subdivision of Promissory Notes will be adhered to.

13. The Promissory Notes issued under the Government Advertisement of the 30th ultimo, in liquidation of demands on the General Treasury, shall be considered to form part of this Loan, and the Proprietors thereof shall be entitled to all the privileges and advantages which belong to the holders of Promissory Notes issued under this notification, subject to the like conditions, on intimating to the Accountant General of the Presidency their assent to the arrangement.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE, *Sec. to Govt.*

Fort St. George, 28th September 1824.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. M. MACLEOD, *Secy. to Govt.*

PART XI.

Mercantile Department.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

PUBLIC AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS,

including

TRANSMISSION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BY THE PUBLIC DAWKS.

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES ON MERCHANDIZE.

MADRAS MINT.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MERCHANTS AND AGENTS IN MADRAS.

MADRAS TRADE LIST, &c.

AGENCIES IN MADRAS.

PREMIA OF MARINE INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS AND AGENTS IN PONDICHERRY.

EAST INDIA HOUSES OF AGENCY IN LONDON, &c. &c.

COMMERCIAL TABLES,

including

Tables of Money, Weights and Measures.
do. of Exchange for the Settlement of the Madras Customs.
Tables of Exchange.
do. of Conversion.
Annuity Table.
Table of Daily Pay or Allowance.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Fort St. George, Financial Department, the 28th September 1824.

All Public Officers under this Presidency, who are authorised to receive Subscriptions to the four per Cent. Loan opened on the 13th Instant, are hereby required to transmit to the Accountant General a Weekly Register of Acknowledgments granted by them respectively, made out agreeably to the following form.

Number of Certificate.	Date	In whose favor granted.	Amount paid into the Collector's Treasury (or as the case may be.)	Amount for which the Promissory Note is to be issued. Sicca Rupees.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. M. MACLEOD, *Secy. to Govt.*

SECOND FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1825-26.

The interest is payable quarterly, in cash, or by bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors, to Proprietors bona fidê resident in Europe, at their option, at the exchange of 1*s.* 11*d.* the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date, until orders from the Court to the contrary. No bill on the Court of Directors shall be demanded for a less sum than 25 Pounds sterling.

No further subscriptions are received to this Loan. From No. 1 to 250 paid off 2d July 1832; from 251 to 720 paid off 26th November 1833, 721 to 1150 paid off 20th March 1834.

Financial Department, Fort St. George, January 4, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the following Advertisement, published by the Supreme Government on the 1st November last.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 1st November 1832.

The Public is hereby informed, that under orders from the Honorable Court of Directors just received, Bills will be granted on the Honorable Court at the rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* for the Sicca Rupee to Proprietors being bona fide resident in Europe, at their option, for the Interest that may fall due, or that may have fallen due on or since the 30th September last, on Promissory Notes, of the Government five per cent. Loan, bearing date 31st March 1823, and of the Loan of the years 1824 and 1825.

This arrangement is to continue during the pleasure of the Honorable Court.

By order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt.*

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

H. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

SECOND FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened on the 3d of July, 1828. The conditions of this Loan are the same as those of the 18th August, 1825, save in respect to the rate of interest. Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors. No further subscriptions are received to this Loan.

THIRD FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1829-30.

Opened on the 15th January 1830. The conditions of this Loan are the same as those of the 5 per Cent. Loan of the 18th August 1825; but the interest will be paid in cash only, and not in bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1831-32—PROMISSORY NOTES, DATED 1ST MAY 1838.

Opened on the 7th June 1831 and closed by order in the Financial Department dated the 16th September 1835. Interest payable half-yearly and in India only:—at the Fort St. George and Bombay Treasuries at the exchange of 106½ per 100 Sicca

Rupees. No greater amount than 1½ Crore of Rupees to be advertised for payment in one year. And to be discharged in the inverse order of the place of the notes on the general registers. By a subsequent Advertisement dated Fort William 3d June 1833, Interest is payable on Promissory Notes of this Loan from 1st November 1833, at the option of Proprietors bona fide resident in Europe, by Bills on the Honorable Court at 1s. 11d. per Sicca Rupee, at 12 months after date, to continue during the pleasure of the Honorable Court.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1835—STILL OPEN.

This Loan was opened by an order in the Financial Department on the 16th September, and is consequent on the assimilation of the currency over India. Its subscriptions are all received in their equivalent to Company's Rupees as fixed by the Currency Act. The following are the Government Orders.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 16th September, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors under the Agra Government, have been authorised to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of no less than 500 of Company's Rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of 4 per cent per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited Bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of Cash subscription without any deduction. Bills of Exchange on the Public Treasuries will also be received in Subscription to this Loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury Notes and all authorised Public Demands, will be received as cash at par.

3. The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively to this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Agra, for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General; and at the Presidency of Bombay on the Military Paymaster General; which Draft shall be received by the several Officers above mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay Rupees will be received where respectively current at par with Company's Rupees, in which last mentioned currency all Acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this Loan shall be expressed, and Calcutta Sicca Rupees, where these Rupees are current, will be received at the rate of 15 Sicca Rupees for 16 Company's Rupees. Interest when paid in these Rupees will be issued at the rates antecedently specified.

5. The several Public Officers authorised to receive Subscriptions into this Loan will grant Acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively:

"I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Com-
" pany's Treasury the sum of Company's Rupees for which he is
" entitled to receive a Promissory Note, bearing interest from the (31st March or
" 30th September next ensuing of the year in which the Subscriptions may be re-
" ceived, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified
" in the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3d of October 1835,
" and intermediately the same interest from the date of this Acknowledgment to
" the 31st March or 30th September of the year of Subscription as above."

6. The Deputy Accountant General at Fort William will, on the said Acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the following form:

Fort William, the 31st March 1836.

"Promissory Note at 4 per cent, for Company's Rupees ——————.

" The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have
" received from A. B. the sum of Company's Rupees as a Loan to the East
" India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Company,
" to repay the said Loan by paying the said sum of Company's Rupees
" to the said A. B., his Executors or Administrators or his or their order, on de-
" mand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three
" months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor General of India in
" Council in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and to pay the Interest accruing on the said sum
" of Company's Rupees at the rate of Four per cent per
" annum, by half yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to

" the said A. B., his Executors or Administrators, until the expiration of three
" months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest
" due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as
" equivalent to tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the
" note,) all further interest shall cease.

" Signed by the authority of the Governor General of India in Council.

" *Accountant General's Office,* ——————,
Registered as No. of " *Secy. to the Government.*"

7. The several Officers authorised to receive subscriptions, will on application from the holders of Acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes bearing Interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing after the date of subscription. The Interest accruing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. Preprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant General at Fort William, and present the Notes to him to have an Order for the payment of Interest at the said Treasury, written on the face of them, under the signature of the said Officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant General. And after such order shall, on the application of the Proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the Interest shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the Note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant General at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said Order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his Deputy. A similar course will be followed, mutatis mutandis, in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the Interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. The Proprietors of Acknowledgments who may desire to have the Interest of the Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the Acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant General at Fort William, who will make the Interest payable accordingly in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

10. The Promissory Notes of this Loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the Accountant General. But the Accountants General at Fort St George and Bombay will, on application of the Proprietors of such Notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and subdivision of Promissory Notes will be adhered to.

11. The said Nbtes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register,—that is to say, the Notes last brought on the Register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all Notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the Notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the Holders of the Notes comprized in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorised, to apply for payment.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.
G. A. Bushby, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Fort William, Financial Department, the 16th September 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that Proprietors of Promissory Notes of the 4 per Cent Loan, opened on this date, who may be bona fide resident in Europe, will be allowed the option of receiving payment of the interest of their Notes of the above Loan by Bills on the Honorable Court, to be drawn at 12 months date, and at 1s. 10d. for the Company's Rupee.

This arrangement is to take effect from the 1st October 1837, that is to say, it is to be made applicable to the interest falling due then and thenceforth, and to continue during the pleasure of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.
G. A. Bushby, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Fort William, Financial Department, the 16th September 1835.

All Public Officers who are authorised to receive Subscriptions to the Four per Cent. Loan this day opened, are hereby required to transmit to the Accountant General a Weekly Register of Acknowledgments granted by them respectively, made out agreeably to the following form:

Number of Certificate.	Date.	In whose favour granted.	Amount paid into the Collector's Treasury (or as the case may be.)	Amount for which the Promissory Note is to be issued in Company's Rupees.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

G. A. Bushby, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

PUBLIC AGENCY.

*** *The Public Agency Regulations, dated Fort William, December 31, 1810, having from time to time undergone alteration, it has been judged inexpedient to print them again in their original form. The following are therefore substituted, being the Regulations now in force.*

2d. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorise the Accountant General and the Sub-Treasurer, for the time being, to act under the responsibility of the Honorable Company, as Agents (for the purposes hereinafter mentioned) of the public creditors of this Government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The Officers abovementioned are authorised to receive charge of and to grant receipts in duplicate, for any obligations or Loan Acknowledgments of this Government, which the Proprietor may wish to deposit with them. No Note is to be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the persons depositing it. Persons desiring to deposit their Government Securities shall make their application to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 1; and the receipt of those Officers will be given in the form No. 2.

4th. The Officers abovementioned will receive the Interest on any Government Paper which may be deposited with them, and will according to the instructions of the Proprietor, remit the amount, either to England in Bills to be drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such Bills by the terms of the Loan, or to the Presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay, by Drafts on the Public Treasuries of those Presidencies, or to any of the stations subordinate to this Presidency, by Drafts on the Collectors or on the Residents at Delhi or Lucknow, according to the rates of exchange at which Government may draw at the time, or they will pay the amount at the Residency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment. The instructions as to the manner in which the Interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified. The Proprietor will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the Interest for the other, as often he shall think fit; provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the Interest falls due. Persons having more notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding the Interest on each Note, but the whole of the Interest on each Note must be received in the same manner and at the same time.

5th. When the Principal of any Government Paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned Officers will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, either pay the amount, with the Interest due upon it, to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment; or they will reinvest it in any other Loan, to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other Obligations or Loan Acknowledgements of this Government in the market, at the current price of the day.

The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The Proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the Principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be

delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due. Persons having more Notes than one in deposit may give separate instructions regarding each Note, but the whole amount of each Note must be disposed of in the same manner and at the same time.

6th. If any Loan be opened by the Government of Fort William, into which the Paper deposited may be receivable, the Officers abovementioned are authorised to subscribe the paper so deposited to such Loans, upon receiving the instructions of Proprietors, for that purpose, although the Notes may not be in course of payment. Instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the form No. 9.

7th. The Officers abovementioned are authorised to receive remittances, from individuals desiring to purchase the public securities for deposits with them, and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the Proprietor in the Government Securities, either by subscribing the amount to any Loan which may be open for the receipt of cash, or by purchase in the market at the current price of the day: instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined Nos. 10 and 11.

8th. The Officers abovementioned are further authorised to invest the amount of Interest due on Paper deposited with them in the Government Securities, in either of the modes mentioned in the last Clause, upon receiving the Proprietors instructions for that purpose: such instructions must be made out in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 12.

9th. The same Officers are further authorised at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the Proprietor for that purpose, to indorse any one or more Notes deposited with them, as Attornies of the owner, to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the owner's account at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceeds in Cash at the Treasury to such person as the Proprietor may appoint to receive the same, provided that the whole amount of each Note sold, shall be payable in one sum, and to the same person. Any fees, which may have become due according to the rates hereinafter prescribed upon the Paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the indorsement is made; or in the case of the sale of the Paper, the fee shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is paid over. The power of Attorney to indorse, or to sell, must be made out according to the form No. 13; the direction to indorse according to the form No. 14; and the direction to sell, and the order to pay according to the form No. 15.

10th. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the Principal of any Paper deposited under the terms of this Advertisement, the Officers abovementioned will remit the Principal upon receiving instructions from the Proprietor to that effect: such instructions must be made out according to the form No. 16. The Proprietor may at any time withdraw the Government Securities deposited, or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned Officers, and such Securities will be delivered up to the Proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may authorise to receive them, upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, according to the rates hereafter specified upon the Paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited Paper, must be made out according to the form No. 17.

12th. In each of the cases on which the Officers abovementioned are authorised to invest money in the public securities, it is to be understood, that they will invest as nearly as possible the whole amount, but that they are in no case, and upon no account, to exceed it. Such fractional sum as may remain in their hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the Treasury to the order of the Proprietor: such order is to be made out according to the form No. 18.

13th. The full postage must be paid on all letters directed to the Officers abovementioned, and the full postage on all letters from them will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All letters addressed to them are to be superscribed in the following manner:

"*To the Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer,*
Fort St. George."

14th. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such transactions as shall be conducted according to the prescribed forms. These forms will be printed and furnished in blank at the different Presidencies, and at the India House, to persons desirous of availing themselves of the agency of the public servants, and no other than the forms so furnished, will be received or acted upon by those Officers.

15th. Commission shall be payable to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer on the several transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

On Cash receipts	As. 4 per cent.
On buying and selling Company's Paper—Brokerage	„ 2 ditto
On Deposit a fee of one per thousand up to ten thousand Rupees—above ten thousand an additional one Rupee per every ten thousand, not to exceed 20 Rs. on any sum.	
On returning Company's Paper on the Principal	„ 4 ditto
On Transfer from on Loan to another	Rs. 1 per mille.
On remitting the Principal of Notes	As. 4 ditto

16th. Such fees or commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions, from any person depositing Paper, will be deducted by the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, from the first interest received by them, from any Paper in deposit belonging to such person; but if these Officers shall in any instance omit to deduct their fees or commission from the interest coming first into their hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

17th. Government reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, upon giving two years notice of their intention so to do in the Calcutta Gazette, and at the expiration of such notice, those Officers will cease to act in the concern of individuals; but any Government Paper which may have been deposited with them, will remain for safe custody at the Treasury until claimed by the Proprietor.

No. 1.

Form of application to be allowed to deposit Public Securities, with the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer.

[Insert the year and the day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is signed.]

Gentlemen,

Please to receive the Public Securities hereunder mentioned, into your charge, according to the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated
No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
A. B.
Fort St. George.

No. 2.

Form of the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer's Receipt for Paper deposited.

FORT ST. GEORGE, GENERAL TREASURY.
of 18

Received of the undermentioned Public Securities to be kept under our charge, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated
No. of for Sa. Rs. dated

C. D. Accountant General.
E. F. Sub-Treasurer.

No. 3.

Form of the Instruction for Receipt of Interest.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Court of Directors.
(Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.)

Gentlemen,

Please to receive the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you, in Bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, according to the conditions of Loans, to which those Securities belong.

The Bills to be made payable to A. B. or order, and to be enclosed to the address of C. D.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by Bills on the Collectors or Residents.
[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to remit the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you by draft on
The Collector of
The Resident of
Payable to A. B. and to enclose the said draft to C. D. at E.

Insert the name of the person and place to which the Bills are to be directed.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury.
[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to pay the amount of the Interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you, to A. B. of C. or his order on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury of Fort St. George.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

No. 6.

Form of Instructions for the disposal of the Principal and Interest of Paper deposited when it comes in course of payment.

Where to be subscribed to any Loan which may be opened at the time.
[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned Securities deposited with you when they shall come in course of payment, to such Loan of the Bengal Government as may be then open.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

No. 7.

Where to be invested in other public Securities.
[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased) in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

No. 8.

Where to be paid to the owner's order.
[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned Public Securities, deposited with you, when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B., or order, on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury at Fort St. George.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

No. 9.

Form of Instruction to subscribe deposited Paper not in course of payment to a New Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to subscribe the undermentioned Public Securities deposited with you, to the Loan now open on my account.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

No. 10.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Government Bills. Where to be subscribed to a Loan.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned Bills transmitted herewith to the Loan now open on my account, and to retain the Securities received for such Subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

One Bill drawn by on the for Rs.
One Bill drawn by on the for Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

Where to be Invested in Paper purchased.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned Bills when the same shall become payable at the Treasury, in Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same when purchased in deposit, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

One Bill drawn by on the for Rs.
One Bill drawn by on the for Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

No. 12.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of Interest accruing on Paper deposited in the purchase of other Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to invest the amount of interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned Securities deposited with you in the purchase of other Loan Acknowledgments or Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government in my name, and on my account, and to retain the same, (when purchased) in deposit, under the terms of the Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasuer, Fort St. George.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

No. 13.

Form of Power of Attorney to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer to Sell or Indorse Paper deposited.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents, that I do make, constitute, and appoint the Persons at present exercising the Offices of Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer of the East India Company at Fort St. George, to be my joint Attornies (and from time to time, as any other Persons shall be appointed to exercise either of the said Offices, I do substitute the Persons so appointed, so that this Power shall always be executed jointly by the Persons exercising the said Offices) in my name and on my behalf to endorse, sell, and assign, all or any Securities of the said Company, deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited, by or for me, with the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, under the Terms of an Advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December 1810, and to receive the consideration money, and to give a Receipt or Receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, for the time being shall do therein, by virtue hereof. And in case of my death, this Letter of Attorney, as to all matters and things which after my decease shall be done by my said Attornies, by virtue of, or under colour, or in pursuance thereof, shall, so far as the said East India Company are interested or concerned, be as binding upon my Executors and Administrators, as the same would have been upon me if living, unless Notice in writing of my death shall have been previously given to the said Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, by my Executors, or Administrators, or by some person or persons interested in the property to which this Letter of Attorney refers. And unless such Notice be given, I hereby promise and engage and bind myself, my Executors, and Administrators, to and with the said East India Company, that they my said Executors or Administrators shall and do allow, ratify and confirm, as good, valid, and effectual, against them and against my Estate, whatsoever shall or may be done by my said Attornies after my decease so far as the said East India Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein: in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said in the presence of us.

No. 14.

Form of the Instruction to indorse over Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated please to indorse the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the Indorsee or his Order.

No. of for Sa. Rs.
No. of for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

No. 15.

Form of direction to sell Paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

By virtue of my Power of Attorney to you dated please to sell on my account the undermentioned Securities deposited with you on my account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B., or his order, on my account upon demand, at the Treasury at Fort St. George.

No. of for Sicca Rupees.
No. of for Sicca Rupees.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &. &c.

No. 16.

Form of Instruction to remit the Principal of Government Securities.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to remit the Principal and Interest of the undermentioned Securities deposited with you, in Bills of the Governor General in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors, if any such remittance for the Principal shall have been, on the receipt of these instructions, or shall at any time (until further orders from me,) be granted by the Bengal Government.

No. of for Sicca Rupees.
No. of for Sicca Rupees.

To the Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer. Fort St. George.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

No. 17.

Form of direction to deliver up deposited Paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to deliver the undermentioned Securities deposited with you to A. B. on my account.

No. of for Sicca Rupees.
No. of for Sicca Rupees.

To the Accountant General, and Sub-Treasurer. Fort St. George.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

No. 18.

Form of Draft for Cash Balance.

[Date of time and place.]

Gentlemen,

Please to pay the Balance of Cash at my Credit with you to A. B. or order.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

TRANSMISSION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BY THE PUBLIC DAWK.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 4th October 1837.

Notice is hereby given, that, in order to obviate inconvenience and losses which have been found to attend the transmission of Promissory Notes and other Government Securities by the public Dawk, the Accountant General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, has been authorised on the application of parties to grant renewed notes with the signatures and numbers in duplicate, so as to admit of their being cut in half for transmission by separate Dawks, the second half after receipt of intelligence of the arrival of the first. The renewed double signed Notes will be in the names of the parties to whom they may be duly transferred at the time of renewal, and upon evidence being given as to the loss of either half during transmission by the Public Dawk, a duplicate note will be immediately issued under a general guarantee to hold Government harmless on production of the other half, provided it shall be apparent that there has been no endorsement or other assignment made upon the Note before it was cut in half.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Fort St. George, Financial Department, May 14, 1839.

With reference to the Notification published by the Government of India under date the 6th March 1839, in the Calcutta Gazette of the 16th of the same month, page 232; The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify to the holders of Notes of the Government Loans, who may desire to transmit them by the Public Dawk from Madras to the Interior, and vice versâ, and from station to station in the interior; that upon their application, the Accountant General at Madras, and the Collectors of Land Revenue and other officers in charge of Government Treasuries in the Provinces, will register the transfers made of such Notes, and after such a Registry of transfers shall have been made, if the Notes shall be lost while under transmission by the Public Dawk immediately after the date of Registry, the Accountant General at this Presidency will obtain from the Government of India, or in the case of Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt, from this Government, Duplicate Notes, under the usual guarantee, in the name of the last registered transferee, upon advertisement being published of the loss, without requiring the Proprietor to wait the period of two years, as usually prescribed, before granting Duplicates in the cases of losses of Notes of which the transfers have not been registered.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secy. to Govt.*

Fort St. George, October 18, 1839.

The following notification by the Government of India is re-published for general information, in reference to the Notification by this Government, dated 14th May last.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 25th September 1839.

With reference to the Notification published in this Department, under date the 6th March last, it is further notified that the Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to extend the benefits of that Notification and to allow the Registry of endorsements upon Government Securities intended to be dispatched by Dawk from one Presidency to another to be made in the office of the Accountants General respectively under the Provisions of the abovementioned Notification.

Published by order of the Honorable the President in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Republished by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secy. to Govt.*

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES ON MERCHANDIZE.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1838.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following terms and conditions prescribed by the Honorable the Court of Directors for making advances upon the Goods and Merchandize of individuals intended for Consignment to England, repayable to the Honorable Court, and to notify that they have been substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated 2d August 1836.

Terms and Conditions for making Advances in India and China, upon the Goods and Merchandize of Individuals intended for Consignment to England, repayable to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

1st.—The parties to whom advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve, and that they be subject to the control of the Court of Directors until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.

2d.—Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the Officers of the Indian Governments, or authorised Agents of the East India Company, an Advance *not exceeding three-fifths* of such ascertained value will be made.

The rate of Exchange to be determined from time to time at the place where the Advance is made under the Court's orders.

3d.—For re-payment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months' sight at the rate of

s. d.			
Per Company's Rupee	for advances made at		Bengal.
Ditto	.....	..... Ditto	Madras.
Ditto	.....	..... Ditto	Bombay.
Per Spanish Dollar	....	..... Ditto	China.

4th.—The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium,* Bills of Lading of the Consignment, and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East India Company, or endorsed to the order of the East India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East India Company, as the parties interested, or endorsed to their order; but persons desirous of effecting the necessary Insurance in this country, and of depositing the Policies in the Company's Treasury, will be allowed to do so.

* *Or such public Officers or authorised Agents of the East India Company as may be specified.*

5th—In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the bills, the Court of Directors to be authorised in such manner, and at such times as they may see fit, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repaying the Company the amount of the advances made thereon, including freight and any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred on account of the consignment, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency shall be made with the Consignor; and if in India or China, by the Government or Agents from whom he received the advance, at the rate of exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing; and upon such Government or Agents.

6th. That an Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the Goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the bills, and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such Goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the bill, for the substitution of another Agent.

7th.—After the arrival of the Goods in England and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the bills become due, upon the amount of such bills (less discount) being paid, together with the freight and any other charges and expenses which the Company have paid, or may be subject to on account of the Goods.

8th.—The rate of discount to be allowed by the Company shall be the same as that charged by the Bank of England; and in cases where interest shall have accrued, such interest shall be computed at the rate or rates per cent. at which the Company have allowed discount during the period for which such interest is chargeable.

9th.—Parties or their Agents will be required to insure the Goods from fire, and deposit the policies with the East India Company: such insurance to take effect from the date of the termination of the sea risk. Should however the parties or their Agents fail to effect such Insurance, the East India Company shall be at liberty to insure the Goods, the expenses of which shall be reimbursed to them previously to their making over the Goods to those parties or their Agents.

10th.—Parties receiving advances, to address in each instance a letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Officers of Government (or authorised Agents of the East India Company), signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorising the sale of the Goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorising, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either principal or interest, together with any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred in respect of the Goods, and appointing the Agent in England for each transaction.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secy. to Govt.*

MADRAS MINT.

Vellabanasar Street, Black Town.

W. Middlemass, Esq., Assay Master, in charge of the Mint.

The Madras Mint was abolished in 1835 by an order of the Government of India. In the year 1837, a Bullion Office was established under the orders of the same authority.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BULLION.

Bullion Office, Fort St. George, June 20, 1837.

The following are the regulations by which Gold and Silver are now purchased by the Assay Master, at the Bullion Office.

1. Sealed Tenders of Gold and Silver, specifying the weight and description of the Bullion tendered, will be received daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from 10 till 4 o'clock, at the Bullion Office at the Mint: the Tenders to be addressed to the Assay Master in charge of the Bullion Depôt.

2 The Bullion so tendered shall be delivered by the owner or his representative to the Assay Master personally, who will weigh it in the presence of such party, and grant a receipt for the same according to the annexed Form No. 1. The Bullion shall then be melted, cast into bars or ingots, and have stamped thereon consecutive numbers in the presence of the owner or his representative; in the joint custody of whom and of the Assay Master it shall be kept in a box with two different locks and keys, each party keeping a separate key, until it shall have been assayed.

3. The Bullion having been melted, and numbered as aforesaid, the Assay Master shall also cut musters from it in the presence of the owner or his representative, and proceed to assay the musters with all convenient despatch. After assay, the Bullion shall be again weighed by the Assay Master in the presence of the owner or his representative; its value shall then be brought to the public credit by the Assay Master, who will grant, in lieu of the receipt before given, a Bullion Certificate according to the annexed Form No. 2: deducting therein from the standard value of the Bullion two per cent. seignorage.

Form No. 1.

No. ——. Received from (A. B.) oz. —— dwt. —— &c. of Gold, (or Ily.) —— oz. —— &c. of Silver) Bullion Gross Weight, tendered for sale this day at the Bullion Office.

Fort St. George; *Bullion Depôt*, ——— 18 .

C. D.
Assay Master.

Form No. 2.

Gold (or Silver) Bullion Certificate.

No. I.

Gross Weight.....lbs. —— oz. —— &c.
Standard Weight.....lbs. —— oz. —— &c. A. P.
Company's Rupees 000 0 0

I hereby certify that (A. B.) has delivered into the Bullion Depot (three) Bars of Gold (or Silver) Bullion numbered 1, 2, 3, one two and three, weighing Gross Weight lbs. —— oz. —— &c. or Standard Weight, lbs. —— oz. &c. and that the value thereof, after deducting two per cent. seignorage, amounts to Company's Rupees ——.

Fort St. George; *Bullion Depot*, ——— 18 .

C. D.
Assay Master.

The Certificate will, if not discharged at the expiration of thirty days after its date bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the date of its presentation at the Accountant General's Office, where it must be taken to be passed for payment when due, or certified for interest.

Rupees of the Madras Currency, if of full weight, will be received at the Calcutta Mint, at their par value, without charge of seignorage.

The Gold Coins of the Madras Presidency being precisely of the same fineness as the English Sovereign, when the market price of Gold in England is £3 17s. 6d. an ounce, the same weight of the Madras or Company's Gold Coins are of the same value.

Silver is the legal currency of the country. Gold is also a legal tender at 15 Rupees to a Gold Mohur, but cannot be demanded in payment. Copper Coins are only a legal tender to the extent of one Rupee.

BULLION DEPOT NOTICE.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1839.

The following extract from a letter from the Government of India, relative to the continuance of the Bullion Depot at this Presidency, is published for general information.

"5th. But although the President in Council can for the above reasons give no permanent pledge respecting the future, he is disposed to regard it as fair and reasonable that in case the Depot should be abolished a proper notice should be given to Merchants and others engaged in Bullion transactions, and His Honor in Council authorizies the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to give the assurance that in case of the Depot being discontinued, a notice of six months will be given."

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Robert Clerk, *Secretary to Government.*

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Office: *Second Line Beach.*

COMMITTEE.

J. Line, Esq. *Chairman.*

J. U. Ellis, Esq.	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
W. H. Hart, Esq.	D. Pugh, Esq.
A. Mackenzie, Esq.	J. Thomson, Esq.

Arthur J. Macleane, Esq. *Secretary.*
Messrs. Binny and Co. *Treasurers.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st.—That the Madras Chamber of Commerce is formed with a view to watch over and protect the interests of trade; to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of grievances and promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon; to receive references on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same, and recording the decision made for future reference; and to form by that and other means a code of practice whereby the transactions of business by all engaged in it, may be simplified and facilitated.

2d.—That all Merchants and other persons engaged in the general trade of Madras be eligible as Members.

3d.—That after the first General Meeting all Members be elected by ballot at the Quarterly General Meetings, having been first proposed by one Member and seconded by another; previous notice to be given by entry in a ballot book to be kept for the purpose, a majority of two-thirds requisite for election.

4th.—That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by parties whose Subscription shall be in arrears.

5th.—That the power of expulsion be reserved to the Chamber, to be decided by ballot by a majority at a General Meeting.

6th.—That the affairs of the Chamber be conducted by a Committee consisting of a Chairman and six Members, of whom three to form a quorum for the despatch of business.

7th.—That the Chairman and Members be chosen by ballot; the Chairman and one half of the Committee being the three Senior Members, to go out in rotation, at the end of every year, but to be eligible for re-election at the expiration of twelve months.

8th.—That casual vacancies be filled by ballot at the Quarterly General Meetings.

9th.—That the Chairman have a casting vote on all occasions.

10th.—That in the event of the Chair becoming vacant in the course of the year, the Member filling it temporarily, shall be eligible to re-election at the end of the year.

11th.—That the Committee shall meet for the despatch of business on the first Monday of every month, and at such other times as occasion may require when summoned by the Secretary, who shall intimate in his notice the business to be brought before the Committee.

12th.—That every Member on election shall pay an entrance fee of 150 Rupees.

13th.—That the Subscription payable Quarterly in advance for each Member be 10 Rupees per month, subject to increase or reduction as a General Meeting may at any time decide.

14th.—That resident partners shall subscribe individually.

15th.—That not more than two partners from one House of business shall be eligible to sit on the same Committee.

16th.—That the Funds be paid as realized into the Government Bank, and that when exceeding one thousand Rupees they be invested in Government paper.

17th.—That the expenditure be at the discretion and under the control of the Committee, subject to revision at the annual General Meeting held in October.

18th.—That Quarterly General Meetings of the Subscribers be held on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October of each year to ballot for Candidates, and that at such Meetings the correspondence of the Committee shall be laid on table.

19th.—That at the meeting in October the Treasurers' accounts be submitted, and that a majority of the said Meeting be competent to amend, alter, revoke, or introduce Rules for the regulation of the Chamber; such majority to consist however of not less than one half of the Members at the time resident at Madras.

20th.—That special General Meetings may be convened on the requisition of any eight Members of the Chamber, at which such business may be transacted, as may come within the authority of the Annual General Meetings: one month's previous notice, however, to be given of the matter to be proposed.

21st.—That it shall be left to the Committee to fix the fees payable on references and arbitrations.

22d.—That the Committee be authorized, when they may deem it necessary, to provide a convenient place for the Meetings of the Chamber.

23d.—That all parties subscribing to the Chamber shall affix their signatures to the Rules in a book to be kept for the purpose.

General Rates of Agency and Commission as revised by the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *and recommended for general approval and adoption.*

No. 1.—On the total sum of a Debit or Credit side of an Account at the option of the Agent, excepting items on which a Commission of 5 per Cent is chargeable ..... Per Cent. 1 —One.

2.—On effecting Remittances, or purchasing, selling, or negociating Bills of Exchange ..... 1 —One.

3.—On Subscriptions to Government Loans, purchasing, selling, transferring, or exchanging Public Securities ..... ½—Half.

4.—On delivering up Public Securities, or lodging them in any of the Public Offices ..... ½—Half.

5.—On receiving and delivering private Commissions of Wines, Cattle, and Merchandize ..... 2½—Two & a half.

6.—On Collecting Rents ..... 2½—Two & a half.

7.—On purchase of Lottery Tickets and amount of Prizes .... 1 —One.

8.—On the sale of Lottery Tickets from other Settlements .... 2½—Two & a half.

9.—On letters of Credit granted ..... 2½—Two & a half.

10.—On Executorship or Administration to Estates of deceased persons ..... 5 —Five.

11.—On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators ..... 2½—Two & a half.

12.—On becoming security for Administrators ..... 2½—Two & a half.

13.—On debts when a process of law or arbitration is necessary 2½—Two & a half.
And if recovered by such means ..... 5 —Five.

14.—On Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c. dishonored ..... 1 —One.

15.—On over due Debts collected for Absentees ..... 2½—Two & a half.

16.—On becoming security for individuals to Government or others ..... 2½—Two & a half.

17.—On all Sales or Purchases of Goods ..... 5 —Five.

With the following exceptions.

On Houses, Lands and Ships ..... 2½—Two & a half.
On Diamonds, Pearls and Jewellery ..... 2½—Two & a half.
On Treasure and Bullion ..... 1 —One.
On all Goods and Merchandize withdrawn, shipped, or delivered to order ..... } Half Commission.
On all other descriptions of property for Sale, if withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the Owners ..... } Half Commission.
On Goods transferred to Auction or Commission Salesmen ..... } Half Commission.

18.—On guaranteeing Sales, Bills, Bonds, Contracts for Goods, or other engagements ..... 2½—Two & a half.

19.—On Ships Disbursements ..... 2½—Two & a half.

20.—On Chartering Ships or engaging Tonnage ..... 2½—Two & a half.

21.—On Advertising as the Agents of Owners or Commanders of Ships for Freight or Passengers—On the Amount of Freight or Passage Money whether the same shall pass through the Agents hands or not ..... 5 —Five.

22.—On effecting Insurance, or writing orders for Insurance, whether on Lives or Property ..... ½—Half.

23.—On settling Losses partial or general and returns of Premium ..... 1 —One.

24.—On procuring money on Respondentia wherever payable .. 2 —Two.

25.—On making up or purchasing Goods to order where the Funds are not provided ..... 7½—Seven & a half.

26.—On giving Orders for the Provision of Goods where a Commission is not chargeable on Sale or Shipment .... 2½—Two & a half.

27.—On attending the delivery of Contract Goods ..... 2 —Two.

J. A. ARBUTHNOT,
Chairman.

MADRAS, 10*th October* 1836.

RATES OF GODOWN RENT PER MONTH.

	R.	A.	P.
Bales of Punjum Cloth of 30 pieces, per Bale	0	8	0
Screwed do. of Cotton of 300lb. do.	0	4	0
Loose bundles of do of 200lb. do.	0	4	0
Bales of Taffities and Raw Silk do.	1	0	0
Chests of Opium ..... per chest	0	8	0
Ditto of Indigo ..... do.	0	8	0
Ditto of Wine of 12 dozens ..... do.	0	8	0
Pipes of Wine Puncheons and Butts each	1	0	0
Bags of Rice and Sugar ..... per Bag	0	1	0
Ditto of Saltpetre ..... do.	0	1	0
Metals ..... per Ton	0	4	0

Other Articles in proportion to the above.

MERCHANTS AND AGENTS IN MADRAS.

FIRMS.	PARTNERS.	OFFICES.
AMALRIC AND CO.	Jules Amalric, and Eugene Amalric	*Armenian street.*
ARBUTHNOT AND CO.	John Alves Arbuthnot (*Europe*) Archibald Francis Arbuthnot, George Arbuthnot, William McTaggart and Alexander Mackenzie	*Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach.*
BALAKISTNAH AND TEROOCAWMY	C. Terroocawmy Naick	*Armenian street.*
BARAMBEG NICHOLAS	Nicholas Barambeg	15, *Semboodoss-street.*
BARROW, J. AND CO.	Joseph Barrow (*Europe*) and Benjamin Cardozo	*Maclean street.*
BINNY AND CO.	William Scott Binny, James Scott, John Binny Key and Wm. Hamilton Hart	*Armenian-street.*
CLARK STEPHEN AND CO.	Stephen Clark	*Armenian-street.*
GAHAN, EATON AND CO.	George Gahan and C. W. Eaton	*Second Line Beach.*
GRIFFITHS AND CO.	John Home, George Wellington, George Alexander Reynolds, and Robert Wright Norfor, junior	*Popham's Broadway.*
HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND CO.	Joseph Bainbridge, Zachary Macaulay and Donald Mackenzie	*Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach.*
HALL AND PHILLIPSZ.	James Hall and P. J. Phillipsz	*Second Line Beach.*
LINE AND CO.	John Line and James Thomson	*Erabauloo Chetty street.*
OUCHTERLONY AND CO.	James Ouchterlony	*Maclean-street.*
PARRY AND CO.	Joseph Pugh, David Pugh and John Utlay Ellis	*North Beach.*
SAM AND CO.	E. Seth Sam, A. Seth Sam, V. Seth Sam, and Paul Melitus	*Armenian-street.*
SIDLOO CHETTY G. AND CO.	G. Sidloo Chetty, C. Vencatakistnamah Naidoo, G. Lutchmenaroosoo Chetty, and C. Narrainsawmy Naidoo	*Armenian-street.*

MADRAS TRADE LIST, &c.

Architects and Sculptors.
Ostheider and Co. - - - Mount Road

Auctioneers and Commission Salesmen.
Ashton, Richardson & Co. Mount Road
Dunhill and Co. - - - - - - Vepery
Durnford and Co. - - Mount Road
Franck and Co. - - - Mount Road
Miller and Son - - - - Esplanade
Stephenson and Co. - - - - - Beach
Wheeler John and Co. - Popham's [Broadway

Baker.
Duncan, John - - Near the Market

Booksellers and Stationers.
Hogg and Son - - - - - Mount Road
Pharoah, J. B. - - - - Mount Road

Boot and Shoe Makers.
De Rozario & Co. No. 22, Stringer-street
(vide Tanners.)

Butcher.
Siquera, J. Chintadrepettah, and Market

Cabinet Makers.
Brisson, Thomas -Popham's Broadway
DeCastellas, P. - - - - -Mount Road
Deschamps, J. and Co. -Mount Road
Forbes and Co. - -Poonamallee Road
Grant, C. - - - - - - - -Beach
Grant, W. and Co. - - -Mount Road
Mascurine, J. - - -Anderson street
Millett, C. W. - - - -Mount Road
Nowlan, Geo. (*and Camp and Billiard Table Manufacturer*) Mount Road
☞ The business of Gun making in all its branches conducted in the Manufactory of Geo. Nowlan.
Shaw, G. B. - - - - -Mount Road

Chemists and Druggists.
Bruce and Co. - - - - - -Vepery
Herft and Co. - -Popham's Broadway
Lee, E. - - - - - - -Esplanade
Scott and Co. - -Popham's Broadway

China Shop Keepers.
Dinsaw Limjee Ponday 2d Line Beach
Ebramjee Fathally & Co. 2d Line Beach

Coach Makers.
Aubry, A. - - - - - -Mount Road
Brisson, Thomas -Popham's Broadway
DeCastellas, P. - - -Mount Road
Dighton, J. L. - - - -Mount Road
Forbes & Co Vepery, Poonamallee Road
Maddox, J. & Co. do. near the Barracks
Rozario, L. - - - -Chintadrepettah
Syed Hamed - - - -Mount Road
Wilder, J. - - - - -Mount Road

Dancing Master.
Perine, Lewis - - 11 Vurdapen street Royapettah

Dentists.
Groves, John & Edward -Pantheon Road

Engravers.
Jervis, W. - - - - - -Mount Road
Stracey, G. E. - - - -Mount Road

Hotel Keepers.
Grant, W. (Madras Hotel) - -Beach
Willick & Taylor (Clarendon) Esplanade

Jewellers and Silversmiths.
Cachart, J. Philip's street -Black Town
Gregory, J. - - - - - -Mount Road
Johannes, P. A. -42, Armenian Street

Jewellers and Silversmiths, Watch and Clock Makers.
Gordon, G. & Co. -Popham's Broadway

Livery Stable Keepers.
Burghall, J. - - - -Mount Road
Orton and Anderson - -Mount Road
Patterson and Co. - - -Royapettah
Pearman and Co. - - -Mount Road
Seymour and Co. - - - - -Vepery
Taylor R. - - - - - -Mount Road
Waller and Co. - - - -Mount Road

Milliners and Dress Makers.
Brooming & Lynch, Misses -Mount Road
Jeyes & Marshall, Misses -Mount Road
Sayer, Mrs. - - - - -Mount Road

Musical Instrument Repairers.
[Broadway
Freedom, J. F. - 2d Line Popham's
Zscherpel, F. and Son -Pursewaukum
Zscherpel, T. - - - - do.

Saddlers and Harness Makers.
Crowe, T. - - Poonamallee Road
DeCastellas, G. and A. -Mount Road
Shaw, E. F. - - - - -Mount Road

Stone Cutters and Sculptors.
Hall, J. (*Sculptor*) - - -Esplanade
Law, Charlotte S. - - -Mount Road

Surveyor.
Inglis, Joseph -50, Semboo Doss-street

Tailors and Habit Makers.
Aviragnet, F. - - - -Mount Road
Garty, J. - - - - - - -Mount Road
Winter, G. - -Popham's Broadway
Xavier, J. - -Popham's Broadway

Tanners, and Boot and Shoe Makers.
Colecroft, J. - - - -Maclean-street
Crowe, T. - - - Poonamallee Road
Mackenzie, R. - - - -Mount Road
Madras Army Tannery
(P. DeCeles, Agent,) -St. Thomé, Popham's Broadway & Mount Road
Madras Carnatic Tannery
(P. Macdonald, Supt.) -Mount Road

Undertakers.
Clemendez Burton and Co. -Popham's Broadway
De Sena, E. - - do.
De Sena, J. - Soonkaramah street
Hall, J. (*and Sculptor*) Esplanade

Veterinary Surgeons.
Patterson and Co -Royapettah
Pearman and Co -Mount Road
Seymour, H. -Poonamallee Road

Watch and Clock Makers.
Bonjour, B. - - - - - Mount Road
Dalton, T. - - -Popham's Broadway
Perriman, T. - -Francis Joze's-street
Taylor, F. & Co. - Popham's Broadway
Thoy, Robert - - - - Jones's-street
Xavier, J. - - - - - -Mount Road

Wine Merchants, and General Commission Agents.
Boswell and Co. - - 2d Line Beach
Cole, R. C. (*and Vender of Provisions to H. M. Navy*) - Beach
Dunkin, Thomas & Son 2d Line Beach
McDowell and Co. - 2d Line Beach
Wheeler, R. and Co. - 2d Line Beach

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NEWSPAPERS.

	Times of issue.	*Publishers.*
The Fort St. George Gazette (official)	Twice a week, Tuesday and Friday Evening.	F. Lawrance.
The Madras Herald	Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday Morning.	E. Marsden.
The Madras Courier	Twice a week, Monday and Thurday Morning.	J. Croscadden.
The Madras Circulator	Thrice a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning.	J. Fanderlinden.
The Examiner	Twice a week, Monday and Thursday Morning.	J. P. Cropley.
The Spectator	Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday Morning.	C. M. Pereira.
The United Service Gazette	Twice a week, Tuesday and Friday Morning.	J. B. Pharoah.
The Advertiser	Every Morning, except Sunday	R. Andrews.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Weekly.
The Portfolio ..... R. Andrews.

Bi-Monthly.
Madras Price Current and Mercantile Register ..... Chamber of Commerce.
Protestant Guardian and Church of England Magazine .. G. Williams.
East Indian Literary Journal ..... C. Sampie.

Monthly.
Madras Roman Catholic Expositor ..... W. L. Johnston.
do. Church Missionary Record ..... C. Sampie.
Illustrations of Indian Botany ..... J. B. Pharoah.
South India Temperance Union Journal ..... R. Johnson.
Madras Miscellany ..... J. B. Pharoah.
Madras Temperance Recorder ..... E. Gordon.

Each alternate Month.
Christian Knowledge Review ..... G. Williams.

Quarterly.
Army List (*published by authority, and for the benefit of the Male Asylum*) ..... E. Marsden.
Army List ..... J. B. Pharoah.
Madras Journal of Literature and Science ..... do.
Medical Journal ..... do.
South India Christian Repository ..... C. Sampie.

Annually.
Madras Almanac and Compendium of Intelligence (*for the benefit of the Male Asylum*) ..... E. Marsden.
Pocket Calendar (*for the benefit of the Male Asylum*) ..... do.
Sheet do. (*do.*) ..... do.
Madras New Almanac ..... J. B. Pharoah.
Pocket Calendar ..... do.
Sheet do. ..... do.

PRIVATE PRINTING PRESSES.

Advertiser	No. 24, Popham's Broadway, near the Market
Albion (Hogg and Son's)	Mount Road
American Mission	Popham House
Athenæum (J. B. Pharoah's)	Mount Road
Circulator	No. 24, Stringer Street
Courier (W. Groney's)	No. 13, Semboodoss Street
Culvi Vellaka Vichee Codum	Wotery, Cospettah
Gantz's Lithographic	No. 12, Popham's Broadway
Madras Lithographic (G. P. A. Regel's)	No. 54, Anderson's Street
Male Asylum	Mount Road
Minerva (P. De Celes's)	Mount Road
Oriental Lithographic Press (E. A. Rodrigues's)	Vepery
Salem	Jones's Street
Saruswattee Codum	Egmore
Spectator (James Ouchterlony's)	Maclean Street
Union (J. P. Cropley's)	No. 22, Armenian Street
Vepery Mission S. P. C. K.	Church Street, Vepery
Vrittantee	

PROPRIETORS OF SCHOOLS.

Harley, E.	Vepery
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W.	Royapooram
Lacey, B.	Pursewaukum
Liddell, Mrs.	Poonamallee Road
Mitchell, R.	Royapooram
Theobalds, Mrs	Vepery
Traveller, C.	Pantheon Road

AGENCIES IN MADRAS.

MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETIES' AGENCIES.

The Hindoostan Insurance Company,	(of Calcutta)	*Arbuthnot and Co.*
The Atlas Insurance Company	(ditto)	
The Calcutta Insurance Society,	(ditto)	*Binny and Co.*
The Bengal Insurance Society,	(ditto)	
The Indemnity Insurance Office,	(ditto)	
The Bombay Insurance Society	(of Bombay)	
The Phœnix Assurance Company,	(of Calcutta)	*Griffiths and Co.*
The Alliance Insurance Company,		*Hall, Bainbridge and Co.*
The Amicable Insurance Office,		
The Universal Marine Insurance Company,		
The Equitable Insurance Society,	(of Calcutta)	*Line and Co.*
The Commercial Insurance Company,	(ditto)	
The Sun Insurance Office,	(ditto)	*Parry and Co.*
The Calcutta Insurance Company,	(ditto)	
The Ocean Marine Insurance Company,	(ditto)	

FOURTH MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. A. F. Arbuthnot,	Mr. John Home.
Mr. W. S. Binny,	Mr. J. Pugh,
Mr. John Gordon,	Mr. J. Thomson.

Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETIES' AGENCIES.

Laudable Society, (of Calcutta)	*Binny and Co.*
Universal Life Assurance Society (of London and Calcutta).....	*Hall, Bainbridge and Co.*

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The Alliance Insurance Company of London.....*Binny and Co.*

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES.

For the Island of Ceylon.....	*Arbuthnot and Co.*
For the French and Danish Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel.....	
For Victualling Her Majesty's Navy.....	
For the Government of Travancore.....	
To the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.....	*Binny and Co.*
Deputies to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.....	
Deputies to the Treasurer of the Navy.....	
For the Derwent Bank at Hobart Town.....	
For the Bank of Australasia.....	
For Mr. Waghorn in Egypt.....	*E. A. Langley.*
For Stocqueler and Co.'s Indian Army and General Agency.....	
Agents to the Subscribers at Lloyd's.....	*Line and Co.*
Navy Agents.....	*Parry and Co.*
For H. M. Dockyard Trincomallee.....	

PREMIA OF MARINE INSURANCE.

From the Port of Madras to			From the Port of Madras to		
Masulipatam.....	1 to 1½	per Cent.	Malacca or Singapore	2	per Cent.
Coringa.....	1 to 1½	per Cent.	China.....	3	per Cent.
Vizagapatam.....	1 to 1½	per Cent.	Colombo.....	1½	per Cent.
Calcutta.....	1½ to 2	per Cent.	Malabar Coast	1½ to 2	per Cent.
Amherst.....	2	per Cent.	Bombay.....	2	per Cent.
Penang.....	1⅛	per Cent.	London.....	2½ to 3	per Cent.

MERCHANTS AND AGENTS IN PONDICHERRY.

Amalric and Co.	DeFries and Co.	Pernon, Fallofield and Co.
Buirette and Co.	Delbrück and Co.	Poulain and Co.
DeColons and Co.	Guidamour and Co.	Vinay and Co.

EAST INDIA HOUSES OF AGENCY IN LONDON, &c. &c.

Blanshard, Henry, 1, Old Broad Street.
Briggs and Co., 5, Crosby Square.
Burnie, William and John, 124, Bishopsgate Street.
Campbell, John, 1, White Lion Court, Cornhill.
Chalmers and Guthrie, 9, Idol Lane, Tower Street.
Cockburn, J. and Co., 11, New Broad Street.
Cockerell and Co., 8, Austin Friars.
Crawford, Colvin and Co., 71, Broad Street.
Fletcher, Alexander and Co., 10, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street.
Forbes, Forbes, and Co., King William Street.
Gardner, Urquhart, and Co., 11, St. Helen's Place.
Gregson, Melvill and Co., 14, Austin Friars.
Groves, John, 80, Abchurch Lane.
Haviside, and Co., 69, Cornhill.

Hunter and Co., 59, Old Broad Street.
Lubbock, Sir J. W. and Co., 2, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.
Lyall, Wyllie, and Co., 65, St. Helen's Passage.
Macdonald, John, 11, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe.
Mangles, Price and Co., 20, St. Helen's Place.
Marjoribanks and Ferrers, 25, Bucklersbury.
Masson, John, 5, Lime Street Square.
Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., 11, King's Arms yard, Coleman Street.
Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate-street within.
Rundall, James, 22, Throgmorton Street.
Saunders, Thomas, jun. 27, Austin Friars.
Scott Robert, Fairlie, and Co., 37, Great Winchester Street.
Small, Colquhoun, and Co., 8, Old Jewry.
Taylor, R. and Co., 6, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.
Watts and Heath, 131, Fenchurch Street.
Weeding, Thomas, 6, Great Winchester Street.
Wigram and Co., 3, Crosby Square.

EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS AND AGENTS FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM INDIA, &c.

Grindlay, Christian, and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and East-India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

AGENTS FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM INDIA.

Barber, Captain J. 64, Cornhill.
Maynard and Co. 27, Poultry.

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

TABLES OF MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MONEY.

Accounts were kept in Madras in Star Pagodas, Fanams and Cash, viz.

80 Cash to 1 Fanam.
42, 44 or 45 Fanams, 1 Star Pagoda.

Government, the Banks, and all the Houses of Agency kept their Accounts at 42 Fanams the Star Pagoda. The Shops and Bazars at 44 or 45.

The Star Pagoda exchanged in the Bazar for about 45 Fanams, but it fluctuated according to circumstances.

The coins in circulation were the Star Pagoda, the Arcot Rupee—3½=1 Star Pagoda;—(it exchanged in the Bazar for 12 Fanams 60 Cash;) the double and Single Fanam, and the Doodie, 8 of which=1 Fanam.

There was also a copper coin sent out from Europe of 20, 10, 5 and 1 Cash value, the latter being worth 8.75ths, or about the 9th part, of a farthing.

This Currency was altered in January 1818 by a Proclamation, which constituted the Silver Rupee the standard coin. To this the public accounts were all converted at an exchange of 350 Rupees per 100 Pagodas: and the new Silver coinage was made to consist of Rupees, Half, and Quarter Rupees, Double and Single Annas: the Rupee containing 165 grains of pure silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing 180 grains, and the other Coins bearing the due proportion to the same.

12 pice = 1 anna,
16 annas = 1 rupee,
3½ Rupees exchange in account for 1 Pagoda.

A lac of Rupees is 100,000, a crore of rupees 100 lacs, or 10 millions.

The Act of the Legislative Council of India (passed in 1835) assimilating the currency over the Country, changes the design, but leaves the new coinage of a precisely similar value to that of Madras according to the above Regulation. The following is the Proclamation on the subject.

Proclamation.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has resolved, that the device of the New Rupee, Double Rupee, Half Rupee and Quarter Rupee, to be issued from the Mints of India, from and after the 1st September 1835, in conformity with Act XVII of the same year, shall be as follows;

On the Obverse, the head of his Majesty William the Fourth with the words,

William IIII., King.

On the Reverse the denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the centre, encirled by a laurel wreath; and around the margin the words,

East India Company, 1835.

The new coin shall be milled on the edge, with a serrated or upright milling.

The Rupee shall measure in diameter one inch and two-tenths of an inch, or *one tenth of a foot.* The diameter of the Double Rupee shall be one inch and a half; that of the Half Rupee, or *Eight Anna Piece,* shall be ninety-five hundredths of an inch; and that of the Quarter Rupee, or *Four Anna Piece,* shall be three quarters of an inch; these measures being severally the relative promotions to the Rupee provided in the Act aforesaid.

The weight, standard fineness, and value of the new (or Company's) Rupee, as defined in the Act, are here repeated for general information.

Weight, 180 grains Troy, or *one tola.*

Standard quality, eleven-twelfths Silver, one twelfth Alloy.

Value, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Furukhabad, and Sonat Rupee: and to fifteen sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz. the Double, Half, and Quarter Rupees to bear a due proportion thereto.

WEIGHTS.

10 pag. weight	*make*	1 pollam,
40 pollams,	„	1 vis,
8 vis,	„	1 maund, wt. 25lb. avoir.
20 maunds,	„	1 candy, 500lb. avoir.

MEASURES.

Grain or Dry Measure.

8 ollucks,	*make*	1 measure, or puddy,
8 measures,	„	1 marcal,
400 marcals,	„	1 garce, wt. 9256½lbs.

Each Parah is to be 2 feet square and 6½ inches deep.

A parah of chunam is 5 marcals.—Milk, Oil, Ghee, &c. are sold by the grain measure, containing 8 ollucks: 20 ollucks are equal to 1 English gallon.

Land Measure.

Land is usually measured with Gunter's chain of 100 Links, or with a rod of 10 feet, and reduced to Cawnies, Grounds and Square feet, agreeably to the following Table.

60 feet long and 40 feet broad, make one ground or maunie, containing 2,400 square feet.

24 Grounds or Maunies; make one Cawnie, equal to 57,600 square feet.

The Indian Cawnie is in proportion to the English Acre as 1 to 1,3223 or as 121 is to 160.

To reduce Indian Cawnies to English acres, multiply the given number of Cawnies by 169, and divide the product by 121, the quotient will give the number of Acres, and the remainder be the fractional part of an acre;—or multiply the Cawnies by 1.3223, and the product, (cutting off 4 places to the right hand) will be the same, and the figures so cut off are the decimal part of an Acre.

The Covid in Cloth Measure is 18 Inches, but the English yard of 26 Inches is generally used.

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Summary of the exact quantities of the principal Weights and Measures of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Ceylon—extracted from Captain T. B. Jervis's Essay on the Primitive Standard.

Linear Measures.	*Inches English.*
The Guz of Bangalore, Seringapatam, and Aurungbunder	39.09785
The Cubit or Kat, throughout India, invariably 14 Tussoos, or of 24 Ungoolus or fingers	19.54893
The Guz of 42 fingers, used throughout the Upper, or Ceded, and Conquered Provinces of Bengal, the Rajpoot States and Telingana. It is also used to this day in Ahmedabad City, and was once introduced in that Vice royalty generally by Shah Jehan	31.2106
The Guz of 24 Tussoos, used throughout the Mahratta Empire and States, the Concan, the Carnatic Doab, Tanjore, Cuttack, Orissa, Bengal, Benares, Beehar, and Malwa, in which last Province it was introduced by the Emperor Akbar, and called the Ilahee Guz	33.5125
The Tutcha Kol, or Artificers rule of Ceylon, Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Madura of 24 Tussoos, is precisely the same as the foregoing	33.5125
The Moolla Kol, or Cultivator's rule, of Malabar, Ceylon, Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Madura, contains 20 Tussoos, but is divided frequently into 24 Veruls	27.9271
The Kul Kol, or Mason's Rule, used in Malabar, Draveed; (Tinnevelly Madura,) Ceylon, Sawunt Warree, Angria's districts, Veejeedroog and Bombay of 15 Tussoos	20.9453
The Adee of Malabar, Ceylon, Tinnevelly, and Madura, is half the Kul Kol	10.4726
The Guz of Calicut, Tellichery, Goa, Sawunt Warree, Bombay Island, Surat, Broach, Cambay, Kaira, Kattywar, Cutch and Malwa, contains 20 Tussoos, but is occasionally divided into 24 parts, or Veruls	27.9271
Land Measures.	
The Ilahee Guz as above	33.5125
The Guntha of Goojrat, the Kottah of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares of 5 Cubits	97.74465
The Kat-hee of the Dukhun, Salsette, and the Concan of 5 Cubits or 5 Cubits and 5 palms	114.055
The Denoo of Malabar=4 Moolk Kols, or 4 Malabar Guz	111.7084
The Moolo of Jumbooseer, Ahmod, and Dehej, (Broach Collectorate)=9 Guz, or 180 Tussoos	251.3436
The Guntha of the upper provinces of Bengal,=3 Guz, or 126 fingers	102.6318
The Jureeb of the upper provinces,=20 Gunt, has	2052.636
The Koolee of the Carnatic and Mysore,=24 Adees (not 26 as it is sometimes reported) precisely the same as the Broach Rod	251.3436

Superficial Measures.	*Square yards.*
The Land Measure or Beegah of the upper provinces of Bengal, 54 to 60 Guz, in length and breadth, of the Guz of 42 fingers	2633.3216 or 3251.0067

	Square yards.
The Beegah of Bengal, Behar, Benares, Malwa, Orissa and Cuttack	3119.7
The Beegah of Goojrat, the square of 100 Cubits	2948.77
The Beegah of the Dukhun, the Concan, and Salsette	4013.87
The Land Measures of the Carnatic and Malabar estimated by the plough, or the seed requisite to sow 10 Moolla Kols or Guz, in length, and 10 Moolla Kols, or Guz in breadth, which is a Toonee of seed.	
The Kahnee of Land, irrigated artificially, in Mysore, and the Carnatic, is computed to require 48 Seers of seed; it is equal to 100 Koolees in length, and one Koolees in breadth, or	4874.41
Wet land requires four times the quantity of seed in a given extent as dry land, wherefore, one Candy of dry land is equal to four Candies of wet land; the Candy contains 160 Seers, or	16248
The Plough of wet land in Mysore, is half the Plough of dry land, or about 4 Kahnees	19497.64
The Combha of Jumbooseer, Ahmod and Dehej, (Broach Purgunna) 10 Moolas in length and one in breadth	487.411
The Chowr of the Mahrattas=100 Beegahs	401.387

Dry Measures.	*Cubic Inches.*
The Parah Measure of Behar, now fallen into disuse, the Mun or Parah of the Mahratta Empire, the Concan, Madras, Ceylon and Bombay=half the Cubic Cubit, or $\frac{1}{16}$ the Cubic Pendulum (striked)	3735.4131
The Garce of Madras, Telingana, the Carnatic and Ceylon=400 Murcals	29883.3053
The Murcal of do. do.	747.08263

Weights.	*Troy Grains.*
The Bengal Bazar Seer, the heavy or Pucka Seer of the Mahratta Empire, the Concan and Malwa	14400
The Light or Kucha Seer of the Concan and the Mahratta Empire	5400
The Seer of 72 Tolas	5250
The Pucka Seer of 72 Tolas	13500
The Tola throughout India North of the Krishna	187.5
The Massa throughout India North of the Krishna	15.625
The Ancient Hoon or Pagoda South of the Krishna	5.46875
The Ancient Fanam or Punum South of the Krishna	5.46872
The Ancient Pollam of the South of India	546.875
The Modern Star, Ikery, Anandry, Sooltanee, and Porto Novo Pagoda	525
The Fanam of the above currency	525
The Pollum of Madras and Mysore	525

Primitive Standard.

The proposed Universal Standard is the mean length of the Pendulum, which vibrates Seconds, in Latitude 45 deg. at the level of the Ocean, at temperature of 39½ Degrees of Fahrenheit,=39.09785 English Inches.

T. B. JERVIS, *Captain of Engineers.*

ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*Agreeably to the Act of Uniformity, which took effect 1st January 1826**

The term Measure is the most comprehensive of the two, and it is distinguishable into six kinds, viz:—

Mea. of
1. Length.
2. Surface.
3. Solidity, or Capacity.
4. Force or Gravity, or what is commonly called Weight.
5. Angles.
6. Time.

The several denominations of these Measures have reference to certain standards, which are entirely arbitrary, and consequently vary among different nations. In this Kingdom

The standard of	Length	is	a Yard
	Surface	„	a Square Yard, the $\frac{1}{4840}$ of an Acre
	Solidity	„	a Cubic Yard
	Capacity	„	a Gallon
	Weight	„	a Pound

The standards of Angular Measure, and of Time, are the same in all European, and most other countries.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12 Inches	=	1 Foot	8 Furlongs	=	1 Mile
3 Feet	=	1 Yard	69$\frac{1}{15}$ Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.
5½ Yards	=	1 Rod, or Pole			
40 Poles	=	1 Furlong			

* The present article is a popular explanation of the Standards now in use.

An Inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the Inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths, hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*, but these have properly fallen into disuse.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2¼	Inches
Quarter	=	4	Nails
Yard	=	4	Quarters
Ell	=	5	Quarters

} used for measuring cloth of all kinds.

Hand	=	4	Inches used for the height of horses.
Fathom	=	6	Feet, used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7	Inches, 92 hundredths.
Chain	=	100	Links.

} used in Land Measure, to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an Acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Square Inches	= 1 Square Foot	40	Perches	= 1 Rood
9	Square Feet	= 1 Square Yard	4	Roods, or 160 Perches	= 1 Acre
30¼	Square Yards	= 1 Perch or Rod	640	Acres	= 1 Square Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	= 1 Cubic Foot	27	Cubic Feet	= 1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY for all liquids, and for all dry goods, except such as are comprised in the third Division.

4	Gills	= 1 Pint	=	34⅔	cubic inches, nearly
2	Pints	= 1 Quart	=	69½	——
4	Quarts	= 1 Gallon	=	277¼	——
2	Gallons	= 1 Peck	=	554½	——
8	Gallons	= 1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5th	——
8	Bushels	= 1 Quarter	=	10⅓	cubic feet, nearly
5	Quarters	= 1 Load	=	51⅔	——

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 gallons. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are, the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold, nominally, by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

DIVISION III.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY, for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, fruit, and other goods, commonly sold by *heaped measure*:—

2	Gallons	= 1 Peck	=	701	cubic inches, nearly
8	Gallons	= 1 Bushel	=	2815½	——
3	Bushels	= 1 Sack	=	4 8-9ths.	cubic feet, nearly
12	Sacks	= 1 Chaldron	=	58⅔	——

The goods are to be heaped up in the form of a cone, to a height above the rim of the measure of at least ¾ of its depth. The outside diameter of measures used for heaped goods are to be at least double the depth, consequently not less than the following dimensions:—

Bushel	19½ inches	Gallon	9¼ inches
Half Bushel	15¼ —	Half-Gallon	7¾ —
Peck	12¼ —		

The Imperial Measures, described in the second and third Divisions, were established by Act 5 George IV. c. 74. Before that time there were four different measures of capacity used in England. 1. For wine, spirits, cider, oils, milk, &c.; this was one-sixth less than the Imperial Measure. 2. For malt liquor, this was one-fifty-ninth part greater than the Imperial Measure. 3. For corn, and all other dry goods not heaped, this was one-thirty-third part less than the Imperial Measure. 4. For coals, which did not differ sensibly from the Imperial Measure.

The Imperial Gallon contains exactly 10lbs Avoirdupois of pure water; consequently the pint will hold 1¼lb, and the bushel 80lbs.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27⅓	Grains	= 1 Dram	=	27⅓	grains
16	Drams	= 1 Ounce			
16	Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	=	437½	—
28	Pounds	= 1 Quarter (qr.)	=	7000	—
4	Quarters	= 1 Hundred Weight (cwt.)			
20	Hundred Weight	= 1 Ton			

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

Particular weights belonging to this Division:—

			cwt.	qr.	lb.	
8	Pounds	= 1 Stone				Used for Meat.
14	Pounds	= 1 Stone	= 0	0	14	
2	Stones	= 1 Tod	= 0	1	0	Used in the Wool Trade.
6½	Tods	= 1 Wey	= 1	2	14	
2	Weys	= 1 Sack	= 3	1	0	
12	Sacks	= 1 Last	= 39	0	0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	=	24	grains
20	Pennyweights	= 1 Ounce	=	480	—
12	Ounces	= 1 Pound	=	5760	—

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, (except diamonds.) But Troy weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the latter is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to 1,100ths of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois in the proportions of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3 1-6th, grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts. Thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	= 1 Minute	90	Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
60	Minutes	= 1 Degree	360	Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference.
30	Degrees	= 1 Sign			

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus, the second was divided into 60 thirds, the third into 60 fourths, &c. At present, the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

TABLE OF EXCHANGE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE MADRAS CUSTOMS.

Country.	Denomination.	Value in Madras Currency.
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	10 Company's Rs each.
Spain	Dollar	2 Rupees 3 Annas do.
France	Livre Tournois or Franc	9 Rs. 11 As. for 24
India	Sicca Rupee	106 Rs. 8 As. for 100
——	Bombay Rupee	1 Rupee each.
Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope	Rix Dollar	14 Annas each.
Portugal	Milrea	2 Rupees 8 Annas each
Denmark	Rix Dollar	2 Rupees 4 Annas each
Sweden	Do.	3 Rupees 4 Annas each

TABLES OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON AND MADRAS.

Sterling.			1s. 10d. per Rupee.			1s. 10½d. per Rupee.			1s. 11d. per Rupee.			1s. 11½d. per Rupee.		
£	S.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10000	..	..	109090	14	7	106666	10	8	104347	13	3	102127	10	7
5000	..	..	54545	7	3	53333	5	4	52173	14	7	51063	13	3
4000	..	..	43636	5	10	42666	10	8	41739	2	1	40851	1	..
3000	..	..	32727	4	4	32000	..	..	31304	5	7	30638	4	9
2000	..	..	21818	2	11	21333	5	4	20869	9	1	20425	8	6
1000	..	..	10909	1	5	10666	10	8	10434	12	6	10212	12	3
500	..	..	5454	8	9	5333	5	4	5217	6	3	5106	6	2
400	..	..	4363	10	2	4266	10	8	4173	14	7	4085	1	8
300	..	..	3272	11	8	3200	..	..	3130	6	11	3063	13	3
200	..	..	2181	13	1	2133	5	4	2086	15	4	2042	8	10
100	..	..	1090	14	7	1066	10	8	1043	7	8	1021	4	5
50	..	..	545	7	3	533	5	4	521	11	10	510	10	3
40	..	..	436	5	10	426	10	8	417	6	3	408	8	2
30	..	..	327	4	4	320	..	..	313	..	8	306	6	2
20	..	..	218	2	11	213	5	4	208	11	2	204	4	1
10	..	..	109	1	5	106	10	8	104	5	7	102	2	1
5	..	..	54	8	9	53	5	4	52	2	9	51	1	..
4	..	..	43	10	2	42	10	8	41	11	10	40	13	7
3	..	..	32	11	8	32	..	..	31	4	10	30	10	3
2	..	..	21	13	1	21	5	4	20	13	11	20	6	10
1	..	..	10	14	7	10	10	8	10	6	11	10	3	5
..	15	..	8	2	11	8	..	..	7	13	3	7	10	7
..	10	..	5	7	3	5	5	4	5	3	6	5	1	8
..	5	..	2	11	8	2	10	8	2	9	9	2	8	10
..	4	..	2	2	11	2	2	2	2	1	5	2	..	8
..	3	..	1	10	2	1	9	7	1	9	1	1	8	6
..	2	..	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	..	8	1	..	4
..	1	..	..	8	9	..	8	6	..	8	4	..	8	2
..	..	6	..	4	4	..	4	3	..	4	2	..	4	1
..	..	5	..	3	8	..	3	7	..	3	6	..	3	5
..	..	4	..	2	11	..	2	10	..	2	9	..	2	9
..	..	3	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	2	1
..	..	2	..	1	5	..	1	5	..	1	5	..	1	4
..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	8	..	..	8

LONDON AND MADRAS.

Sterling.			2s. per Rupee.			2s. ½d. per Rupee.			2s. 1d. per Rupee.			2s. 2d. per Rupee.		
£	S.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10000	..	..	100000	..	..	97959	2	11	96000	..	..	92307	11	1
5000	..	..	50000	..	..	48979	9	6	48000	..	..	46153	13	6
4000	..	..	40000	..	..	39183	10	9	38400	..	..	36923	1	3
3000	..	..	30000	..	..	29387	12	1	28800	..	..	27692	4	11
2000	..	..	20000	..	..	19591	13	5	19200	..	..	18461	8	7
1000	..	..	10000	..	..	9795	14	8	9600	..	..	9230	12	4
500	..	..	5000	..	..	4897	15	4	4800	..	..	4615	6	2
400	..	..	4000	..	..	3918	5	11	3840	..	..	3692	4	11
300	..	..	3000	..	..	2938	12	5	2880	..	..	2769	3	8
200	..	..	2000	..	..	1959	2	11	1920	..	..	1846	2	6
100	..	..	1000	..	..	979	9	6	960	..	..	923	1	3
50	..	..	500	..	..	489	12	9	480	..	..	461	8	7
40	..	..	400	..	..	391	13	5	384	..	..	369	3	8
30	..	..	300	..	..	293	14	..	288	..	..	276	14	9
20	..	..	200	..	..	195	14	8	192	..	..	184	9	10
10	..	..	100	..	..	97	15	4	96	..	..	92	4	11
5	..	..	50	..	..	48	15	8	48	..	..	46	2	6
4	..	..	40	..	..	39	2	11	38	6	5	36	14	9
3	..	..	30	..	..	29	6	2	28	12	10	27	11	1
2	..	..	20	..	..	19	9	6	19	3	2	18	7	5
1	..	..	10	..	..	9	12	9	9	9	7	9	3	8
..	15	..	7	8	..	7	5	7	7	3	2	6	14	9
..	10	..	5	..	..	4	14	4	4	12	10	4	9	10
..	5	..	2	8	..	2	7	2	2	6	5	2	4	11
..	4	..	2	..	..	1	15	4	1	14	9	1	13	6
..	3	..	1	8	..	1	7	6	1	7	..	1	6	2
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	15	8	..	15	4	..	14	9
..	1	..	..	8	..	..	7	10	..	7	8	..	7	5
..	..	6	..	4	..	..	3	11	..	3	10	..	3	8
..	..	5	..	3	4	..	3	3	..	3	2	..	3	1
..	..	4	..	2	8	..	2	7	..	2	7	..	2	6
..	..	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	11	..	1	10
..	..	2	..	1	4	..	1	4	..	1	3	..	1	3
..	..	1	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	7

MADRAS AND LONDON.

Rupees.			1s. 10d. per Rupee.			1s. 10½d. per Rupee.			1s. 11d. per Rupee.			1s. 11½d. per Rupee.		
Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
100000	..	..	9166	13	4	9375	..	..	9583	6	8	9791	13	4
50000	..	..	4583	6	8	4687	10	..	4791	13	4	4895	16	8
40000	..	..	3666	13	4	3750	..	..	3833	6	8	3916	13	4
30000	..	..	2750	..	....	2812	10	..	2875	..	....	2937	10	....
20000	..	..	1833	6	8	1875	..	..	1916	13	4	1958	6	8
10000	..	..	916	13	4	937	10	..	958	6	8	979	3	4
5000	..	..	458	6	8	468	15	..	479	3	4	489	11	8
4000	..	..	366	13	4	375	..	..	383	6	8	391	13	4
3000	..	..	275	..	....	281	5	..	287	10	....	293	15	....
2000	..	..	183	6	8	187	10	..	191	13	4	195	16	8
1000	..	..	91	13	4	93	15	..	95	16	8	97	18	4
500	..	..	45	16	8	46	17	6	47	18	4	48	19	2
400	..	..	36	13	4	37	10	..	38	6	8	39	3	4
300	..	..	27	10	....	28	2	6	28	15	....	29	7	6
200	..	..	18	6	8	18	15	..	19	3	4	19	11	8
100	..	..	9	3	4	9	7	6	9	11	8	9	15	10
50	..	..	4	11	8	4	13	9	4	15	10	4	17	11
40	..	..	3	13	4	3	15	..	3	16	8	3	18	4
30	..	..	2	15	....	2	16	3	2	17	6	2	18	9
20	..	..	1	16	8	1	17	6	1	18	4	1	19	2
10	..	..	..	18	4	..	18	9	..	19	2	..	19	7
5	..	..	..	9	2	..	9	4½	..	9	7	..	9	9½
4	..	..	..	7	4	..	7	6	..	7	8	..	7	10
3	..	..	..	5	6	..	5	7½	..	5	9	..	5	10½
2	..	..	..	3	8	..	3	9	..	3	10	..	3	11
1	..	..	..	1	10	..	1	10½	..	1	11	..	1	11½
..	12	..	..	1	5	..	1	5	..	1	5¼	..	1	5¾
..	8	..	..	..	11	..	..	11¼	..	..	11½	..	..	11¾
..	4	..	..	..	5½	..	..	5¾	..	..	5¾	..	..	6
..	3	..	..	..	4¼	..	..	4¼	..	..	4¼	..	..	4½
..	2	..	..	..	2¾	..	..	2¾	..	..	2¾	..	..	3
..	1	..	..	..	1½	..	..	1½	..	..	1½	..	..	1½
..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	6	..	..	0¾	..	..	0¾	..	..	0¾	..	..	0¾

MADRAS AND LONDON.

Rupees.			2s. per Rupee.			2s. ¼d. per Rupee.			2s. ½d. per Rupee.			2s. 1d. per Rupee.			2s. 2d. per Rupee.		
Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
100000	..	..	10000	..	..	10208	6	8	10416	13	4	10833	6	8
50000	..	..	5000	..	..	5104	3	4	5208	6	8	5416	13	4
40000	..	..	4000	..	..	4083	6	8	4166	13	4	4333	6	8
30000	..	..	3000	..	..	3062	10	..	3125	..	..	3250	..	..
20000	..	..	2000	..	..	2041	13	4	2083	6	8	2166	13	4
10000	..	..	1000	..	..	1020	16	8	1041	13	4	1083	6	8
5000	..	..	500	..	..	510	8	4	520	16	8	541	13	4
4000	..	..	400	..	..	408	6	8	416	13	4	433	6	8
3000	..	..	300	..	..	306	5	..	312	10	..	325	..	..
2000	..	..	200	..	..	204	3	4	208	6	8	216	13	4
1000	..	..	100	..	..	102	1	8	104	3	4	108	6	8
500	..	..	50	..	..	51	..	10	52	1	8	54	3	4
400	..	..	40	..	..	40	16	8	41	13	4	43	6	8
300	..	..	30	..	..	30	12	6	31	5	..	32	10	..
200	..	..	20	..	..	20	8	4	20	16	8	21	13	4
100	..	..	10	..	..	10	4	2	10	8	4	10	16	8
50	..	..	5	..	..	5	2	1	5	4	2	5	8	4
40	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	8	4	3	4	4	6	8
30	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	3	3	2	6	3	5	..
20	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	10	2	1	8	2	3	4
10	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	10	1	1	8
5	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	2½	..	10	5	..	10	10
4	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	2	..	8	4	..	8	8
3	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	1½	..	6	3	..	6	6
2	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	4	2	..	4	4
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	0½	..	2	1	..	2	2
..	12	..	..	1	6	..	1	6½	..	1	6¾	..	1	7½
..	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	0½	..	1	0½	..	1	1
..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	6¼	..	..	6¼	..	..	6½
..	3	..	..	..	4½	..	..	4½	..	..	4¾	..	..	5
..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3½	..	..	3¾
..	1	..	..	..	1½	..	..	1½	..	..	1½	..	..	1¾
..	..	9	..	..	1¼	..	..	1¼	..	..	1¼	..	..	1¼
..	..	6	..	..	0¾	..	..	0¾	..	..	0¾	..	..	0¾

TABLES OF CONVERSION.

Table for converting Calcutta Sicca Rupees into Company's Rupees at Company's Rupees 106½ for Sicca Rupees 100, being the rate adopted by the Merchants at Madras for the purchase and sale of Bengal Government Securities.

Sicca Pice.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Annas.	Co.'s Pice.	Co.'s Cents.	Sicca Annas.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Annas.	Co.'s Pice.	Co.'s Cents.	Sicca Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Annas.	Co.'s Pice.	Co.'s Cents.	Sicca Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Annas.	Co.'s Pice.
1	0	0	1	06	1	0	1	0	78	11	1	1	0	48	200	213	0	0
2	0	0	2	13	2	0	2	1	56	22	2	2	0	96	300	319	8	0
3	0	0	3	19	3	0	3	2	34	33	3	3	1	44	400	426	0	0
4	0	0	4	26	4	0	4	3	12	44	4	4	1	92	500	532	8	0
5	0	0	5	32	5	0	5	3	90	55	5	5	2	40	600	639	0	0
6	0	0	6	39	6	0	6	4	68	66	6	6	2	88	700	745	8	0
7	0	0	7	45	7	0	7	5	46	77	7	7	3	36	800	852	0	0
8	0	0	8	52	8	0	8	6	24	88	8	8	3	84	900	958	8	0
9	0	0	9	58	9	0	9	7	02	99	9	9	4	32	1000	1065	0	0
10	0	0	10	65	10	0	10	7	80	110	10	10	4	80	2000	2130	0	0
11	0	0	11	71	11	0	11	8	58	120	21	4	9	60	3000	3195	0	0
					12	0	12	9	36	130	31	15	2	40	4000	4260	0	0
					13	0	13	10	14	140	42	9	7	20	5000	5325	0	0
					14	0	14	10	92	150	53	4	0	0	6000	6390	0	0
					15	0	15	11	70	160	63	14	4	80	7000	7455	0	0
										170	74	8	9	60	8000	8520	0	0
										180	85	3	2	40	9000	9585	0	0
										190	95	13	7	20	10000	10650	0	0
										200	106	8	0	0	20000	21300	0	0
															30000	31950	0	0
															40000	42600	0	0
															50000	53250	0	0
															60000	63900	0	0
															70000	74550	0	0
															80000	85200	0	0
															90000	95850	0	0
															100000	106500	0	0

Table for converting Company's Rupees into Calcutta Sicca Rupees at Sicca Rupees 100 for Company's Rupees 106½.

Co.'s Pice.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Annas.	Sicca Pice.	Sicca Cents.	Co.'s Annas.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Annas.	Sicca Pice.	Sicca Cents.	Co.'s Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Annas.	Sicca Pice.	Sicca Cents.	Co.'s Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Annas.	Sicca Pice.	Sicca Cents.
1	0	0	0	94	1	0	0	11	27	1	0	15	0	28	200	187	12	8	24
2	0	0	1	88	2	0	1	10	53	2	1	14	0	56	300	281	11	0	51
3	0	0	2	82	3	0	2	9	80	3	2	13	0	84	400	375	9	4	08
4	0	0	3	76	4	0	3	9	07	4	3	12	1	14	500	469	7	8	84
5	0	0	4	69	5	0	4	8	34	5	4	11	1	41	600	563	6	1	01
6	0	0	5	63	6	0	5	7	60	6	5	10	1	69	700	657	4	5	18
7	0	0	6	57	7	0	6	6	87	7	6	9	1	97	800	751	2	9	35
8	0	0	7	51	8	0	7	6	14	8	7	8	2	25	900	845	1	1	52
9	0	0	8	45	9	0	8	5	41	9	8	7	2	53	1000	938	15	5	69
10	0	0	9	39	10	0	9	4	68	10	9	6	2	82	2000	1877	14	11	38
11	0	0	10	33	11	0	10	3	94	20	18	12	5	63	3000	2816	14	5	07
					12	0	11	3	21	30	28	2	8	45	4000	3755	13	10	76
					13	0	12	2	48	40	37	8	11	27	5000	4691	13	4	45
					14	0	13	1	75	50	46	15	2	08	6000	5633	12	10	14
					15	0	14	1	01	60	56	5	4	90	7000	6572	12	3	83
										70	65	11	7	72	8000	7511	11	9	52
										80	75	1	10	53	9000	8450	11	3	21
										90	84	8	1	35	10000	9389	10	8	90
										100	93	14	4	17	20000	18779	5	5	80
															30000	28169	0	2	70
															40000	37558	10	11	60
															50000	46948	5	8	50
															60000	56338	0	5	40
															70000	65727	11	2	30
															80000	75117	5	11	20
															90000	84507	0	8	10
															100000	93896	11	5	00

Table for Converting Company's Rupees into Calcutta Sicca Rupees at Sicca Rupees 335.172 per 350 Company's Rupees; being the rate of Exchange at which the Public Securities are transferable.

Co.'s Pice.	Sicca Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Co.'s Annas.	Sicca Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Co.'s Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Co.'s Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.
1	0	0	0	96	1	0	0	11	49	1	0	15	3	87	200	191	8	5	16
2	0	0	1	92	2	0	1	10	98	2	1	14	7	73	300	287	4	7	74
3	0	0	2	87	3	0	2	10	48	3	2	13	11	60	400	383	0	10	31
4	0	0	3	83	4	0	3	9	97	4	3	13	3	46	500	478	13	0	89
5	0	0	4	79	5	0	4	9	46	5	4	12	7	33	600	574	9	3	47
6	0	0	5	75	6	0	5	8	95	6	5	11	11	19	700	670	5	6	05
7	0	0	6	70	7	0	6	8	44	7	6	11	3	06	800	766	1	8	63
8	0	0	7	66	8	0	7	7	93	8	7	10	6	03	900	861	13	11	20
9	0	0	8	62	9	0	8	7	43	9	8	9	10	79	1000	957	10	1	78
10	0	0	9	58	10	0	9	6	92	10	9	9	2	66	2000	1915	4	3	57
11	0	0	10	53	11	0	10	6	41	20	19	2	5	32	3000	2872	14	5	35
					12	0	11	5	90	30	28	11	7	97	4000	3830	8	7	13
					13	0	12	5	39	40	38	4	10	63	5000	4788	2	8	92
					14	0	13	4	88	50	47	14	1	29	6000	5745	12	10	70
					15	0	14	4	37	60	57	7	3	95	7000	6703	7	0	48
										70	67	0	6	61	8000	7661	1	2	26
										80	76	9	9	26	9000	8618	11	4	05
										90	86	2	11	92	10000	9576	5	5	83
										100	95	12	2	58	20000	19152	10	11	66

Table for Converting Calcutta Sicca Rupees into Company's Rupees at Company's Rupees 350 per Sicca Rupees 335.172.

Sicca Pice.	Co.'s Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Sicca Annas.	Co.'s Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Sicca Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Sicca Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.
1	0	0	1	04	1	0	1	0	53	1	1	0	8	49	200	208	13	6	82
2	0	0	2	09	2	0	2	1	06	2	2	1	4	99	300	313	4	4	22
3	0	0	3	13	3	0	3	1	59	3	3	2	1	48	400	417	11	1	63
4	0	0	4	18	4	0	4	2	12	4	4	2	9	98	500	522	1	11	04
5	0	0	5	22	5	0	5	2	66	5	5	3	6	47	600	626	8	8	45
6	0	0	6	27	6	0	6	3	19	6	6	4	2	97	700	730	15	5	85
7	0	0	7	31	7	0	7	3	72	7	7	4	11	46	800	835	6	3	26
8	0	0	8	36	8	0	8	4	25	8	8	5	7	95	900	939	13	0	67
9	0	0	9	40	9	0	9	4	78	9	9	6	4	45	1000	1044	3	10	08
10	0	0	10	44	10	0	10	5	31	10	10	7	0	94	2000	2088	7	8	15
11	0	0	11	49	11	0	11	5	84	20	20	14	1	88	3000	3132	11	6	22
					12	0	12	6	37	30	31	5	2	82	4000	4176	15	4	30
					13	0	13	6	90	40	41	12	3	76	5000	5221	3	2	37
					14	0	14	7	43	50	52	3	4	70	6000	6265	7	0	45
					15	0	15	7	96	60	62	10	5	65	7000	7309	10	10	52
										70	73	1	6	59	8000	8353	14	8	60
										80	83	8	7	53	9000	9398	2	6	67
										90	93	15	8	47	10000	10442	6	4	75
										100	104	6	9	41	20000	20884	12	9	49

Table for converting Star Pagodas into Calcutta Sicca Rupees at S. Rs. 335.172 per 100 Star Pagodas: being the rate of Exchange at which the Madras Public Securities are transferred to Bengal.

Cash.	Sicca Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Sixteenths.	Fanams.	Sicca Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Sixteenths.	Star Pagodas.	Sicca Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Sixteenths.	Star Pagodas	Sicca Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Sixteenths.
1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	4	1	3	5	7	8	200	670	5	6	3
2	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	4	9	2	6	11	3	0	300	1005	8	3	5
3	0	0	0	8	3	0	3	6	14	3	10	0	10	9	400	1340	11	0	6
4	0	0	0	11	4	0	4	9	3	4	13	6	6	1	500	1675	13	9	8
5	0	0	0	14	5	0	5	11	8	5	16	12	1	10	600	2011	0	6	10
6	0	0	1	1	6	0	7	1	12	6	20	1	9	3	700	2346	3	3	11
7	0	0	1	4	7	0	8	4	1	7	23	7	4	11	800	2681	6	0	13
8	0	0	1	6	8	0	9	6	6	8	26	13	0	4	900	3016	8	9	14
9	0	0	1	9	9	0	10	8	11	9	30	2	7	12	1000	3351	11	7	0
10	0	0	1	12	10	0	11	11	0	10	33	8	3	5	2000	6703	7	2	1
20	0	0	3	9	20	1	7	10	0	20	67	0	6	10	3000	10055	2	9	1
30	0	0	5	5	30	2	3	9	0	30	100	8	9	14	4000	13406	14	4	2
40	0	0	7	2	40	2	15	8	0	40	134	1	1	3	5000	16758	9	11	2
50	0	0	8	15						50	167	9	4	8	6000	20110	5	6	3
60	0	0	10	11						60	201	1	7	13	7000	23462	1	1	3
70	0	1	0	8						70	234	9	11	2	8000	26813	12	8	4
										80	268	2	2	6	9000	30165	8	3	4
										90	301	10	5	11	10000	33517	3	10	5
										100	335	2	9	1					

Table for converting Calcutta Sicca Rupees into Star Pagodas, at 100 Pagodas per 335.172 Sicca Rupees.

Pice.	Star Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.	Sixteenths.	Annas.	Star Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.	Sixteenths.	Sicca Rupees.	Star Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.	Sixteenths.	Sicca Rupees.	Star Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.	Sixteenths.
1	0	0	5	9	1	0	0	67	2	1	0	13	31	1	200	59	30	14	13
2	0	0	11	3	2	0	1	54	4	2	0	26	62	2	300	89	22	62	3
3	0	0	16	12	3	0	2	41	6	3	0	40	22	3	400	119	15	29	10
4	0	0	22	6	4	0	3	28	8	4	1	8	56	4	500	149	7	77	0
5	0	0	27	15	5	0	4	15	10	5	1	22	10	5	600	179	0	41	7
6	0	0	33	9	6	0	5	2	12	6	1	35	44	7	700	208	38	11	13
7	0	0	39	2	7	0	5	69	14	7	2	3	78	8	800	238	30	59	4
8	0	0	44	12	8	0	6	57	0	8	2	17	32	9	900	268	23	26	10
9	0	0	50	5	9	0	7	44	2	9	2	30	66	10	1000	298	15	74	1
10	0	0	55	15	10	0	8	31	4	10	2	44	20	11	2000	596	31	68	2
										20	5	43	41	7	3000	895	2	62	3
										30	8	42	61	3	4000	1193	18	56	4
										40	11	42	2	15	5000	1491	34	50	5
										50	14	41	23	11	6000	1790	5	44	7
										60	17	40	44	7	7000	2088	21	38	8
										70	20	39	65	2	8000	2386	37	32	9
										80	23	39	5	14	9000	2685	8	26	10
										90	26	38	26	10	10000	2983	24	20	11
										100	29	37	47	6					

Table for converting Star Pagodas, Fanams and Cash, into Company's Rupees, Annas and Pice.

Cash.	Co.'s Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Fanams.	Co.'s Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Star Pagodas.	Co.'s Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.	Star Pagodas.	Co.'s Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Cents.
1	0	0	0	19	1	0	1	2	93	1	3	8	0	0	200	700	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	37	2	0	2	5	87	2	7	0	0	0	300	1050	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	56	3	0	3	8	80	3	10	8	0	0	400	1400	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	75	4	0	4	11	73	4	14	0	0	0	500	1750	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	93	5	0	6	2	67	5	17	8	0	0	600	2100	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	12	6	0	7	5	60	6	21	0	0	0	700	2450	0	0	0
7	0	0	1	31	7	0	8	8	53	7	24	8	0	0	800	2800	0	0	0
8	0	0	1	49	8	0	9	11	47	8	28	0	0	0	900	3150	0	0	0
9	0	0	1	68	9	0	11	2	40	9	31	8	0	0	1000	3500	0	0	0
10	0	0	1	87	10	0	12	5	33	10	35	0	0	0	2000	7000	0	0	0
20	0	0	3	73	20	1	8	10	67	20	70	0	0	0	3000	10500	0	0	0
30	0	0	5	60	30	2	5	4	00	30	105	0	0	0	4000	14000	0	0	0
40	0	0	7	47	40	3	1	9	33	40	140	0	0	0	5000	17500	0	0	0
50	0	0	9	33	41	3	3	0	27	50	175	0	0	0	6000	21000	0	0	0
60	0	0	11	20	42	3	4	3	20	60	210	0	0	0	7000	24500	0	0	0
70	0	1	1	07	43	3	5	6	13	70	245	0	0	0	8000	28000	0	0	0
80	0	1	2	93	44	3	6	9	07	80	280	0	0	0	9000	31500	0	0	0
					45	3	8	0	00	90	315	0	0	0	10000	35000	0	0	0
										100	350	0	0	0					

Table for converting Company's Rupees, Annas and Pice, into Star Pagodas, Fanams and Cash.

Pice.	Star Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.	Cents.	Annas.	Star Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.	Cents.	Co.'s Rupees.	Star Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.	Cents.	Co.'s Rupees.	Star Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.	Cents.
1	0	0	5	36	1	0	0	64	29	1	0	12	68	57	200	57	6	34	29
2	0	0	10	71	2	0	1	48	57	2	0	25	57	14	300	85	32	11	43
3	0	0	16	07	3	0	2	32	86	3	0	38	45	71	400	114	12	68	57
4	0	0	21	43	4	0	3	17	14	4	1	6	34	29	500	142	38	45	71
5	0	0	26	79	5	0	4	1	43	5	1	19	22	86	600	171	19	22	86
6	0	0	32	14	6	0	4	65	71	6	1	32	11	43	700	200	0	0	0
7	0	0	37	50	7	0	5	50	00	7	2	0	0	0	800	228	25	57	14
8	0	0	42	86	8	0	6	34	29	8	2	12	68	57	900	257	6	34	29
9	0	0	48	21	9	0	7	18	57	9	2	25	57	14	1000	285	32	11	43
10	0	0	53	57	10	0	8	2	86	10	2	38	45	71	2000	571	19	22	86
11	0	0	58	92	11	0	8	67	14	20	5	32	11	43	3000	857	6	34	29
12	0	0	64	29	12	0	9	51	43	30	8	25	57	14	4000	1142	38	45	71
					13	0	10	35	71	40	11	19	22	86	5000	1428	25	57	14
					14	0	11	20	00	50	14	12	68	57	6000	1714	12	68	57
					15	0	12	4	29	60	17	6	34	29	7000	2000	0	0	0
					16	0	12	68	57	70	20	0	0	0	8000	2885	32	11	42
										80	22	38	45	71	9000	2571	19	22	86
										90	25	32	11	43	10000	2857	6	34	29
										100	28	25	57	14					

ANNUITY TABLE.

A Table of the Value of an Annuity of 100£ *on a Single Life, from Birth to Ninety Years Old, as fixed by the Legacy Act.*

Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.	Age.	Value.
	£ s.		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.
Birth.	1032 14	23	1568 0	46	1208 18	69	664 14
1	1346 10	24	1556 0	47	1189 0	70	636 2
2	1563 6	25	1543 16	48	1168 10	71	607 10
3	1646 4	26	1531 4	49	1147 10	72	579 0
4	1701 0	27	1518 8	50	1126 8	73	550 14
5	1724 16	28	1505 6	51	1105 14	74	523 0
6	1748 4	29	1491 16	52	1084 18	75	496 4
7	1761 2	30	1478 2	53	1063 14	76	471 0
8	1766 4	31	1463 18	54	1042 2	77	445 14
9	1762 10	32	1449 10	55	1020 2	78	419 14
10	1752 6	33	1434 14	56	997 14	79	392 2
11	1739 6	34	1419 10	57	974 18	80	364 6
12	1725 2	35	1403 18	58	951 12	81	337 14
13	1710 6	36	1388 0	59	928 0	82	312 4
14	1695 0	37	1371 12	60	903 18	83	288 14
15	1679 2	38	1354 16	61	879 10	84	270 16
16	1662 10	39	1337 10	62	854 14	85	254 6
17	1646 4	40	1319 14	63	829 2	86	239 6
18	1630 18	41	1301 16	64	803 0	87	225 2
19	1616 14	42	1283 16	65	776 2	88	213 2
20	1603 6	43	1265 14	66	748 16	89	196 14
21	1591 4	44	1247 4	67	721 2	90	173 16
32	1579 14	45	1229 6	68	693 0		

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Rupees per mensem.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days.
	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 1 0
3	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 1 7
4	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 1
5	0 2 10	0 2 9	0 2 8	0 2 7
6	0 3 5	0 3 4	0 3 2	0 3 1
7	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 3 7
8	0 4 7	0 4 5	0 4 3	0 4 2
9	0 5 2	0 5 0	0 4 10	0 4 8
10	0 5 9	0 5 6	0 5 4	0 5 2
11	0 6 3	0 6 1	0 5 10	0 5 8
12	0 6 10	0 6 7	0 6 5	0 6 2
13	0 7 5	0 7 2	0 6 11	0 6 9
14	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 7 6	0 7 3
15	0 8 7	0 8 3	0 8 0	0 7 9
16	0 9 2	0 8 10	0 8 6	0 8 3
17	0 9 9	0 9 5	0 9 1	0 8 9
18	0 10 3	0 9 11	0 9 7	0 9 3
19	0 10 10	0 10 6	0 10 2	0 9 10
20	0 11 5	0 11 0	0 10 8	0 10 4
21	0 12 0	0 11 7	0 11 2	0 10 10
22	0 12 7	0 12 2	0 11 9	0 11 4
23	0 13 2	0 12 8	0 12 3	0 11 10
24	0 13 9	0 13 3	0 12 10	0 12 5
25	0 14 3	0 13 10	0 13 4	0 12 11
26	0 14 10	0 14 4	0 13 10	0 13 5
27	0 15 5	0 14 11	0 14 5	0 13 11
28	1 0 0	0 15 5	0 14 11	0 14 5
29	1 0 7	1 0 0	0 15 6	0 15 0
30	1 1 2	1 0 7	1 0 0	0 15 6
31	1 1 9	1 1 1	1 0 6	1 0 0
32	1 2 3	1 1 8	1 1 1	1 0 6
33	1 2 10	1 2 2	1 1 7	1 1 0
34	1 3 5	1 2 9	1 2 2	1 1 7
35	1 4 0	1 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 1
36	1 4 7	1 3 10	1 3 2	1 2 7
37	1 5 2	1 4 5	1 3 9	1 3 1
38	1 5 9	1 5 0	1 4 3	1 3 7
39	1 6 3	1 5 6	1 4 10	1 4 2
40	1 6 10	1 6 1	1 5 4	1 4 8
41	1 7 5	1 6 7	1 5 10	1 5 2
42	1 8 0	1 7 2	1 6 5	1 5 8
43	1 8 7	1 7 9	1 6 11	1 6 2
44	1 9 2	1 8 3	1 7 6	1 6 9
45	1 9 9	1 8 10	1 8 0	1 7 3
46	1 10 3	1 9 5	1 8 6	1 7 9
47	1 10 10	1 9 11	1 9 1	1 8 3
48	1 11 5	1 10 6	1 9 7	1 8 9
49	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 10 2	1 9 3
50	1 12 7	1 11 7	1 10 8	1 9 10
51	1 13 2	1 12 2	1 11 2	1 10 4
52	1 13 9	1 12 8	1 11 9	1 10 10
53	1 14 3	1 13 3	1 12 3	1 11 4
54	1 14 10	1 13 10	1 12 10	1 11 10
55	1 15 5	1 14 4	1 13 4	1 12 5
56	2 0 0	1 14 11	1 13 10	1 12 11
57	2 0 7	1 15 5	1 14 5	1 13 5
58	2 1 2	2 0 0	1 14 11	1 13 11
59	2 1 9	2 0 7	1 15 6	1 14 5
60	2 2 3	2 1 1	2 0 0	1 15 0
61	2 2 10	2 1 8	2 0 6	1 15 6
62	2 3 5	2 2 2	2 1 1	2 0 0
63	2 4 0	2 2 9	2 1 7	2 0 6
64	2 4 7	2 3 4	2 2 2	2 1 0
65	2 5 2	2 3 10	2 2 8	2 1 7

Rupees per mensem.	of 28 Days.			of 29 Days.			of 30 Days.			of 31 Days.		
66	2	5	9	2	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	1
67	2	6	3	2	5	0	2	3	9	2	2	7
68	2	6	10	2	5	6	2	4	3	2	3	1
69	2	7	5	2	6	1	2	4	10	2	3	7
70	2	8	0	2	6	7	2	5	4	2	4	2
71	2	8	7	2	7	2	2	5	10	2	4	8
72	2	9	2	2	7	9	2	6	5	2	5	2
73	2	9	9	2	8	3	2	6	11	2	5	8
74	2	10	3	2	8	10	2	7	6	2	6	2
75	2	10	10	2	9	5	2	8	0	2	6	9
76	2	11	5	2	9	11	2	8	6	2	7	3
77	2	12	0	2	10	6	2	9	1	2	7	9
78	2	12	7	2	11	0	2	9	7	2	8	3
79	2	13	2	2	11	7	2	10	2	2	8	9
80	2	13	9	2	12	2	2	10	8	2	9	3
81	2	14	3	2	12	8	2	11	2	2	9	10
82	2	14	10	2	13	3	2	11	9	2	10	4
83	2	15	5	2	13	10	2	12	3	2	10	10
84	3	0	0	2	14	4	2	12	10	2	11	4
85	3	0	7	2	14	11	2	13	4	2	11	10
86	3	1	2	2	15	5	2	13	10	2	12	5
87	3	1	9	3	0	0	2	14	5	2	12	11
88	3	2	3	3	0	7	2	14	11	2	13	5
89	3	2	10	3	1	1	2	15	6	2	13	1
90	3	3	5	3	1	8	3	0	0	2	14	5
91	3	4	0	3	2	2	3	0	6	2	15	0
92	3	4	7	3	2	9	3	1	1	2	15	6
93	3	5	2	3	3	4	3	1	7	3	0	0
94	3	5	9	3	3	10	3	2	2	3	0	6
95	3	6	3	3	4	5	3	2	8	3	1	0
96	3	6	10	3	5	0	3	3	2	3	1	7
97	3	7	5	3	5	6	3	3	9	3	2	1
98	3	8	0	3	6	1	3	4	3	3	2	7
99	3	8	7	3	6	7	3	4	10	3	3	1
100	3	9	2	3	7	2	3	5	4	3	3	7
200	7	2	3	6	14	4	6	10	8	6	7	3
300	10	11	5	10	5	6	10	0	0	9	10	10
400	14	4	7	13	12	8	13	5	4	12	14	5
500	17	13	9	17	3	10	16	10	8	16	2	1
600	21	6	10	20	11	0	20	0	0	19	5	8
700	25	0	0	24	2	2	23	5	4	22	9	3
800	28	9	2	27	9	5	26	10	8	25	12	11
900	32	2	3	31	0	7	30	0	0	29	0	6
1000	35	11	5	34	7	9	33	5	4	32	4	2
2000	71	6	10	68	15	5	66	10	8	64	8	3
3000	107	2	3	103	7	2	100	0	0	96	12	5
4000	142	13	9	137	14	11	133	5	4	129	0	6
5000	178	9	2	172	6	7	166	10	8	161	4	8
6000	214	4	7	206	14	4	200	0	0	193	8	9
7000	250	0	0	241	6	1	233	5	4	225	12	11
8000	285	11	5	275	13	10	266	10	8	258	1	0
9000	321	6	10	310	5	6	300	0	0	290	5	2
10000	357	2	3	344	13	3	333	5	4	322	9	3

PART XII.

Marine Department.

MARINE BOARD.

MARINE POLICE.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE.

MASTER ATTENDANTS AT OUT PORTS.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

MADRAS PORT REGULATIONS, &c.

including

Extracts from the Rules for the Management of the Port of Madras.

Table of Port Charges.

Modification of the Rules of the Port.

Schedule of articles composing a boat load.

Allowances to Asiatic Seamen sailing from Madras.

Instructions to Commanders of Ships arriving in the Madras Roads.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

BONDING REGULATIONS.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE EAST INDIES.

INDIAN NAVY.

MERCHANT VESSELS CONNECTED WITH THE EAST INDIES.

VESSELS BELONGING TO THE PORT OF MADRAS.

PASSAGE TABLES.

SIGNALS FOR SHIPS OR VESSELS IN THE OFFING.

LIGHT HOUSE—FORT ST. GEORGE.

LIGHT HOUSE—PONDICHERRY.

PROJECTED BREAKWATER, &c.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION.

HINTS TO OVERLAND TRAVELLERS.

MR. WAGHORN'S AGENCY IN EGYPT.

MARINE BOARD.

OFFICE—*Sea Custom House, North Beach.*

The Honorable J. Sullivan, Esq. President.

The Commissary General.....
The Quarter Master General..
Lieut.-Col. Hitchins.... .....
Captain Biden.....
} Members.

Arthur J. Macleane, Esq. Secretary.

MARINE POLICE.

OFFICE—*Town Police Office, Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach.*

BEACH MAGISTRATES.

Captain Biden. | H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq.

Mr. R. W. Flory..... ..Overseer and Interpreter.
Vencatachellum.....Clerk.
Mr. J. Maskell.....Constable.

The Marine Police Force consists of an Overseer, a Jemadar, twelve Daffadars and fifty Peons, and is principally employed in protecting the commerce of the Port. The Jurisdiction of the Beach Magistrates extends from the Fort along the Beach (including the first line of Buildings on the Beach and all the Grain Bank-shalls) to the North extreme of the village of Royapooram. Complaints may be preferred at all hours night and day at the Marine Police Office. The Beach Magistrates sit daily for the despatch of business, and in all cases which require two Magistrates they are assisted by one of the Rotation Magistrates who take it in turns to sit with the Beach Magistrates. Every Boat on its return to the shore is searched by the Marine Police Peons and the Boats are watched all the time they are afloat by a party of Peons stationed on the top of the Office.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE.

Sea Custom House, North Beach.

Captain Christopher Biden.....Master Attendant and Marine Storekeeper.
H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq.....Asst. Master Attendant and Boat Paymaster.

MASTER ATTENDANTS AT OUT PORTS.

NAMES.	STATIONS.
Mr. R. Alexander.....	Masulipatam.
„ James Flower.....	Coringa.
„ C. Hawkins.....	Vizagapatam.
„ E. Brenen.....	Tellicherry.
„ J. Baggott.....	Tutacoreen.
„ M. A. Platel (in charge of the M. A.'s office)..	Calicut.
„ W. Marsh.....	Cochin.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

North Beach.

J. C. Wroughton, Esq.....Collector—*(absent S. C.)*
W. E. Underwood, Esq .....Depy. Collector and *Acting* Collector.
J. H. Bell, Esq.....*Acting* Deputy Collector.

MADRAS PORT REGULATIONS, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES FOR THE MANAGEMEMT OF THE PORT OF MADRAS.

All applications for boats must be made at the Office of the Master Attendant, and all Boat Hire paid for at the time of application.

Persons wishing to engage a certain number of boats for the following day, must make their application at the Master Attendant's Office before five o'clock on the preceding evening.

All such applications will be registered in the order in which they are made in a book to be kept for that purpose—it is recommended that the applications referred to, be made in the following form.

Boats required for

To the Master Attendant.

Sir,

I request you will comply with the above application.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Madras

Boats for landing Cargo are to be despatched from the Beach between the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning: no boat for that purpose shall be allowed to leave the Beach after 5 P. M. except in particular cases, the emergency of which will be determined by the Master Attendant, and no such Boat is to be detained alongside any Vessel after 6 P. M. and upon a signal being hoisted at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff, all such Boats with or without cargo are immediately to return.

All payments on account of the Hire of Boats and all Port charges demandable under the rules shall be received and acknowledged by the Boat Paymaster.

Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any Public Officer acting under the rules of the Port, may represent the subject of his complaint to the Marine Board, who are vested with authority to give redress when the rules appear to have been departed from, or to submit the representation of the party complaining, should he require it, to Government for their decision.

Full information regarding the rules established for the controul and management of Massulah Boats, for the collcetion and distribution of their hire, for determining the amount of the several charges to be made, and for the general management of the Port may be detained on application at the Office of the Master Attendant.

Madras: Boat Pay Office, August 7, 1833.

Considerable inconvenience being experienced in the Boat Pay Office, from Commanders and Owners of Vessels and Dhonies, having Deposits, demanding Certificates for the due discharge of their Port Charges, without giving any previous intimation of the departure of their vessels; Notice is hereby given to all Commanders of vessels and dhonies, and all other persons concerned, having Deposits, that in future, they will be required to give 24 hours notice, before the departure of their Vessels, to enable the Boat Paymaster to adjust their accounts.

By order of the Marine Board.

J. F. M'Kennie, *Boat Paymaster.*

TABLE OF PORT CHARGES.

SOUTH ROADS.	R.	A.	P.
Boat Hire. Ordinary Trips	1	3	0
Do. Do. for an Accommodation Boat	4	0	0
Transhipments	0	12	6
Do. for an Accommodation Boat	2	0	0
Deep Do.	1	8	0
Do. Do. for an Accommodation Boat	3	0	0
Return Trip	0	10	0
Bad weather Ordinary Trip	2	3	0
Do. for an Accommodation Boat	6	0	0
Do. Transhipment	1	8	0
Do. for Jolly Boat Do.	1	8	0
Do. Return Trips	1	3	0
Extra Hire on Sundays	0	9	0
Boat Load of Water ordinary Trip	2	4	1
Do. Deep Water Do.	2	13	7
Do. Do. Bad weather Do.	4	8	2
Sand Ballast exclusive of Boat Hire	0	1	8
Tarpaulin Hire	0	4	0

NORTH ROADS.	R.	A.	P.
Boat Hire. Ordinary Trip	0	12	6
Do. Do. for an Accommodation Boat	4	0	0
Transhipment	0	12	6
Do. for an Accommodation Boat	2	0	0
Deep Do.	1	8	0
Do. Do. for an Accommodation Boat	3	0	0
Return Trip	0	6	3
Bad weather Ordinary Trip	1	8	0
Do. for an Accommodation Boat	6	0	0
Do. Transhipment	1	8	0
Do. Jolly Boat Do.	1	8	0
Do. Return Trip	0	12	6
Extra Hire on Sundays	0	9	0
Boat Load of Water ordinary Trip	1	12	1
Do. Do. Bad Weather Do.	3	8	2
Sand Ballast exclusive of Boat Hire	0	1	3
Tarpaulin Hire	0	4	0

SOUTH ROADS.

SMALL CATTAMARAN HIRE.

Carrying Letters to Ships	0	4	0
Do. Provision or Parcels	1	0	0

LARGE CATTAMARAN HIRE.

For Landing or Shipping an Europe Cable of 13 to 16 Inches	18	12	
For Do Do of 17 to 22 Do.	28	8	0
For Do an Anchor of 14 to 29 Cwt	18	12	0
For Do Do of 30 to 50 Do.	28	8	0

FOR LANDING OR SHIPPING GUNS AND MORTARS.

Calibre.					
No. 1.....42	Pounders	67	Cwt.	16	8	0
„ 1.....32	„	56	„			
„ 1.....24	„	49	„	14	4	0
„ 1.....18	„	41	„			
„ 1.....12	„	32	„	11	4	0
„ 1..... 9	„	28	„			
„ 1..... 6	„	22	„			
Brass Guns.						
„ 1.....18	„	24	Cwt.	11	4	0
Brass Mortars.						
„ 1.....15	Inches	25	„			

HIRE OF BATTA LASCARS AND ARTIFICERS EMPLOYED AFLOAT.

Tindal per day	0	10	0
Lascars „	0	7	0
Carpenter Maistry „	1	4	0
Carpenter „	0	14	0
Painter „	0	14	0
Glass Cutter „	0	14	0
Caulker Maistry „	1	4	0
Caulker „	0	14	0
Bricklayer „	0	14	0

If provisions be supplied no batta to be paid, if otherwise the Maistries to receive 4 Annas each per day and the others at 2 Annas per day.

SALVAGE.

To Divers employed in diving and making fast a rope to a Ship's anchor on application. 35 0 0

On other articles recovered by Divers 25 per cent on the whole-sale value of the Property.

CONSOLIDATED PORT DUTIES

for the Port of Madras, which took effect from the 1st of August 1839.

All Vessels under British Colours of 700 Tons Burden or less.

	Remaining 4 complete days duty per ton at 3 Annas.				Remaining less than 48 hours without breaking bulk duty per ton 2-5ths.				Remaining more than 48 hours and less than 4 complete days duty per ton 7-10ths.			
Ton	Rs.	A.	P.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	C.
1	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	40	0	2	1	20

European Vessels under Foreign Colours and American of 700 Tons Burden or less.

	Remaining 4 complete days duty per ton at 3 Annas and 6 Pice.				Remaining less than 48 hours without breaking bulk duty per ton 2-5ths.				Remaining more than 48 hours and less than 4 complete days duty per ton 7-10ths.			
Ton	Rs.	A.	P.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	C.
1	0	3	6	0	0	1	4	80	0	2	5	40

MODIFICATION OF THE RULES OF THE PORT.

Madras, Marine Board Office, 30th September 1836.

Notice is hereby given for the information of all whom it may concern, that the following alterations in the Rules of the Port, and the charges for Boat hire, have been sanctioned and are now in operation, viz.

1. EXTRA HIRE.

The extra hire charged during the monsoon months to be discontinued, and additional charges to be levied (on Boats plying to Ships within the limits) only in bad weather, or when the surf is unusually high. The additional charge to be the same as has hitherto been made during the monsoon months. The Master Attendant to be the judge of the necessity of charging additional hire.

2. ACCOMMODATION BOATS.

The hire of Accommodation Boats to be, on ordinary trips 4 Rupees and on foul weather trips 6 Rupees.

3. WATER AND BALLAST.

The fees hitherto received on account of Government on trips for Water and Ballast, to be discontinued—making the charges for the former;

South Roads. Rupees 2 13 1 — North Roads. Rupees 2 5 1

For the latter (exclusive of Boat hire.)

South Roads. „ 0 1 8 — North Roads. „ 0 1 3

4. LARGE CATAMARAN HIRE, &c.

A reduction of 25 per cent. to be made in the charge, for large Catamaran hire, charges for landing and shipping guns, anchors, (or any thing which is too heavy or cumbersome for a boat) and hire of Artificers, &c.

5. SALVAGE.

The Salvage on anchors to be one-third of their value according to the market rate of the day, to be ascertained and determined by the Master Attendant.

6. LOADING OF BOATS.

The former Boat Schedule to be abandoned and Boats hereafter to be loaded according to the revised Schedule annexed.

The practice of striking the Flag-staff in the Fort during the monsoon, has been ordered to be discontinued.

By order of the Marine Board.

ARTHUR J. MACLEANE, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES COMPOSING A BOAT LOAD.

I. GOODS TAKEN BY WEIGHT OR MEASUREMENT.

These Articles are computed at 2 tons to a Boat Load.

ARTICLES.	PACKAGES.	Fair weather.	Foul weather or high surf.	REMARKS.
Benjamin	boxes	25	20	small
	bundles	60		
	chests	12	....	half
Biscuits	bags	30		
Boat Oars	No.	100		
Boots and Shoes	cases	8	6	small
		6	4	large
Butts	No	3	2	
Broad Cloth	bales	8	6	large
		10	8	middling
		12	10	small
Button	cases	6	4	
Beef	tierces	8		
	hogsheads	6		
Carriage	No.	1		
Cotton screwed	bales	8	....	of 300 lbs
		10	....	of 250 „
		12	....	of 150 „
Cotton loose	bags	16		
Codjoor Nuts	bundles	10	8	
Cocoanuts	No.	1000	....	with husk
		1500	....	without husk
	bags	25	....	small
		20	....	large
Chests	No.	4	3	12 dozen
Chests half		8	6	6 dozen
Canvas	bales	4	3	20 bolts each
Clothing	bales	8	6	3 corges each
		10	8	2 corges each
		12	10	1 corges each
Cheacoy	bundles	20	15	
Chillies	bundles	20	15	
Choya Root	bundles	6	....	large
		8	...	small
Cochineal	boxes	12	10	
Cinnamon	bags	35	30	
Camphire	boxes	12		
Cloves	bags	40	....	80lb. weight each bag
Curry stuff Seeds	bags	25	20	Ramiapatam bags
Dates	bags	35	25	when from Bombay
Dates	tons	2	1½	when the packages are va-
Drugs	bags	12	10	rious
Eating Leaves	bundles	40		
Flour	casks	8	6	
Grain Ramiapatam	bags	20	....	shipping
		25	....	landing
Grain Bengal	bags	25	....	shipping
		30	25	landing
Glass Ware	chests	6	....	whole
		12	....	half
		6	....	large
Gunny	bundles	12	....	small
Gunpowder	barrels	25	....	100lbs. each
		30	....	60lbs. each
Gallingale	bundles	25		
Gin	cases	30		
Gun Carriage	No.	1	....	complete with wheels from 3 to 24 pounders

Articles.	Packages.	Fair weather.	Foul weather or high surf.	Remarks.
Ginger Dry	bags	30		
Hay	bales	8	6	
Horns	No	1000		
Hogsheads	No	6	4	
Hams	No	120		
Indigo	chests	8		whole
		12		half
Leaguers	No	2		
Nankeen	boxes	20		
Nuts	bags	30		
Pickle, Europe	boxes	30	20	
Palanquin	No	1		
Piece Goods	bales	6		large 3 and } bales for
		8		small 4 } China
Pumpkins	No	100		large
		250		small
Puncheons	No	4	3	
Pipes	No	3	2	
Pipes half	No	6	4	
Pork	tierces	8		
	casks	8	6	
Pepper	bags	35	25	
Rafts — Artees	No	12	10	large
		20		small
Bindoo Plank	No	25		
Chittagong do	No	25	20	
Duggies	No	1		large } shipping
		2		small }
		8		large } landing
		12		small }
Mango do	No	20		landing
		10		shipping
Shimbeams	No	20		landing
		8		shipping
Spars	No	1		large
		4		small
Rattans	No	250		100 in a bundle
		500		50 in do
Reapers	No	60		10 in do
Saddlery	cases	8	6	
Sharks Fins	bundles	3		
Sheathing Boards	No	100		double
		150		single
Soapnut	bags	30		
Spices of all sorts	bags	10		large
		20		small
Stationery	cases	6	4	
Staves	packs	20		
Stick Lac	bags	30		
	bundles	40		
Sugar	casks	4		
Sugar	lumps	50		large
		70		small
Sugar of Batavia	canisters	6		
Sugar of Bengal	bags	20		
Sugar of do.	chests	6		
Sugar China	small packages	40		
Sugar Candy	tubs	25		
Sugar do.	½ do	50		
Tents	sets	6		private two poled tents.
Tamarind	bags	15		
Tamarind	bags	20		
Thread	bundles	7	6	
Tobacco	bags	30		

II. DEAD WEIGHT.

Computed at 1½ ton per Boat load.

Articles.	Packages.	Fair weather.	Foul weather or high surf.	Remarks.
Anchor	No	1		of 12 cwt.
				small anchors and grapnels in like proportion.
Arms	chest	12		12 muskets each.
Blackwood	candies	6		shipping.
		7		landing.
Copper Sheet	chests	6	4	
	cases	4	3	
	slabs	100	80	large
Guns, Iron or Brass	No	3		3 Pounders
		2		4 or 6 do.
		1		9 do.
Japan	chests	10	8	
Metals of all kinds	tons	1½		
Nails	tons	1½		
Red Lead	tons	1½		
Red Wood	tons	1½		
Sandal Wood	tons	1½		
Salt	bags	25		
Salt Petre	bags	25		
Shells	No	20		13 inches
		100		10 or 8 do.
		250		5½ do.
		300		4⅓ do.
Shot	No	150		24 pounders
		200		18 do.
		300		12 do.
		400		9 do.
		500		6 do.
Treasure	boxes	6	4	

III. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Bullocks	No	2		
Coals	tons	2	1½	
Cow and Calf	No	1		
Firewood — Ramiapatnam	500			large
	1000			small
Candarungum	600			
Checurucottah	2000			
Alumbarary	2000			
Kisnapatam	1000			
Alepanum	150			
Cuddalore	1500			
Achecdandoo	2000			
Rangoon	2000			
Ghee and Oil	dubbers	25		
Horse	No	1		
Linseed Oil	jars	20		
Loose Oakum	whatever quantity can			be stowed conveniently.
Pecul weights of all kinds	peculs	30	25	
Pigs	No	15		
Ponies	No	2		
Poultry	baskets any quantity that			can be stowed conveniently.
Sand, Ballast	tons	2	1½	
Seed Cocoanut	No	200		
Sheep	No	30		
Tar	barrels	8	6	
Tarpaulin	No	30		

A. J. MACLEANE, *Sec. Marine Board.*

ALLOWANCES TO ASIATIC SEAMEN SAILING FROM MADRAS.

DESCRIPTIONS.	Sailing to ports west of the Cape of Good Hope. Wages per Month.	Sailing to ports east of the Cape of Good Hope. Wages per Month.	SCALE OF PROVISIONS. (*to be supplied by Captain.*)
Seacunny	25 Rupees	20 Rupees	Rice ½ a mea. per man per day
Syrang	25 ,,	20 ,,	Dholl one ollock do. do.
Tindal 1st	18 ,,	16 ,,	Salt fish ½lb. do. do.
do. 2d	16 ,,	14 ,,	Ghee 2 polloms do. do.
do. 3d	14 ,,	12 ,,	Curry stuff as required
Sea Lascars	12 ,,	10 ,,	Arrack if necessary
Causup	14 ,,	12 ,,	Water 2 quarts per man per day
Bundawry	14 ,,	12 ,,	Firewood as required
Servant	15 ,,	12 or 13 ,,	
Cook	20 or 25 ,,	15 or 16 ,,	Other necessary articles such as Goodauck, Tobacco, Clothing, &c., are purchased by the men themelves.
Gunner	40 Rupees	25 or 30 ,,	
Drummer	14 ,,	12 Rupees	
Fifer	14 ,,	12 ,,	
Topas	12 ,,	10 ,,	

3 months advance is usually given to seamen proceeding to ports Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

4 do. if proceeding to the Westward of do.

Cooly for Sea Lascars occasionally employed during the Vessels anchoring in the Madras Roads.

Syrang—Wages 1 Rupee per day and 4 Annas Batta.
Tindal ,, 12 Annas per day and 3 Annas Batta.
Sea Lascars ,, 8 Annas per day and 2 Annas Batta.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDERS OF SHIPS ARRIVING IN THE MADRAS ROADS.

A Cattamaran is sent off for the purpose of obtaining the names of all British Ships, and Ships under Foreign, European, or American colours. On their arrival in the Roads, they are provided immedfately upon anchoring with printed papers of the Rules and Regulations of the Port, and all Commanders are requested to apply at the Master Attendant's Office for any information they may require, so that no person may commit a breach of the Regulations.

TO THE COMMANDER OF THE SHIP OR VESSEL IN THE OFFING.

SIR.

Cattamaran.

Para. 1st.—The Government direct, that the Commanders of all Ships and Vessels in the Offing will *immediately* fill up the report sent herewith by Cattamaran bearing a small Union Jack, and on *no account* detain the Cattamaran.

Packets and Letters.

2d.—All Post Office Packets and loose Letters are directed to be sent on shore by the first Boat which may come on shore, having a Post Office Peon.

Commanders personally to report themselves on landing, &c. &,

3d.—Commanders of all Ships and Vessels are required to report themselves in person on landing at the Master Attendant's Office, and to bring with them the Ship's Register and License, with two Lists of the Officers, Ship's Company or

Crew and Passengers and all others on board who may not form part of the Ship's Company or Crew, and no Merchant Ship or Vessel will be admitted to entry at the Custom House without a Certificate from the Master Attendant that the provisions of *this* Article have been complied with.

Departing list.

4th.—All Commanders of the Honorable Company's Ships, as well as Masters of Licensed and Country Merchant Ships and Vessels, and all other persons concerned, are also required to deliver two lists of all persons on board at the departure of the Ship or Vessel, and the said lists are to show all the Casualties which have occurred by death, discharges or new shipment while the said Vessel remains in the Port, and also the names of all those who shall be otherwise missing. The Port Clearance will not be countersigned by the Master Attendant unless it be accompanied by the departing list, prepared in the manner required by this Article, and all such Commanders, Masters, &c. &c. will further be required previous to their Port Clearance being granted by the Collector of Sea Customs, or countersigned by the Master Attendant, to furnish the latter Officer with a Bond to the Company subject to the approval of the Collector of Sea Customs, containing the assent of some Agents or other sufficient persons, being resident householders of Madras, to indemnify the Honorable Company for all payments and charges, incurred by the necessary maintenance or by the legal removal from India, of all persons who shall be shewn to be actually missing, discharged, or illegally remaining upon occasion of any of the aforesaid Vessels quitting the Port of Madras.

All Commanders to furnish the Master Attendant a Bond to the Company to indemnify them for all Charges incurred on account of persons left behind, &c. &c.

Anchorage, the Custom House Flag Staff bearing from N. W. to W. by N. in ½ 7 fathoms.

5th.—All Ships and Vessels are directed to anchor as nearly opposite the Custom House as circumstances will admit, bringing the Master Attendant's Flag Staff to bear from N. W. to W. by N.—and the Ship or Vessel anchoring in more than eight fathoms will be charged *double boat hire*, and no Boats will be supplied (except for water or provisions) until the Ship be anchored in *less water* than above directed.

Accommodation Boat.

6th.—If an Accommodation Boat is wanted, hoist a Union Jack at the fore top mast head. If a Cattamaran is required at night time, hoist two lights horizontally. If a Boat is required, hoist three lights horizontally four feet apart.

Cadets.

7th.—All Cadets on board your Ship, either for this or any other Presidency, are on no account to be permitted to land, until a Non-Commissioned Officer is sent to receive them and their baggage, and to conduct them to the place prepared for their reception.

Soldiers.

8th.—Soldiers or Recruits are only to land in such Boats as may be sent for them, and no articles except their baggage, to be put in those Boats, and the Commanding Officer is requested to expedite the disembarkation of the Troops, if any, as much as he can, in order to prevent any accident in the surf.

Queen's and Company's Cargo, and Private Trade.

9th.—You are most particularly directed not to allow any Private Trade, or Packages whatsoever to be sent on shore, in the same boat with the Queen's or Company's Cargo, or deliver over either unless to persons duly authorized to receive them.

Detention of Boats.

10.—You are particularly desired not to detain the Boats (especially those coming for Cargo) and should the Commanding Officer detain any Boat more than *one hour*, double Boat hire will be charged, or neglect to fill up the Boat Note sent with every Boat, and to sign it, no Boats will be supplied.

Hour of dispatching Boats.

11.—No Boats are to remain alongside after 6 P. M. and any Ship or Vessel forcibly detaining Boats after that hour will be charged double hire; and no more Boats for that Ship or Vessel will be supplied.

Boat signal.

12th.—A white pendant with a red ball for all Boats to repair *immediately* on shore, whether loaded or unloaded.

Batta Lascar.

13th.—If you are in want of assistance, Batta Lascars will be supplied on your written application to the Master Attendant, and the Boat's Crews are strictly prohibited from going on board the Ship.

No Europeans to be received on board.

14th.—You are strictly prohibited from receiving on board Europeans of any description as Seamen or otherwise, except by a Certificate signed by the Town Major, and Master Attendant; neither are you to receive or enter any Lascars for

your Ship without reference to the Town Major's Office and to the Master Attendant.

Bad Weather. 15th.—Should the weather assume a threatening appearance, as may in the opinion of the Master Attendant indicate an approaching gale, and render it advisable that the Ship should put to sea, the following signals will be hoisted at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff; but the Commanding Officer is not to wait the display of the signals if he deems it prudent to put to sea.

Signals. 1st.—The weather is suspicious, prepare for running to sea —white flag blue cross.

Night Signals. 2d.—Cut or Slip—red flag with swallow tail.

3d.—Upon the indication of an approaching gale of wind after sun set, three good lights will be hoisted at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff, one at the Mast head, and one at each Yard Arm, and a Gun will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort St. George every five minutes for one hour, or for such time as may be judged necessary, and you are required to acknowledge seeing it when made, by hoisting a good light at the peak, or other conspicuous place more convenient.

Guns not to be fired. 16th.—No guns are to be fired, either by day or night, except for established salutes and signals, without leave previously obtained from the Master Attendant.

Passengers to report to the Town Major's Office. 17th.—Passengers are required to report themselves at the Office of the Town Major in the Fort, on their arrival, either personally or by letter, stating their names and place of abode.

Signals answered. 18th.—Commanding Officers are informed that all Signals made by Marryatt's code will be answered at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff, and the purport communicated to the Commander or Agent if necessary. When more Boats are required, hoist the Numeral Pendant over the number wanted.

Ballast not to be thrown overboard. 19th.—No Ballast to be thrown over board in less than 10 fathoms water (sand only excepted) without permission from the Master Attendant: penalty for infringement of this rule 200 Rupees.

Surf Notice. 20th.—When the surf is so high, as in the opinion of the Master Attendant or his Assistant, to render communication with the shore dangerous, *a red and white chequered flag will be hoisted at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff.*

Time of Gun fire. 21st.—The mean time of the flash of Gun fire is noted every evening at the Observatory, and transmitted to this Office for the information of Commanders of Vessels.

Notice to Vessels laden with Timber. 22d.—A Ship or Vessel laden with Timber must anchor North of all the Vessels, or bring the Master Attendant's Flag Staff to bear S. W. ¾ W., in N. E. Monsoon, and W. by S. ½ S in S. W. Monsoon in not more than eight fathoms. Any Vessel with Timber, not anchoring in accordance with the above bearing, will be charged *extra* Boat hire. If laden with Government Timber, must anchor South of the Fort.

Fort Flag Staff N. W. b. N. 1¼ Mile.
Ice House .. .. S. W. 1¼ ,, in 8 Fathoms, and Para. 18 is in full operation at this Anchorage thro' the means of the Fort Flag Staff.

Advice. 23d.—It will be imperative to acquaint yourself with the Police Regulations lying at the Master Attendant's Office for perusal.

24th.—Ships having frequently parted and accidents happened by riding with too short a scope, the Master Attendant thinks it his duty to caution all Commanding Officers that no vessel is safe with less than 50 fathoms Cable in moderate weather, and 70 or more with a swell,—and to those who are not acquainted with the Roads, should any jerk be felt when riding with a Chain (from the heavy swell which rolls in at times) either on the Windlass or Bitts, Cable should be veered until the jerk is no longer felt to prevent parting.

Prohibition of idlers being sent on shore. 25th.—For the prevention of plunder, Commanders and Officers of Ships are strictly prohibited from sending idlers of any description on shore in Boats with Cargo: any person belonging to a ship landing in a Boat with Cargo, must report himself at the Master Attendants Office.

Notice of a temporary Buoy. 26th.—As a temporary measure, a large Buoy mounted with a Flag is moored at the Southern extremity of the anchorage. Any Ship anchoring South of the Buoy will incur extra Boat hire.

Master Attendant.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

EXPORT DUTY ON COTTON WOOL.

It is hereby notified, that from and after the 1st of March next, the export duty upon Cotton Wool shipped on British, or on Native Vessels at Madras, or at any of the ports subordinate thereto, will be levied at the rate of 5 per cent only on the following valuation until further orders.

	R.	A.	P.
Cotton Wool the produce of Coimbatoor, Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevelly per Candy of 500lbs.....	100	0	0
Do. the produce of any other district per Candy.....	80	0	0

All Cotton Wool which may not at the time of exportation be accompanied by a regular certificate of origin, shall be deemed and taken to be the produce of the districts above named, and shall be valued at 100 Rupees per Candy.

Nothing herein contained is intended to affect the existing Regulations for Cotton Wool shipped on British Vessels for the United Kingdom, which shall continue as heretofore to be exported free of all duty.

Cotton Wool exported to any of the Foreign European Settlements adjoining to the territories subject to this Presidency, shall likewise continue to be subject to the same duty as if it had been exported on vessels under Foreign Colours.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *13th February* 1821.

DUTIES' PAID CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that from and after this date all Certificates for duties paid at any place under the Government of the East India Company, which shall be presented at this Office, shall be received in remission of so much of the duty chargeable on goods imported here by Sea as may be so proved to have been already paid on the said goods, either as Inland or Sea Import or Export duties, on the condition that the Certificates specify, the several particulars hereinafter mentioned. Provided however, that if the goods imported shall not agree in every respect with the Certificate or Certificates so produced, the full import duty shall in such case be levied; and provided also, that all such Certificates shall accompany the application to clear the goods, and the production of the said documents after the goods shall have once passed through the Custom House, shall not entitle the Owner, Importer, Consignee, or other Agent, of such goods to any remission or abatement of the duties chargeable, or which shall have been actually charged under the Regulations now in force.

The following particulars are required to be furnished in the Certificates above alluded to.

1st. Name of the Exporter, at the place of Shipment.
2d. Name of the Ship and of her Commander on which the goods are exported.
3d. Port or place from whence the goods were first brought, and if originally imported by sea, the name of the vessel on which they were first imported.
4th. Marks and numbers on the Packages.
5th. Number and description of Packages.
6th. Quality and description of Goods.
7th. Quantity, Weight, &c. of Goods.
8th. Value of Goods.
9th. Rate of duty charged.
10th. Amount of duty paid.

The omission of any of the aforesaid particulars in Certificates, or the appearance therein of any erasure, alteration or other mutilation, shall at all times be considered sufficient ground for their rejection by the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras.

By order of the Board of Revenue.

(Signed) G. J. HADOW,
Collector of Sea Customs.

Fort St. George, 9th July 1829.

DRAWBACK ON CERTIFICATES.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE: MADRAS, *26th January* 1832.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to sanction the allowance of Drawback on Goods exported to ports not subject to the Government of Fort Saint George, according to the rates mentioned in a sanctioned Table now in this Office;—Notice is hereby given, that all Exporters of Goods, applying for the benefit of Drawback on Certificates are required to have their Goods brought to the export yard of this office, together with their applications, accompanied by Bills or Certificates, in proof of the import or other duty having been previously paid in support of their claim to Drawback thereon. Any inattention to these orders, and any difference between the import duty Bills or Certificates and the applications, will invalidate the claim either to drawback or certificate, and no Drawback or Certificate will on any account be granted in this Office unless satisfactory proof be given by documents that the import duties have been paid and

the quality and value of the Goods, correspond with the Bills or Certificates. Care must be taken to bring the Goods to the export yard previous to presenting the application, in order to prevent delay, as no permit will be given before the Goods are examined and the Packages stampt, with the exportation seal.

By order of the Board of Revenue.

R. H. CLIVE, *Collector Sea Customs.*

GRAIN FROM SUBORDINATE PORTS.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE: MADRAS, 22*d December* 1834.

1st. No Grain from a subordinate port shall be admitted to entry at the port of Madras, unless the Certificates of the Export duty are presented at the time of entering the Manifest of the Vessel, the certificates corresponding with the quantity manifested.

2d. The Certificates of the Export duty shall in all cases accompany the Grain in its transit from port to port, and any Grain exported from a subordinate port, if found in the Madras Roads without such documents, shall be liable to confiscation.

3d. The Port Clearance from the subordinate port shall state the exact quantity of Grain exported, and the number of Certificates issued for the same.

4th. No vessel having grain on board, exported from a subordinate port, shall be admitted to entry, unless the quantity shipped appears in the Port Clearance, whether it is for Madras or for any other port.

By order of the Board of Revenue.

W. ASHTON, *Collector Sea Customs.*

PACKAGES FOR PERSONAL USE.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE: MADRAS, 26*th June* 1837.

It being frequently supposed that small consignments of wearing apparel, and other articles imported by Individuals for their own use, and not for sale, are exempt from duty; notice is hereby given, that no packages of any description can be cleared from this Office, unless a declaration in writing by the owner, of the contents and value, accompanies the application, or unless some person on behalf of the Importer is authorized to open the Packages and attend the valuation of the contents.

By order of the Board of Revenue.

W. ASHTON, *Collector Sea Customs.*

REGISTERED OWNERS OF BRITISH SHIPS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *February* 9, 1839.

The following Notice to Registered Owners of British Ships, is published for general information.

By the Commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected Her Majesty's Customs and other Duties.

NOTICE TO REGISTERED OWNERS OF BRITISH SHIPS.

By an Act passed in the 1st and 2d Year of the Reign of Her Majesty VICTORIA, Cap. 113, the Owner or Owners of any British Ship or Vessel which shall have been lost, or taken by the enemy, or burnt or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the Port to which such Ship or Vessel belongs, or which shall on any account have lost or forfeited the privileges of a British ship, shall immediately upon obtaining knowledge of any of the circumstances aforesaid, give notice in writing of such circumstances to the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the Port of Registry of such Ship or Vessel, and in case any British registered Ship or Vessel shall have been absent from the Port of registry for the space of Three Years, the Owner or Owners of such Ship or Vessel shall in like manner give notice in writing to the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at such Port, stating therein the cause of such absence, and that the said Vessel has not forfeited her privileges as a British Ship, and every such Owner or Owners failing to give such Notice in either of the cases aforesaid, or making any untrue statement in respect to any such Ship or Vessel, shall forfeit the Sum of FIVE POUNDS. And by the Conditions of the Register Bond required under the 3d and 4th W. 4. Cap. 55, Sec. 20, the Certificate of Registry of a British Vessel is to be delivered up to the Collector and Comptroller of Customs within one month after the arrival of the Master in any of the Ports of Her Majesty's Dominions, to be cancelled in case the Vessel for which it is granted shall be lost, or taken by the enemy, burnt or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the Port to which she belongs; or if such Vessel shall have been sold in the whole or in part to Foreigners, and the Vessel shall be within any of the Ports of Her Majesty's Dominions, the Certificate of Registry is to be delivered up in like manner, within seven days after such Sale; or if such Vessel shall be in any Foreign Port when such Sale takes place, the Certificate of Registry is to be delivered to the British Consul resident nearest to such Foreign Port; or if such Vessel shall be at Sea when such Sale takes place, the Certificate of Registry is to be delivered up to the British Consul at the Port to which the Vessel shall first arrive after such Sale, on forfeiture of the Penalty of the said Bond.

By Order of the Commissioners,

(Signed) C. A. SCOVELL, *Secretary.*

Custom House, London, September 11, 1838.

SALT FISH.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *December* 17, 1839.

The following Notification of the Bombay Government, is re-published for general information.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt Salt Fish cured within the Bengal and Madras Territories, and imported from any British Port under those Presidencies, from the payment of Customs, in the same manner as Salt Fish imported from any British Port under this Presidency.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle, 2d December 1839.

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

HENRY CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

FOREIGN SHIPS.

The following Regulation, made and passed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company under the Authority given to them by the Act of the 37th George III Cap. 117, is published for general information, by order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

A REGULATION relating to the Trade of Foreign Ships with India.

Preamble. Whereas a Regulation was made and passed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and transmitted to India by a despatch dated the 28th day of July 1837, and promulgated by the Supreme Government on the 29th day of December 1837, for rescinding and re-enacting with modifications certain provisions contained in a Regulation made and passed by the said Court of Directors on the 12th of August 1829, for regulating the Trade of Foreign Nations with the Ports and Settlements of the British Nation in the East Indies; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the true intent and meaning of certain parts of such Regulation, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, the Court of Directors of the said Company, by virtue of the powers granted to them by the Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled an Act for regulating the Trade "to be carried on with the British Possessions in India by the Ships of Nations in amity with His Majesty," have rescinded the whole of the said Regulation and in lieu thereof have framed the following Regulation.

Foreign Ships belonging to any State or Country in Europe or in America, so long as such States or Countries respectively remain in amity with Her Majesty, may freely enter the British Sea Ports and Harbours in the East Indies, whether they come directly from their own Country or from any other place, and shall be there hospitably received and shall have liberty to trade there in Imports and Exports, conformably to the Regulations established, or to be established in such Sea Ports: provided that it shall not be lawful for the said Ships to receive Goods on board at one British Port of India to be conveyed to another British Port of India on freight or otherwise, but nevertheless the original inward Cargoes of such Ships may be discharged at different British Ports, and the outward Cargoes of such Ships may be laden at different British Ports, for their Foreign destinations. And provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the said Ships in time of War between the British Government and any State or Power whatsoever, to export from the said British Territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any Military or Naval Stores, Saltpetre or Grain.

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BONDING REGULATIONS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 5*th September* 1837.

It is hereby notified for general information that under the authority conveyed by Act No. 25 of 1836, the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the Port of Madras a Warehousing Port, and that the above Act will be brought into operation, and Goods received into Bond, from and after the 15th Instant.

The Company's late Commercial Buildings, situated at the back of the Supreme Court House on the Beach, are to be appropriated as a Bonding Warehouse, and will be ready for the reception of Goods by the date before mentioned.

The following are the rates of Warehouse rent per mensem which have been established under the sanction of the Governor in Council, and parties desirous of obtaining further information on the subject are requested to apply to the Collector of Sea Customs.

		R.	A.	P.
Bales of Punjum Cloth of 30 pieces,	per bale	0	8	0
Screwed bales of Cotton of 300 lbs.	do.	0	4	0
Loose bundles of Cotton of 200 lbs.	do.	0	4	0
Bales of Taffatas and Raw Silk	do.	1	0	0
Chests of Indigo	per chest	0	8	0
Do. of Wine of 12 dozens	do.	0	8	0
Pipes of do. puncheons and butts each		1	0	0
Bags of Rice and Sugar	per bag	0	1	0
Bags of Saltpetre	do.	0	1	0
Metals	per ton	0	4	0
Rattans for 100 bundles		0	8	0

Other articles in proportion to the above.

By order of the Governor in Council.

(Signed) Hy. Chamier, *Chief Secretary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

STATIONS OF H. M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to the 5th October 1839.

(Exclusive of the Vessels employed in the Packet Service.)

Acheron, st. v. (1838), Lieutenant-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Mediterranean.
Acorn, 16 (1838), Com. J. Adams (*b.*) (1837), Coast of Africa.
Actæon, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1836), South America.
Adder, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.
Advice, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans, (acting), Pembroke.
Ætna, 6, rec. sp. (1824), Lieutenant-Com. J. Wilson (*c.*) (1815), par. serv.
African, st. ves., (1825), Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surveying Coast of Ireland.
Algerine, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. T. H. Mason (1837,) acting, East Indies.
Alligator, 28 (1821), Captain Sir J. G. Bremer, C. B. (1814), Australia.
Andromache, 28 (1832). Captain R. L. Baynes, C. B. (1828), North America.
Apollo, tr. s. (1805), Master-Com. A. Karley (1814), Plymouth.
Ariadne, 28 (1816), coal depôt, Mast.-Com. R. Anderson (1815), Alexandria.
Ariel, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.
Arrow, 10 (1823), sch., Lieut.-Com. William Robinson (1837), South America.
Asia, 84 (1824), Captain William Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
Asp, st. v. 1, Lieutenant.-Com. W. Henry (1815), Portpatrick.
Astrea, 6 (1810), Captain J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.
Atholl, 28, tr. s. (1820), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), Sheerness.
Avon, st. ves., Second Master Henry Hunter, Portsmouth.
Basilisk, k., 6 (1824), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (c.) (1833), South America.
Beacon, 8, sur. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterranean.
Beagle, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.
Beaver, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.
Belleisle, 72 (1819), Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C. B. 1815), Mediterranean.
Bellerophon, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810). Mediterranean.
Benbow, 72 (1813), Capt. Housten Stewart (1817), Mediterranean.
Blazer, st. ves. (1834), Lieutenant Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediterranean.
Blenheim, 72 (1813), Captain Sir H. F. Senhouse, Kt., K. C. H., (1814), Lisbon.
Bonetta, 3 (1836), Lieutenant Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.
Boxer, st. ves. Captain F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames and Medway.
Brisk, 3 (1819), Lieutenant Com. Arthur Kellet (1825), Coast of Africa.
Britannia, 120 (1820), Adm. the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Captain Alexander Ellice (1831), Portsmouth.
Britomart, 10 (1820), Lieutenant Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia.
Buffalo, st. ship (1813), Mast.-Com. James Wood (1813), par. serv.
Buzzard, 3 (1834), Lieutenant Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.
Calliope, 28 (1837), Captain Thomas Herbert, (1822), South America.
Camelion, 10 (1814), Lieutenant Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), South America.
Carysfort, 26 (1836), Captain H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.
Castor, 36 (1832), Captain Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.

Ceylon, 2 (1810), Commodore Sir J. Louis, Baronet (1806) rec. sh. Malta.
Charon, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.
Charybdis, 3 (1831) Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), West Indies.
Childers, 10 (1827), Com. E. P. Halsted (1830), on pass. to East Indies.
Cleopatra, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1829), N. America.
Clio, 16 (1807), Com. S. G. Freemantle (1836), on pass. to South America.
Cockatrice, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), South America.
Columbia, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), part. serv.
Columbine, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1838) Cape of Good Hope.
Comet, 2, st. v. (1822), Lt.-Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N. C. Spain.
Comus, 18 (1828), Com. Evan Napean (1828), West Indies.
Confiance, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediterranean.
Conway, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), East Indies.
Cracker, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, Portsmouth.
Crane, Bd. (1839) Lieutenant Com. J. Hill (a,) (1810), Woolwich.
Crocodile, 28 (1825), Captain A. Milne, West Indies.
Cruizer, 16 (1828), Com. H. W. Giffard (1838), East Indies.
Cuckoo, steam vessel, Master-Com. W. Comben (acting) Holyhead.
Curacoa, 24 (1809), Captain Jenkin Jones (1828), South America.
Curlew, 10 (1830), Lieutenant-Com. Geo. Rose (1832) Coast of Africa.
Daphne, 18 (1838) Captain J. W. Dalling (1828) Mediterranean.
Dasher, st. v. Master-Com. R. White (acting), Weymouth.
Dee, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Joseph Sherer (1829), K.H., North America.
Dido, 20 (1836), Captain Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827) Mediterranean.
Dolphin, 10 (1836), Lieutenant-Com, Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.
Donegal, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, K. C. B., Captain John Drake (1830), Lisbon.
Doterel, steam vessel, Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.
Dromedary, con. sh. (1799), Master-Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Berm.
Druid, 44 (1825), Captain Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826), East Indies.
Edinburgh, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K. H. (1815), Lisbon.
Electra, 18 (1837), Commander E. R. P. Mainwaring (1826) South America.
Emerald, *ten.* to *Rl. G.* yt. (1820), Sec. Mast. R. O. Stuart, Ports.
Erebus, disc. sh., Captain J. C. Ross (1834), on voyage of Discovery.
Espoir, 10 (1826), Lieut.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.
Excellent, (1810), Captain Sir T. Hastings, Kt. (1830), Portsmouth.
Fair Rosamond (1830), Lieut. Com. W. B. Oliver (1829) C. of Africa.
Fairy, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Captain W. Hewett (1837) North Sea.
Favourite, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.
Fearless, st. v., Second Master, Henry Baker, Woolwich.
Firebrand, 6, st. v. Master Com. Jos. Saunders, part. serv.
Fly, 18 (1831), Commander, G. G. Loch (1837), South America.
Forester, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. F. G. Bond (1827). Coast of Africa.
Ganges, 84 (1821), Captain B. Reynolds, C. B. (1812) Mediterranean.
Gorgon, st. v. (1838), Captain W. H. Henderson (1838), Mediterranean.
Grecian, 16, (1837), Commander, Wm. Smyth (1837), South America.
Griffon, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), West Indies.
Harlequin, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Coast of Africa.
Hastings, 74 (1818) Capt. J. Lawrence (1817) Mediterranean.
Hazard, 16 (1837,) Commander James Wilkinson (1828). Mediterranean.
Hecla, steam vessel, Lieut.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), West Indies.
Herald, 28 (1823), Captain J. Nias (1835), East Indies.
Hercules, 74 (1815), Captain E. Barnard (1817), Lisbon.
Hermes, steam vessel (1835), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediterranean.
Hornet, 6 (1831), Lieut.-Com. R. B. Miller (1837), West Indies.
Howe, 120 (1815), Vice-Admiral Sir Robert W. Otway, K. C. B., Captain Lord C. E. Paget (1829), Sheerness.
Hyacinth, 18 (1829), Commander, W. Warren (1832), East Indies.
Hydra, st. v. (1838), Commander, A. W. Milward (1836), Mediterranean.
Imogine, 28 (1831), Captain H. W. Bruce (1821), South America.
Implacable, 74 (1805), Captain E. Harvey (1811), Mediterranean.
Impregnable, 104 (1810), Admiral Sir G. Moore, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Captain Henry Eden (1827), Plymouth.
Inconstant, 36 (1836), Captain Daniel Pring (1815), North America.
Jaseur, 16 (1813) Commander F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.
Jasper, steam vessel, Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.
Jupiter, 38, tr. shi., (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
Kite, steam vessel, Lieut.-Com. G. Snell (1825), West Indies.
Lark, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lieut.-Com. T. Smith (*d.*) (1833), West Indies.
Larne, 18 (1829), Commander, P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
Lightning, st. v. (1823), Lieut.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), par. ser.
Lily, 16 (1837), Lieutenant G. A. Seymour (1835), Coast of Africa.
Lucifer, steam vessel., Second Master, Wm. Draper, Liverpool.

Lynx, 3, (1833), Lieut.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
Magnificent, 4, (1806), Commodore, P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
Magpie, 4 (1830), cut., Lieut. Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediterranean.
Mastiff, 6 (1813), sur. v., Mas. Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland.
Medea, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), North America.
Merlin, 2, (1839), st. ves., Lieut. Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.
Megæra, st. ves. (1837), Lieut.-Com. H. C. Geldsmith, (1809), Mediterranean.
Medusa, 2, (1839), st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. P. Philipps (1815), Liverpool.
Melville, 72, (1817), Rear Admiral the Hon. G. Elliot, C. B., Captain the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824,) Cape of Good Hope.
Messenger, st. transport (1821), Mas.er J. King (1828), Portsmouth.
Meteor, st. ves. (1824), Lieut. Com. R. D. Pritchard, (1807) particular service.
Minden, 74 (1810), Captain A. R. Sharpe, C. B. (1813) Mediter.
Modeste, 18 (1837). Com. Harry Eyres (1837), Coast of Africa.
Monkey, st. ves. Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), particular service.
Myrtle, st. ves., Second Master, E. Rutter (acting), Dover.
Nautilus, 10, (1830), Lieut.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), Coast of Africa.
Niagara, 23, (1812), Captain W. Sandom (1825). Lakes of Canada.
North Star, 28, (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C. B. (1818), North Coast of Spain.
Ocean, 80, (1805), Captain Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
Orestes, 18, (1824), Com. P. S. Hambly (1819,) South America.
Otter, st. ves., Lieut. Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
Pantaloon, 10, (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, Portsmouth.
Partridge, 10, (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. Morris, *(a)* (1813), Plymouth.
Pelorus, 16, (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
Pembroke, 74, (1812), Captain Fairfax Moresby, C. B. (1814) Mediterranean.
Phœnix, (1832), 4, st. ves., R. S. Robinson (1838), Coast of Spain.
Pickle, 5, (1827), Lieut.-Com. F. Holland (1836), West Indies.
Pigmy, st. ves. Second Master, W. H. Williams, Pembroke.
Pike, 1, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. A. Parks (1815), Port Patrick.
Pilot, 18, (1838) Com. G. Ramsay (1837), North America.
Pique, 36, (1834), Captain Edward Boxer (1823), on passage to Quebec.
Pluto, st. ves., (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), North America.
Poictiers, 74 (1809), Captain Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
Powerful, 84, (1826), Captain C. Napier, C. B. (1809), Mediterranean.
President, 52, (1829), Rear Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C. B., Captain J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
Princess Charlotte, 104 (1825), Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Captain A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.
Prospero, steam vessel, Lieut. Com. W. Hoseason (1826), Pembroke.
Racehorse, 18 (1830), Com. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, (1833), North America.
Racer, 16 (1833), Com. George Byng (1837), North America.
Rattlesnake, 28, (1822), troop ship, Master Com. Wm. Brodie (1814), Portsmouth.
Raven, 4, (1829), Lieut.-Com. D. R. B. Mapleton (1837), Scotch Fisheries.
Redwing, st. ves. Com, Thomas Bevis (1829), Liverpool.
Revenge, 76, (1805), Captain the Hon. W. Waldegrave, *(a)* (1811), Cork.
Rhadamanthus, st. ves. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediterranean.
Ringdove, 16, (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (acting), (1838), West Indies.
Rodney, 92, (1833), Captain Hyde Parker, C. B. (1807) Mediterranean.
Rolla, 10, (1829), Lieutenant Charles Hall (1815), Plymouth.
Romney, depot, Lieut.-Com. C. Hawkins (1807), Havannah.
Rose, 18, (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), particular service.
Rover, 10, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), North America.
Royal George, yt. (1817), Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824), Portsmouth.
Royal Sovereign (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
Salamander, 4, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Coast of Spain.
Samarang, 28 (1822), Captain W. Broughton (1831), South America.
San Josef, 110, (1783), Captain J. N. Taylor, C. B. (1813), Plymouth.
Sappho, 16 (1833), Commander Thomas Fraser (1826), West Indies.
Saracen, 10 (1831); Lieutenant Com. H. W. Hill (1824), Coast of Africa.
Sattelite, 16 (1826), Commander J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
Savage, 10 (1830) Lieutenant Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1835), particular service.
Scorpion, 10 (1832), Lieutenant Commander C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.
Scout, 18 (1832), Commander Robert Cragie (1828), Coast of Africa.
Seaflower, 4, cutter (1830), Lieutenant Commander N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.
Seringapatam, 46 (1819), Captain John Leith (1825), West Indies.
Serpent, 16 (1832), Commander the Hon. R. Gore (1839), West Indies.
Shearwater, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (acting), Liverpool.
Skipjack, 5 (1827) Lieutenant Commander Henry Wright (1832), West Indies.
Snake, 16 (1822), Commander J. P. B. Hay (acting), West Indies.
Snipe, cutter, 8, Lieutenant Commander T. Baldock (1813), particular service.
Sparrow, 10 (1828), Lieutenant Commander R. Lowcay (1815), S. America.
Sparrowhawk, 16 (1807), Commander J. Shepherd *(b.)* 1828), South America.
Speedy, 8 (1828), cutter, Lieutenant Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.

Spider, 6 (1832), Lieutenant Commander J. O'Reilly *a* (1815), South America.
Spitfire, st. ves., Lieut. Commander J. Shambler (1815), West Indies.
Sprightly, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
Stag, 46 (1830), Commodore T. B. Sullivan, C. B. (1814), South America.
Starling (1829), Lieutenant Commander H. Kellett (1828), South America.
Sulphur, 8 (1826), Commander E. Belcher (1829), South America.
Swallow, st. ves., Master Robert Sherlock (acting), Dover.
Talavera, 74 (1818), Captain W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
Talbot, 28 (1824), Captain H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
Tartarus, st. v. (1834), Lieut. Commander G. W. Smith (1826) West Indies.
Termagant, 10 (1837), Lieutenant Com. Seagram (1833), Cape of Good Hope.
Terror, 10, discovery ship, Commander F. R. M. Crozier, on voyage of Discovery.
Thunder, 6, surv. v. (1829), Commander E. Barnett (1838), West Indies.
Tribune, 24 (1803), Captain C. H. Williams (1832), Mediterranean.
Trinculo, 16 (1809), Commander H. E. Coffin (1829), Lisbon station.
Tyne, 28 (1826), Captain J. Townshend (1834), Mediterranean.
Urgent, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
Vanguard, 80 (1836), Captain Sir T. Fellowes, C. B., (1811), Mediterranean.
Vestal, 26 (1833), Captain T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
Victory, 104 (1765), Captain F. F. Lock (1814), Portsmouth.
Viper, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
Volage, 28 (1825), Captain Henry Smith, (a) (1829), East Indies.
Volcano, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
Wanderer, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), Sheerness.
Wasp, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediterranean.
Waterwitch, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1835), Coast of Africa.
Weazle, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson *(c)* (1811), Mediterranean.
Wellesley, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral ——— Captain Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
Widgeon, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (acting), Dover.
William and Mary, yacht, (1807), Captain P. Hornby, C. B. (1810), Woolwich.
Wildfire, st. ves., Sec. Mas. Wm. Roberts (acting), Weymouth.
Winchester, 52 (1822, Vice-Admiral Sir T. Harvey, K. C. B., Captain J. Parker (1838,) West Indies and North America.
Wizard, 10 (1830), Lt. Com. T. F. Birch (1831), Plymouth.
Wolverine, 16 (1836), Com. Wm. Tucker *(b)* (1826), Mediterranean.
Zebra, 16 (1815) Captain R. F. Stopford (1838), Mediterranean.
Zephyr, st. v., Lieutenant-Com. James Smail (1825), Holyhead.

HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE EAST INDIES.

——— Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Indian Seas.

950 Wellesley, 74 Guns.

Captain	Thomas Maitland
Commander	J. V. Fletcher
Lieutenant	W. W. Chambers
Ditto	A. W. Jerningham
Ditto	R. Symons
Ditto	T. H. Mason [Lieut.
Ditto	G. K. Ogilvy, Flag
Additional Lieut.	*Hon.* Mark Kerr
Ditto	E. P. B. Von Donop
Ditto	Peter Fisher
Ditto	Alfred John Paul
Ditto	Lewis Maitland
Ditto	Robert A. Stewart
Ditto	Joseph S. Rundle
Captain Marines.	Samuel B. Ellis
1st Lieut. Marines.	John Urquhart
2d Lieut. Marines.	E. P. H. Usher
Master	James Sprent
Chaplain	Henry Jones
Surgeon	Wm. Lindsay, M.D.
Purser	Edward S. Stewart
Naval Instructor & Schoolmaster	M. T. S. Raimbach, M.A.
Assistant Surgeon.	R. D. Pritchard
Additional	George Oman
Ditto	Charles Smith
Ditto	Charles Grier
Ditto	Hugh H. Monk

24 Algerine, 10 Guns.—(Brig.)

Lieut. Commander.	W. S. Thomas
2d Master	J. W. Higgs *(actg.)*
Asst. Surgeon	J. G. G. Ballantine
Clerk in charge	John R. Bluett

185 Conway, 26 Guns.

Captain	C. R. D. Bethune
Lieutenant	T. M. Rodney
Ditto	George Beadon
Captain Marines.	John Tothill
Master	George Johnson
Surgeon	William Ekin, M.D.
Purser	John Kneeshaw
Asst. Surgeon	James Todd

197 CRUIZER, 16 GUNS.—(Brig.)

Commander	Henry W. Giffard
Lieutenant	W. Haskell
Ditto	J. M. Hayes
Master	James Saunders
Surgeon	W. Doak
Purser	Thomas Dobbin
Asst. Surgeon	James Allan

263 DRUID, 44 GUNS.—(*Not arrived.*)

Captain	*Right Hon.* Lord H. John S. Churchill
Lieutenant	George Goldsmith
Ditto	C. H. Baker
Ditto	J. C. Bynon
Ditto	Henry A. Story
1st Lieut. Marines	W. R. Maxwell
Ditto	T. D. Fosbroke
Master	Jonas Coaker
Chaplain	——
Surgeon	John Coulter, M.D.
Purser	Wm. Henry Breay
Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster	William Searle
Asst. Surgeon	Robert Pottinger

307 FAVORITE, 18 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commander	Walter Croker
Lieutenant	Robt. J. W. Dunlop
Master	Thomas B. Codnor
Surgeon	Alexander Kilroy
Purser	George Simmonds
Asst. Surgeon	G. F. Munro

391 HERALD, 26 GUNS.

Captain	Joseph Nias
Lieutenant	Henry Coryton
Ditto	H. G. Morris
Ditto	Peter W. Hamilton
1st Lieut. Marines	C. C. Hewitt
Master	P. C. D. Bean
Surgeon	Alex. Lane, M D
Purser	James Giles
Asst. Surgeon	R. A. Bankier

410 HYACINTH, 18 GUNS.—(Sloop.)

Commander	William Warren
Lieutenant	W. H. A. Morshead
Ditto	J. S. Christian
Master	C. R. Airey
Surgeon	John R. Reid
Purser	George Dix
Asst. Surgeon	W. Robertson

475 LARNE, 18 GUNS.—(Sloop.)

Commander	P. J. Blake
Lieutenant	George S. Reynolds
Ditto	J. G. Harrison
Master	J. Bascombe (*Actg.*)
Surgeon	John West
Purser	George Sheppard
Asst. Surgeon	James Vaughan

485 LILY, 16 GUNS.—(Sloop.)

Commander	Charles Deare
Lieutenant	George A. Seymour
Ditto	C. G. Crawley
Master	W. T. Wheeler
Surgeon	Thomas Kidd
Purser	Edward Ward
Asst. Surgeon	James J. Paul

613 PELORUS, 16 GUNS.—(Sloop.)

Commander	Francis Harding
Lieutenant	P. Chetwode
Ditto	V. A. Massingberd
Master	David Craigie
Surgeon	T. H. Nation
Purser	Js. R. Tate (*Acting*)
Asst. Surgeon	Pat. Reilly

946 VOLAGE, 26 GUNS.

Captain	Henry Smith
Lieutenant	Graham Gore
1st Lieut. Marines	J. G. A. Ayles
Master	W. L. Browne (*Ag.*)
Surgeon	B. Verling
Purser	H. South
Asst. Surgeon	J. S. Davidson

NAVAL YARD, TRINCOMALEE.

Henry Warrington, Esq. Storekeeper.
Messrs. Boaden and Co., Bombay.
Messrs. R. H. Cockerell, and Co. Calcutta.
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Madras.
} Agents for the Victualling H. M. Navy.

Messrs. Binny and Co. Deputies to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, Madras.

Messrs. Parry and Co. Naval Agents, and Agents for the Naval Supplies to H. M. Ships at Madras.

709 Ceylon,
718 Charles Forbes,
719 Charles Grant,
760 China,
791 City of Edinburgh,
792 City of London,
793 Clara,
803 Claudine,
810 Clifton,
819 Colombo,
891 Coromandel,
892 Cornwall,
893 Cornwallis,
916 Courier,
934 Cuba,
937 Cumberland,
938 Cumbrian,
956 Castle Forbes,
982 David Scott,
1026 Defiance,
1059 Diana,
1078 Dolphin
1094 Duke of Norfolk,
1209 Dover Castle,
1257 Duchess of Northumberland,
1268 Duke of Argyle,
1270 Duke of Bedford,
1273 Duke of Clarence,
1275 Duke of Marlbro,
1276 Duke of Richmond,
1278 Duke of Wellington,
1279 Duke of York,
1295 Duke of Cambridge,
1296 Duke of Manchester,
1298 Duncan Forbes,
1307 Earl of Balcarras,
1309 Earl Camden,
1326 Earl of Moira,
1357 Edinburgh,
1362 Edward,
1396 Eleanor,
1392 Eleanora,
1398 Eliza,
1402 Eliza Ann,
1427 Elizabeth,
1439 Ellen,
1456 Elphinstone,
1462 Emilia,
1467 Emma,
1473 England,
1475 Enterprise,
1496 Essex,
1497 Esther,
1507 Euphrates,
1509 Europa,
1523 Europe,
1529 Exmouth,
1572 Fairlie,
1578 Falmouth,
1584 Fanny,
1593 Favourite,
1609 Fergusson,
1635 Fifeshire,
1674 Flora,
1689 Fort William,
1690 Fourth,
1804 Ganges,
1825 General Blucher,
1836 General Harris,
1837 General Hewitt,
1845 General Kyd,
1859 General Stewart
1925 Glasgow,
1938 Golconda,
1968 Governor Harcourt,
1972 Governor Raffles,
2035 Greyhound,
2068 Halifax,
2074 Hamilton,
2104 Harmony,
2108 Harrington,
2159 Helen,
2196 Hercules,
2197 Herefordshire,
2307 Heroine,
2317 Hibernia,
2351 Hindostan,
2380 Horatio,
2416 Hyder Ally,
2419 Hastings,
2479 Jane,
2501 Janet,
2513 Java,
2563 Imogene,
2569 India,
2570 Indian,
2574 Indian Oak,
2578 Indian Queen
2593 Integrity,
2610 Johanna,
2617 John,
2618 John Adams,
2768 Isabel,
2769 Isabella,
2803 Julia,
2807 Juliana,
2816 Justina,
2857 Kent, [Forbes,
2901 Katherine Stewart
2903 Kellie Castle,
2904 Lalla Rookh,
2905 Lotus,
2910 La Belle,
2951 Lady Flora,
2981 Lady Melville,
2985 Lady Nugent,
3041 Lancaster,
3052 Larkins,
3062 Layton,
3102 Lindsay,
3142 Liverpool,
3152 Lloyds,
3158 London,
3168 Lord Castlereagh,
3172 Lord Cochrane,
3179 Lord Dundas,
3182 Lord Eldon,
3184 Lord Exmouth,
3204 Lord Lyndock,
3205 Lord Melville,
3215 Lord Sidmouth,
3219 Lord Wellington,
3259 Louisa,
3264 Lowjee Family,
3265 Lowther Castle,
3296 Leopold,
3420 Maitland,
3421 Malabar,
3429 Manchester,
3151 Mangles, [ley,
3476 Marchioness Welles-
3478 Margaret,
3482 Margaret and Ann,
3548 Marquis of Camden,
3561 Marquis of Ely,
3562 Marquis of Huntley,
3567 Marquis of Wellesley,
3568 Marquis of Welling-
3589 Mary Ann, [ton,
3674 Medusa,
3685 Melville,
3705 Merchant,
3719 Mermaid,
3720 Merope,
3752 Middlesex,
3765 Minerva,
3781 Miranda,
3795 Moira,
3906 Neptune,
3978 Newcastle,
4028 Norfolk,
4035 Northampton,
4053 Northumberland,
4056 Northumbrian,
4073 Nottingham,
4081 Ocean,
4130 Orestes,
4136 Orient,
4189 Oxford,
4195 Orwell,
4230 Palmyra,
4261 Patriot,
4269 Pearl,
4279 Pembroke,
4280 Penelope,
4295 Perfect,
4298 Perseverance,
4319 Philadelphia,
4357 Phœnix,
4379 Plantagenet,
4396 Plymouth,
4503 Poarcher,
4529 Portsea,
4521 Portsmouth,
4561 Primrose,
4568 Prince George,
4571 Prince Regent,
4582 Prince of Wales,
4586 Princess,
4587 Princess Amelia,
4589 Princess Charlotte,
4593 Princess of Wales,
4617 Providence,
4683 Rainbow,
4697 Recovery,
4708 Regent,
4715 Reliance,
4728 Resolution,
4729 Resource,
4781 Richmond,
4796 Robarts,
4826 Rockingham,
4831 Rodney,
4873 Rosina,
4879 Rover,
4901 Royal George,
4930 Rochester,
4936 St. Andrew,
4957 St. George,
4973 St. Vincent,
5062 Sarah,
5074 Scaleby Castle,
5120 Seringapatam,
5123 Severn,
5240 Sophia,
5249 Southampton,
5268 Spartan,
5347 Success,
5348 Suffolk,
5376 Surrey,
5378 Susan,
5381 Susanna,
5386 Suspense,
5387 Sussex,

5392 Swallow,
5416 Sesostris,
5469 Thames,
5480 Thetis,
5483 Thomas,
5492 Thomas Grenville,
5706 Trafalgar,
5714 Transport,
5743 True Briton,
5792 Two Sisters,
5796 Thomas Coutts,
5806 True America,
5809 Valentine,
5810 Valiant,
5814 Vansittart,
5839 Victoria
5840 Victory,
5861 Viper,
5879 Volunteer,
5918 Undaunted,
5932 Upton Castle,
5980 Warren Hastings,
5982 Warrior,
6014 Waterloo,
6028 Wellington,
6041 Westmoreland,
6082 Will Watch,
6084 William
6134 William Wilson
6185 Wilson,
6190 Windsor,
6205 Woodford,
6251 York,
6283 Zenobia, [son,
6291 Abercrombie .Robin-
6310 British Monarch,
6318 Bencoolen,
6324 Bombay,
6340 Buckinghamshire,
6342 Belle Alliance,
6350 Bussorah Merchant,
6351 Burrell,
6370 Carron,
6379 Columbo,
6392 Circassian,
6395 Childe Harolde,
6402 Clydesdale,
6417 Duke of Lancaster,
6427 East Indian,
6432 Ellen,
6457 Earl of Liverpool,
6475 Farquharson,
6491 General Palmer,
6503 George Fourth,
6508 Grecian,
6521 Harrier,
6528 Henry Porcher,
6531 Hooghly,
6543 Hero of Malown,
6572 Jemima,
6720 Lonach,
6735 Lady Raffles,
6738 Lady Amherst,
6740 Lady East,
6741 Lady Kennaway,
6745 Lord Amherst,
6758 Marquis of Hastings,
6792 Macqueen,
6793 Madras,
6795 Malcolm,
6798 Mellish,
6827 Paget, [Wales
6840 Princess Charlotte of
6918 Repulse,
6957 Sir Edward Paget,
6970 Security,
6973 Tanjore,
6975 Theresa,
7015 Vesper,
7019 Virginia,
7024 Walpole,
7036 Windsor Castle,
7038 Woodlark,
7048 William Fairlie,
7049 William Money,
7082 Zoroaster,
7083 Zebra,
7093 Andromache,
7215 Anna Robertson
7249 Addingham,
7254 Asia Felix,
7280 Avoca,
7309 Bombay Castle,
7368 Baretto Junior,
7426 Bengal Packet,
7452 Charles Dumergue
7506 Clarissa,
7510 Copernicus,
7546 Charles Kerr,
7608 Drammore,
7609 Donna Carmelita,
7658 Duroya Dowlut,
7692 David Clark,
7695 Duke of Roxburgh,
7698 Duke of Buccleugh,
7893 Eanore,
7902 Edward Robinson,
7906 Emerald Isle,
7915 Frances & Charlotte,
7948 Francis Smith,
7961 Fairy Queen,
8021 Guillarden,
8025 Glenelg,
8027 Graham,
8094 Guiana,
8097 Gilbert Munro,
8120 Good Success,
8194 Hindoo,
8253 Haidee,
8260 Henry Tanner,
8264 Indiana,
8324 John Hayes,
8364 James Pattison,
8372 John Bannerman,
8376 John William Dare,
8436 Kyle,
8467 Lord Lowther,
8469 Lord Elphinstone,
8475 Lord Wm. Bentinck,
8497 Lord Ludlow,
8512 Lady Macnaghten,
8560 Lord Althorp,
8604 Ann Webb, [stone,
8649 Mountstuart Elphin-
8671 Macaulay,
8672 Morgiana,
8702 Meg Merrilies,
8712 Mary Bibby,
8731 Nerbudda,
8734 New Grove,
8751 Orontes,
8907 Pascoa,
8925 Pegasus,
8935 Princess Louisa,
8936 Penang Packet,
8954 Pioneer,
9057 Blundell,
9082 Augusta Jessie,
9140 Roxburgh Castle,
9142 Runnymede,
9175 Rangoon Packet,
9207 Royal Saxon,
9217 Research,
9258 Rookery,
9301 Saladin,
9312 Sir Thomas Munro,
9426 Sir John Rae Reid,
9432 Sullimany,
9461 Strath Eden,
9463 Samuel Brown,
9509 Star,
9564 Tam O'Shanter.

Extracted from Part III. of Marryat's Code.

(Rendezvous Flag to be hoisted over the number.)

1965 Eamont,
2130 Equitable,
2891 John Fleming,
3054 Lady Feversham,
3782 Orator,
3815 Owen Glendower.

VESSELS BELONGING TO THE PORT OF MADRAS.

List of Vessels belonging to the Port of Madras with the Tonnage, the Names of the Commanders and Owners.

Tons.	Vessel's Names.	Commanders.	Owners.
511	Defiance, *Bark*.....	R. W. Evatt	Gahan, Eaton and Co.
419	Lord Elphinstone ..	G. J. Simmons ..	Gahan, Eaton and Co.
323	Clarissa, *Bark*.....	G. Andree.....	P. J. Phillipsz and G. Andree.
212	Inez	D. Eaton	James and David Eaton.
175	Isadora	G. Hodson.....	John Leonhard and George Hodson.

PASSAGE TABLES.

No. 1.

TABLE SHEWING THE PROBABLE LENGTH OF PASSAGE

FROM MADRAS TO	Masulipatam.	Vizagapatam.	Calcutta.	Porto Novo.	Negapatam.	Trincomallee.	Colombo.	Cannanore.	Bombay.	Moulmein.	Penang.	China.	Mauritius.	Cape of Good Hope.	New South Wales.
IN THE MONTH OF															
JANUARY	8	10	25	1	2	2	7	12	15	24	18	55	25	40	An average passage of two months, west of New Holland, allowing 10 days less sailing in the North East Mousoon.
FEBRUARY	6	8	20	2	2	3	10	15	18	21	18	50	25	45	
MARCH	3	5	15	4	5	6	14	18	22	13	16	42	30	50	
APRIL	2	3	10	6	7	7	20	25	30	16	15	35	35	60	
MAY	2	3	7	7	9	8	30	40	45	12	12	30	40	60	
JUNE	2	3	6	9	11	10	30	40	45	10	9	30	40	65	
JULY	2	3	6	9	11	10	30	40	45	10	9	30	40	65	
AUGUST	2	3	6	9	11	10	30	40	45	11	9	30	40	65	
SEPTEMBER	3	5	8	5	6	7	30	40	45	11	10	35	35	60	
OCTOBER	7	12	15	3	4	6	20	25	35	14	14	40	35	60	
NOVEMBER	10	14	28	1	2	3	8	12	16	24	16	50	30	50	
DECEMBER	10	14	28	1	2	2	7	12	15	24	18	55	25	45	

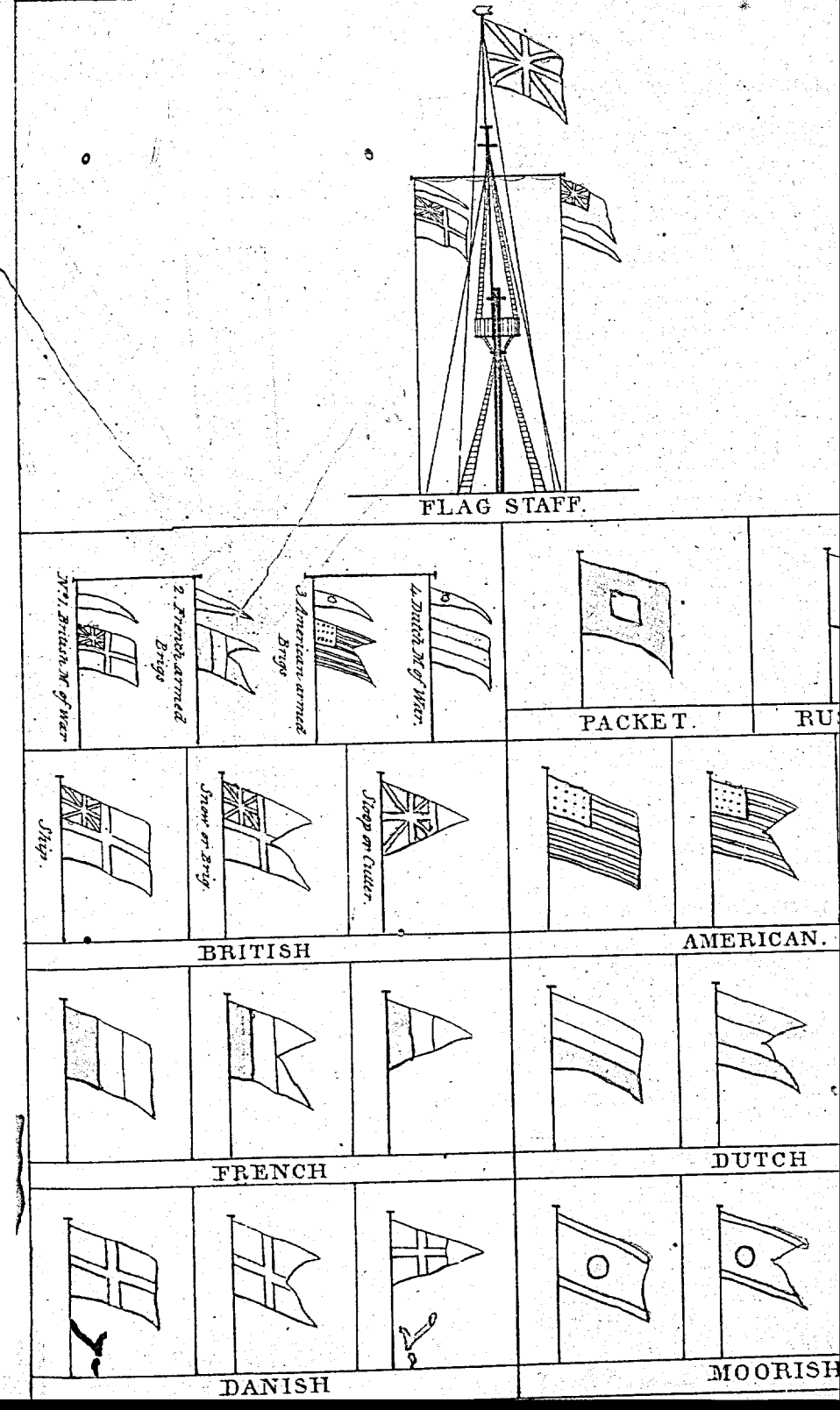
Explanation.—Sailing from Madras for Colombo in the month of June, the voyage will probably occupy 30 days.

Sailing from Madras for Vizagapatam in the month of October, the voyage will probably occupy 12 days.

No. 2.

TABLE SHEWING THE AVERAGE LENGTHS OF PASSAGES FROM DIFFERENT PORTS TO MADRAS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1833 TO 1837, AS TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE.

MONTHS.	Chittagong	Masulipatam.	Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.	Calingapatam.	Coringa.	Cuddalore.	Porto Novo.	Nagore.	Negapatam.	Cochin.	Mangalore.	Trincomallee.	Point de Galle and Colombo.	Bushire.	Mauritius.	Cape of Good Hope.	Penang.	China.	Batavia.	New South Wales.	Bencoolen.	Moulmein.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
JANUARY	14	5	7	28	0	6	0	13	5	4	30	0	0	0	0	50	58	11	38	60	0	0	11	11	9
FEBRUARY	18	4	5	26	0	7	0	3	6	2	20	0	7	24	0	53	0	14	33	0	73	0	10	14	3
MARCH	23	13	16	16	0	11	0	4	0	7	26	0	0	21	0	45	0	18	38	0	73	0	21	18	26
APRIL	35	0	15	0	11	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	11	16	0	46	0	20	32	40	0	0	18	20	18
MAY	0	0	18	0	17	9	0	3	0	4	19	28	0	17	0	43	0	25	0	0	65	0	27	25	28
JUNE	0	0	23	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	30	0	27	0	0	56	29	19	27	22
JULY	0	0	19	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	25	0	27	0	0	70	0	0	27	22
AUGUST	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	25
SEPTEMBER	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	45	27	0	0	0	21	56	0	38	0	25
OCTOBER	0	0	10	25	0	6	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	12	0	31	0	27	81	0	78	27	29	27	26
NOVEMBER	0	0	6	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	23	52	0	0	76	0	23	22
DECEMBER	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	22	0	0	14	0	0	22	12



SIGNALS FOR SHIPS OR VESSELS IN THE OFFING.

Signals respecting Ships or Vessels in the Offing, whether Men of War, or Merchantmen, are made from the Garrison Flag Staff, a yard slung across the top-mast, the points of which represent the quarter from which the Vessels are coming in.

Three classes of Vessels are expressed by the Signals; Vessels of three masts, of two masts, and of one mast.

An Ensign, or square National Flag, represents a Ship of three masts; a National Flag, with two points or swallow's tail, represents a Brig or Snow, &c. of two masts; and a broad National Pendant, terminating in one point, represents a Sloop or Cutter of one mast.

If either of these Flags is hoisted to the yard above described, the Vessels seen are on the North or South quarters of the compass.

The number of Ships that appear in the Offing, are expressed by pendants,—a white pendant signifies one Ship or Vessel; a red and white pendant, two Vessels; a red pendant, pierced with white, three Vessels; and a yellow pendant pierced with blue, four Vessels. When the number of Vessels exceeds four, they are to be considered as a Fleet; on which occasion a long blue and yellow pendant will be hoisted.

If the Vessels in sight are Men of War in the North or South quarters, one of the numerical pendants, will fly over the national flag on either side of the yard arms.

If Merchantmen are seen in the North or South quarters, one of the numerical pendants will fly under the national flag on either side of the yard arms.

If a Fleet is in sight, one gun will be fired after the signal of the Fleet is made, and if there are two Fleets of different nations, in the same point of the compass, the signal of the first seen Fleet will be lowered after the space of 15 minutes, and a fresh signal hoisted, which is likewise to be accompanied by a gun.

A Steamer or a Packet is announced with a blue flag pierced with yellow hoisted to the yard arms, expressive of the quarter she is in.

The annexed Plate represents the Flags of all Nations that trade to Madras; and the manner in which the Signals are made, to express Ships or Vessels discovered in the offing.

The St. George's Flag hoisted on either points of the yard arm with a white pendant over it, announces a British Man of War. The French or Tri-coloured Flag of two points or swallow tail hoisted with a red and white pendant over it represents two French armed brigs or Snows, &c.; a broad American pendant hoisted with a red pendant pierced with white flying over it, represents three American armed Cutters, and a Dutch flag hoisted with a yellow pendant, pierced with a blue over it, represents four Dutch Men of War.

The St. George's Colours are varied according to the colour of the Admiral of the Squadron on the Station for the time being.

If the numerical pendant, instead of flying over the national Colours, is hoisted under them, they will describe the same class of Vessels to be Merchantmen.

N. B.—As Marryatt's Code of Signals is so widely in circulation, and as the community at large are anxious of knowing the names of Vessels coming in, the Captains and Commanders of Vessels are required, to answer without delay every signal made to them from the Flag Staff of the Garrison.

LIGHT HOUSE, FORT ST. GEORGE.

The Light House on the Exchange in Fort St. George was erected by the Exchange Committee, with the sanction of Government, in December 1796, and is of essential service to Ships, coming to the roads in the night.

The Light is 90 feet above the level of the Sea at high water, and can be seen from the decks of the Honorable Company's Ships, about 17 miles, and from their mast heads near 26 miles.

The South part of Pulicat Shoal bears from the Light House N. by E. half E. distance 12 miles; and to keep clear of the Shoal, the light should always bear to the Westward S. S. W. ¾ W.

N. B.—*The foundation of a new Light House has been laid on the Esplanade, between the Beach buildings and the Fort.*

LIGHT HOUSE, PONDICHERRY.

The Pondicherry Light House is situated on the edge of the sea in 11° 55′ 57″ N. Latitude and 79° 52′ 33″ East Longitude from Greenwich: it is a light of the third magnitude. The illumination is composed of six reflector-lamps placed on a horizontal circle facing the sea. It was lighted for the first time on the 1st July 1836.

The height above the level of the sea is 29 mitres 70⁰. It is placed upon a tower of 21 mitres in height. The mitre is equal to three English feet and 28-100th.

Being on the deck or poop of a Ship, of 300 or 400 tons, with a clear state of the atmosphere, the light is seen at the distance of 18 miles.

Vessels which anchor during the night at Pondicherry during the N. E. monsoon, should cast anchor in 10 or 11 fathoms, keeping the light from W. ¼ N. W. W. N. W. (the French fathom is 5 feet 5 inches English measure).

During the S. W. monsoon, vessels should anchor in 6 to 8 fathoms (French) keeping the light from W. to W. ¼ N. W.

These two indications for the anchorage are the most suitable for each season. The Light House tax is charged on all trading vessels which anchor in the roads. They pay at the rate of one anna each ton.

A HOSTEIN, *Port Captain.*

PROJECTED BREAKWATER, &c.

NOTICE TO COMMANDERS OF SHIPS AND OTHERS.

Madras: Master Attendant's Office, 14th May 1839.

By a recent survey of the site of the projected Breakwater, the extreme length of the work from N. N. E. to S. S. W. was found to be about 76 feet, extreme breadth from E. S. E. to W. N. W. about 55 feet. The soundings upon it were found to vary from 25 to 12 feet. The work is laid down in 26 feet water, bearing from the Master Attendant's Flag-staff S. E. b. E. ⅝ E. distant from the shore 300 yards. The Stones do not appear to have been moved by the action of the sea from where they were originally placed. As it is now considered a danger, a good Buoy is laid down on the South end, and it is in contemplation to lay down another at the North east end, to mark the two extremes to seaward.

By order of the Marine Board.

H. D. E. DALRYMPLE, *Acting Master Attendant.*

DISCOVERY OF A SHOAL.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The subjoined information has been transmitted to Government by Mr. J. J. Franklin, an Officer employed to survey the Gulph of Manaar, and is now published for general information.

Discovery of a Shoal.

S. 20° E. (Magnetic Bearing) and distant eight miles and a half from Point Calymere lies a Shoal having on it only 10 feet at low water springs. The steepest part of the shoal is to the Southward, where it shoals rapidly from five to two fathoms and then to ten feet: this dangerous patch consists of hard fine sand with uneven soundings and bears from Point Calymere S. 20° E. distant 8½ miles, and bears S. 44° E. (Magnetic) from two remarkable isolated tall brab trees to the Westward of Kodgeree about 9½ miles by trigonometrical survey.

There are several other patches inside the one described, but not of so dangerous a character; and a vessel passing between them and the point should (after rounding the latter place in 3½ to 4 fathoms, about 3 miles off shore) steer S. S. W. till she brings the Point to bear N. N. W. and the two remarkable trees before mentioned, which cannot be mistaken, W. N. W.—She may then steer W. S. W. for about 4 miles, having 3½ to 4 fathoms water, till she brings the trees a little to the Westward of North, when she is clear of the banks.

The tides are very irregular, but the current during the S. W. Monsoon seems generally setting to the N. E. rendering it difficult to beat into the Bay against a settled strong S. W. wind. Advantage, however, may at most times be taken of the wind veering to the Westward in the morning, and to the Southward in the afternoon.

Note.—Point Calymere is placed by Horsburgh in Lat. 10° 17½′ N. Long. 79° 56′ East; is low, covered with Cocoanut trees, and ought not to be apprehended under 5½ or 6 fathoms.

CHRIS. BIDEN, *Master Attendant.*

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION.

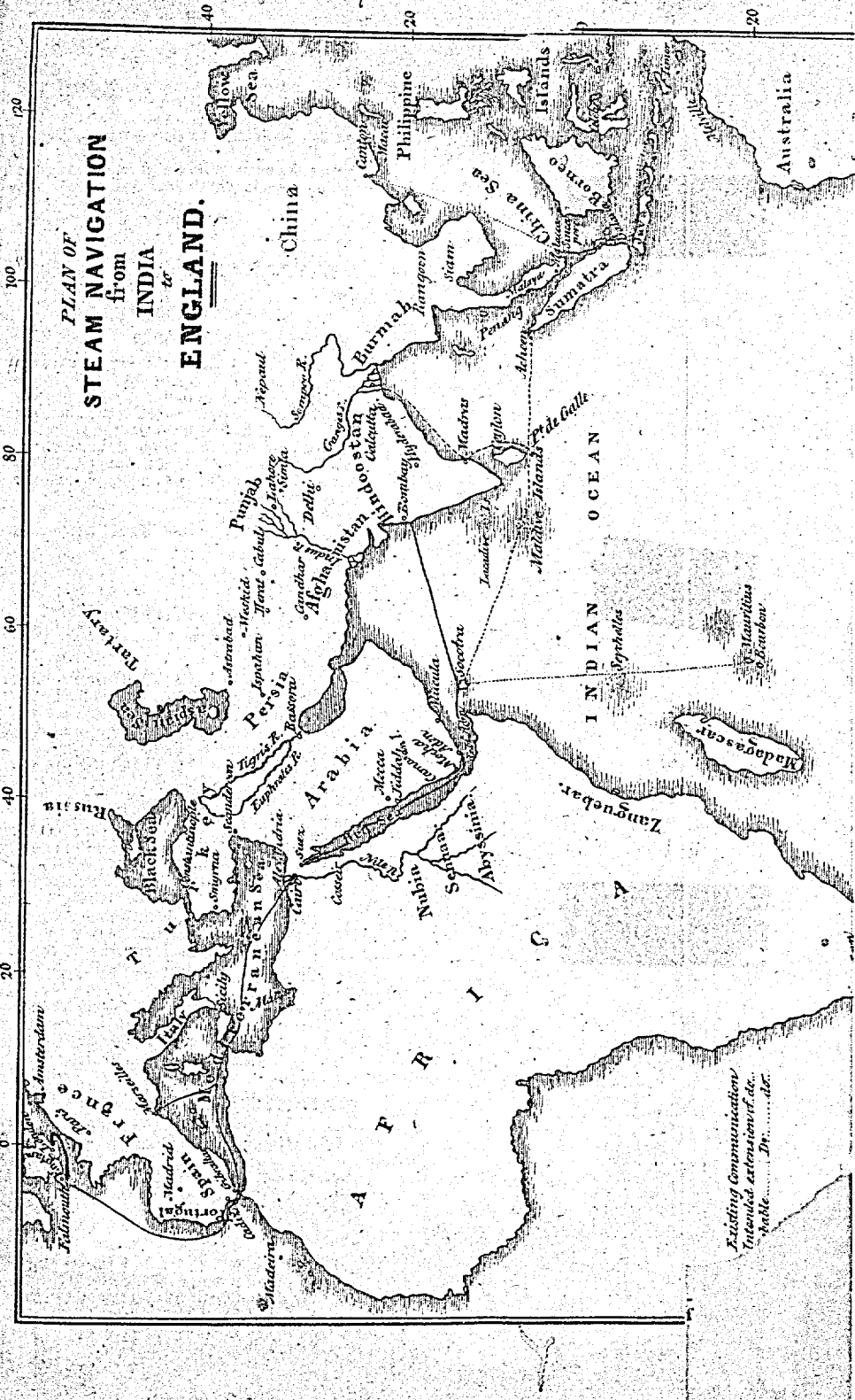
DESPATCH OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.

[*From the Bombay Government Gazette.*]

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that information has been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, that the Mails by the Overland Route will, from November next, be despatched from London on the 4th of every Calendar month.



the Cabins allotted for Passengers; but should any one having a right to a Cabin prefer to pay Rupees 800 only, by admitting a second into his berth, he shall be allowed to make his selection from any of the other Passengers, except the Deck Passengers.

VII. The payments made on account of Ladies or Children, will be refunded should no Cabin accommodation be available for them.

VIII. No transfer of accommodation in the Steamers by an individual who has taken his Passage to one who has not taken his passage will be permitted; but after the list has been filled up, any person wishing to stand the chance of coming in, in case of a vacancy by a lapse, may do so by registering his name and paying the usual deposit money, which will be refunded to him should no vacancy occur.

IX. It is to be understood, that the Deck Passengers have no right to sleep in the Saloon, and as there is in some of the Vessels only room at the table for the Passengers who pay the Cabin price, the Deck Passengers who may be in excess of the number that the table can accommodate, will have their meals either on Deck or in the Cabin, according as the majority of them may desire.

X. The following are the rates of Passage Money to the Red Sea:

COSSIER OR SUEZ.

A Cabin Passage	Rs. 800 „ „
A Deck ditto	600 „ „
European Servants	70 „ „
Native do	40 „ „

A passage from Mocha to Suez, one half the fixed rate.
A passage from Judda to Suez, one-third the fixed rate.
Ditto Judda to Bombay, two thirds.
A Passage from Mocha to Bombay, one half.
For a shorter trip, in proportion to the distance.
For a Child who does not sit at the Saloon table, a moiety of the above.

Whenever Cabins are engaged for Children from one to four in number, the full rate for four, Rupees 1,600, shall be paid for each such cabin, whatever may be the age of the children; any number above four to be paid for, according to the following para.

Children under five years of age who may be extra to the complement of a Cabin, will be charged for at the rate of 200 Rupees each, from five to ten at Rupees 300, above that age at Rupees 400.

Female servants can only be accommodated in the Cabins engaged for the family they belong to.

The rates of Passage Money to the Persian Gulf, are a moiety of those to the Red Sea.

All calculations are in Company's Rupees.

XI. Short Passages are to be paid for on the person being received on board. It will be necessary for individuals not belonging to the Hon'ble Company's Service, to make the requisite arrangements with the Commanders, for the payment of the Passage Money, either upon embarkation, or at Bombay on their arrival.

XII. In the event of an individual not proceeding in the Steamer after his name is entered as a Passenger, he shall forfeit the third of the Passage Money paid into the Treasury.

XIII. Ten days previous to the period on which the Steamer is advertized to depart, each Passenger is to pay the remaining two thirds of his Passage Money into the Treasury, in default of which his Passage will be considered forfeited, together with the amount paid into the Treasury. Every Passenger's berth will then be allotted forthwith according to their respective claims, and the allotment will be reported to Government.

XIV. The baggage of each Passenger must not exceed three boxes of the following dimensions:

	feet.	inches.
Length	2	6
Breadth	1	3
Depth	1	6

with two three dozen cases,* and as there will not be stowage on board the vessel for small tents, those articles will be supplied by Government, at Suez and Cairo, at the rate of a small bechoova for two persons.

XV. In the event of the Hugh Lindsay, or other Steamer of small capacity, stowage being sent to the Red Sea, the baggage of each Passenger must be limited to 4 boxes of the sizes abovementioned.

XVI. All Passengers who are not unwell are expected to take their meals at the public table. The breakfast hour will be half past eight, dinner at three, and tea at sunset, with a sandwich at 9 P. M.

* Not to exceed the following dimensions, viz.

	feet	inches
Length	2	3
Breadth	1	5
Depth	1	3

—G, O. B. G. 29th Aug, 1838.

XVII. Independent of the table, Passengers will have the attendance of a Servant.

XVIII. Passengers will be allowed 24 hours after the arrival of the vessel to make their arrangement; but should they remain any time after that on board, it must be at their own expense, paying at the rate of Eight Rupees per diem, and the same on embarkation. Should they wish to live on board before the day appointed for sailing, the Commander may receive them upon their paying the same sum.

XIX. Deck Passengers are only to be taken after the Cabins and Saloon berths are filled.

XX. Every Passenger will pledge his word in the letter, stating his intention of complying with the Regulations, that he will carry no Letters with him whatever on board the Steamer without having paid the usual postage at the Post Office.

XXI. Passengers having occasion to complain of the neglect of Servants, or of improper conduct on the part of any individual on board, will make the same known to the Commander, who will adopt such measures as he may deem necessary on the occasion. All complaints to the Commander by Passengers, must be made either upon the Quarter Deck, or by writing to the Commander, who will exert the general control he has over all on board.

XXII. The vessel being commanded and officered by Commissioned Officers of the Indian Navy, and navigated under Martial Law, it is expected that all Passengers will conduct themselves with the same circumspection as Passengers on board Her Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War; at the same time, every indulgence and consideration will be given to their comfort, and accommodation, so long as it does not infringe on discipline.

XXIII. It is to be understood, that Government reserves to itself the right of appropriating a Cabin or Cabins for the use of public functionaries proceeding on duty as Passengers in any of the Hon'ble Company's Steamers.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COMMANDERS OF THE HON. COMPANY'S ARMED STEAMERS RELATIVE TO THE CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS, THEIR ACCOMMODATIONS, TABLE, &c. &c.

1.—The Commanders are to attend carefully to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers: whilst they do this, they will take care to preserve their character as Commissioned Officers in the Honorable Company's Service.

2.—All complaints from Passengers either against Officers, Seamen, or Servants, are only to be received on the Quarter Deck, or by letter. If necessary the Commander may have them investigated in private; every attention is to be immediately given to them, and every means taken to give satisfaction.

3.—The Commander will preside at the head of the table, and it is expected that by his example he will prevent any excess of conviviality, which must be prejudicial to the good order so necessary to be preserved on board the Steam Packets.

4.—The Commander is not to receive any present whatever, under any circumstances, without the permission of Government, applied for through the Superintendent, and will caution Officers of the service under his command not to receive a present from any Passenger on board. A non-compliance with this order, will subject them to a Court Martial, and any officer found engaged in any species of trade whatever, or merchandize, will also subject himself to a trial for disobedience of orders. This will not prevent the Commander himself taking or granting permission to the Officers taking on board any small quantity of coffee, or other useful produce, provided it is for their own use, the application for permission to take on board such produce must be made in writing to the Commander, and an account kept of whatever is received on board either for himself or for others by his permission.

5.—The Commander (if there is no agent appointed by Government) will engage Passengers in the Red Sea agreeable to the 1st Article of the Regulations and Instructions, and he will not reject any applicant without some substantial grounds for so doing; however he will be very careful in ascertaining, that those who apply for passages, and not belonging to the Company's Service, have the means of paying for their passage on their arrival at the Presidency. All those taking short passages in the Red Sea will pay the passage money before they are received on board.

6.—The Commander will be particular in directing the Officers of the watch not to speak to the Passengers, but give their sole attention to their duty, upon which the safety of all vessels (but particularly a Steamer) so much depends.

7.—All orders and regulations for the better government of the H. C.'s Vessels of War that do not interfere with these instructions will be duly attended to, and the Commander will be held responsible for any breach thereof.

8.—The Commander is to provide and manage the Mess table, &c. finding every thing for the Passengers according to proportionate scale drawn up by a Committee, and with which he is furnished by the directions of Government.

9.—The Commander will receive Four hundred and Fifty Rupees for each Passenger for whom he provides a table, when the number on the voyage to or from Suez does not exceed twelve exclusive of children, and when above that number, four hundred Rupees for each, with reduced rates for such as are taken on board at any of the intermediate Ports between Bombay and Suez, viz.

If provided with a passage from Mocha to Suez one half the fixed rate; if from Judda one-third, and on the return voyage if taken up at Judda two-thirds; if at Mocha one half. and for a shorter trip, in proportion to the distance.

When Officers proceed on board the Steamer on duty, if entertained at table, the Commander will be entitled to receive from Government a per diem allowance agreeably to the scale laid down by the Government Order of the 18th December 1834, for the sailing vessels of the Indian Navy.

10.—The Cabin Furniture, Plate, Table, Linen, &c. to be completed so as to fully accommodate at least twelve Passengers. The several articles henceforward are to be kept up by the Commander, and considered as transferable in good order to his successors or to Government when required, the state being in fact subject to no demands whatever on account of the Mess, beyond the stipulated rates of Rupees four hundred and fifty, or four hundred, agreeably to the number of Passengers and the trifling expense to be incurred by the issue of ship's provisions to the additional Servants required to be entertained for each voyage.

11.—Deck Passengers are only to be taken after the Cabins and Cuddy berths are filled.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

PAYMENT OF PASSAGE MONEY.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *5th January* 1838.

Notice is hereby given that all parties under this Presidency who intend to avail themselves of the Honorable Company's Steamers for passage to and from Bombay, must adopt measures to pay for their accommodation *in Cash* at that Presidency.

APPLICANTS FOR PASSAGE BY THE GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

STEAM DEPARTMENT, NO. 59.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *17th January* 1838.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Paymaster at the Presidency, and to state that in consequence of the difficulties therein pointed out, the plan of setting apart a third of the accomodation of the Steamers for each Presidency will be abandoned, and that from the 1st March next one general list will be kept for all India, the first applicants having the choice of cabins.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) E. M. WOOD Lieut.-Col.
Secy. to Govt.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George.

PASSAGE TO OR FROM COSSIER.

Notice is hereby given, that no reduction is allowed in the amount payable by Passengers proceeding by the Government Steamers, on account of their landing or embarking at Cossier, instead of at Suez.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut.-Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1838.

HINTS TO OVERLAND TRAVELLERS.

The regulated price in the Company's Steamers, is *Rupees Eight Hundred.*

Should economy, however, be an object of importance, a passage may be procured for a much smaller sum in a sailing vessel. A gentleman who recently arrived from Suez, paid but £41 5s. for his passage thence to Bombay, but in such case the traveller must be prepared to content himself with very inferior accommodation to that on board the Company's Steamers.

ROUTES.

Travellers proceeding to England have the choice of going by the Suez route or by that of Cossier.

A traveller will of course regulate his preparations according to his resources, and when aware that there is little difference between travelling thro' the desert, and marching in India, he will experience no difficulty in making arrangements beforehand. He should bear in mind that by the overland route the expense of a large stock of clothes, necessary on a long sea voyage, is spared. Moreover, as he will find it conducive to his comfort to be but little encumbered with baggage, every thing superfluous had better be left under the care of Mr. Waghorn's Agent at the port where he may disembark on the Red Sea; since such may be found of after use when returning to India.

The climate of Egypt is so much cooler than that of India during the winter months, that an equal stock of wearing apparel would prove but an encumberance. For a lady, a cloth or cashmere gown, with a long petticoat that can be thrown off or put on, as she may be walking, or riding, is more convenient than a habit, and the best travelling dress possible; a gentleman will find it advisable to take some warm clothing, as the change of temperature is striking to persons, who have been long resident in India.

Mrs. Lushington, who crossed the desert from Cossier to Khenneh with Mr. Elphinstone's party, appears neither to have suffered inconvenience nor fatigue on the journey; the arrangements that she recommends may therefore be fairly taken as providing the *maximum* of comforts requisite for a lady traveller, whilst those of the other sex will be able to shape their arrangements according to their respective wants and habits.

The traveller should remember that all arrangements, must be made in India, but he may take with him every comfort, or convenience that he fancies; as any number of Camels can be procured, either at Cossier or Suez, at a very reasonable rate of hire. He should, however, prepare their loads in this country, because a bit of rope is scarcely procurable at Cossier or Suez. The trunks for his wearing apparel should be made in pairs, light, strong and well lamped, 34 inches long by 16 in width and 20 deep. Liquor should be carried in oblong boxes, each capable of containing four dozens, secured by padlocks; and all provided with *suleetas* and ropes; besides a box full of spare cotton rope, twine, gunny, needles for making gunny bags, and a few common carpenter's tools, such as a hammer, and nails, gimlet, hatchet, &c.

To travel with comfort across the desert, a family requires a sitting and a sleeping tent, with one for servants: these should be rather small than large, as more expeditiously pitched and easier carried.

Asses are said to afford the best and pleasantest mode of crossing the desert: they are of a very superior breed in Egypt, both as regards size, fleetness and capability of enduring fatigue; even if the rider be a heavy weight, it is only necessary to provide one or two spare donkeys. A gentleman should take his saddle and bridle with him; as also ought a lady, if accustomed to riding; for the climate is fine and so exhilarating, that the fatigue of this exercise is inconsiderable. *Tukt-i-rowans*, and *mohaffas* may thus be dispensed with. The former is a kind of palanquin with shafts equipoised between two Camels, the latter a sort of couch slung on either side of the animal, with an awning to keep off the sun. The motion of both these conveyances is sickening, and when the camels do not step together, that of the *tukt-i-rowan*, particularly painful.

The best travelling cots are those on brass triangles. They should be provided with blankets, and have baize curtains round the head, to exclude the piercing night air of the desert, which is found distressing to ladies; but a common sea cot, on a folding frame is an excellent substitute, and it should be fitted up with pockets, to contain loose articles, such as writing materials, a change of linen, &c.

All small packages should be avoided, as they are liable to be lost, and it would be well to have every thing fitted into camel trunks in India. The camel loads should be so arranged, as to avoid unpacking more than may be absolutely necessary:—thus one pair of trunks, might contain the table apparatus, metal cooking utensils, and a small quantity of liquor, the latter to be replaced from the principal stock as it becomes expended. The traveller will of course proportion the quantity of his supplies, both to his means and habits, always recollecting that after leaving Bombay, he cannot recruit his stock till he reaches Cairo, and if proceeding via Cossier he will probably require sufficient for forty days consumption. Beer, port, and sherry will be requisite for his own use, and as brandy is the most acceptable present that can be offered to a Turk, or Arab, a few dozen pints may therefore be added to the stock with advantage.

A small medicine chest ought to form part of the baggage of every family; some wax candles, oil and common lanterns must not be omitted. As there is excellent shooting in many parts of Egypt, a gun with its appurtenances should form part of the baggage of every gentleman of sporting propensities; and a light lined umbrella for each person, will be found useful.

Sheep, fruit and eggs, are occasionally to be purchased in the desert, but live fowls, with charcoal for cooking, must be taken from Cossier or Suez, and a stock of salt beef, pork, humps, cheese, &c., with some portable soup, tea, sugar candy, and potatoes, should be laid in at Bombay.

Water for drinking ought to be invariably carried in glass bottles, as it acquires a taste (or delicate palates fancy that it does) from the leathern bottles of the country; and the water found at the wells in the desert is only fit for culinary purposes, and the cattle. Four bottles a day for each person is quite sufficient.

N. B. A few dozens of spare corks should be included in the list of requisites; as ought a small quantity of powdered alum, a quarter of an ounce of which thrown into seven gallons of water, though ever so thick, will render it clear and wholesome in a couple of hours.

Servants are generally procurable at the sea ports, and their number should not be restricted: each individual ought to have one at least, besides two cooks for the

party if it be a very large one. If none of these servants speak Arabic, an Interpreter should be taken from Cossier or Suez. The servants can easily be sent back on arriving at Cairo.

Money for current travelling expenses had better be taken in sovereigns, together with a few dollars. There is no fixed rate of exchange in Egypt for the generality of European coins, which are valued by the money changers who buy and sell on speculation.

Camels stronger than those of India are procurable in any number at Suez, or Cossier. The ordinary hire of each from Cossier to Khenneh is a dollar and a half, but the road to Luxor being somewhat longer, a trifling addition is expected: the drivers are paid separately by a small gratuity. The hire of camels from Suez to Cairo is now two and a half dollars each; the rate having probably been increased since the steam navigation of the Red Sea opened the Suez road to so many European travellers.

To one who has marched in India, more specifically detailed instructions as to camp equipage and arrangements, would be superfluous, it is necessary, therefore, in conclusion only to put the traveller on his guard against the dishonesty of his Egyptian attendants.

As whether the traveller proceed in a steamer, or sailing vessel, he will assuredly touch at some one of the ports in the Red Sea, a slight sketch of those coasts may not be considered superfluous. The first glimpse caught of Arabia will probably be the high-lands of Cape Morebat, or those of Ras Fartask, Bogashoua, or Maculla, which are between that point and Cape Aden. The features of this coast are uniformly dark, rocky, wild and barren. Cape Aden is a very lofty rock, on the top of which are several ruined towers. The town is situated on a bay to the eastward of the Cape: the Back Bay to the westward, is the best watering place. This Bay is about six miles deep, and as many in width. A range of rocks extends between the two bays nearly as far south as the hill of Aden; their tops are singularly broken into points, resembling gothic spires: two of them are called the Asses-ears. Cape Anthony, not very high land, lies to the south-west, but it is time to notice the Island of Socotra.

Socotra is situated in the Indian Ocean, eastward of Cape Gardafui, the most eastern point of the African continent. Tamara is the capital. Tamerida and Colisea, are the principal sea-ports.

This Island consists of a narrow strip of land, extending nearly due east and west: its extreme length is seventy-five miles, and its breadth twenty. The eastern end of the island is barren and destitute of water, but its western extremity abounds in streams, with valleys and plains of most luxuriant verdure: and pasturage is covered with numerous herds. In the valleys which are watered the soil exhibits much natural richness; producing both indigo and cotton. The climate of Socotra, although so short a distance from the burning sands of Africa and Arabia, is remarkably cool and temperate, it having frequently the benefit of copious rains. The aloe, for the production of which this island is so celebrated, grows spontaneously on the loftiest spots. Little attention is paid to agriculture, the only grain cultivated being a kind of millet, called *dukkun*; but beans, tobacco and yams, are also occasionally raised.

Camels, oxen, sheep, and goats abound in the rich pastures of Socotra, and the latter animals especially, are so numerous, that their owners do not trouble themselves to take any account of them.

Socotra is at present subject to the Sultan of Kisseen on the coast of Africa. Its inhabitants are represented as tall, muscular and well made, with European features and pleasing countenances.

The Island of Perim, is in the straits of Babel-mandab, from which may be seen a cluster of islets to the westward, called the seven brothers; the high-land of Africa is also visible.

The entrance into the Straits is extremely grand.

It is hardly necessary to mention that the Red Sea is a long narrow arm of the Ocean, varying in width, and about twenty-four degrees long. It contains many islands, and its principal harbours are Mocha, Hodeida, Loheia, Jedda, and Cosseir.

Supplies of all kinds are abundant at Mocha; but communication with the shore, is at times dangerous; and the surf especially high of an evening.

Loheia is situated a short distance to the northward of Camaran, an island near the Arabian shore, possessing an excellent and well sheltered harbour, in which ships of any magnitude can lie in safety. Camaran belongs to an independent Sheik who resides therein. Wood and water are both procurable at this island, and Loheia can afford supplies.

The harbour of Loheia is so indifferent that the smallest vessels are obliged to anchor at an inconvenient distance.

Jedda stands in a barren sandy district destitute of water. A considerable trade is carried on at this port, it being the chief mart between India and Egypt; and it further derives much of its prosperity from being the nearest sea port to Mecca, whence it is only forty miles distant. Whilst at Jedda the traveller should procure a small sum in piasters from the native agent, as they will be found requisite for current expenses in Egypt.

On the passage from Mocha to Cossier stormy weather may generally be expected about the latitude of Berenice, the point where mariners begin to look out for squalls, and pay more especial attention to the situation of the shoals, and depth of the water. Cossier from the sea wears an unpromising appearance; the buildings are wretched hovels, and do not exceed two hundred in number. The harbour is considered preferable to that of Suez, from which it is two hundred and eighty miles distant, but the roads are much exposed during a wind from the south east.

Supposing the traveller to have employed Mr. Waghorn's agency, and to have given timely notice, as recommended, he will find little difficulty in proceeding on his journey; as he may depend on Syed Mahomed Husseyn and Dr. Maurizi, Mr. Waghorn's agents at Cossier, being prepared to supply every comfort and accommodation requisite. Tukht-i-rowans will be found ready for ladies and children, or relays of horses or donkeys furnished with English side saddles, as may have been previously directed. A janissary will also be in attendance, charged with the care of the tents, water, supplies, &c., together with a good cook, and other servants, one of whom will be competent to act as interpreter.

The route from Cosseir to Khenneh, possesses a material advantage over that between Suez and Cairo, in having several springs at convenient distances: the first is at Ambawajee, about six miles from the coast. The margin of this spring will be found encrusted with salt, and its water is so brackish as to be only fit for the cattle. The halting place, is in a narrow valley, with a range of precipitous rocks rising on either side, to a height of several hundred feet. On leaving Cossier, the route lies for the first part, in a westerly direction, passing through a succession of narrow valleys totally destitute of verdure, and bounded by hills of the most gloomy and barren appearance. The road itself is excellent, being wide and firm, with a very trifling ascent, and perfectly passable for any wheel carriage. Between Ambawajee and Beer-Inglese, the road becomes more sandy, and some extraordinary fissures are visible in a mountain to the left, when after rounding a projecting rock the traveller comes on the wells of Beer-Inglese, the water of which is of better quality than the spring of Ambawajee. Here the road turns to the south west, and continues to wind through rocky valleys, communicating with one another, though at times apparently without an opening, till a sudden turn round the rocks, shows its course in an opposite direction. Between Beer-Inglese and Syalut Aboo Hadada, is a strong pass, defended in ancient times by a square fort, now completely in ruins, and over-looked by a watch tower on the summit of the neighbouring mountain. After passing this fort the road ascends considerably, it also contracts, and becomes more serpentine. Here a few stunted acacias are visible, and a prickly shrub which is eaten with avidity by camels and asses. The road still continues excellent to Syed-Hamjie Sooleimaun, where excellent water is procurable from the neighbouring mountains: here is also another ruinous fort. Further on, the road takes a south easterly direction for a short time, and still continues to wind its way between two ranges of sterile hills, on which many of the same ruined watch towers are still visible. The route then assumes a north-westerly direction, still ascending, passes a table-land and two ghauts, when it begins to take an inclination downward to Hummammaut. Beyond this place the road descends through another strong pass, near which are the ruins of a considerable fort and town, to a more open country, where the sand increases. Another remarable rock to the right is visible on this day's march, which will probably be found the most fatiguing on the route. It terminates however at Legayta, where the water is said to be both good and plentiful.

In traversing the desert, although the heat is great during the day, the sun is not found by any means injurious; the morning air is bracing, and the nights indeed very often chilly. Droves of camels are frequently met, whose drivers have usually dates, water melons, or vegetables for sale. The gazelle, the partridge, the rock and blue pigeon, are all to be found even in those desert arid wastes: the latter birds, are so tame, that they frequently alight almost beneath the feet of the camel.

When a party is not under a control of a private traveller, who of course suits his own convenience, the camels move on unceasingly, from sun rise to sun set, and often throughout great part of the night, at the average rate of two miles and a half per hour. The camel drivers smoke at every opportunity: their usual food is bread, and hard eggs. Fires of camel's dung are quickly lighted at each halting place. Every man kneeds his own cakes of flour in a leather carried for that purpose; the hot ashes are then swept from the sand, the cakes are laid thereon, and the ashes being replaced, the Arab's meal is soon ready. These cakes much resemble the chuppaties of India.

Mr. Elphinstone's party proceeded by this route: the following were their daily halting places.

	Miles.
Beer-Inglese	11
Syalut-Aboo-Hoodada	20
Waud-el-Ghush	18
Najauh el-Loghaut	16
Legata	14
Hujazi	15
Luxor	17—111

After about six hours' travelling from Legayta, the cultivated valley of the Nile first becomes visible ; and at Hujazi fifteen miles distant, the traveller has the satisfaction of knowing that the desert is passed.

Hujazi is situated on its extreme verge, and nothing can be more strongly marked than the line of barrenness and fertility here exhibited. On the one hand, far as the eye can reach, naught but a boundless sterile waste ; on the other, the richest cultivation. The village of Hujazi is embosomed in foliage. Its pastures are covered with flocks and herds. Its fields teem with luxuriant crops of every shade, which with the murmur of waters raised by many wheels, the chirping of birds, and the sound of voices, contribute to form a strong and pleasing contrast to the dreary silent wastes from which the traveller has just emerged.

At Hujazi the road to Khenneh turns to the northward, almost parellel with the river ; but that to Karnac and Luxor runs towards the south-west. From Hujazi to Luxor is seventeen miles : the road is chiefly along a raised cause-way, through groves of date trees, and amidst rich crops of sugar-cane, wheat, and Indian corn. This part of the journey will much remind the traveller of the banks of the Ganges ; except that he will observe a striking difference in the size of the cattle, which in Egypt are remarkable both for size and beauty.

Khenneh is thirty-two miles below Thebes, and situated on the river, thereabout three hundred yards in width. The town itself has a mean appearance, as the houses are built of sun burnt brick, though several stories high. It is however a place of some commercial consequence, being the principal emporium for the merchandize which passes between Cairo and Jedda ; and in its bazaars, is bartered the corn of Egypt for the gums of Araby. Khenneh has a small garrison, and is governed by a chief, subject to the governor of upper Egypt. An Arab here bears the title of English Vice-Consul, who is very ready to afford assistance to travellers, as far as may lay in his power. This town is celebrated for its manufactory of porous jars, called *burdaks*, somewhat similar to those made at Arcot in the Carnatic : they are very cheap, and much used all over Egypt. The most agreeable manner of travelling in Egypt is by water ; as sailing down the Nile is attended with no trouble. The scenery is beautiful and the climate exhilirating ; but whenever the wind is contrary, the traveller will do well to land, and taking his gun in hand to ramble through the country, where he will always meet with civility from the inhabitants, who are ever ready to dispose of their delicious bread (somewhat resembling English muffins) butter, milk, eggs and fruit, for a very trifle.

The following are the usual halting places where supplies are procurable, in descending the Nile from Thebes to Cairo.

Khenneh.	Siout.	Melauoi.
How.	Munfalout.	Bani-Hassan.
Girgeh.	Antinoe.	Beni-Yusoof.

On approaching Cairo, the navigation of the Nile becomes more difficult, and some parts of the river are rocky and dangerous. The false pyramid, *Haram-el-Kedab*, stands higher up than the pyramids of Ghizeh, and being built upon a mound appears at first sight, more lofty than those structures, which do not at a distance, disclose all their vastness, there being no object near, whereby to judge of their size by comparison.

The city is visible at several miles distance, the white battlements of its citadel, and the lofty minarets of Sultan Hassan's mosque towering above all else. Passing the ruins of Babylon, now chiefly remarkable for its noble avenue of sycamores, *Miser el Attika*, or "old Cairo," the village of Ghizeh embosomed in date groves, the lovely island of Rhouda, and the tower of the Nilometer, with a multitude of palaces and gardens, the traveller reaches Boolac, where leaving him, a sketch of the route by Suez must now be given.

The most tedious and difficult part of the navigation of the Red Sea, is between Cossier and Suez, which port has always laboured under considerable disadvantages from its local situation, being at the extremity of a narrow sea, down which the wind blows with the greatest violence for about nine months in the year ; but as these winds only become so violent at the Isle of Shaduan, Cossier is always attainable, and thus for homeward bound travellers, that port possesses especial advantages.

The harbour of Suez is indifferent, and a spit of land separates the narrow gut which runs up to the town from the sea. Some traffic is carried on between this port and Jedda, but not to any considerable extent. The town is at present very poor, although it was formally of importance, but the principal buildings are all in ruins. The market is tolerably supplied with grain, dates, figs, &c. but both meat and fish are scarce, and bread indifferent. Fruit and vegetables are occasionally brought from the *Waddi-Tor*, or Mount Sinai, a six day's journey. The place is quite destitute of fresh water, and that found in the Beer-i-Suez, at about an hour's march distant, is brackish, and fit only for cattle. Drinking water is brought in by the Arabs daily, from the wells of Nauba, at a distance of two leagues : it is consequently dear, although very indifferent in quality. The country around Suez is perfectly barren, being in fact but a bed of rock, but slightly covered with sand.

The Christian inhabitants of Suez are of the Greek Church, and, although not exceeding forty in number, have a priest of their own, and a place of worship. Should Mr. Waghorn's agency have been employed, and due notice given, travellers will be sure to find his agent Malim Protzi Manoulla prepared to receive, and provide them with every accommodation that may be required.

The Company's agent, a Greek, is also very obliging in providing accommodation for travellers, and will procure camels to cross the desert at 2½ dollars each. The distance to Cairo is computed at ninety-five miles. Tents are furnished by the British Government. It is unnecessary to make further mention regarding arrangements for crossing the desert, since what has been said about the march from *Cossier*, is equally applicable to that from Suez : it must however be remembered that this route is chiefly through the desert, and destitute of water all the way from the wells of Beer-i-Suez to Alberca. The road is generally good, and is perfectly passable for wheel carriages, by which in fact it has of late years been frequently traversed. The soil is a hard gravel, thickly strewn with beautiful specimens of the Egyptian pebble. The road runs for some distance in a north westerly direction to Killah Hadjirout, a ruined fort, built long since for the protection of pilgrims, where it turns to the south west. Not a blade of grass, or vegetable production of any kind is visible in the dreary waste through which it passes, save a few stunted mimosas ; notwithstanding which, and the total absence of water, herds of antelopes are frequently seen scouring across the sands. Darel Hamara, a halting place for travellers, is situated half way between Suez and Cairo.

Alberca, or Berket-el-Hadg, the well of the pilgrims, is a village containing about an hundred families, in a most delightful situation on a hill, which with the adjacent plain is thickly covered with palm and sycamore trees. The overflow of the Nile reaches Alberca by a canal, and water is found all about the village within a few feet of the surface. The place takes its name from a fountain in an ancient mosque, which is now in ruins. From Alberca to the capital is about ten miles, the road runs near some magnificent tombs, along the walls of the city, and having passed the Bab-el-Futteh, or Gate of Victory, the traveller is in Cairo. Here he will gladly betake himself to Mrs. Hill's hotel to recover from his fatigues, more especially if he had just made his debut on a dromedary, as the undulating motion of that animal is found painfully fatiguing to those unaccustomed to the exercise.

The appearance of Cairo is highly picturesque, for situated amidst groves and gardens, its light airy structures seem springing from a mass of verdure. Domes, towers, and countless minarets, with long lines of buildings, white, glittering and varied in form, rise successively to the citadel, which, grand and imposing, crowns the whole. Cairo consists of three towns, about a mile apart, viz. the old and new cities, and the port of Boolac, containing in the aggregate a population of three hundred thousand persons, consisting of Turks, Arabs, Copts, Armenians, and Jews. Old Cairo is now little more than a village, but the new city is seven miles in circumference, and connected with the suburb of Boolac, by a broad and handsome gravelled road, bordered by gardens, with spacious and elegant houses, occupied by the principal inhabitants. This road leads to the *Esby Keyah*, or grand square, an immense space, containing sheets of water, and groves of noble sycamores. Two sides of the square are occupied by palaces, the others by ancient structures, which although dilapidated, still by their oriental appearance contribute to the vividness of the scene. From the *Esby Keyah*, narrow streets lead to the Frank quarter of the city, situated in a disagreeable hollow

MR. WAGHORN'S AGENCY IN EGYPT.

Letters from England, *if duly registered by his Agents and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Alexandria*, are sent there through H. M's Post Office, and Couriers placed by the Egyptain Government at the disposal of Mr. Waghorn convey them in fifty six hours to Suez : from Suez, if no Steam Vessel be in waiting to proceed direct to India, they are immediately despatched to Mocha, where they are received by the Agent of the Indian Government and forwarded through him to their destination.

Letters from India, *if duly registered by his Agents and addressed to the care of Mr. Waghorn at Suez*, are conveyed by couriers from thence in fifty six hours to Alexandria, whence they are forwarded by the first opportunity direct to Marseilles, so that they may reach London with the least possible delay.

Passengers who proceed by the Suez route having previously written to Mr. Waghorn, and enclosed £25, will obtain the following advantages, by payment on their arrival at Alexandria of £2, which will secure for them on arrival at Suez :

1st. A comfortably furnished house superintended by an English female of high respectability with cooks and other servants, cooking table utensils and requisites for their house convenience "gratis." Necessaries are kept in the depot and supplied to them during their stay there, and when leaving it at a rate of charge very small when compared with what others will have to pay who do not avail themselves of his Agency.

2nd. All the conveniences which Egypt affords in horses, donkeys, dromedaries, camels, tents, servants for their journey, will be sent from Cairo, indeed every thing they write for, except wheeled carriages, which at present are not to be depended on over the Desert. 3d. On arrival at Cairo, Mr. W.'s Agent will provide them with good and cheap accommodation. 4th. On leaving it that agent will furnish them with the best boat on the Nile for their accommodation to Alexandria, while Mr. W.'s Agent there will equally attend to their comfort. Travellers availing themselves of this Agency, will be able to pass from Suez to Alexandria rapidly in 5, leisurely in 8 days.

COSSEIR.

Passengers who have previously written and remitted £50 on account of their trip, via Cosseir, will find on landing at that place, servants, tents, dromedaries, camels, supplies, and in short any thing they may have written for in their letters from India. Having crossed the desert they will find their boats with the English flag flying at Thebes with the necessary pass, permitting them to ascend or descend the Nile. Mr. Waghorn strongly advises all travellers who proceed thro' his Agency, via Cosseir, to disencumber themselves of everything except their clothes and bedding, with a canteen containing the necessary apparatus for cooking, eating and drinking.

The average length of time for those proceeding rapidly from Cosseir via Thebes to Alexandria will be 30, for those who proceed leisurely 45 days.

Passengers landing at Suez will find the latest Galignanis kept in the Establishment for their perusal. Those landing at Cosseir can have papers, periodicals, works on Egypt, Nubia, and also late English Novels, published by Galignani, provided they have previously written for them, at extremely low prices. The only fee which the traveller will be subject to is 4£ payable at Alexandria, which will secure all the services of Mr. Waghorn's agency, as well as prime cost prices for servants, boats, &c.

The despatch of parcels and small packages between England and India either way, to the care of Mr. Waghorn, will be most promptly attended to, if coming through the channel of his own Agents; but as their reception in Egypt subjects them to the present Custom house duty of 3 per Cent. letters of advice with an estimate of their value must be directed to Mr. Waghorn, Alexandria, and ought likewise to be accompanied with an Invoice of their contents, that Mr. Waghorn's Agents at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, may have no difficulty, should the Custom house Officers insist upon their right of opening them at either of those places.

Parties who are desirous of transmitting letters to England through Mr. Waghorn's Agency are requested to send them for registration to the office of the *United Service Gazette*. The direction should be written as usual with the addition of the words,

"Care of Mr. Waghorn, Suez."

On payment of the undermentioned fees, the letters will be registered, stamped and returned to the parties for transmission through the Post Office in the usual manner.

Persons in the interior are requested to send their letters in the same way for registration to any one of the Branch Agents appointed; each of whom is provided with a stamp the exact counterpart of that employed in the Madras Agency, and which will be equally recognized by Mr. Waghorn and his deputies in Egypt.

REGISTRATION FEES.

Single letters each.....1 Rupee.	Parcels not containing Letters or Newspapers per pound weight.....10 Rupees.
Double do. do.....2 do.	
Treble do. do.....3 do.	
Newspapers each.....4 Annas.	

Mr. Waghorn's Agents are:

London, Messrs. Smith Elder and Co. 65. Cornhill.
Liverpool, Messrs. D. and T. Willis.
Manchester, Mr. T. W. Winstanley, Brown street.
Glasgow, Messrs. Thomson and Sterling.
Falmouth, Mr. George W. Wheatley Church street.
Gibraltar, Messrs. Longlands, Cowell and Co.
Marseilles, Messrs. Robert Gower and Co.
Malta, Messrs. Hunter and Ross.
Alexandria, Mr. Hawkridge.
Cairo, Mr. Waghorn, assisted by Mr. Maltass.
Suez, Malim Protzi Manoulla.
Djidda, Malim Jacob Joussouff.
Mocha, Sheik Taibe Ibrahim Gheo.
Bombay, W. McCullum, Esq.
Madras, E. A. Langley, Esq.

Branch Agents.
Bangalore, Mr. Atkinson.
Bellary, Mr. F. Abraham.
Trichinopoly, Mr. G. S. Britain.
Kamptee, Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
Secunderabad, Mr. H. K. Britain.
Ootacamund, Mr. Leslie.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Near the North Gate, Fort.

Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. 'till 4 P. M. for the reception of Banghy parcels. Open daily for Newspapers 'till 5½ P. M. and for Letters 'till 6 P. M. after which hours respectively they will be received 'till 8½ P. M. on payment of a fee of 8 Annas each.

RECEIVING HOUSES.

No. 18, Choolay Bazar Street, Vepery.

Mowbray's Salay Street Royapettah, adjoining the Bazar, No. 53.

Open daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. for the reception of letters, papers, and packets, not exceeding 12 Rupees in weight.

POST MASTER GENERAL.

A. F. Bruce, Esq.

DEPUTY POST MASTER.

Murry Doss Pillay.

POST MASTERS AT OUT-STATIONS.

Mr. R. James	*Bangalore.*
Mr. C. Lambe	*Bellary.*
Mr. C. W. West	*Cannanore.*
Mr. N. Cormack	*Hyderabad.*
Cornet G. W. Russell, 2d Light Cavalry	*Jaulnah.*
Captain John Gunning, 17th Native Infantry	*Ootacamund.*
Lieutenant H. R. C. King, 6th Light Cavalry	*Secunderabad.*
Mr. P. S. Dirksz	*Trichinopoly.*
Mr. W. H. Strombom	*Vellore.*

POST OFFICE ACTS.

No. XVII. OF 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that Regulation XI of 1830 of the Bombay Code, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the exclusive right of conveying letters by post for hire from place to place within the Territories of the East India Company, shall be in the Governor General of India in Council.

III. Provided always that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, and to any authority thereunto empowered by the said Governor General in Council, to grant to any person or persons a license permitting such person or persons to convey letters by post for hire from place to place within the said Territories, and that it shall be lawful for any person or persons having such a license to convey letters in conformity with the terms of such license.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, and for any authority which may have granted any such license as is described in the preceding Section, to revoke such license at pleasure.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever otherwise than under the authority of the said Governor General in Council, or in conformity with the terms of such a license as is aforesaid, knowingly conveys any letter by post for hire from place to place within the said Territories, or receives any letter or packet of letters, in order to such conveyance, or delivers any letter according to its direction knowing the same to have been so conveyed, or is accessary to such conveyance, receipt or delivery, shall be punished with fine not exceeding Fifty Rupees for every letter conveyed, received or delivered.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that inland postage duties shall be levied on the The[illegible]nce of letters and packets by the Government Post at the rates set forth The Sc[illegible]dule marked A, which is annexed to this Act*; and that the full postage The Comma[illegible]ther on receipt or on delivery, or the option of the sender, and that, The Comman[illegible]yed be transferred from a Post Office in one Presidency to a Post The Comma[illegible]

And that the le[illegible]

* [illegible] 17 of 1839, which empowers the Governor General of India in Council, [illegible] levy of postage duties at rates different from those specified in Schedules A and B annexed to this Act.

Office in another Presidency, no additional charge shall be made on account of such transfer.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is a banghy established on a line of road, no person shall be entitled to demand that any letter or packet exceeding 12 tolas in weight shall be conveyed by the letter post on that line of road.

VIII. (*Repealed by Act No. 20 of 1838.*)

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in Table 2 of Schedule A, shall contain any writing whatever other than writing which is necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain, by attestation on the cover of such packet, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government Post, knowing that it contains any writing not necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of Fifty Rupees.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in Table 3 of Schedule A, shall contain any writing whatever, except the direction on the cover, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government Post, knowing that it contains any writing other than the direction on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of Fifty Rupees.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that proof sheets marked as such may be sent by letter post at the rates set forth in Table 3 of Schedule A, provided they be brought to the Dispatching Office open, and be sealed in presence of the person in charge of such Office.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall frame a scale of distances as nearly as practicable according to the distance by the nearest road between Post Office Stations, and that the rates of inland postage shall be calculated according to this scale.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that Steam Postage, according to such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor General in Council, shall be levied on all letters and packets sent or received by any Government Steamer, and that such Steam Postage shall be in excess of any inland postage to which such letters or packets may be liable.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that Ship Postage, according to the rates fixed in Schedule B, annexed to this Act, shall be levied on all letters or packets sent or received by sea through any Government Post Office, and not liable to Steam Postage.*

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that when any Vessel arrives by sea at any place within the said Territories, at which there is a Government Post Office, the Commander of such Vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter and packet on board of such Vessel which is directed to that place, and which was not specially entrusted for separate delivery to be delivered either at the Post Office or to some Officer of the Post Office authorized to receive the same; and that if there be on board any letter or packet directed to any other place, and not specially entrusted for separate delivery, the said Commander shall, as speedily as possible, report the same to the Post Master General or Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to such directions as he may receive from such Post Master General or Post Master; and that the receipt of such Post Master General or Post Master shall discharge such Commander of all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that every Commander of a Vessel who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in the preceding Section shall be punished with fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that for every letter or packet delivered by a Commander of a Ship in conformity with the directions of Section XV. of this Act, the Officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of one Anna.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet is transhipped for transmission to any other place within the said Territories, the Commander of the Vessel which originally brought such letter or packet shall be entitled to receive one Anna for every such letter or packet, and that the Commander of Vessel into which the letter or packet is transhipped, shall be entitled to Half an Anna from the person in charge of the Post Office at the place of d provided that the said last mentioned Commander delivers the same i with the directions contained in Section XV, of this Act.

XIX. Provided always, that no payment shall be made to the C Vessel on account of the delivery of any letter or packet unless t

Cursetjee & Co.
H. K. Britain.
Leslie.
S. Britain.
Liam.

* Modified—Vide Note page 435.

Commander shall be preferred before the Vessel leaves the place at which the letter or packet was delivered, or before the expiration of three months from the date of the arrival of the packet at the place of ultimate delivery.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Commander of every vessel leaving any place in the said Territories by sea, shall receive on board of such his vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required to receive by any Officer of the Post Office, and shall sign a receipt for such letters and packets; and that every Commander of a Vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction of this clause shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the postage of which has not been paid, shall be delivered by any person employed by the Post Office, the person to whom it is delivered shall not be bound to pay the postage if he returns the letter or packet unopened, but if he opens the same he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon; provided always, that if the letter or packet shall appear to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is directed, the Post Master General or Post Master of the Office, from which the delivery took place, shall remit the said Postage.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter or packet which is rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed shall be returned by post to the sender, and that the said sender shall be bound to pay the return postage thereon unless direct postage has already been paid thereon.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the sender of which is unknown, shall be rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, such letter or packet shall be opened by the Officer in charge of the Post Office from which such letter or packet was delivered to that person.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Post office, from which such letter or packet was delivered to withhold from the person so refusing till such postage be paid, any letter directed to that person upon which postage has not been paid by the sender.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that all letters and packets which have remained three months unclaimed at any Post Office shall be transmitted to the General Post Office of the Presidency.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that at intervals not exceeding three months, lists of all unclaimed letters and packets which are in the General Post Office of any Presidency, shall be published in the Official Gazette of that Presidency.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter and packet which may have remained eighteen months unclaimed in the General Post Office of any Presidency, shall be opened by the Post Master General of that Presidency, and that all valuable property which such letter or packet may contain shall be paid into the Government Treasury for the benefit of any party who may have a right thereto, and that when twelve months shall have elapsed after the opening of such unclaimed letter or packet it shall be lawful for the said Post Master General, if such letter or packet still continues to be unclaimed, to destroy the same.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the privilege of sending and receiving all letters and packets by letter post, free of postage, and of sending and receiving letters and packets by banghy on the Public Service free of postage, shall be allowed to the persons hereinafter mentioned, viz.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.*
The Chairman, Dep. Chairman and Directors of the East India Company.
Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary at the India House.
The Governor General.
The Governors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Governor of Ceylon.
The Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.
The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
The Members of the Supreme Council.
The Members of Council of Madras and Bombay.
The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.
The Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.
The Commander in Chief of the Army in India.
The Commanders in Chief of the Army at Madras and Bombay.

And that the letters and packets sent by any of the persons aforesaid shall be

* Also to the Assistant Secretary to the Board of Control, G. O. S. G. 38, of 1838.

franked in such manner as may be directed by the Governor General of India in Council.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, by an order in Council, to grant to any person or body of persons the privilege of sending or receiving letters or packets either by letter post or banghy, free of postage, on such conditions and under such rules as the said Governor General in Council may direct.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Post Master General or Post Master shall suspect that any letter or packet lying for delivery at his Post Office contains any contraband article or any article on which duty is owing to Government; or that any letter or packet lying for delivery at that Post Office contains any writing in contravention of the provisions of Sections IX. and X. of this Act, it shall be lawful for such Officer to summon the person to whom the letter or packet is directed, to attend at that Post Office by himself or Agent within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the letter or packet at that Post Office, and to open the letter or packet in the presence of the person to whom the letter or packet is directed, or of that person's agent; and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open the letter or packet in the absence of that person.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance, and that no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless that person had caused such loss or damage maliciously or fraudulently.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines incurred under any of the preceding provisions of this Act may be levied on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or before any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate; provided always that no person not a Post Master General or Post Master shall be competent to institute any prosecution for any violation of any of the preceding provisions of this Act.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, or being in the employ of any person or persons who may contract with the Government to convey letters or packets by Post for hire, shall fraudulently appropriate any letter or packet which may have been entrusted to him, or any thing contained in any such letter or packet, or shall open any such letter or packet, or any banghy box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating any thing therein contained, shall be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in the last Section, and being entrusted to receive money for postage duty, shall fraudulently appropriate the same, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or packet, or shall fraudulently alter or cause to disappear any mark which is on any letter or packet shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document shall with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, puts any letter or packet into the wallets of the Post Office, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage duty on such letter or packet, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby declared, that the tola weight mentioned in this Act is the tola of 180 grains troy, being the standard weight of the Company's Rupee.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted that this Act shall have effect from the 1st day of October, 1837, and that no postage duty shall be levied under the authority of this Act on any letter which shall be received at any Post Office before the said 1st of October, 1837.

Schedule A of Postage Duties on Letters, Parcels, Newpapers, &c. and of Banghy Postage.

1	2
*Cancelled—vide Schedule C.**	*Cancelled—vide Schedule C.**

3.

Newspapers, Pamphlets, and other printed or Engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end.

Distance.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. printed in India, Weight.			Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. Weight.	
	Not exceeding 3½ Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.
	Annas	Annas	Annas	Annas	Annas
Not exceeding .. 20 miles	1	2	3	1	2
,, ,, 400 ditto	2	4	6	2	4
Above.....400 ditto	3	6	9	3	6
	Single Postage being added for Every additional 3 Tolas.			Single Postage being added for every additional 6 Tolas.	

4.

*Cancelled—vide Schedule C.**

5.

*Cancelled—vide Schedule C.**

*No. 134.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 14th August* 1839.

By virtue of Act XVII. 1839, whereby the Government of India is empowered to publish Schedules from time to time for fixing revised rates of postage duties, provided only that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Schedules A. and B. of Act XVII. 1837; the following Schedule marked C. is hereby published and prescribed to take effect from the 1st of October next in lieu of Tables 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Schedules A of the Act above cited; and the Post Master Generals and Post Masters of the several Presidencies of India are required from and after the said 1st of October 1839, to levy postages on letters parcels, and packages despatched on or after that date, at the rates specified in the Tables respectively of the said Schedule C. hereunto annexed, until otherwise ordered and provided.

B.

Ship Postage to be levied in addition to Land Postage on letters received or sent by Sea.

Letters.		Newspapers, Pamphlets and other printed Papers packed in short covers open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 Tolas weight.
Outward.	Inward.		
Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas weight.	Not exceeding 100 Tolas weight.
Annas. 2. An Anna being added for every additional Tola.	Annas. 3.	Annas. 1. An Anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas weight.	Annas. 2. Two Annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received.

C.

SCHEDULE *of Postage Duties on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers, attested as such, with the full Signature of the Sender, and of Banghy Parcels, to be substituted for Tables* 1, 2, 4, *and* 5 *of Schedule A. Act XVII,* 1837.

I. Letters.			II. Law Papers, Accounts, and Vouchers attested as such with the full Signature of the Sender.		
Distance.	Single.	Double.	Distance.	Single.	Double.
Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding quarter Tola.	Exceeding quarter Tola, and not exceeding one Tola.	Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding three and half Tolas and not exceeding six Tolas.
	Annas.	Annas.		Annas.	Annas.
100	½	1	100	1	0 2
200	1	2	200	2	0 4
300	2	4	300	4	0 8
400	3	6	400	6	0 12
500	3	6	500	6	0 12
600	4	8	600	8	1 0
700	4	8	700	8	1 0
800	5	10	800	10	1 4
900	5	10	900	10	1 4
1000	6	12	1000	12	1 8
1100	6	12	1100	12	1 8
1200	7	14	1200	14	1 12
1300	7	14	1300	14	1 12
1400 & upwards	8	1 0 Single Postage being added for every additional half Tola weight.	1400 & upwards	1 0	2 0 Single Postage being added for every additional 3 Tolas weight.

No. XX. of 1838.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the First day of October next, Section VIII. Act XVII. 1837, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is no Bhangee Post established on any line of Road, letters and packets exceeding in weight 15 Tolas, and not exceeding 40 Tolas, shall be received by Post Masters for transmission by the Letter Post under the Rules which follow:

First. If the letter or packet received for despatch be of the description specified in heads Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Schedule A, annexed to Act XVII. of 1837, the postage duty thereon shall be levied by rateable increase, as declared and provided in the said heads of the said Schedule, and the Post Master shall forward every such letter or packet on the same terms, the postage charge being

IV.

Parcels sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 *Tolas in weight, nor* 15 *inches long by* 12 *deep and* 12 *broad, or* 2,160 *Cubic Inches in size.*

Distance.	Weights.											
Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding Tolas.											
	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
100	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 4
200	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 12	4 2	4 8
300	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12
400	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0
500	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	8 7	9 6	10 5	11 4
600	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	9 0	10 2	11 4	12 6	13 8
700	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12
800	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	18 0
900	1 11	3 6	5 1	6 12	8 7	10 2	11 13	13 8	15 3	16 14	18 9	20 4
1,000	1 14	3 12	5 10	7 8	9 6	11 4	13 2	15 0	16 14	18 12	20 10	22 8
1,100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	24 12
1,200	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0
1,300	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4
1,400 and upwards	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8

V.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy, not exceeding 40 *Tolas in weight, and packed in short covers open at each end.*

Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	
	Annas.	Rupees.	Annas.
100	1	0	2
200	2	0	4
300	3	0	6
400	4	0	8
500	5	0	10
600	6	0	12
700	7	0	14
800	8	1	0
900	9	1	2
1,000	10	1	4
1,100	11	1	6
1,200	12	1	8
1,300	13	1	10
1,400 and upwards	14	1	12

By order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

rateably increased, as is provided in the said Act for letters and packets not exceeding 12 Tolas in weight.

Second. If any packets exceeding 12 Tolas in Weight, and not exceeding 40 Tolas, when so brought for despatch along a road where there is no regular Bhangee Post established, be certified by attestation written on the cover not to contain any of the things specified as subject to rateable postage duty under heads Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the said Schedule, and further, if it be so certified that such packets do not contain any writing in contravention of Sections IX. and X. Act XVII. of 1837, every such packet shall in like manner be forwarded by the Letter Post being charged with duty as specified and prescribed in Table 4, Schedule A for Bhangee Parcels. Provided, however, that it shall be in the power of the Post Master at the place of delivery to proceed for the discovery of any fraud or contravention of the law in respect of all packets, so conveyed by the letter post at Bhangee postage rates, in the manner prescribed in Section XXX. Act XVII. 1837. Provided, also, that Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Master for conveyance by virtue of this Act, and that no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless such person has caused such loss or damage maliciously or fraudulently.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if packets exceeding 40 Tolas in weight be brought for despatch by the letter post at Bhangee rates, the same may be forwarded under the rules and restrictions prescribed in the preceding Section of this Act: provided, however, that the transmission of such over-weight packets shall always be discretional with the Post Master to whom they may be brought for despatch, to forward them at such times and in such manner as may be convenient.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet brought for despatch by Bhangee Post shall be returned from any Post Office on the ground that the Bhangee Post has not been laid for the whole distance to the place of delivery.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that, except as hereinafter is mentioned, if any person wilfully certify or cause to be certified by writing on any letter, cover, or packet, delivered at any Post Office for conveyance by Post what is not true in respect of such letter or packet, or in respect of its contents, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office revenue, every such person shall on conviction be subject to a fine of 50 Rupees for every such offence.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall send or cause to be sent by the Government Post any packet under the Provisions of this Act of the description mentioned in Table 2 of Schedule A, Act No. XVII. A. D. 1837, which shall contain any writing whatever other than writing which is necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover of such packet, knowing that it contains any writing not necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of 50 Rupees.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall send or cause to be sent by the Government Post, under the provisions of this Act, any packet of the description mentioned in Table 3 of Schedule A, Act No. XVII. A. D. 1837, which shall contain any writing whatsoever, except the direction on the cover, knowing that it contains any writing other than the direction on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of 50 Rupees.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines incurred on account of letters or packets sent by the Letter Post or by the Bhangee Post in contravention of the Provisions of Sections IX. and X. of Act XVII. of 1837, as well as all fines by this Act authorized to be imposed, shall be demanded from the parties liable thereto by notice in writing from the Post Master General, or from any Post Master, and if not paid upon such demand the same shall upon conviction of the offender before any Magistrate for the place where the party charged may be residing, be levied, together with the costs attending the information and conviction by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party or parties offending, by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate. And if upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had thereon, then it shall be lawful for any such Magistrate by warrant under his hand and seal to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to prison, there to remain for the space of two calendar months, unless such fines and all reasonable charges attending the same shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Post Master to detain any letter or packet in respect of which any party shall become liable to fine for a contravention of Sections IX. and X. of Act XVII. of 1837, or of any of the Provisions of this Act, until the fine and all reasonable charges attending the same, shall have been duly paid.

Act No. XVII of 1839—vide page 518.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *September* 19, 1837.

The following Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, are republished for general information.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30*th August* 1837.

Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 30*th August* 1837.

All existing Orders rescinded.

I. All existing Rules, General Orders and Proclamations for the guidance of the Post Office Department of the different Presidencies and Settlements of India, as well as all Circular Orders of the Heads of the Department, saving such as relate to Dawk travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from the 1st October next, and the following Rules and orders shall be substituted for the same, to be in force at all Post Office Stations in any of the Presidencies, Settlements or Possessions of the Company, and to take effect from the abovementioned date.

General Post Offices and Post Offices where to be established.

II. There shall be a General Post Office at each of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and Post Offices at such other places throughout India and in the Settlements subordinate thereto, as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time direct. The immediate charge of each General Post Office, and the control of the several Provincial Post Offices subordinate thereto, shall be vested in Post Masters General, each of whom shall respectively exercise his functions within such limits as may be determined by the said Governor General of India in Council, and the duties of the Provincial Post Offices shall be severally conducted by subordinate Officers, to be styled "Post Masters". The Post Masters General at Madras and Bombay and the Post Masters subordinate to them shall be appointed by the Governors in Council of those Presidencies respectively, and shall exercise their functions in subordination to the said Governors in Council. The Post Master General and Post Masters of the Presidency of Fort William shall be appointed by the Governor General of India in Council, and shall exercise their functions under the direct control of the said Governor General of India in Council.

And how to be supervised.

Post Master General and Post Master, by whom to be appointed.

Existing Post Office Authorities to remain in office until otherwise directed.

III. The existing Post Masters General and Post Masters and all existing Officers of the Post Office Department shall continue in office until removed or otherwise directed, and shall act in their respective offices with the powers conferred by the Act No. XVII. 1837, and by these rules, in like manner as if they had been appointed specifically under their provisions.

Receipts of Letters, &c. for despatch by Land or Sea.

IV. Letters, Papers and Parcels shall be received wherever a Post Master or a Post Office Writer is stationed for despatch by *Land* to every part of India or to Ceylon, and by *Sea* to every part of the World with which there is a Post Office communication, the latter unless superscribed for some particular Ship, will be sent by the first vessel that sails direct to the country to which the letter is addressed, and if there be no vessel so proceeding direct to the place addressed, the letter shall be forwarded by such circuitous route as shall appear to the Post Master General or Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Receipt of Letters for Foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland.

V. Letters, papers or Parcels required to be transmitted to Foreign Countries via Great Britain or Ireland must be addressed to the care of an Agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the Foreign Postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. That Postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an Agent as above described the letters are liable to be returned to India.

Payment of Postage on Letters in India in advance optional.

VI. Letters intended for delivery in India, may be paid for in advance, or be sent bearing Postage, at the option of the sender: and the name of the sender of any such letter

Name of sender of a Letter not to be required. Newspapers and Parcels are not to be received "Bearing Postage" without name of sender.

shall not be demanded at any Post Office. But Newspapers, Printed Papers or Parcels will not be received bearing Postage, unless the sender shall give his name and address, in order that the regulated Postage may be recovered from him, in case of such Paper or Parcel being refused by the party addressed.

Payment of Postage on "Ship Letters" outward required in advance.

VII. Letters, Papers or Parcels, intended for despatch by Sea should be stamped or superscribed "Ship," and Ship Postage must be paid in advance thereon, in addition to any Inland Postage to which they may be severally liable.

Letters to Ceylon to be paid in advance.

Excepting letters received from Sea.

VIII. On Letters, Papers or Parcels, intended for delivery in Ceylon, Postage must be paid in advance to Point Calimere, except in case of letters received for Ceylon from Ship, which may be forwarded bearing Postage. If letters for Ceylon are received from Ship under cover to residents in India, such letters, superscribed "Ship letters", and bearing Postage as such, will be received for transmission to their destination in like manner as if received direct from the Ship.

Letters from Ceylon to be charged Postage.

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland Postage from Point Calimere, or the place where the same are landed in India.

Table of distances to be hung up in Post Offices.

X. The Table of Distances for calculation of Postage shall until otherwise ordered and duly notified, be the Polymetrical Tables prepared under orders of the Governor General of India in Council by the Committee for revising the Customs and Post Office Departments, and printed at the Official Gazette Press at Calcutta. Copies of these Tables shall be furnished for the use of the Post Masters, and a complete set shall be kept open to inspection in every Office for the receipt and delivery of Letters. Further the several Post Masters shall prepare for each and every such Office under their control respectively, a Schedule framed from these Tables in the following form for exhibiting the rates of Postage chargeable at every such Office respectively for the transmission of Letters and Parcels to every part of India; and a counterpart of every such Table shall be submitted in duplicate by the Post Master for the approval of the Post Master General of the Presidency; and one copy as approved and countersigned by the Post Master General shall be returned for the use of the Office for which it is framed, and the same with a translation or transcript in the vernacular language of the District, shall be hung up in the said Office, and all Postage dues shall be levied according thereto.

FROM CALCUTTA TO

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	Postage on single letter not exceeding one tola weight.	Postage on single Newspaper not exceeding 3½ tolas weight.	Banghy Postage on Books in open cover not exceeding 20 tolas weight.	Postage on single Banghy parcel not exceeding 50 tolas weight.
	Miles.				
Agra.....	794	12 Annas.	3 Annas.	9 Annas.	2-4
Ahmedabad....	1219	1 Rupee.	3 Annas.	14 Annas.	3 Rupees.
Ahmednuggur..	1033	15 Annas.	3 Annas.	12 Annas.	2-13
Ahtoor.....	1232	1 Rupee.	3 Annas.	14 Annas.	3 Rupees.
Ajmere.....					
Akyab.....					
Allahabad.....					
Alleppee.....					
&c.....					

Letters to be received at any Station for delivery at such Station.

XI. Letters, Papers or Parcels, shall be received at any General or Provincial Post Office for delivery at the Station itself, within the ordinary range of delivery, and shall be charged Postage according to the rate for distances not exceeding 20 Miles.

Everything received from Sea to be forwarded to parties direct by Letter or Banghy Post according to weight. Exception.

XII. Every thing received by Post from Sea-ward, not exceeding 600 tolas in weight, shall be immediately forwarded to the party to whom it is addressed, either by Letter or Banghy Post, according to its weight, unless it shall contain articles liable to Custom duty, or unless instructions to the contrary have been received in writing at the Post Office. Parcels exceeding 600 tolas weight shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of Unclaimed Packages.

Newspapers, &c. not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

XIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers packed in open covers, or covers attested as containing law papers, accounts or vouchers only, or letters franked as on the public service respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the Despatching Office, but shall be forwarded marked "Doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters, &c. by the mail will then be guided by Section XXX. of the Post Office Act. But unless for the cause above specified all Post Office authorities are prohibited from detaining except under Section XXIV. of the Post Office Act, any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by post.

Letters, Papers, &c. sent by Post to be weighed at Office of despatch.

XIV. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packets received for despatch by post or banghy post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped and marked single, double, &c. as the case may be and shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them: which stamp or mark shall regulate the postage to be levied from the party concerned, whether the letter, paper, &c. be sent "Paid" or "Bearing Postage." In order to obviate delay, Service and Free Letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall in all cases be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters prior to delivery shall be at the discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master.

Letters on which Postage has not been properly paid how to be dealt with.

XV. In the event of any letters declared, or required by Clauses VII. and VIII. preceding, or by Clause LIX. following, to be post paid, or papers or parcels reaching any Post Office, on which it shall appear that the entire regulated postage, whether Inland or Ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers, or parcels, shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the under charge has occurred.

Examination of Post Office Records not permitted to the Public.

XVI. Persons not belonging to the Department cannot be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the Records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master General or Post Master, to whom applications for information or redress must be made, either in person or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS, DISPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

General Post Office hours for receipt of Letters, Newspapers, and Banghy Parcels.

XVII. At each General Post Office, Banghy Parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch at the regulated postage, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., newspapers daily till 5½ P. M., and letters also every day till 6 P.M. after which hours respectively they will be received till 6¾ P. M. on payment of an extra half rupee each, as a fee for the trouble of re-sorting and re-packing the Mails, which fee shall be distributed at the discretion of the Post Master General, amongst the Post Office Servants, on whom the additional labour may fall, to be paid by the sender, whether the letter, paper or parcel be forwarded Bearing "Postage" or "Paid."

General Post Office Receiving Houses, hours for receipt of Letters.

XVIII. At the Receiving Houses established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or at any receiving houses which are or may be similarly established at other large Stations, letters, papers and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight will be received daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. for transfer to the General or Sudder Post Office, as the case may be. No extra postage shall be leviable thereon.

Provincial Office hours for receipt of Letters, Newspapers and Banghy Parcels.

XIX. At Provincial Post Offices, banghy parcels and newspapers will be received for despatch, at the ordinary rates of postage, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. and letters till 5 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 5½ P. M. on the sender paying an extra half rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in Clause XVII.

Office hours for reference, &c.

XX. Although all Post Offices will be open for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall be made to Post Office Authorities only between the hours of 11, and 5, Sundays excepted.

General Post Office delivery of Letters, &c.

XXI. At each General Post Office there shall be two deliveries daily, the first delivery not to be later than 10 A. M. and the other at 3 P. M., at which hours respectively the Peons shall quit the Office with the letters, &c. entrusted to them. All letters, papers or parcels received from 3 P. M. till 9 A. M., shall be sent out at the first delivery, and all from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. at the second delivery, and Mails received after 3 P. M. shall not be opened till the following morning, except in case of public emergency, or of letters, papers or parcels received from seaward.

Provincial Offices delivery of Letters, &c.

XXII. At Provincial Offices, the delivery of letters, papers and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the Mails at each Station, after which they shall be delivered with all possible despatch.

Immediate payment of Postage required.

XXIII. The Delivering Peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office, for future delivery.

N. B.—Under the provisions of Section III. Act XXI. 1835, Copper Coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand except for fractions of a Rupee.

Complaints how to be preferred.

XXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, papers or parcels, the covers or envelopes, bearing the Post Office Stamp, must be presented for inspection; and as all Post Office Peons wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified.

General Post Office despatch of Mails.

XXV. From each General Post Office the Mails shall be despatched daily at 8 P. M. and the Banghies as soon after as possible.

Provincial Post Offices despatch of Mails.

XXVI. At Provincial Post Offices, the packet shall be made up at 5 P. M. for all Mails to be despatched in the course of the night; but for Mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the expected arrival of such Mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention. Notice of the hour at which each packet is closed, shall be hung up outside the Office, both in English and in the language of the District, after which hour, letters, papers or parcels received, shall not be forwarded till the following day.

Letters, &c. damaged not to be received.

XXVII. The Post Master at any Station, or person in charge of the Office, shall have power to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

Post Offices not to receive valuables for despatch by Post.

XXVIII. In order to protect as far as possible the public mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones, or jewels, for despatch either by letter or banghy post.

Letters once received in any Post Office not to be returned.

XXIX. Letters once delivered into any Post Office cannot be recalled by the sender under any circumstances whatever. But newspapers and parcels may be recalled, on the person claiming the return of the same, satisfying the Post

Master that he was the sender thereof, and on his paying the postage, which would have been due on such paper or parcel, if forwarded.

But Papers and Parcels may be recalled by the sender.

XXX. "Forward Letters" or Parcels, i. e. those which follow the persons addressed from Station to Station, shall be considered as so many fresh despatches, and shall be liable to postage as such, from each Station, whence they are forwarded in succession. But newspapers, which follow persons in like manner, and letters forwarded to officers and persons marching with Corps and Detachments on duty, shall not be deemed to be a fresh despatch, or be chargeable with fresh postage beyond the maximum rate as leviable thereon, unless the former shall have been opened. Letters and parcels also forwarded to Corps, or Detachments on march by any cross or temporary Dawk shall not be charged separately for the increased distance.

Forward Letters or Parcels to what Postage liable.

Forward Newspapers not liable to increased postage.

XXXI. The servants at the several Post Offices are not bound to give change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.**

Post Office not bound to give change.

XXXII. Receipts will not be granted for letters, papers or parcels received at any Post Office for despatch, unless they are presented ready written either in books, or in separate slips of paper, along with the letters, papers or parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped in all cases, and will also have the weight, whether single double, &c. and the amount of postage noted on them, when the postage is paid in advance.

Receipts if required must be presented along with letters, &c.

XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay, or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended that all persons arriving at or quitting any Station, or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post Office a Notification thereof in writing.

Address of Parties.

SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

XXXIV.

(Superseded and other regulations substituted by an order of the Supreme Government of the 17th January 1838 and an order of the 5th June 1839.†)

XXXV. On the arrival of any Ship or Vessel off any British Indian Port a printed Notice, under the signature of the Post Master General or Post Master of the Port or Station, shall be delivered to the Commander by the first Boat despatched to board the Vessel, according to the requisition of which the Commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board, as directed in Section XV. of the Post Office Act, a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said Commander.

Notice to arriving Vessels for disposal of Packets.

XXXVI. The Post Master General or Post Master of the Port or Station shall grant receipts for Mail packets that may be delivered to any officer or person under his requisition, and if after delivery so made, the packet be lost before it reach the Post Office, the Commander shall equally be entitled to a receipt, in discharge from all responsibility for the same.

Receipts to be granted for Packets.

XXXVII. The Master Attendant or such other Officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master General with early intimation of the intended departure of all Vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, the Red Sea, Persian Gulph, China or any Eastern Settlements, and the Post Master General shall cause a list* of those Vessels for which packets are open to be published weekly in the Official Gazette of his own Presidency.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all Vessels.

* Vide Form A

Post Master General to publish the same weekly.

XXXVIII. The Post Master General shall also cause to be published weekly in the official Gazette of the Presi-

Post Master General to publish weekly

** See also Note to Clause 23.

† Vide Appendix.

Notice of Packets despatched.
* Vide Form B

dency a Notice* of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each Vessel that may have left the port.

Receipt of Letters for despatch to places in India by Sea.

XXXIX. Letters, papers or parcels to places on the Coast, to which the means of conveyance by *Land* are provided, will be received for transmission by Sea, at the usual rates of ship postage, if they are endorsed "Ship."

Ship Letters despatched from Out-Stations to be acknowledged.

XL. Persons despatching letters, papers or parcels from out-stations, for transmission by Sea, will on application at the Post Office of despatch, after the lapse of a sufficient period, receive stamped acknowledgments of their receipt at the General Post Office.

Letters received at Post Office for parties who may have sailed from India to be returned to the sender.

XLI. Letters, papers or parcels addressed to any person who may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

Harbour Letters not to be charged with Ship Postage.

XLII. Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on board a ship in any British Indian Port, will be delivered and charged as if addressed to residents on shore at such place, and in like manner letters may be despatched by such persons from on board ship without being charged with ship postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be "Harbour Letters."

Imported Newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

XLIII. Newspapers, pamphlets, &c. will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in Table 3 Schedule A for imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship in which imported.

PUBLIC DESPATCHES, EXPRESSES AND FRANKING RULES.

Public Despatches to be compactly made up.

XLIV. All public despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible, and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one office, to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolas weight.

When bulk of Mails exceed regulated weight what packets to be kept back.
Private Letters, except large Ship Letters, never to be kept back.

XLV. When the number of letters received at any Post Office, shall cause the weight of a mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master General or Post Master is authorized to keep back a proportion of the heavier public despatches till the following day. But private letters, except in cases of bulky letters from sea, and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back."

Expresses.

XLVI. Despatches to be transmitted by express must bear on the face of them the words "by express," and the signature in full of the Officer sending them.

Public Officers to employ them sparingly under penalty.

XLVII. As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, Public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any Public Officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the Public Service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, will be held answerable for the expense attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a General Post Office can be ordered only through a Secretary to Government.

Expresses for private persons.

XLVIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per mile in advance.

Secretaries to Government *only* to stop Mails.

XLIX. No Public Officer shall detain mails except a Secretary to Government acting by order, nor shall a Post Master delay the despatch of mails at the requisition of any other Public Officer, except in a case of emergency duly certified, nor shall any Public Officer stop or open mails in transit except under similar emergency, to be reported immediately to the nearest Post Master.

Commanding Officers to receive Letters for their own Regiments.

L. Letters directed to Native Officers or men of their Regiments or Detachments shall be delivered to an orderly or any other fit person who may be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same, but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid.

Soldiers' Letters to pass free under what restrictions.

LI. Letters from Commissioned Native Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates and others borne on the returns of Her Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Army, including Guides, Lascars and men of the regular Corps of Dooley Bearers, shall pass free of postage when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than Bills of Remittances, superscribed with the name and rank of the sender, and directed in English according to the annexed Form, in addition to any direction they may bear in any Native language. Such letters must be franked by the Comg. Officer of the Regiment or Detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bonâ fide from the parties whose names are superscribed thereon, and that they contain no enclosures except Remittance Bills, for which purpose they shall be brought open, and after being franked shall be closed in presence of the Commanding Officer who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty person.*

FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR SOLDIER'S OR SEPOY'S LETTER.

From Hussan Khan, Sepoy
D. *Troop* 1*st Lt. Cy.*
To
Mahomed Khan,
6*th N. Infantry,*
Meerut.
A. B.
Comg. 1*st Lt. Cy.*

Number of such Letters restricted to one per Company.

LII. The number of letters of Commissioned Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates entitled to be franked shall not exceed daily one per Troop or Company.

Seamen's letters to be treated as Soldiers' Letters.

LIII. Letters from Petty Officers and Seamen in Her Majesty's Ships or the Indian Navy are entitled to the privileges specified in Clause LI.

Letters of European Soldiers' wives to be franked in certain cases.

LIV. Letters from Wives of European Soldiers addressed to their Husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by Officers Commanding Stations, Posts or Depots.

Letters from Europe to Soldiers to pass free under what restrictions.

LV. Letters received from Europe by Ship addressed to European Soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage, although they may not be franked, provided they do not exceed the weight of three tolas. But newspapers, packets or parcels so received will be subjected to postage.

On emergent service, Letters although not franked, to be forwarded free to certain authorities.

LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necessary for any Public Officer not included in the list of those entitled to frank contained in a subsequent Clause to communicate with any authorities on the public service, such letters shall be entitled to pass free, if superscribed as follows: "I declare the contents of the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilege is however restricted to communications addressed to the nearest Political Officer or Magistrate, or Officer Commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

Letters franked not according to form,

LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office

* Commanding Officers of Stations and Posts and the Station Staff may frank letters containing Chelsea Out-Pensioners' Declaration Certificates under the Rule of this clause—G. O. S. G. 42 of 1838.

to be charged with Postage.
But Post Office authorities to have discretion to remit the same.

Act, or of these Rules, will be charged with postage, but the Post Master General or Post Master shall have power to remit the same, in cases where the contents of the letter are proved to his satisfaction to have been bonâ fide on the public service.—N. B.—The franks of Members of Parliament will not exempt letters from India postage.

Person addressed to satisfy Post Master General, &c. that the Letter is a Service Letter.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance will be remitted on the Officer addressed satisfying the Post Master General or Post Master that the communcation received is exclusively on the public service.

Letters addressed to Public Officers on private affairs to be Post paid.

LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government Officers must be sent "Post paid," and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Government Securities, &c. to the Accountant General, Government Agent, or other Public Officer; but this practice shall be reversed, when Public Officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, on which occasions they shall superscribe on the envelopes with their official signatures, the words "Bearing Postage."

Official Gazettes required for record to pass free.

LX. Official Gazettes shall be exempted from postage when forwarded officially to any Public Officers under authority of Government. The List of such Public Officers will be kept by the Superintendent of the Gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Post Master General or Post Master at the Station.

Letters to and from Governors of Foreign European Settlements to passfree.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of Section XXIX, of the Post Office Act, the Governors of the Foreign European Settlements in India in amity with Her Majesty, shall be permitted to receive and send throughout India all letters, papers or packets by letter post, free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor General of India in Council. But parcels sent by banghy post to or from any such Authorities shall be chargeable with postage.

Private Letters, Notes, or Memorandums, not to be forwarded under "Service" covers.

LXII. The privilege of franking the correspondence of their respective Offices or Departments on the public service has been granted to Public Officers, agreeably to the provisions explained in the headings of the several lists appended, and it is to be distinctly understood, that no Public Officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word "Service," any private note, letter or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective Offices or Departments. All service letters, packets and parcels must be addressed according to the subjoined form:

Adjutant Genl.'s Office,	Service.
Lieut.-Colonel, A. B.	
1st Regt. Light Cavalry.	
J. H. B.	*Cawnpore.*
Assist. Adjt. Genl.	

the signature and designation of the Franking Officer being written in full.

LIST No. I.

Parties authorized to frank all Letters, Packets and Parcels, bonâ fide on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Offices or Departments.

Civil Department.

Accountant General, or Deputy ditto.
Accountants, Military or Revenue.
Agents Political, or Agents to the Governor General, and their Assistants, also Political Officers on Mission or in charge of Offices by whatever name designated.†
Agents for Government of Ceylon "On Her Majesty's service."
Agents for victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. Squadron in India "On Her Majesty's service."

† Amended by G. O. S. G. 80 of 1837.

Assay Masters.‡
Civil Auditor.
Collectors of Customs and Deputy Collectors of Customs.
Collectors and Magistrates.
" Sub or Deputy and Joint Magistrates.
" Assistants and Magistrates having special charge.
Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.
Commercial Residents.
Commissioner for Government of Mysore.
" " Secretaries and Assistants.
Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants.†
" Special.
" for Carnatic Claims.
Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.
Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdarry Adawlut or of Provincial Courts of Appeal, when on Circuit or Deputation *only*.
Judges, Session and Zillah.
" Assistant.
Law Commission—Members and Secretary.
Members of Boards or Commissions, when on Circuit or Deputation *only*.
Mint Masters.
Opium Agents and Deputies ditto.
Post Master General.
Post Masters.
Deputy Post Master at a General Post Office.
* Private Secretary to the Governor General, or to any Governor of any Presidency, or to the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P.
Registers to Sudder Adawlutt†† Courts of Appeal or Zillah Courts.
Residents at Foreign Courts, and their Assistants.†††
Resident Councillors at Singapore and Malacca.
Salt Agents.
* Secretaries to Government or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.
" " " Deputies or Assistants.
Secretaries to all Boards, †††† Commissions or Committees appointed by Govt.
Sub-Treasurer.
Sudder Ameens.
Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government Plantations.
" or Chief Magistrate of Police.
" of Government Lithographic Press.
" of Stamps.
" of Stationery, or Clerk to Stationery Committee.
" for Suppression of Thuggee.
" " " Assistants.
Warehouse-keeper.
" Deputy.
Deputies and Covenanted Assistants in Offices, in absence or by order of their Principals.

Marine Department.

Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships or of Indian Navy.
Comptroller of Government Steamers.
Marine Surveyor.
Registrar of Shipping "On Her Majesty's service"§.
Superintendent of Indian Navy.
Assistant Superintendent of ditto.
Secretary to Naval Commander in Chief.
" to Marine Board.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Archdeacon.**
Moderator of the Kirk Session.
Registrar to Archdeaconry, in absence of Archdeacon.

‡ Authorized by G. O. S. G. 80 of 1837, page 457.
† Vide do. do. do.
* Letters to these Authorities on the public Service superscribed as such shall be delivered at their Offices without demand of postage.
†† Amended by G. O. S. G. 80 of 1837, page 457.
††† do. do. do. do.
†††† Vide do. do. do.
§ Authorized by do. 11 of 1838.
** The Archdeacon of any Presidency when Head of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of that Presidency shall be entitled to receive and send all letters free of Postage. G. O. S. G. 11 of 1838.

Military Department.

Adjutant General of Queen's or Company's Troops.
" " Deputy.
" " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of Divisions, Forces or Artillery.
Agent for Army Clothing.
Auditor General.
Brigadiers.
Commandants of Forces or Stations.†
Commanding Officers of Corps or Detachments.
Commissary General.
" " Deputy.
Commissariat Senior Executive Officer at the Presidency or at Out-Stations.
Commissaries of Ordnance.
" " Deputies, being Commissioned Officers.
Director of Artillery Depot of Instruction.
Engineers, Chief.
" Civil, or Civil Architect.
" Executive, or Executive Officer.
" Inspecting or Superintending.
Fort or Town Major.
Fort or Cantonment, or Line Adjutant, or Station Staff.
General Officers on the Staff.
Joint Remount Agent, Bombay.‡
Judge Advocate General, Horse Guards.
Judge Advocate General.
" " " Deputy of Divisions.
Majors of Brigade.
Officers appointed in G. O. by the Governor of any Presidency to conduct special enquiries or researches—on matters connected with such enquiries or researches.
Paymasters and Deputy Paymasters of Divisions, or Stations, or of Stipends.
Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief.
President of Prize Committee, or Prize Agent—Superscribed "Prize Papers."
Quarter Master General of Queen's or Company's Troops.
" " " " Deputy.
" " " " Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of Divisions or Forces.
Secretary, Military, to Governor General or Governor.
" to Commander in Chief.
" to all Boards, Commissions or Committees appointed by Government.
Superintendent of Canals and Bridges.
" of Family Payments and Pensions.
" of Gun Carriages.
" of Gunpowder.
" of Public Buildings.
" of Roads.
" of Trigonometrical Survey.
" or Supervisor of the Stud Establishment.
Surveyor General.
" " Deputy or Commissioned Assistants.
Deputies and Commissioned Subordinates in Offices, in the absence or by order of their Principals.

Medical Department.

Apothecary to the Company, or Medical Store-keeper.
Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals.
" " Deputy.
Secretary to Medical Board.
Superintending or Staff Surgeon.
Surgeon to General Hospital.*

Funds and Societies.

The Secretaries of
The Civil and Annuity Funds,
Military Funds,
Medical Funds,
Queen's Military Fund,
} Of all three Presidencies. } To the Members of the Service for the benefit of which the fund is instituted, on the affairs of the Fund, superscribed "Fund Service."

† Officers Commanding Military stations are authorized to frank the Returns of sacred offices which the Roman Catholic Priests in the interior may have occasion to transmit periodically to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor under the G. O. of the 19th December 1837. Minutes of Consultation, 31st July 1838.

‡ Authorized by G. O. S. G. 11 of 1838.

* This Officer to frank the Letters of Petty Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Sepoys and Seamen who may be patients in Hospital.

The Secretaries of
Military Orphan Society in Bengal,
Military Male Asylum, at Madras, and
Charity for relief of Soldiers' Wives, at Bombay,
} To all persons on the affairs of the Fund, superscribed as above.

Letters to the address of the Secretaries of these Funds on the Service of the fund may be franked by the Senior Civil or Military Authority of the Station.

No Religious or Literary Society shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free, nor any Charitable Society, other than the established Funds of the public Servants above specified, shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free. But when these Societies may desire to forward letters free to particular persons, or under any peculiar circumstances, the letters or parcels may be submitted to the Chief Secretary, or Secretary to Government in the General Department, who will exercise under the orders of Government a suitable discretion in forwarding them under his public frank.

LIST No. II.

Parties authorized to frank Letters bona fide on the Public Service, relating to the business of their several Offices or Departments but only within their respective Districts or Divisions, or to the Authorities named in the margin.

Chaplains at Out Stations.....To the Archdeacon, or to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry.
Clerk of the Crown.....To Judges and Magistrates at Out Stations.
Engineer Officers.....To their immediate superior, or Chief Engineer.
Garrison Surgeons.....To Superintending Surgeons of their own Divisions.
Lottery Agents.....To Superintendent of Government Lotteries.
Lottery—Superintendent of Government or Secretary to Lottery Committee.....} To Lottery Agents, Collectors and Pay Masters, on the business of the Lotteries.
Master Attendant, Calcutta.....To Authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree, or other Stations down the River.
Mathematical Instrument Maker to Government.....} To the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.
Medical Officer, Neilgherries.....Within range of the Hills.
Native Revenue, Judicial and Police Servants and Post Office Writers**} To the European and Native Authorities with whom they may have to correspond on the Public Service within their respective Districts.
Patrolling Officers of Customs.....To their immediate superior, or to the nearest Magistrate.
Revenue Surveyors, Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors, and their Subordinates.....} To Surveyor General, Deputy or Assistant Surveyor General, Collector of District, or Paymaster of Division, or General Officer Commanding, or Chief Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer Government Bank, Madras.....} To Collectors of Districts, and Pay Masters of Divisions.
Steam Agents.....To the Comptroller of Government Steamers,—but when corresponding with one another, their communications must be sent in open covers like Newspapers.
† Sub Deputy Opium Agents.....To Opium Agents or Depy. Opium Agent.
Subordinates with Trigonometrical Survey.....} To the Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey.
Superintendents of Chowkies and other Subordinate Officers of the Salt Department.....} To Salt Agent, Judge, Collector, or Magistrate of the District, or Superintending Authority.
Superintendent of Telegraphs.....To Secretary Marine Board or to his own Officers.
Surveyors under Civil Engineers.....To their immediate superior, or Collector of District.

** Collectors and other Authorities will be careful to see that this privilege is not abused.

† Authorized by G. O. S. G. 11 of 1838.

Telegraph Department—European Assistants	To Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Vaccinators	To Superintendent General of Vaccination.
Vaccinators—on Deputation *only*	To Secretary Medical Board, Superintending Surgeon, or Collector of District where employed.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Commissariat Department, in charge of Public Cattle.	When absent from Stations, transmitting their Returns to their own immediate superior, or to the Quarter Master General, or to the Assistant or Dep. Assistant Quarter Master General of Divisions or Forces.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Ordnance Department, in charge of stores	When absent from stations, reporting to Officers Commanding, or to Secretary Military Board.
Warrant & Non-Commissioned Officers of the Department of Public Works when detached on such works	To their immediate superior.

The following Letters and Reports are entitled to pass free:

Shipping Reports, superscribed as such.	From Commanders of Government Steamers, or Pilots, to the Superintendent Indian Navy, Master Attendant, or Secretary Marine Board.
Tide Waiters' Reports, superscribed as such	To Collector of Customs.
All Letters superscribed "Stud Service"	To Secretary Military Board.

LIST No. III.

The undermentioned Authorities not possessing the privilege of franking, but having occasion to correspond on the Public Service, will send such Letters to be franked by the Authorities opposite to their names.

Advocate General	Chief Secretary to Government.
Adjutant, Quarter Master, Interpreter, Paymasters and other Officers doing Regimental duty	Their Commanding Officers.
* Assay Master	Mint Master.
Assistants and subordinates to Executive Officers or Superintendents of Public Buildings—Warrant Officers in the Ordnance or Commissariat—Commissariat Native Agents, and NativeAgents Telegraph Department	Their immediate superior when present, or otherwise the Officer Commanding the Station or Post.
Astronomer to Honorable Company	The Chief Secretary to Government.
Barrack Masters	The Town or Fort Major.
Chaplains, at Presidency	The Archdeacon.
„ at Out-stations when not corresponding with the Archdeacon	The Officer Commanding.
Civil Servants, not enumerated in the preceding List	Their immediate superior.
Civil Servants, absent from their Stations	At Out-stations, the Chief Civil Authority —At the Presidency, the Register of Sudder Adawlut or Secretary to Revenue Board.
Contractors of Army Clothing	The Secretary Clothing Board.
Deputy Commissaries of Ordnance, being Warrant Officers	Officers Commanding Stations.
Master Attendant, Madras	Secretary Marine Board.
„ „ Bombay	Superintendent of Indian Navy.
„ „ Out-stations	The Post Master.

* Transferred to List No. I.—G. O. S. G. 80 of 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

ADDITIONAL FRANKING RULES.

Fort St. George, November 3, 1837.

The following Order of the Government of India, amending and modifying the Rules, for the management of the Post Office Department passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th of August last, is republished for general information.

No. 80.

Fort William, General Department, the 11*th October* 1837.

With reference to the list of Public Officers entitled to frank Letters, Packets and Parcels bona fide on the public service which is included in the Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th of August last, The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased so far to amend and modify the Rules therein contained respecting Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their *Covenanted* Assistants and Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue and to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium; as to provide that the Register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut and the Secretaries to the said Boards shall have power to nominate an Uncovenanted Assistant in their Offices respectively to frank Official Letters sent to the Post Office with the Despatch-book of the Office, and the Post-Masters General being informed of the name of the Assistant so nominated shall cause Letters duly signed by them and entered in the Despatch-book of the Offices respectively to be transmitted free in like manner as if signed by the heads of the Offices. With respect to Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue when there may be no Covenanted Assistant present with them or in charge of their Offices, it shall be competent to the Commissioner to employ his Uncovenanted Assistant to frank the official covers of the office, notice being duly given to the nearest Post-Master and to the Post-Master General. The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council further is pleased to direct the Assay Masters to be included amongst the Public Officers of List No. 1, instead of being required to forward their Official Letters through the Mint Master as ordered in List No. 3, and likewise to amend the following heads of List No. 1. For "Agents Political or Agents to the Governor General," read "Agents Political or Agents to the Governor General and their *Assistants*," also Political Officers on mission or in charge of Offices by whatever name designated. For "Residents at Foreign Courts," read "Residents at Foreign Courts and their Assistants."

The Governor General of India in Council further directs, that when there shall be a Superintendent of Police appointed to any Presidency or other Division of Territory, that Officer and his Assistants shall exercise the same privileges in the franking of Letters bona fide on the Public Service as Commissioners of Circuit and Land Revenue, and their Assistants respectively.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to Govt.*

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secy. to Govt.*

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEMBERS OF THE HONORABLE COURT.

Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Public Department, November 8, 1837.

Para 1. Instances having occurred, of Letters addressed by parties in India to the Individual Members of our Court, being transmitted to this country by the Mediterranean Mails, under the impression that such letters are exempt from the duty of postage, it is necessary that we should apprize you, that the privilege of receiving letters so addressed, free of postage, does not attach to letters sent from the East Indies by packet, viâ Mediterranean; and we direct that you forthwith take the necessary measures for giving public notice thereof, throughout your Presidency.

2. You will however, clearly understand, that the privilege of franking enjoyed by individual Directors, and other public functionaries, so far as respects the Indian duties of postage, continues in full force.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, FORT ST. GEORGE, *9th March* 1839.

It is further notified, that the practice of forwarding letters under cover to individual Members of the Honorable Court should be discontinued, as under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and Assistant Secretary only to the East India Company, have the personal privilege, of receiving letters free of postage from the East Indies by packet, viâ Mediterranean, but the privilege does not extend to any other Director or Officer of the Company.

A. F. BRUCE, *Post Master General.*

CLOSING OF PACKETS.

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 8th November 1837.

With reference to the notice in the Fort St. George Gazette of 4th Nov. 1837, stating that a Black Ball will be hoisted at daylight on the day of a Ship's intended departure for Europe, the public are requested to take notice, that pursuant to the rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th August last, Packets are to be closed on the evening *preceding* the day of the intended departure of the Vessel, and that after Packets will be made up on the intended day of departure, if time will admit.

The Black Ball will therefore be hoisted as before stated at daylight on the intended day of departure, and lowered every time an after Packet is closed.*

W. R. TAYLOR, *Post Master General.*

REFUND OF POSTAGE.

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 8th March 1838.

Considerable inconvenience being experienced from persons requiring a refund of the postage, levied upon letters which may not be forwarded to the parties to whom they may be addressed, in consequence of instructions from themselves to detain their letters until their arrival at the Presidency;—Notice is hereby given, that in future, whenever the postage shall have been charged and levied on letters delivered at the General Post Office, for the address of persons at Out-stations, no refund will be made to the writers or senders of such letters, when they are detained by order of the parties to whom they may be addressed, for delivery at the Presidency.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Post Master General.*

BANGHY POSTAGE—ADDITIONAL RULES.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1838.

The following additional Post Office Rules are re-published for general information.

No. 29.

Fort William, General Department, the 28th March 1838.

In order to provide for the public convenience at Stations from, and to, or between which, a Banghy post has not yet been established, the President in Council, until further orders, authorizes Post Masters at such Out-stations to receive (as an act of indulgence to be exercised at their discretion) packets of reasonable weight at the ordinary banghy rates of Table 4, Schedule A, for despatch, by the letter post of any cross road on which a banghy post may not be established, or to the nearest station whence they can be conveyed by Banghy, provided that the party sending the same shall satisfy the Post Master that the packet contains no letter or writing, and provided that the mail be not thereby loaded above the maximum gross weight to be conveyed by a single runner, viz. 9 seers, or 18lbs.

Banghy parcels of moderate weight, received for transmission to places beyond a Banghy range, will in like manner be received at banghy rates for the whole distance. They will then be forwarded by banghy as far as such banghy post travels, and thence be sent on by letter-post, should such transmission be possible without overloading the runners; otherwise their further transmission will be completed by means of extra Banghies to be hired for the purpose.

By order of the Honorable the President in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secy. to Govt.*

* The practice of using a *Black Ball* was discontinued from the 16th May 1839, when by a notice from the Town Major's office, it was intimated that a *Packet Flag* would be substituted.

PACKETS CONTAINING PHIALS, &c.

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 2d July 1838.

Several representations having been made to this Department of Letters and Packets, transmitted by Dawk and Banghy, being saturated with oil or other liquid from the breakage, in the carriage of bottles, in consequence of their not being properly packed; it is hereby notified, that packages containing bottles, phials, &c. will not henceforth be received at this Office, unless they are properly secured in tin or wooden cases.

W. R. TAYLOR, *Post Master General.*

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HORSE GUARDS OF HER MAJESTY'S OFFICERS SERVING IN INDIA EXEMPT FROM POSTAGE.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1839.

The following Notification of the Government of India, is re-published for general information.

No. 95.

Fort William, General Department, the 6th of February 1839.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 24 of 1838, *dated 19th September.*

"It is our desire that all letters which the General Commanding in Chief in England, or his Military Secretary, may address to any of Her Majesty's Officers serving in India, should be received by them free of all Indian postage. You will therefore issue the necessary directions for carrying this intention into effect."

No. 28 of 1838, *dated 7th November.*

"Referring to our letter in this Department dated the 19th September, (No. 24 of 1838) we direct that all letters franked by the General Commanding in Chief in England, and by his Military Secretary, to whomsoever they may be addressed, be exempted from Indian postage; and that the franks of the Assistant Military Secretary and of the Chief Clerk of the Commander-in-Chief's Office "On H. M.'s Service" be allowed to pass throughout India free of postage."

In compliance with the orders, contained in a despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 19th September, No. 24 of 1838, and of a despatch dated 7th November, No. 28 of 1838, both cited in the margin, the Honorable the President in Council, under the powers reserved to the Government of India by Section XXIX of Act XVII of 1837, directs that letters despatched from or addressed to any of Her Majesty's Officers serving in India when transmitted to or franked by the General Commanding in Chief in England, or his Military Secretary, shall be conveyed throughout India free of Indian postage, also letters to the Assistant Military Secretary and Chief Clerk of the General Commanding in Chief's Office from the same persons superscribed "On H. M.'s Service," and letters franked by those Officers similarly certified.

H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary to Government.*

LETTERS NOT SUPERSCRIBED TO BE SENT BY THE OVERLAND MAIL HOW TO BE DEALT WITH.

General Post Office, Fort St. George, 9th March 1839.

To prevent complaints which have been made in England of the expense occasioned by the practice of the indiscriminate transmission of letters and packages by the Overland Mail, it is hereby notified, pursuant to instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, that all letters which are not specifically superscribed to be sent by that mode of conveyance, will be received and forwarded by sailing vessels.

A. F. BRUCE, *Post Master General.*

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE CARE OF AGENTS IN EGYPT.

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 22d March 1839.

It is hereby notified, that letters for places in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, superscribed to the care of Mr. Waghorn, or other parties in Egypt, and which require to be forwarded by the Steamers from Bombay, are liable to Steam as well as inland postage. Steam postage will, accordingly, be levied upon all such letters at the time of the delivery of the letters at the Despatching Post Office.

A. F. BRUCE, *Post Master General.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 13th September 1839.

It is hereby notified for general information, that immediately upon the arrival of the Overland Mails during the day, the Flag No. 7, and during the night, a signal Lanthern will be hoisted at the mast head of the Flag Staff.

As these signals are designed to afford information to the public with the view of insuring early delivery of their overland letters, it is requested, that immediately upon the signal being made, they will send their servants to the General Post Office, to take charge of their letters, with sufficient money, part in small coins, to defray the postage that may be due on them.

A. F. Bruce, *Post Master General.*

STEAM PARCELS.

The following rules for the transmission and levy of postage on parcels, by the Honorable Company's Steam Packets from Bombay, to and from Alexandria, are published for general information.

1. All parcels shipped from Bombay by the Red Sea Steamers, must be paid for in advance.

2. All parcels or packages must be distinctly addressed to the parties to whom they are to be delivered, and must not have any marks or numbers put on them.

3. All parcels received at Bombay by the Red Sea Steamers, must be paid for on delivery, and in addition to the rates herein mentioned, the authorized Bhangy Rates of Postage should be added on such as are forwarded to the interior.

4. No package to be larger than one man can conveniently handle, or to weigh more than forty pounds.

5. No parcel is to contain any goods or merchandize except samples.

6. No parcel is to contain letters, bills, or money.

7. Every parcel is to bear the name and address of the person for whose use it is intended.

8. No more packages will be received on board than can conveniently be stowed away in each vessel, and in no case is more than seven tons weight altogether to be received in any one of the Steam Packets.

9. Particulars of the contents must be sent with them in writing, without which they cannot be received or registered.

10. The amount of import and export duty on articles liable to entry in the Custom House must be paid over and above the charge for freight at the time the parcel, &c. is brought: any evasion of this rule to the prejudice of the Customs' Revenue, will entail the penalties of the Custom laws.

11. The Government will not be responsible for any loss or damage.

12. The Post Master General shall have authority to open any parcel that he has reason to suspect contains letters, bills, or money, or other contraband articles.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR FREIGHT.

Size of Parcels.	Between Bombay and Egypt, that is, Alexandria, Cairo Suez, or Cossier.	
	Rupees.	Annas.
Not exceeding 400 cubic inches or 1 foot in length and 6 inches in breadth and depth	6	0
Not exceeding 1,000 cubic inches or 1 foot in length and 9 inches breadth and depth	9	0
Ditto ditto 1 cubic foot	12	8
Ditto ditto 1½ do. do.	15	0
Ditto ditto 2 do. feet	17	8
All packages above 2 feet and not exceeding 3 feet	20	0
Above 3 feet, per cubic foot	6	0

E. M. Wood, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 20th Nov. 1838.

POSTAGE SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE *exhibiting the amount of Postage, as fixed by the Government of India, and leviable on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts, Vouchers, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Banghy Parcels, Books, printed or engraved Papers, &c.; as also, the amount payable for a Private Express, upon direct distance, as shewn in the three Polymetrical Tables A. B. and C., framed for the use of the Post Office Department to the several Post Stations, throughout India; to which are added, scales of Ship and Steam Postage leviable in addition to Inland Postage from*

MADRAS.

	NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	1 LETTERS. Single. Not exceeding quarter Tola.	Double. Exceeding quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola.	Treble. Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola.	2 LAW PAPERS. Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Single. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Double. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Treble. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Imported. Not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Exceeding 9 Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.	4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 60 Tolas in weight, or 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad or 216 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding Tolas. 50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	Amount payable for the employment of a Private Express at the rate of 4 Annas per Mile.
		Miles.	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A
A	Agra or (Burthpore) ....a	1238	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13 1	10	309	8
A	Ahmedabad	1050	6 0	12 1	2 0	12 1	8 2	4 3	6	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	0 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	24 12	0 0	0 0	262	8
C	Ahmednuggur	664	4 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	4 0	0 6	4	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0 0	0 0	166	8
B	Ahtoor	186	1 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	6 0	1	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 8	2 4	2 10	3 4	3 15	4 6	4 12	5 1	0 0	0 0	46	8
A	Ajmere	1272	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13 1	10	308	8
C	Akola	694	4 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	4 0	0 6	4	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0 0	0 0	173	8
C	Akulcote *b* (Sholapore)	557	4 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	4 0	0 6	4	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0 0	0 0	130	8
A	Akyab	1611	8 1	0 1	8 1	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	0 0	0 0	402	12
A	Allahabad ....a	1151	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12 1	0 0	287	12
A	Alleppee	470	3 0	6 0	9 0	6 0	12 1	2 2	3	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	8 15	10 0	11 2	12 4	13 6	0 0	0 0	117	8
B	Allyghur (or Coel) ....a	1321	8 1	0 1	8 1	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	0 0	0 0	330	4
A	Allynuggur (or Mogulserai) ....a	1139	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	0 0	0 0	284	12
A	Almorah (Kumaon)	1443	8 1	0 1	8 1	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12 1	0 0	360	12
A	Amulnair	829	5 0	10 0	15 0	10 1	4 1	14 2	3	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0 0	0 0	207	4
C	Anantapore	293	2 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	12 1	2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 6	3 12	0 0	0 0	73	4
B	Anjunwel	656	4 0	8 0	12 0	8 1	0 1	8 2	4	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	8 15	10 0	11 2	12 4	13 6	0 0	0 0	164	0
C	Anjunwel	636	4 0	8 0	12 0	8 1	0 1	8 2	4	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	8 15	10 0	11 2	12 4	13 6	0 0	0 0	322	4
A	Anopshuhur	1329	8 1	0 1	8 1	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	0 0	0 0	17	12
B	Arcot ....a	71	½ 0	1 0	1½ 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0	0 0	0 0	20	4
B	Arnee	81	½ 0	1 0	1½ 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0	0 0	0 0	341	12
A	Arrah (or Shahabad)	1367	8 1	0 1	8 1	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	0 0	0 0	176	12
B	Aska *b* (Berhampore)	707	5 0	10 0	15 0	10 1	4 1	14 2	3	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	18 0	0 0	0 0	194	12
C	Ascerghur (or Boorhanpore)	779	5 0	10 0	15 0	10 1	4 1	14 2	3	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	18 0	0 0	0 0	72	4
B	Avanashy	259	2 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	12 1	2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 6	3 12	0 0	0 0	172	8
B C	Aurungabad	690	4 0	8 0	12 0	8 1	0 1	8 2	4	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0 0	0 0	365	0
A	Azimghur ....a	1220	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13 1	10	311	8
A	Backergunge	1246	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	0 0	0 0	331	12
A	Bair	1332	8 1	0 1	8 1	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	0 0	0 0	208	8
A C	Baitool	831	5 0	10 0	15 0	10 1	4 1	14 2	3	1 11	3 6	5 1	6 12	8 7	10 2	11 13	13 8	15 3	16 14	18 9	20 4	0 0	0 0	230	8
A	Balasore ....a	922	6 0	12 1	2 0	12 1	8 2	4 3	6	2 14	5 12	8 10	11 8	14 6	17 4	20 2	23 0	25 14	28 12	31 10	34 8	0 0	0 0	263	8
A	Bancoorah	1062	6 0	12 1	2 0	12 1	8 2	4 3	6	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	24 12	0 0	0 0	275	8
A	Banda ....a	1192	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12 1	0 0	51	8
B	Bangalore ....a	205	2 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	12 1	2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 6	3 12	0 0	0 0	263	8
A	Baraset ....a	1078	6 0	12 1	2 0	12 1	8 2	4 3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	0 0	0 0	332	4
A	Bareilly ....a	1329	8 1	0 1	8 1	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	0 0	0 0	219	4
C	Baroda	997	6 0	12 1	2 0	12 1	8 2	4 3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13 1	10	263	12
A C	Barrackpore ....a	1079	6 0	12 1	2 0	12 1	8 2	4 3	6	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	24 12	0 0	0 0	190	8
C	Bassein	784	5 0	10 0	15 0	10 1	4 1	14 2	3	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0 0	0 0	54	8
B	Bagapully	218	2 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	12 1	2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 6	3 12	0 0	0 0	277	0
A	Bagundee	1108	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12 1	0 0	323	0
A	Beana ....a	1292	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13 1	10	283	12
A	Beauleah (or Rajeshaye)	1135	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12 1	0 0	120	8
C	Bejapore ....a	482	3 0	6 0	9 0	6 0	12 1	2 2	3	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	8 15	10 0	11 2	12 4	13 6	0 0	0 0	270	8
A	Beerbhoom (or Soory)	1118	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	24 12	0 0	0 0	129	12
C	Belgaum	519	4 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	4 0	0 8	4	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	12 7	8 8	4 9	0 0	0 0	79	0
B C	Bellary ....a	316	3 0	6 0	9 0	6 0	12 1	2 2	3	1 2	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	8 12	9 8	0 0	0 0	237	12
A	Benares ....a	1151	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12 1	0 0	284	8
A	Berhampore or (Moorshedabad) ....a	1138	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12 1	0 0	170	4
B	Berhampore (Ganjam)	682	4 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	4 0	0 8	4	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0 0	0 0	321	12
A	Beawur	1287	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13 1	10	65	12
B	Bezoarah ....a	275	2 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	12 1	2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 6	3 12	0 0	0 0	222	0
A	Bhagulpore ....a	1288	7 0	14 1	5 0	14 1	12 2	10 3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13 1	10				

| NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS. | | Distance. | 1 LETTERS. Single. Not exceeding quarter Tola. | 1 LETTERS. Single. Exceeding quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola. | 1 LETTERS. Single. Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola. | 2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Single. Not exceeding three and half Tolas. | 2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Single. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas. | 2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Single. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Not exceeding three and half Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Not exceeding six Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Exceeding six Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas. | 4 PARCELS Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding Tolas. 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Not exceeding 20 Tolas. | Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas. | Amount payable for the employment of a Private Express at the rate of 4 Annas per Mile. |
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| NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS. | | Distance. | 1 LETTERS. Single. Not exceeding quarter Tola. | 1 LETTERS. Double. Exceeding quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola. | 1 LETTERS. Treble. Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola. | 2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Single. Not exceeding three and half olas. | 2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Double. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas. | 2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Treble. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS. Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Not exceeding three and half Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS. Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS. Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS. Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Not exceeding six Tolas. | 3 NEWSPAPERS. Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Exceeding six Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas. | 4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 1 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding Tolas. 5 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 550 | 600 | 5 BOOKS. Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas andpacked in short covers open at each end. Not exceeding 20 Tolas. | Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas. | Amount payable for the employment of a Private Express at the rate of 4 annas per Mile. |
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	NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.		Distance.	1 LETTERS. Not exceeding quarter Tola.	Exceeding quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola.	Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola.	2 LAW PAPERS. Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS. Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Imported. Not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.	4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding Tolas. 50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	Amount payable for the employment of a Private Express at the rate of 4 Annas per Mile.
			Miles.	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A
C	Kuncir	....	734	5 0	10 0	15 0	10	1 4	1 14	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	18 0	0 0	0 0	183 8
C	Kurar	....	640	4 0	8 0	12 0	8	1 0	1 8	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0 0	0 0	160 0
A	Kurnaul	....a	1477	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	269 4
B	Kurncol	....	289	2 0	4 0	6 0	4	0 8	0 12	3	9	6	9	3	6	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12	0	0 0	72 0
A	Landour (or Moossoorce)	....a	1505	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	376 0
A	Loodianah	....a	1602	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	400 4
A	Lohooghaut (Almorah)	....	1497	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	374 0
A	Luckeepore	....	1379	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	344 12
A	Lucknow	....a	1253	7 0	14 1	5 0	14	1 12	2 10	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13	1 10	313 4
B	Madapollum	....	327	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	81 12
A B C	Madras	....a	0	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	0 0
B	Madura	....a	292	2 0	4 0	6 0	4	0 8	0 12	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 2	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12	7 5	8 0	0	0 0	73 0
C	Mahableshwur (or Malcolmpet)	....	639	4 0	8 0	12 0	8	1 0	1 8	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13	1 0	159 12
A	Mahidpore	....a	1033	6 0	12 1	18 1	12	1 8	2 4	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	24 12	11	1 0	258 12
A	Maldah	....a	1211	7 0	14 1	21 0	14	1 12	2 10	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13	1 0	302 12
C	Malwan	....	616	4 0	8 0	12 0	8	1 0	1 8	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 5	2 10	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0	0 0	154 0
B	Mangalore (Canara)	....	436	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	3 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	8 7	9 6	10 5	11 4	0	0 0	109 0
B	Manuntoddy	....a	362	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	90 0
B	Masulipatam	....a	285	2 0	4 0	6 0	4	0 8	0 12	3	9	6	9	3	6	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12	0	0 0	71 0
A	Mounbhoom	....	1090	6 0	12 1	18 1	12	1 8	2 4	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	24 12	11	1 0	272 0
A	Meerut	....a	1405	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	351 4
B	Mercara (or Coorg)	....	372	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	93 0
C	Mhar	....	655	4 0	8 0	12 0	8	1 0	1 8	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 14	3 12	3 15	5 4	6 9	7 14	9 3	10 8	11 13	13 2	14 7	15 12	0	0 0	163 12
A C	Mhow	....a	961	6 0	12 1	18 1	12	1 8	2 4	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 5	4 10	6 15	8 4	10 9	12 14	15 3	17 8	19 13	22 2	24 7	26 12	10	1 0	240 0
A	Midnapore	....a	994	6 0	12 1	18 1	12	1 8	2 4	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	24 12	10	1 0	248 0
A	Mirzapore	....a	1124	7 0	14 1	21 0	14	1 12	2 10	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12	1 0	281 0
A	Mithenkote *b* (Loodianah)	....	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0
E C	Mominabad (or Ambajoghee)	....	551	4 0	8 0	12 0	8	1 0	1 8	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	6 12	7 14	9 0	10 12	11 4	12 6	13 8	0	0 0	137 12
B	Moonegullah	....a	330	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	87 0
A	Moonghyr	....a	1324	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	331 4
A	Moostoor	....a	349	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	87 0
A	Moradabad	....a	1288	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	347 8
B	Motapolam	....	314	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	78 8
A	Mozufernuggur	....a	1441	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	360 4
A B	Mow (Bundlecund)	....	1111	7 0	14 1	21 0	14	1 12	2 10	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	15 12	18 0	20 4	22 8	24 12	27 0	12	1 0	277 12
C	Muetul	....	349	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	87 0
C	Mulligaum	....a	774	5 0	10 0	15 0	10	1 4	1 14	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 11	3 6	5 1	6 12	8 7	10 2	11 13	13 8	15 3	16 14	18 9	20 4	0	0 0	193 8
C A	Mundleysir	....a	858	5 0	10 0	15 0	10	1 4	1 14	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	214 4
A	Munnipore	....	1657	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	389 4
A	Muttra	....a	1207	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	325 4
A	Mymunsing	....a	1348	8 1	0 1	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 10	5 4	7 14	10 8	13 2	15 12	18 6	21 0	23 10	26 4	28 14	31 8	14	1 12	337 0
A	Mympoory	....a	1285	7 0	14 1	21 0	14	1 12	2 10	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13	1 0	321 4
B	Mysore	....	290	2 0	4 0	6 0	4	0 8	0 12	3	9	6	9	3	6	0 9	1 2	1 11	2 4	2 13	3 6	3 15	4 8	5 1	5 10	6 3	6 12	0	0 0	72 8
B	Nacricul	....a	329	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 0	0	0 0	82 4
B	Nagercoil	....	438	3 0	6 0	9 0	6	0 12	1 2	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 15	1 14	2 13	3 12	4 11	5 10	6 9	7 8	8 7	9 6	10 5	11 4	0	0 0	109 8
B	Nagery	....a	56	1 0	1 0	1 8	1	0 2	0 3	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 4	0	0 0	14 0
B	Nagore	....	182	1 0	2 0	3 0	2	0 4	0 6	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8	0	0 0	45 8
A B C	Nagpore	....	713	5 0	10 0	15 0	10	1 4	1 14	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	18 0	0	0 0	178 4
B	Naidopet	....	70	1 0	1 0	1 8	1	0 2	0 3	2	6	4	6	2	4	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	1 2	1 5	1 8	1 11	1 14	2 1	2 4	0	0 0	17 8
A	Nalchitty	....	1236	7 0	14 1	21 0	14	1 12	2 10	3	9	6	9	3	6	2 7	4 14	7 5	9 12	12 3	14 10	17 1	19 8	21 15	24 6	26 13	29 4	13	1 0	309 0
C	Nassick	....a	762	5 0	10 0	15 0	10	1 4	1 14	3	9	6	9	3	6	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 8	18 0	0	0 0	190 8

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.		Distance.	1 LETTERS. Not exceeding quarter Tola.	Exceeding quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola.	Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola.	2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Imported. Not exceeding six Tolas.	Exceeding six Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.	4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding Tolas. 50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	Amount payable for the employment of a Private Express at the rate of 4 Annas per Mile. R	A
			R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A
A C	Neemuch (Mewar)	Miles. 1119	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	3 8	3 10	270	12
B	Neermul	530	— 4	0 8	0 12	0 8	1 0	1 8	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 12	132	8
B R	Negapatam	187	— 2	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8	1 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	46	12
B A	Nellore	111	— 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9	27	12
B A	Nepaul (or Katamandhoo)	1470	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 8	1 10	1 13	2 0	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 10	2 13	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 8	3 10	3 13	4 0	4 2	4 5	4 8	367	8
B	Nerumbauk	19	— 0	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4	12
A B	Nowgong (Assam)	1694	— 8	1 1	1 5	1 1	2 1	3 1	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 12	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 12	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	3 12	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	4 12	5 0	5 3	5 6	423	8
A A	Nowgunn	722	— 5	0 10	0 15	0 10	1 4	1 14	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	180	8
A A	Nubbenuger	1310	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 8	1 10	1 13	2 0	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 10	2 13	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 8	3 10	3 13	4 0	4 2	4 5	4 8	327	8
A A	Nuddea (or Kishnagur)	1114	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	278	8
A	Nujeebabad	1444	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 12	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 12	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	3 12	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	4 12	5 0	5 3	5 6	361	0
A B	Nundedroog	106	— 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	90	0
A A	Narsingpore (or Gurruwarah)	877	— 5	0 10	0 15	0 10	1 4	1 14	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	219	4
A	Nusssurabad (Rajpootana)	1255	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	313	12
A	Nyasurai	1138	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	284	8
A	Oingole	189	— 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	47	4
A C	Odeypore	1200	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	300	0
A B	Oojein	1099	— 6	0 12	1 2	0 12	1 8	2 4	0 3	0 6	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 8	1 11	1 14	1 17	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 8	2 11	2 14	2 17	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 8	3 11	3 14	3 17	252	4
A	Oolundorpet	131	— 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	32	12
B	Oomrawuttee	720	— 4	0 8	0 12	0 8	1 0	1 8	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 12	181	0
C A	Ourungabad (Rajmahel)	1150	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	295	0
A B	Oossoor	200	— 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	50	0
B C	Ootacamund (or Neilgherries)	338	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	84	8
A	Padigaum	629	— 4	0 8	0 12	0 8	1 0	1 8	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 12	157	4
A	Palaupore	1165	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	291	4
C B	Palamcottah (or Tinnivelly)	390	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	97	8
A	Palaveram	11	— 0	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2	12
B A	Paniput	1428	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 8	1 10	1 13	2 0	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 10	2 13	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 8	3 10	3 13	4 0	4 2	4 5	4 8	357	0
A	Panwell	741	— 5	0 10	0 15	0 10	1 4	1 14	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	185	4
A	Patna	1299	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	324	12
A B	Paulghaut	346	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	86	8
A B	Payakerawpet	436	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	109	4
A	Pellibeet	1364	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 8	1 10	1 13	2 0	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 10	2 13	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 8	3 10	3 13	4 0	4 2	4 5	4 8	341	0
C	Penn	716	— 5	0 10	0 15	0 10	1 4	1 14	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	179	0
B	Periapatam	324	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	81	0
B A	Pertabghur	1151	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	287	12
B	Petorajghur	1523	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 12	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 12	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	3 12	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	4 12	5 0	5 3	5 6	381	4
A B	Pondigul	286	— 2	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8	1 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	71	8
B	Ponany	464	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	101	0
A	Pondicherry	98	— 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	24	8
A	Poonah	667	— 4	0 8	0 12	0 8	1 0	1 8	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 12	166	12
A	Poonamallee	12	— 0	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3	0
A	Poondy	624	— 5	0 10	0 15	0 10	1 4	1 14	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	156	0
A	Pooree (or Juggernauth)	766	— 5	0 10	0 15	0 10	1 4	1 14	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 14	3 0	3 2	3 4	3 6	191	8
A	Poosa *b* (Tirhoot)	1363	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 8	1 10	1 13	2 0	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 10	2 13	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 8	3 10	3 13	4 0	4 2	4 5	4 8	340	12
A	Port Nova	129	— 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	32	4
A	Pubna	1210	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	302	8
A B	Pulicat	30	— 0	0 1	0 1½	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7	8
B C	Punderpore	549	— 4	0 8	0 12	0 8	1 0	1 8	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 12	137	4
A A	Purnea	1202	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	325	8
A A	Puttahat	1391	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 8	1 10	1 13	2 0	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 10	2 13	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 8	3 10	3 13	4 0	4 2	4 5	4 8	347	12

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.		Distance.	1 LETTERS. Not exceeding quarter Tola.	Exceeding quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola.	Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola.	2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Imported. Not exceeding six Tolas.	Exceeding six Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.	4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding Tolas. 50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	Amount payable for the employment of a Private Express at the rate of 4 Annas per Mile. R	A
			R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A
A	Pattealee (or Sirpoorah	Miles. 1321	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 8	1 10	1 13	2 0	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 10	2 13	3 0	3 2	3 5	3 8	3 10	3 13	4 0	4 2	4 5	4 8	336	12
A B	Quilon (or Travancore)	454	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	113	8
B	Ragapore *b* (Ellore)	350	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	87	8
B	Rajamundry	373	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	93	4
C	Rajcote (Kattywar)	1153	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	288	4
A	Rajmahal	1216	— 7	0 14	1 5	0 14	1 12	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 13	1 15	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 11	2 13	2 15	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7	304	0
B	Ramapatam	157	— 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	39	4
A	Ramnad	331	— 3	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 12	1 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	82	12
A	Ramree	1761	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 12	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 12	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	3 12	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	4 12	5 0	5 3	5 6	434	12
A	Rewah	do 9	— 6	0 12	1 2	0 12	1 8	2 4	0 3	0 6	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 8	1 11	1 14	1 17	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 8	2 11	2 14	2 17	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 8	3 11	3 14	3 17	252	4
A	Rewarry	1436	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 12	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 12	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	3 12	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	4 12	5 0	5 3	5 6	359	0
A	Rhotuck	1426	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 12	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 12	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	3 12	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	4 12	5 0	5 3	5 6	355	8
A A	Rogonatpore	1422	— 8	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	3 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	1 12	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	2 12	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	3 12	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	4 12	5 0	5 3	5 6	354	12
A	Roodurp

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCHEDULE.

Exhibiting the amount of Postage as fixed by the Government of India and leviable on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts, Vouchers, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Banghy Parcels, Books, printed or engraved Papers, &c.: as also the amount payable for a Private Express, upon direct distance to the New Post Office Stations established in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, since the promulgation of the General List of Post Office Stations prepared by the Post Office Committee from

MADRAS.

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	1 LETTERS. Single. Not exceeding quarter Tola.	1 LETTERS. Single. Exceeding quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola.	1 LETTERS. Double. Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tolas.	1 LETTERS. Treble. Exceeding 1½ Tolas.	2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Single. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Double. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Treble. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding six Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.	4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	Amount payable for the employment of a Private Express at the rate of 4 Annas per Mile.
														Not exceeding Tolas. 50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600			
	Miles.	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R	A	R A
A Angeerparah	1070	6 0	12 1	2 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	267 8
A Attigunge	1284	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	321 0
A Bhurtpore	1273	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	318 3
A Bhewanee	1448	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	362 0
A Bhowgun	1284	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	321 0
A Baroudh	1496	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	374 0
A Bagput	1392	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	348 0
A Behar	1324	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	331 0
A Bettiah	1355	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	339 0
A Chundowsie	1361	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	340 12
A Cutwah	1153	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	288 12
A Degra	1116	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	279 0
A Durbungah	1374	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	343 8
A Futwa	1313	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	328 4
A Gurmuktesur	1371	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	342 12
A Goonah	1073	6 0	12 1	2 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	268 4
A Gopeegunge	1138	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	284 8
A Hodul	1338	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	334 8
A Hoosee	1339	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	335 0
A Jugadaree	1501	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	375 4
A Jellallabad (Shamlee)	1445	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	361 0
A Jehanabad	1355	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	339 0
A Jenadah	1171	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	293 4
A Joynagore	1192	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	298 0
A Jehanagore	1136	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	284 0
A Jalown	1196	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	299 0
A Kutra	1075	6 0	12 1	2 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	269 0
A Koonch	1149	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	287 12
A Kujooah	1163	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	290 8
A Munglepore	1120	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	280 0
A Mohaba	1138	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	284 12
A Mootearry	1347	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	336 12
A Mahomedpore	1183	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	295 12
A Meral	1144	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	286 0
A Noh	1362	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	340 12
A Palee	1293	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	323 12
A Patoolee	1149	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	287 4
A Rajapore	1099	6 0	12 1	2 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	274 12
A Rajwas	1026	6 0	12 1	2 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	256 8
A Sirsah (Mirzapore)	1148	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	287 0
A Secundra	1102	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	275 8
A Shamlee	1432	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	358 0
A Secundrarow	1336	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	334 0
A Seronge	1095	6 0	12 1	2 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	6 0	9 1	0 2	3 3	273 4
A Syedpore	1174	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	7 0	10 1	1 2	4 3	293 8
A Sirsah	1518	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	8 1	0 2	2 3	5 4	387 0

Fort St. George: General Post Office, 22d November 1839.

MURRY DOSS PILLAY, *Deputy Post Master.*

REFERENCES.

A prefixed to a Station denotes that that Station is under the Presidency of *Bengal*.
B prefixed to a Station denotes that that Station is under the Presidency of *Madras*.
C prefixed to a Station denotes that that Station is under the Presidency of *Bombay*.
a denotes, that there is a Banghy established to them and that Letters, Newspapers, &c. exceeding 12 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas weight are forwarded at the rates of postage provided in Table 5, Schedule C. and to all other places where no Banghy Post is established, rateable Postage is charged, as provided in Section First, Clause II of the Act No. XX of 1838.
c denotes the principal Stations in the Island of Ceylon.

§ *b* affixed to any name denotes, that there is no Post Office at that Station.—Letters to it, must therefore be sent to the nearest Post Office, which is mentioned under parenthesis.

The average time occupied in the travelling of the Dawk Banghy, and Express Mails from Madras to the several Post Office Stations throughout India might have been approximately shewn in the Schedule, but as great disparity in the rate of running occurs from causes beyond the control of Runners,—such as the state of the weather, rivers, nullahs, the accidents incident to night travelling and the detention of Mails at a point of junction, or where several Mails from different

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NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distance.	1 LETTERS. Single. Not exceeding quarter Tola.	1 LETTERS. Single. Exceeding quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola.	1 LETTERS. Double. Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tolas.	1 LETTERS. Treble. Exceeding 1½ Tolas.	2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Single. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Double. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	2 LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender. Treble. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Printed in India. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Not exceeding three and half Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	3 NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in short covers open at each end. Imported. Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding six Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.	4 PARCELS. Sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 inches long, by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2160 cubic inches in size. WEIGHTS. Not exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	5 BOOKS, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 40 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end. Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	Amount payable for the employment of a Private Express at the rate of 4 Annas per Mile.
														Not exceeding Tolas. 50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600			
	Miles.	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R	A	R A
C Sittarah	630	4 0	8 0	12 0	0	6 1	0 1	6	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	152 4
C A Soomoondergore	1132	7 0	14 1	5 2	10 3	6 1	12 2	18 3	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	283 0
C A Soorool	1100	6 0	12 1	2 2	3 3	6 1	12 1	8 2	2 4	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	275 0
C A Subatoo	1517	8 1	0 1	5 2	10 3	7 1	14 2	21 4	7	14	21	7	14	21	7	14	21	7	14	21	7	14	21	7	14	21	7	14	21	7	14	21	7	14	364 4
C A Sakree Gully	1233	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 1	12 2	18 3	5	9	12	5	9	12	5	9	12	5	9	12	5	9	12	5	9	12	5	9	12	5	9	12	5	9	308 4
C A Sultungunj	1306	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	326 8
C A Sultunpore (Benares)	1149	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 1	12 2	18 3	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	287 4
C A Sultunpore (Oude)	1228	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 1	12 2	18 3	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	307 0
C A Sumbulpore	1081	6 0	12 1	2 2	3 3	6 1	12 2	18 4	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	18	6	12	270 4
C A Surat	867	5 0	10 0	15 0	0	5 1	10 1	4 2	1	14	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	6	9	216 12
C A Surdah	1147	7 0	14 1	3 2	4 3	7 0	14 1	12 2	4	10	3	6	12	9	0	11	4	13	8	15	12	18	6	20	4	22	8	24	12	27	0	0	0	0	286 12
C A Sylhet	1393	8 1	0 1	4 2	5 3	8 1	0 2	2 3	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	15	5	10	348 12
C A Tenjore	212	2 0	4 0	6 0	0	2 0	4 0	8 0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53 0
C A Tannah (North Concan)	764	5 0	10 0	15 0	0	4 0	8 0	12 0	1	14	2	4	6	8	0	11	2	4	6	8	0	11	2	4	6	8	0	11	2	4	6	8	0	11	191 0
C A Tarpatry	230	2 0	4 0	6 0	0	2 0	4 0	8 0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57 8
C A Tellicherry (or Mahe)	411	3 0	6 0	9 0	0	3 0	6 0	12 1	2	3	5	7	10	12	2	5	7	10	12	2	5	7	10	12	2	5	7	10

APPENDIX.

SHIP POSTAGE.*

Letters, Papers or Parcels to places on the Coast to which the means of conveyance by land are provided, will be received for transmission by Sea at the usual rates of Ship Postage, if the name of the Vessel by which such Letter is intended to be despatched is endorsed on the envelope.

Parcels received by Sea exceeding 600 Tolas weight shall not be delivered by the Post Office to the parties to whom they are addressed, but be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed Packages.

Letters, Papers or Parcels required to be transmitted to Foreign Countries, viâ Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an Agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the Foreign Postage demandable by the London General or other Post Office may be paid. That Postage cannot be received in this Country, and unless it be paid through an Agent as above described, the Letters are liable to be returned to India.

Printed Papers received by Sea if not Packed in short covers open at each end, will be liable to the regulated Ship Letter Postage.

STEAM POSTAGE.

Scale of Steam Postage leviable, in addition to the Inland Postage, on Letters received or sent by Steamer.

LETTERS.			
Not exceeding ¾ Tola.	Exceeding ¾ Tola and not exceeding 1¼ Tola.	Exceeding 1¼ Tola and not exceeding 2 Tolas.	Exceeding 2 Tolas and not exceeding 2½ Tolas.
Annas	Rupee	Rupee Annas	Rupees
9	1	1 10	2
Nine Annas being added for every additional ¾ Tola.			

Note.—Steam Postage is levied in India on all Letters addressed to any person in Egypt, Alexandria, &c. or to the care of any party at those places, as well as on Letters directed to a Foreign Country not passing through the United Kingdom.

Letters not superscribed to be forwarded by the overland mails, are despatched by sailing vessels direct from Madras.

Under the authorities of the Lords Commissioners, Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and Assistant Secretary only to the East India Company have the personal privilege of receiving Letters Free of Postage from the East Indies by Packets via Mediterranean, but the privilege does not extend to any other Director or Officer of the Company, and consequently Letters to their address are liable to the regulated Steam Postage. Such letters, however, will as usual be exempted from the payment of Inland Postage.

HEADS OF REGULATIONS OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE.

Letters addressed by Individuals on their private affairs to any Government Officer must be sent Post Paid. Vide Section LIX. of the Rules for the management of the Post Office Department.

Letters and Parcels exceeding 12 Rupees weight transmittable by Bhangy from Authorities privileged to send and receive Letters, &c. free of postage, are chargeable with the regulated postage, if such Parcels are not superscribed to be on the public service, pursuant to Clause XXVIII. of the Act No. XVII. of 1837. Letters franked by Members of Parliament are not entitled to exemption from the payment of postage in India. Vide Section LVII. of the Post Office Rules.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers should be attested with the full signature of the Sender, and any writing contained therein which is not necessarily part of the documents which such Packet is stated to contain by attestation on the envelope of such Packet, the Sender thereof shall be liable to a fine of 50 Rupees. Vide Clause IX, Act No. XVII of 1837.

Newspapers, Periodicals and Pamphlets, or other Printed or Engraved Papers containing any writing whatever, except the direction on the cover, shall be subject to a fine of 50 Rupees, and the same shall be realized from the Sender thereof. Vide Clause X, Act No. XVII of 1837.

Newspapers, Printed Papers and Parcels shall not be received at any Post Office for transmission bearing postage, unless the Sender shall give his name and address, in order to the recovery of the postage that may be due on them, in the event of such paper or parcel being refused by the party addressed. Vide Section VI of the Rules for the management of the Post Office Department.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering Letters, Papers, or Parcels, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office Stamp must be presented for inspection; and as all Post Office Peons wear a badge regularly numbered, when any complaints are preferred against any individual, the number of the badge should be specified. Vide Clause XXIV of the Post Office Rules.

No Receipts will be granted by a Post Office for Letters, &c. received into it, unless they are presented ready written, either in books or in separate slips of paper, along with the letters, &c. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped in all cases. Vide Section XXXII of the Post Office Rules.

Letters once delivered into any Post Office cannot be recalled by the Sender under any circumstances whatever. But Newspapers and Parcels may be recalled on the person claiming the return of the same, satisfying the Post Master that he was the Sender thereof, and on his paying the postage which would have been due on such paper or parcel if forwarded. Vide Clause XXIX of the Post Office Rules.

A Tola is equivalent to the standard weight of a Company's Rupee. Vide Clause XXXVIII of the Act

HONORABLE COMPANY'S CHARTER.

ANNO TERTIO AND QUARTO.

GULIELMI IV. REGIS. CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

[28*th August* 1833.]

Whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for continuing in the* East India *Company for a further Term the possession of the* British *Territories in* India, *together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter*, the possession and Government of the *British* Territories in *India* were continued in the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies* for a term therein mentioned: And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of *St. Helena* and *Bombay* under grants from the Crown and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the term granted by the said recited Act: And whereas the said Company have consented that all their rights and interests to or in the said Territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament, in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned, and have also consented that their right to trade for their own profit in common with other His Majesty's subjects be suspended during such time as the Government of the said Territories shall be confided to them: And whereas it is expedient that the said Territories now under the Government of the said Company be continued under such Government, but in trust for the Crown of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any Profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend herein after secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said Government, and other purposes in this Act mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the Twenty-second day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the Territorial acquisitions and and Revenues mentioned or referred to in the said act of the Fifty-third year of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, together with the Port and Island of *Bombay*, and all other Territories now in the possession and under the Government of the said Company, except the Island of *St. Helena*, shall remain and continue under such Government until the Thirtieth day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents, and profits of the said Company, and all the stores, merchandize, chattels, monies, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said Island of *St Helena*, and the stores and property thereon herein after mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants, and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seized or possessed of or entitled unto on the said Twenty-second day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in trust for His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the Government of *India*, discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as herein-after

53 G. 3. c. 155.

The British Territories in India to remain under the Government of the Company till 30th April 1854.

Real and personal property of the Company to be held in trust for the Crown, for the Service of India.

is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made or provided by this Act.

All privileges, powers, &c. granted by 53 G. 3, c. 155, for the term thereby limited;

II. And be it enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether Military or Civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said United Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the term limited by the said Act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said Act, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty third year of King *George* the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the enactments herein-after contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said United Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control herein before mentioned, until the Thirtieth day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

and all enactments not repugnant to this Act;

as also all rights and immunities of the Company to be in force until April 1851, subject to control.

From 22d April 1834, China and Tea Trade of Company to cease.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of *China*, and of trading in tea, continued to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third year of King *George* the Third, shall cease.

Company to close their Commercial Business, and to sell their property not retained for Government.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Company shall, with all convenient speed after the said twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said Territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herein-before directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said Government.

Company not prevented selling goods the property of other persons.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandize by this Act directed or authorized to be made, such goods and merchandize the property of other persons as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

Board of Control to superintend the sale of the property, the reduction of the Commercial establishments, payment of Commercial claims, &c.

VI. And be it enacted, that the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of *India* shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandize, stores, and effects, and other property herein before directed to be sold, and to determine, from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said Commercial establishment shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said Company connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said Company whereby the value of the property of the said Company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said Board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said Company; and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as His Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company, as herein-after mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said Board.

Board to appoint Officers to attend them during the winding up of the Commercial business.

The Company may consider claims of Commercial Officers reduced, and under the control of the Board, of grant compensations.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said Board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as herein-after mentioned) as shall appear reasonable: Provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations, or allowances shall be granted until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation, or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The particulars thereof to be laid before Parliament every year.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year there be laid before both houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensations, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such Officers as may be appointed by the said Board as aforesaid during the preceding year.

Company's debts and liabilities charged on India.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the said Twenty-second day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-four all the Bond debt of the said Company in *Great Britain*, and all the Territorial debt of the said Company in *India*, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said Company, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expences which after the said Twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said Company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expences, and liabilities whatever which after the same day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said Territories, and all payments by this Act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the revenues of the said Territories, and that neither any stock or effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this Act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

While India is under Government of the Company, their property to continue subject to execution.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said Territories shall be continued to the said Company all persons and bodies politic shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively as if the said property were hereby continued to the said Company to their own use.

A Dividend of 10*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum to be paid on Company's Stock by half-yearly payments in Great Britain.

XI. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said Territories there shall be paid to or retained by the said Company, to their own use, a yearly dividend after the rate of ten pounds ten shillings *per centum per annum* on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in *Great Britain*, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of *January* and the sixth day of *July* in every year; the first half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be subject to redemption by Parliament after April 1874, on payment of 299*l.* for 100*l.* Stock. Notice of redemption.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by Parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the Company of two hundred pounds sterling for every One hundred pounds of the said Capital Stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half-yearly days of payment: provided also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons, by the order of the house, shall be given to the said Company of the intention of Parliament to redeem the said dividend.

If Company deprived of the government of India they may demand redemption of the dividend.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four the said Company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of Parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said Territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company within one year thereafter to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

Company to pay to Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt 2,000,000*l.*;

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said Company into the Bank of *England*, to the account of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of Two Millions Sterling, with compound interest after the rate of Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Centum per Annum*, computed half-yearly from the said Twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the Cashiers of the said Bank shall receive all such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said Commissioners, to be intituled "The account of the Security Fund of the *India* Company;" and that as well the monies so paid into the said Bank as the dividends or interest which shall arise therefrom shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said Commissioners, in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the Bank of *England*; which capital stock so purchased shall be invested in the names of the said Commissioners on account the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said Cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of Twelve Millions Sterling; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interest shall be a security fund for better securing to the said Company the redemption of their said dividend after the rate herein-before appointed for such redemption.

to be placed to account of Security Fund of the Company.

Monies and Dividends to be laid out in Securities, and Dividends placed to same account, until the whole amounts to 12 Millions.

Commissioners for reduction of National debt, upon requisition of Court may raise money for paying the Dividend in case of failure or delay of remittance of proper funds.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the Court of Directors of the said Company, to raise and pay to the said Company such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of the said Company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payment; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said security fund, according as the said Directors, with the approbation of the said Board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of *England* to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Court, shall fix, out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in *England*.

Application of Dividends of Security Fund and the Fund itself, in aid of revenues.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund accruing after the monies received by the said Bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of Twelve Millions Sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said Company's dividend, and also all the said security fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said Territories.

Company's Dividends to be paid out of revenues in preference to other charges, & 2,000,000*l.* to be paid out of debt due from the public and by sale of stock.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the Company's capital stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of such part of the revenues of the said Territories as shall be remitted to *Great Britain*, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in *Great Britain*; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any sums which shall on the said twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four be due to the said Company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall arise from the sale of any Government stock on that day belonging to the said Company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and

Subject to such

that, subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues in the said Territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said Company on the said twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said Company from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to any Service of the Government of the said Territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said Court of Directors, under the control of the said Board, shall from time to time direct; any thing in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

priorities, revenues and monies to be applied to service of India and purposes of this Act under control.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a Deed of Covenants dated the tenth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said Company of the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of His Highness the Nabob *Wallah Jah*, formerly Nabob of *Arcot* and of the *Carnatic* in the *East Indies*, and now deceased, and of His Highness the Nabob *Omduh ul Omrah*, late Nabob of *Arcot* and of the *Carnatic*, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the *Ameer ul Omrah*, of the other part.

Not to prejudice persons claiming under a covenant between the Company and the creditors of the Nabobs of Arcot, &c.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty by any letters patent, or by any Commission or Commissions to be issued under the great seal of *Great Britain* from time to time to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as His Majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, Commissioners for the affairs of *India*; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the Commissioners for the affairs of *India* in any other Act or Acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

His Majesty may appoint Commissioners for the affairs of India.

XX. And be it enacted, that the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be Commissioners of the affairs of *India*, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such Commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such Commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the Commissioner first named therein.

Ex officio Commissioners.

XXI. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said Commissioners shall and may form a Board for executing the several powers by which this Act, or by any other Act or Acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the Commissioners for the affairs of *India*; and that the Commissioner first named in any such Letters Patent or Commission, for the time being, shall be the President of the said Board; and that when any Board shall be formed in the absence of the President, the Commissioner next in order of nomination in this Act or in the said Commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said Board.

Two Commissioners may form a Board;

first-named to be President; in his absence the next in order.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the President, or in his absence the Commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

President and occasional President to have the casting vote.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall and may nominate and appoint two Secretaries, and such other Officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said Board, who shall be subject to dismission at the pleasure of the said Board; and each of the said Secretaries shall have the same powers, rights, and privileges, as by any Act or Acts now in force are vested in the Chief Secretary of the Commissioners for the affairs of *India*; and that the President of the said Board, but no other Commissioner as such, and the said Secretaries and other Officers, shall be paid by the said Company such fixed salaries as His Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, direct.

The Board to appoint two Secretaries and other Officers.

President, Secretaries, and Officers to be paid such Salaries as the Crown shall direct.

Secretaries and Officers to take oaths if required by the Board.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said Board shall deem it expedient to require their Secretaries and other Officers of the said Board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said Board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

The Board of Commissioners to control all Acts concerning India, and the sale of property.

XXV. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company which in anywise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said Territories, or the property hereby vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as herein-after is mentioned.

Commissioners, Secretaries, and Officers, on 22d April 1834, to continue until their appointments are revoked.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty four shall be Commissioners for the affairs of *India*, and Secretaries and Officers of such Board of Commissioners, shall continue and be Commissioners for the affairs of *India*, and Secretaries and Officers of the said Board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as to salaries as if they had been appointed by virtue of this Act, until by the issuing of new patents, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

Proprietors may vote by attorney in election of Directors.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a Director or Directors of the said Company, any Proprietor, who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such Proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall in every case deliver the vote he is so directed to give openly to the person or persons who shall be authorized by the said Company to receive the same; and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a Justice of the Peace by the Proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by Proprietors voting upon ballots at General Courts of the said Company, and in which such Proprietor shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a Justice of Peace for the purpose aforesaid shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she, or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Repeal of restriction in 13 G. 3. c. 63. with respect to any person employed in the East Indies being chosen Director.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the Act, of the thirteenth year of the reign of King *George* the Third, intituled *an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the* East India *Company as well in* India *as in* Europe, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the *East Indies*, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the Office of Director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in *England* for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed: provided that if the said Court of Directors, with the consent of the said Board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said Company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said Court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the Office of Director for the term of two years after his return to *England*, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

If such person has unsettled accounts, he shall be ineligible for two years, unless they are sooner settled.

Court to deliver to Board copies

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall from time to time deliver to the said Board copies of all

minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, general or special, and of all Courts of Directors, within eight days after the holding of such Courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices, and dispatches whatever which shall at any time or times be received by the said Court of Directors or any Committee of Directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said Board, or which the said Board, shall from time to time require.

of Minutes, &c. of Courts of Proprietors, and Directors, and of all material Letters and Dispatches.

No Official Communications to be sent by the Court until approved by the Board.

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said Territories or the government thereof, or to the property or rights vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said Board; and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications which the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, shall propose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board, and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, the said Board shall either return the same to the said Court of Directors or Committee of Directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the Secretaries of the said Board, by the order of the said Board; or if the said Board shall disapprove alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said Board shall give to the said Directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the Secretaries of the said Board, by order of the said Board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said Directors in relation thereto: and the said Directors shall, and they are hereby required forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said Board, to their proper destinations: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the Records of the said Board, and to be communicated to the said Court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said Court without having been previously laid before the said Board.

except such classes of communications as the Board may allow.

If the Court omit to frame official communications for consideration of the Board, they may prepare them.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that whenever the said Court of Directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said Board any orders, instructions dispatches, official letters, or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said Board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Board to prepare and send to the said Directors any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

Court to send them.

Representations may be made by Court as to official communications; and board to consider such representations, and give final orders.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict or prohibit the said Directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing to the said Board, such remarks, observations, or explanations as they shall think fit, touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said Board; and that the said Board shall and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said Directors.

If Court think the orders of Board contrary to law, the Court of King's Bench may certify their opinion on any case which may be agreed

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said Court of Directors that any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the Secret Committee, upon which directions may be so given by the said Board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said Board and the said Court of Directors to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the President of the said Board and the Chairman of the said Compa-

upon; such opinion to be conclusive.

ny, to three or more of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the opinion of the said Judges; and the said Judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said President and Chairman; which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

Board not empowered to appoint Officers of the Company, or to interfere with Home Officers.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said Board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said Company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said Company employed in the Home Establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said Court of Directors to submit for the consideration of the said Board their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said Home Establishment, or with the legal advisers of the said Company.

Directors to appoint a secret committee, who shall take the following oath.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall from time to time appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said Directors, for the particular purposes in this Act specified; which said Directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following; (that is to say,)

'I (*A. B.*) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill 'and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers 'reposed in me as a Member of the Secret Committee appointed by 'the Court of Directors of the *India* Company; I will not disclose 'or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, dispatches, 'official letters or communications, which shall be sent or given to 'me by the Commissioners for the affairs of *India*, save only to the 'other members of the said Secret Committee, or to the person or 'persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said Commissioners to disclose and make known 'the same. So help me GOD.'

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said Secret Committee to each other; and being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the said Court of Directors for the time being amongst the Acts of the said Court.

If the Board are of opinion that any matters wherein Indian or other states are concerned require secrecy, the Board may send official communications through Secret Committee.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said Board shall be of opinion that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negociating with any of the native princes or states in *India*, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, official letters or communications, to any of the governments or presidencies in *India*, or to any officers or servants of the said Company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their orders, dispatches official letters or communications, to the secret committee of the said Court of Directors to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said Board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said governments and presidencies, officers and servants shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, dispatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors.

The Court to submit to the Board an estimate of salaries of Directors and other expenses of the India House, which shall be subject to reduction.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall, before the twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and afterwards from time to time so often as reductions of the establishment of the said Court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said Board an estimate of the gross sum which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy chairman, and members of the said Court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said Board, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such

The sum allowed to be applicable to such purposes, at discretion of the Court of Directors.

reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the Court of Directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expenses; and it shall not be lawful for the said Board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expenses shall from time to time be increased or reduced: provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expenses aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said Company.

Accounts of application to be rendered.

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal to be divided into two Presidencies.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the Government of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* shall be divided into two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included *Fort William* aforesaid, to be styled the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, and the other of such Presidencies to be styled the Presidency of *Agra*; and that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under the control by this Act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the Government of the said Company shall from time to time be subject to the Government of each of the several Presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointment, and such new distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

The Court to declare the limits from time to time of the several Presidencies.

Government of India.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in *India* shall be and is hereby vested in a Governor General and Councillors, to be styled "The Governor General of *India* in Council."

There shall be four Ordinary Councillors, three of whom shall be servants of the Company.

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four Ordinary Members of the said Council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said Court of Directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said Company; and each of the said three Ordinary Members of Council shall at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said Company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said Company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a Member of Council hold any military command, or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth Ordinary Member of Council shall from time to time be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board; provided that such last-mentioned Member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint the Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces in *India*, and if there shall be no such Commander in Chief, or the Officers of such Commander in Chief and of Governor General of *India* shall be vested in the same person, then the Commander in Chief of the Forces on the *Bengal* Establishment, to be an Extraordinary Member of the said Council, and such Extraordinary Member of Council shall have rank and precedence at the Council Board next after the Governor General.

No Military Officer to hold any Command whilst a Member.

The fourth Member not to be appointed from the Company's servants.

Governor General and Members of Council on 22d April 1834 to be so under this Act.

XLI. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be Governor General of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* on the twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be the first Governor General of *India* under this Act, and such persons as shall be Members of Council of the same Presidency on that day shall be respectively Members of the Council constituted by this Act.

Filling up vacancies in these offices.

XLII. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of Governor General of *India* shall from time to time be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board.

The Governor General in Council empowered to legislate for India, except as

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories or any part

to matters here in mentioned.

thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons whether *British* or Native, foreigners or others, and for all Courts of Justice, whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said Company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said Governor General in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this Act, or any of the provisions of the Acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of His Majesty or the said Company, or any provisions of any Act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown, or the authority of Parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories.

If the Court of Directors disallow the laws, Governor in Council to repeal them.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the said Court of Directors, under such control as by this Act is provided, shall signify to the said Governor General in Council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said Governor General in Council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said Governor General in Council of notice of such disallowance, the said Governor General in Council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

All such Laws and Regulations to be of the same force as any Act of Parliament.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said Territories as any Act of Parliament would or ought to be within the same Territories, and shall be taken notice of by all Courts of Justice whatsoever within the same Territories, in the same manner as any public Act of Parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any Court of Justice any laws or regulations made by the said Governor General in Council.

Registration unnecessary.

Restricting the power of punishing with death European subjects, &c.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, without the previous sanction of the said Court of Directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any Courts of Justice, other than the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters, to sentence to the punishment of death, any of His Majesty's natural born subjects born in *Europe*, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters.

The Court to submit to the Board rules for the procedure of the Governor General in Council.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said Board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the Governor General in Council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this Act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other Act or Acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council, and of the authentication of all Acts and proceedings whatsoever of the said Governor General in Council; and such rules, when approved by the said Board of Commissioners, shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this Act: provided always, that such rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the session next after the approval thereof.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

Quorum of Governor General and Members in Council.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the Council at which the said Governor General and at least three of the ordinary Members of Council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said Governor General in Council may be exercised by the said Governor General and one or more ordinary Member or Members of Council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said Council where there shall be an equality of voices the said Governor General shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Manner of proceeding when any measure is proposed whereby the safety or peace of India may be essentially affected.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said Governor General in Council whereby the safety, tranquility or interests of the *British* possessions in *India*, or any part thereof, are or may be, in the judgment of the said Governor General, essentially affected, and the said Governor General shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected, and the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said Governor General and Members of Council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large on their secret consultations, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said Governor General and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General, of his own authority and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution, as the said Governor General shall think fit and expedient.

Council to assemble at any place in India.

L. And be it enacted, that the said Council shall from time to time assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said Governor General in Council within the said territories, and that as often as the said Council shall assemble within any of the Presidencies of *Fort St. George*, *Bombay* or *Agra*, the Governor of such Presidency shall act as an extraordinary Member of Council.

Nothing in this Act to effect the right of Parliament to legislate for India.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to affect in any way the right of Parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to Parliament to control, to supersede, to prevent all proceedings and Acts whatsoever of the said Governor General in Council, and to repeal and alter at any time any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said Governor General in Council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories, and all the inhabitants thereof in as full and ample a manner as if this Act had not been passed; and the better to enable Parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said Governor General in Council shall be transmitted to *England*, and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in *India*.

Express reservation.

Laws and Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

All enactments relating to Supreme Government shall apply to Governor General of India in Council and alone.

LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters, and things relating to the Governor General of *Fort William* in *Bengal* in Council, and the Governor General of *Fort William* in *Bengal* alone, respectively, in any other Act or Acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this Act, shall continue and be in force and be applicable to the Governor General of *India* in Council, and to the Governor General of *India* alone, respectively.

A Law Commission to be appointed, to inquire into the Jurisdiction, &c. of existing Courts of Justice and Police Establishments, and the operation of the laws.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of Judicial Establishments and Police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well *Europeans* as Natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and as occasion may require amended; be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor General of *India* in Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, issue a commission, and from time to time Commissions, to such persons as the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall recommend for that purpose and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said Governor General in Council shall think fit, all such persons, not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled "The *Indian* Law Commissioners," with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said Commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers,

and rules of the existing courts of Justice and Police Establishment in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of all laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitants of the said territories, whether *Europeans* or others, are now subject; and the said Commissioners shall from time to time make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their said inquiries, and shall from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said Courts of Justice and Police Establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion, and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

Commissioners from time to time to report the result of their inquiries.

Commissioners to follow instructions of Governor General in Council, and to make special reports when required.

Governor General in Council to consider reports, and transmit them with opinions thereupon.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the said Commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all their transactions with reference to the objects of their Commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said Governor General of *India* in Council; and they are hereby required to make to the said Governor General in Council such special reports upon any matters as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said Governor General in Council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time to be made by the said *Indian* Law Commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said Governor General in Council thereon, to the said Court of Directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions or resolutions, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several Governments in *India*.

Salaries to be granted to Law Commissioners.

LV. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor General of *India* in Council to grant salaries to the said *Indian* Law Commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expenses as may be incident to the said Commission, and that the salaries of the said Commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the Officers or Servants of the *India* Company below the rank of Members of Council.

The Executive Government of the Presidencies to be administered by a Governor and three Councillors.

LVI. And be it enacted that the Executive Government of each of the several Presidencies of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Agra* shall be administered by a Governor and three Councillors, to be styled "The Governor in Council of the said Presidencies of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Agra*, respectively;" and the said Governor and Councillors respectively of each such Presidency shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* now have and observe, and that the Governor General of *India* for the time being shall be Governor of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*.

Directors empowered to revoke the appointment of Councils, or to reduce the number of Councillors.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under such control as is by this Act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said Court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of Councils in all or any of the said Presidencies, or to reduce the number of Councillors in all or any of the said Councils, and during such time as a Council shall not be appointed in any such Presidency the Executive Government thereof shall be administered by a Governor alone.

Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.

Governor of Agra, and vacancies in Presidencies to be filled up by Court.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be Governors of the respective Presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay*, shall be the first Governors of the said Presidencies respectively under this Act; and that the office of Governor of the said Presidency of *Agra*, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the Governors of the said Presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said President of the said Board of Commissioners.

The Governors of the Presidencies

LIX. And be it enacted, that in the Presidencies in which the appointment of a Council shall be suspended under the provision

herein-before contained, and during such time as Councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the Governors appointed under this Act, and in the Presidencies in which Councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said Governors in their respective Councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* in their respective Councils now have within their respective Presidencies; and that the Governors and Members of Council of Presidencies appointed by or under this Act shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors and Members of Council of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George* and *Bombay* respectively now have in their respective Presidencies; provided that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity (the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such Governor or Governor in Council), and then only until the decision of the Governor General of *India* in Council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the Governor General of *India* in Council.

to have the powers and immunities of the present Governors of Madras and Bombay, but not to make laws or grant money.

If Court of Directors neglect for two months to supply vacancy in any office, the King to appoint.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the said Court of Directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in *India* in the appointment of the said Court shall have been received by the said Court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as His Majesty shall think proper to supply such vacancy; and that every person so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities as if he or they had been appointed by the said Court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal without the approbation and consent of His Majesty.

Power for the Court to make provisional appointments to any offices.

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from *India* with intent to return to *Europe*, or on any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke: provided that every provisional appointment to the several offices of Governor General of *India*, Governor of a Presidency, and the Member of Council of *India*, by this Act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company, shall be subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

Provisional appointments of certain officers to be approved by His Majesty.

In case of vacancy in the office of Governor General, and no successor upon the spot, the ordinary Member of Council next in rank to act as Governor General.

LXII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor General of *India* when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary Member of Council next in rank to the said Governor General shall hold and execute the said office of Governor General of *India* and Governor of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting Governor General shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of Governor General of *India*, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting Governor General foregoing his salary and allowance of a Member of Council for the same period.

In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor of any of the subordinate Presi-

LXIII. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor of *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, or *Agra* when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a Council in

dencies, and no provisional or other successor on the spot.

the Presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the Member of such Council, who shall be next in rank to the Governor, other than the Commander in Chief or Officer Commanding the Forces of such Presidency, and if there shall be no Council, then the Secretary of Government of the said Presidency who shall be senior in the said office of Secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting Governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting Governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

In case of a vacancy in the office of a Member of Council when no provisional or other successor on the spot.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of an ordinary Member of Council of *India* when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor General in Council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a Member of Council of any Presidency, when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor in Council of the Presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office: provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of Council who might not have been appointed by the said Court of Directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

The Governor General in Council to have the control over the Presidencies.

LXV. And be it further enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall have and be invested by virtue of this Act with full power and authority to superintend and control the Governors and Governors in Council of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, *Fort St. George*, *Bombay* and *Agra*, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said Presidencies respectively, and the said Governors and Governors in Council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said Governor General in Council in all cases whatsoever.

Drafts of laws proposed by Governors to be taken into consideration by Governor General in Council.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governors or Governors in Council of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, *Fort St. George*, *Bombay*, and *Agra* respectively, to propose to the said Governor General in Council drafts or projects of any laws or regulations which the said Governors or Governors in Council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said Governor General in Council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said Governor General in Council thereon to the Governor or Governor in Council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

Powers of Governors of Presidencies not to be suspended.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that when the said Governor General shall visit any of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, or *Agra*, the powers of the Governors of those Presidencies respectively shall not by reason of such visit be suspended.

Communications to be transmitted by Governors to Governor General in Council.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said Governors and Governors in Council of the said Presidencies of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Agra* respectively shall and they are hereby respectively required regularly to transmit to the said Governor General in Council true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective Governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said Governor General in Council as aforesaid, or as the said Governor General in Council shall from time to time require.

The Governor General in Council may appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as exigencies may require.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the Ordinary Members of the said Council of *India* as he may think fit to be Deputy Governor of the said Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, and such Deputy Governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said Governor of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

Provision in case the Governor General in Council shall declare it expedient for the Governor General to visit any part of India without his Council.

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said Governor General in Council shall declare that it is expedient that the said Governor General should visit any part of *India* unaccompanied by any Member or Members of the Council of *India*, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, previously to the departure of the said Governor General, to nominate some Member of the Council of *India* to be President of the said Council, in whom, during the absence of the said Governor General from the said Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, the powers of the said Governor General in assemblies of the said Council shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said Governor General in Council, by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the Governor General alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said Governor General in Council, except the power of making laws or regulations: provided always, that during the absence of the Governor General no law or regulation shall be made by the said President and Council without the assent in writing of the said Governor General.

The new Presidency of Agra not to affect the succession to commands and offices in Bengal and Agra.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the Territories now subject to the Government of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* into two Presidencies as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the Company's servants in the same two Presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the *Bengal* establishment and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said Presidencies respectively as if this Act had not been passed.

Presidency of Fort William to be entire for the purposes of the Mutiny Act.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the service of the* East India *Company, and to authorize Soldiers and Sailors in the* East Indies *to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage*, and if any Articles of War made or to be made under the same, the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the territories which by or in virtue of this Act shall be divided between the Presidencies of *Fort William* in *Bengal* and *Agra* respectively, and shall for all the purposes aforesaid be taken to be the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal* in the said Act mentioned.

Articles of War to be made by Governor General in Council.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council from time to time to make Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the military service of the Company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such Officers and Soldiers, and such Articles of War from time to time to repeal or vary and amend: and such Articles of War shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other the laws and regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council under this Act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the Native Officers and Soldiers in the said military service, to whatever Presidency such Officers and Soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving: provided nevertheless, that until such Articles of War shall be made by the said Governor General in Council any Articles of War for or relating to the Government of the Company's Native Forces, which at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said Territories, shall remain in force.

His Majesty may remove any Officer of the Company in India.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any writing under his sign manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board of Commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said Company in *India*, and to vacate any ap-

pointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided that a copy of every such writing, attested by the said President, shall within eight days after the same shall be signed by His Majesty be transmitted or delivered to the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the said Company.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall take away the power of the said Court of Directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said Company, but that the said Court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or servants at their will and pleasure; provided that any servant of the said Company appointed by His Majesty through the default of appointment by the said Court of Directors shall not be dismissed or removed without His Majesty's approbation, as herein-before is mentioned.

Salaries of Governor General, &c. fixed; to be in lieu of all fees, &c.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several Officers herein-after named the several salaries set against the names of such Officers, subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively as the said Court of Directors, with the sanction of the said Board, may at any time think fit; (that is to say,)

To the Governor General of *India*, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees:

To each Ordinary Member of the Council of *India*, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees:

To each Governor of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Agra*, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees:

To each Member of any Council to be appointed in any Presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees:

and the salaries of the said Officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said Officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be and it is hereby

Acceptance of gratuities a misdemeanor.

declared to be a misdemeanor for any such officer to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or

Passage money fixed.

persons whatsoever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the Officers and persons herein-after named who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such Officers and persons respectively; (that is to say,)

To the Governor General, five thousand pounds:

To each Member of the Council of *India*, one thousand two hundred pounds:

To each Governor of the Presidencies of *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Agra*, two thousand five hundred pounds:

provided also, that any Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council appointed by or by virtue of this Act, who shall at the time of passing this Act hold the office of Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this Act had not been passed.

Governor General and Governors to forego pensions and other salaries from the Crown or Company while they hold office.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any Governor General, Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Council of *India*, or any Member of the Council of any Presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employment of profit under the Crown of any public office or the said Company, or any annuity payable out of the Civil and Military Fund of the said Company, the salary of his office of Governor General of *India*, Governor or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

Directors to make Regulations for the distribution of patronage in India.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall and may from time to time make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the

offices, commands, and employments in the said Territories, and in all or any of the Presidencies thereof, among the said Governor General in Council, Governor General, Governors in Council, Governors, Commander in Chief, and other commanding Officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this Act.

Departure of Governor General, &c. for Europe, to be a resignation.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to *Europe* or the departure from *India* with intent to return to *Europe*, of any Governor General of *India*, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no Act or declaration of any Governor General, or Governor, or Member of Council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the Secretary for the Public Department of the Presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such Governor General or other Officer respectively shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such Governor General or Member of Council of *India* shall leave the said Territories, or if any Governor or other Officer whatever in the service of the said Company shall leave the Presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to *Europe*, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the Presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence.

Resignation in India to be by deed.

Salary to cease on departure or resignation.

As to representatives of Officers dying during absence.

Disobedience of orders and breach of trust by officers or servants of the Company in India, misdemeanors.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instructions of the said Court of Directors by any Governor General of *India*, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or by any other of the officers or servants of the said Company, unless in cases of necessity (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such orders or instructions aforesaid); and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this Act.

Authority for His Majesty's subjects to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of His Majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a Custom-house establishment within the said Territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said Territories as were under the Government of the said Company on the first day of *January* One thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the *Carnatic*, of the province of *Cuttack*, and of the settlements of *Singapore* and *Malacca*, without any licence whatsoever; provided that all subjects of His Majesty not natives of the said Territories shall, on their arrival in any part of the said Territories from any port or place not within the said Territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and objects of pursuit in *India*, to the Chief Officer of the Customs or other Officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

Subjects of His Majesty not to reside in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of His Majesty, except the servants of the said Company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in the said Territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said Territories as are not herein-before in that behalf mentioned, without licence from the said Board of Commissioners, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governor General in Council, or a Governor or Governor in Council of any of the said Presidencies for that purpose first obtain-

ed: provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of His Majesty to reside in parts of the Territories not open to all such subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor General in Council, with previous consent of Directors, may declare other places open.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said Court of Directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said Territories open to all His Majesty's natural born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of His Majesty's natural born subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through any place or places declared open without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be made.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residence in the said Territories of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulations to be made for protection of Natives.

LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of *Europeans* with the said Territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said Territories from insult and outrage in their persons, religions, or opinions.

Lands within the Indian Territories may be purchased.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural born subject of His Majesty authorized to reside in the said Territories to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said Territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the said Governor General in Council from enabling, by any laws or regulations, or otherwise, any subjects of His Majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said Territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

No disabilities in respect of religion, colour, or place of birth.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said Territories, nor any natural born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company.

Slavery to be mitigated, and abolished as soon as practicable.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said Territories as soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said Court of Directors drafts of laws or regulations for the purposes aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith after receipt thereof be taken into consideration by the said Court of Directors, who shall with all convenient speed, communicate to the said Governor General in Council their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said Court; and the said Court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolutions or proceedings thereon.

Respecting the inconvenient extent of the Diocese of Calcutta.

LXXXIX. And whereas the present diocese of the Bishoprick of *Calcutta* is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said bishop, and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct bishopricks, but nevertheless the bishops thereof to be subordinate

PART XIII.

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APPENDIX.

and subject to the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the time being, and his successors, as their metropolitan; be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of *Madras*, and the other the Bishoprick of *Bombay*, and from time to time to nominate and appoint bishops to such bishopricks under the style and title of Bishops of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such bishops respectively the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

If the king erects Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay, certain salaries to be paid to the Bishops.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received or taken by such bishop or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid, and that such bishops respectively shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the *British* Territories aforesaid.

Such salaries to commence from time of taking office and to be in lieu of all fees &c.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall and they are required to pay to the bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of *Madras* and *Bombay*, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipments and voyage.

Passage money for each such bishop.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by His Majesty by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

As to jurisdiction of such bishops.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the Bishoprick of *Calcutta* and to the dioceses of the said Bishopricks of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to His Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such bishops respectively within the limits of their respective dioceses the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as His Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the Ministers of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* therein.

The King empowered by letters patent to limit jurisdiction and functions.

XCIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the time being shall be deemed and taken to be the Metropolitan Bishop in *India*, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as His Majesty shall by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject nevertheless to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the time being: and that the Bishops of *Madras* and *Bombay* for the time being respectively shall be subject to the Bishop of *Calcutta* for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such bishopricks, or at the time of their respective consecrations as bishop, take an oath of obedience to the said Bishop of *Calcutta* in such manner as His Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

The Bishop of Calcutta to be Metropolitan in India.

XCV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please His Majesty to issue any letters patent respecting the Bishoprick of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, or *Bombay*, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case shall be countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

Warrants for bills on letters patent appointing bishops to be countersigned by the President.

XCVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay*

The King may grant certain pensions to Bishops of Mad-

respectively who shall have exercised in the *British* territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such bishop a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds *per annum*, to be paid quarterly by the said Company.

Respecting salary of a Bishop of Madras or Bombay dying within six months after arrival.

XCVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen the said person nominated and appointed to be Bishop of either of the said Bishopricks of *Madras* or *Bombay* shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in *India* for the purpose of taking upon him the office of such bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such bishop, such sum or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such bishop in respect of his salary, make up the full amount of one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in *India* for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable, out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said bishop so dying shall be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such bishop for six calendar months.

or after six months holding office in India.

As to residence of Bishop of Madras or Bombay if translated to Calcutta.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of *Madras* or *Bombay* shall be translated to the Bishoprick of *Calcutta*, the period of residence of such person as Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay* shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as Bishop of *Calcutta*; and if any person now an archdeacon in the said territories shall be appointed Bishop of *Madras* or *Bombay*, the period of his residence in *India* as such archdeacon shall for all the purposes of this Act be accounted for and taken as a residence as such bishop.

As to consecration of any person under the degree of a bishop, if resident in India, appointed to a bishoprick.

XCIX. Provided also and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a bishop shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of *Calcutta*, *Madras*, or *Bombay*, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in *India*, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, when and as he shall be required so to do by His Majesty by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal, to be directed to the two remaining bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies for the consecration of the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a bishop.

Provision for expenses of visitations.

C. And be it enacted, that the expenses of visitations to be made from time to time by the said Bishops of *Madras* and *Bombay* respectively shall be paid by the said Company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the Court of Directors of the said Company, with the approbation of the Commissioners for the affairs of *India*.

No archdeacon in India to have a salary exceeding 3,000 sicca rupees.

CI. And be it enacted, that no archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the Presidency of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, or the Archdeaconry of the Presidency of *Fort Saint George*, or the Archdeaconry of the Presidency and Island of *Bombay*, shall receive in respect of his archdeaconry any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees *per annum*: provided always, that the whole expense incurred in respect of the said bishops and archdeacons shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees *per annum*.

Two Chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be on the Establishment of each Presidency.

CII. And be it enacted, that of the Establishment of Chaplains maintained by the said Company at each of the Presidencies of the said Territories two Chaplains shall always be Ministers of the Church of *Scotland*, and shall have and enjoy from the said Company such salary as shall from time to time be allotted to the military chaplains at the several Presidencies: provided always, that the ministers of the Church of *Scotland* to be appointed chaplains at the said Presidencies as aforesaid shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of *Edinburgh* according to the forms and solemnities used in the Church of *Scotland*, and shall be subject to the spiritual

and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of *Edinburgh*, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the Provincial Synod of *Lothian* and *Tweedale*, and to the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Governor General in Council from granting from time to time, with the sanction of the Court of Directors and of the Commissioners for the affairs of *India*, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians not being of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, or of the Church of *Scotland*, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

The Governor General in Council annually to make a prospective estimate of the number of vacancies in Indian Establishments.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said Company in the said Territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor General of *India* in Council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of *January* in every year, make and transmit to the said Court of Directors a prospective estimate of the number of persons who, in the opinion of the said Governor General in Council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in *India* or likely to return from *Europe*, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective Governments in *India* in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations hereinafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and in the month of *June* in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said Board, and if not, then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said Board of Commissioners shall certify to the said Court of Directors what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said Company at *Haileybury* in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said Board; and if the said Court of Directors shall not within one month after the receipt of such certificate nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Board to certify what number of persons shall be candidates for admission to Haileybury College, and what number shall be admitted students.

Additional students to be admitted to fill up vacancies.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to add in respect of every such vacancy one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission to be nominated by the said Court in the following year.

The candidates for admission to be subjected to an examination and classed.

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners as the said Board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list shall be admitted by the said Court as students in the said college until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said Board, be supplied.

The Board to frame rules for the government of the college and the examination and qualification of candidates.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this Act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said Governor General in Council in the formation of the estimate herein before mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such candidates, and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and such plan, rules, and regulations and provisions respectively shall be submitted to His Majesty in Council for his revision and approbation;

and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by His Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners, with the approbation of His Majesty in Council.

Students to be examined and classed.

CVII. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the term of their residence therein shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in *India*, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of more than one of the said Presidencies, the students on the said list shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

The students to supply the vacancies in the service according to priority on the list, and to choose their Presidencies.

Sanction of appointment of professors.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

All powers of Court of Directors to be subject to the control of the Board except patronage.

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority, and function by this or any other Act or Acts given to and vested in the said Court of Directors shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said Board of Commissioners as in this Act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactments conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said Court.

Board of Control prohibited from directing the grant of allowances.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said Board of Commissioners to give or cause to be given directions ordering or authorizing the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said Board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said Company on account of the said Board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said Board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said Company.

The Company to be called the East India Company.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this Act, or in any Act hereafter to be passed, the term *East India* Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, and that the said United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies* may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this Act, be called by the name of the *East India* Company.

Saint Helena vested in the Crown.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the Island of *Saint Helena*, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever in the said island, and all stores and property thereon fit or used for the service of the Government thereof, shall be vested in His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such orders as his Majesty in Council shall from time to time issue in that behalf.

Servants of the Company in China and St. Helena to be eligible to offices in any Presidency.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said Company, now employed by the said Company in the factory at *Canton* or in the island of *Saint Helena*, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any Presidency or establishment of the said territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding if he had been a Civil Servant in such Presidency or on such establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said Company.

Repeal of enactments for keeping a stock of tea.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act all enactments and provisions directing the said Company to provide for keeping a stock of tea shall be repealed.

King's Courts authorized to admit Advocates and Attorneys without the Company's licence.

CXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Court of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters in the said territories to approve, admit, and enrol persons as barristers, advocates and attorneys in such court without any licence from the said Company, any thing in any such Charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal Courts of *Scotland* is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an Advocate in any Court in *India* equal to that of having been called to the Bar in *England* or *Ireland*.

Accounts to be annually laid before Parliament.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first day of *May* in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament an account, made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in *India*, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof at each of their several Presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with the rates of interest they respectively carry, and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each Presidency or settlement and in *England* or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said Court of Directors in respect thereof; and the said Court of Directors, under the direction and control of the said Board of Commissioners, shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimates in such manner as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said Company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions, shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

Commencement of Act.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that this Act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the Governor General of *India*, Governors, Members of Council or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as herein-before in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of *April* next.

V. AND VI. GULIELMI IV., CAP. LII.

An Act to authorize the Court of Directors of the East India Company to suspend the execution of the provisions of the Act of the third and fourth William the Fourth, Chapter eighty-five, so far as they relate to the creation of the Government of Agra.

31st August, 1831.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled *an Act for effecting an arrangement with the* East India *Company and for the better Government of His Majesty's* Indian *Territories, till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four;* it is among other things enacted, that the territories then subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be divided into two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such Presidencies to be styled the Presidency of Agra, and whereas much difficulty has arisen in carrying such enactment into effect, and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge, be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors of the East India Company, under the direction and control of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to suspend the execution of the pro- East India Company may suspend provisions

3 & 4 W. 4, c. 85.

of recited Act as to the division of the territories into two Presidencies.

visions of the said in part recited Act, so far as the same relates to the division of the said territories into two distinct Presidencies, and to the measures consequent thereupon for such time and from time to time as the said Court of Directors, under the direction and control of the said Board of Commissioners, shall think fit.

Governor General, during such suspension, may appoint a Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western provinces.

II. And be it further enacted, that for and during such time as the execution of such provisions aforesaid shall be suspended, by the authority aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, to appoint, from time to time, any servant of the East India Company, who shall have been ten years in their service in India, to the office of Lieutenant Governor of the North-western Provinces, now under the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and from time to time to declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such Lieutenant Governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such Lieutenant Governor as to the said Governor General in Council may seem fit.

CHINA AND INDIA TRADE ACT.

ANNO TERTIO AND QUARTO

GULIELMI IV. REGIS. CAP. XCIII.

An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India.

[28*th August* 1833.]

Whereas the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of *China*, and of trading in tea, now enjoyed by the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, will cease from and after the twenty-second day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four: and whereas it is expedient that the trade with *China*, and the trade in tea, should be open to all His Majesty's subjects, and that the restrictions imposed on the trade of His Majesty's subjects with places beyond the *Cape of Good Hope* to the *Straits of Magellan*, for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said Company, should be removed: be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the said twenty-second day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *an Act to consolidate and amend the several laws now in force with respect to trade from and to places within the limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company, and to make further provisions with respect to such trade, and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for the registering of Vessels, so far as it relates to Vessels registered in* India, shall be repealed, except such parts thereof as relate to *Asiatic* sailors, lascars, being natives of the territories under the Government of the *East India* Company, but so as not to revive any Acts or parts of Acts by the said Act repealed; and except also as to such voyages and adventures as shall have been actually commenced under the authority of the said Act; and except as to any suits and proceedings which may have been commenced, and shall be depending on the said twenty-second day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; and from and after the said twenty-second day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty four the enactments herein-after contained shall come into operation.

Repeal of the Act 4 G. 4. c. 80. except as herein mentioned.

Repeal of prohibitions upon the importation of tea and goods from China, imposed by 6 G. 4 c. 107. and 6 G. 4. c. 114.

II. And be it further enacted, that so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *an Act for the general regulation of the customs*, as prohibits the importation of tea, unless from the place of its growth, and by the *East India* Company, and into the port of *London*; and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of goods from *China*, unless by the *East India* Company, and into the port of *London*; and also so much of the said Act as requires that the manifests of ships departing from

places in *China* shall be authenticated by the chief supercargo of the *East India* Company; and also that so much of another Act passed in the said sixth year of the reign of his said late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *an Act to regulate the trade of the* British *possessions abroad*, as prohibits the importation of tea into any of the *British* possessions in *America*, and into the island of *Mauritius*, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other *British* possessions in *America*, and unless by the *East India* Company or with their licence, shall be, from and after the twenty-second day of *April* One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, repealed; and thenceforth (notwithstanding any provision, enactment, matter, or thing made for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of trade heretofore enjoyed by the said Company, in any Charter of the said Company, in the said Act or any other Act of Parliament contained,) it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to carry on trade with any countries beyond the *Cape of Good Hope* to the *Straits of Magellan*.

All British subjects may carry on trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan.

List of persons on board any ship arriving in India to be delivered to Officers of Customs.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the person having the command of any ship or vessel arriving at any place in the possession of or under the Government of the said Company shall make out, sign, and deliver to the principal officer of the Customs, or other person thereunto lawfully authorized, a true and perfect list, specifying the names, capacities, and description of all persons who shall have been on board such ship or vessel at the time of its arrival; and if any person having the command of such ship or vessel shall not make out, sign, and deliver such list, he shall forfeit one hundred pounds, one half part of which penalty shall belong to such person or persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other half part to the said Company; and if the said Company shall inform or sue for the same, then the whole of the said penalty shall belong to the said Company.

Penalty for neglect, 100*l*.

Penalties how recoverable.

IV. And be it enacted, that the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid shall be recoverable by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of His Majesty's courts of record in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and in *India* or elsewhere, or in any courts in *India* to which jurisdiction may hereafter be given by the Governor General of *India* in Council in that behalf, to be commenced in the County, Presidency, Colony, or settlement where the offender may happen to be; or by conviction in a summary way before two justices of the peace in the United Kingdom, or in *India*, of the county or Presidency where such offender may happen to be; and upon such conviction the penalty or forfeiture aforesaid shall and may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and for want of such sufficient distress every such offender may be committed to the common goal or house of correction for the space of three calendar months.

Three Superintendents of the China Trade to be appointed.

V. And whereas it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of *China* that provision be made for the establishment of a *British* authority in the said dominions; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any commission or commissions or warrant or warrants under his royal sign manual, to appoint not exceeding three of His Majesty's subjects to be Superintendents of the trade of His Majesty's subjects to and from the said dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid to settle such gradation and subordination among the said Superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief Superintendent,) and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such Superintendents and Officers, as His Majesty shall from time to time deem expedient.

His Majesty in Council may issue orders and commissions to have force in China: and issue regulations touching the trade.

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such order or orders, commission or commissions, as to His Majesty in Council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said Superintendents, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects within any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the Government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to

be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and to create a Court of Justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of *China*; and to appoint one of the Superintendents herein-before mentioned to be the Officer to hold such Court, and other Officers for executing the process thereof; and to grant such salaries to such Officers as to His Majesty in Council shall appear reasonable.

and create a Court of justice for trial for offences in that part.

Superintendents &c. not to accept gifts, or to trade.

VII. And be it enacted, that no Superintendent or Commissioner appointed under the authority of this Act shall accept for or in discharge of his duties any gift, donation, gratuity, or reward, other than the salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid, or be engaged in any trade or traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

A tonnage duty to be imposed, to be appropriated towards defraying the expense of Establishments in China.

VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time, to impose, and to empower such persons as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to collect and levy from or on account of any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of His Majesty entering any port or place where the said Superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such duty on tonnage and goods as shall from time to time be specified in such order or orders not exceeding in respect of tonnage the sum of five shillings for every ton, and not exceeding in respect of goods the sum of ten shillings for every one hundred pounds of the value of the same, the fund arising from the collection of which duties shall be appropriated, in such manner as His Majesty in Council shall direct, towards defraying the expenses of the establishments by this Act authorized within the said dominions: provided always, that every order in Council issued by authority of this Act shall be published in the *London Gazette*; and that every such order in Council, and the amount of expense incurred, and of duties raised under this Act, shall be annually laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Limitation of actions.

IX. And be it enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such Court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office by an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King *George* the Second, intituled *an Act for the rendering justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to their warrants*; and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority and in execution of this Act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other county or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

21 G. 2. c. 44.

General Issue.

If action brought after time limited, &c.

Treble Costs.

RETURN TO DUTY PRECLUSION ACT.

ABSTRACT OF ACT 33, GEORGE 3, CAP. 52, SEC. 70.

precluding the return to their duty of Civil and Military Servants, after an absence of five years.

And be it further enacted, that no person who shall have held any Civil or Military Station whatever, in India, in the service of the said United Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council, or Commander in Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or Native Corps of Troops, or in the Civil line of the Company's service; unless in the case of any Civil Servant of the Company, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness, or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, or unless in the case of any Military Officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

PASSED IN THE YEAR 1839.

ACT No. I.—*Passed on the 4th February.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of May next ensuing after the passing of this Act, all Regulations and parts of Regulations of the Bengal Code, which give to any persons or class of persons authority, by virtue of any office held by them, to sell property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent, shall, so far as they give such authority, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the date aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Collector or Officer duly exercising the powers of a Collector in each District subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to appoint, by a Sunnud under his signature and seal, in the terms of the Schedule appended to this Act, and conformably to such instructions as he may receive in that behalf, any person or persons to exercise the function of selling property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent in each pergunnah or subdivision of his district, and to authorize such persons to remunerate themselves by deducting a per centage, not in any case exceeding ten per centum on the amount of the proceeds of the sale.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that all Regulations and parts of Regulations of the Bengal Code which give powers to, or prescribe rules for the guidance of persons appointed to conduct the sale of property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent, or which assign any penalty or other punishment for misfeasance in the discharge of such duty, shall be applicable to all parties appointed for the sale of such property under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

I, A. B., Collector of Zillah (or exercising the powers of a Collector) in virtue of the powers vested in me by Act No. I. of 1839, appoint you C. D., Commissioner for the sale of property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations of Government. You are to reside at E., in Pergunnah F., and are to exercise the authority vested in you by these Regulations, or by any others which may be hereafter transmitted to you for your guidance, in strict conformity thereto; and are to keep a regular and complete record of your proceedings to be produced when called for by me, or by the Courts of Justice. You are hereby authorized to remunerate yourself for your trouble, by deducting and appropriating —— per centum on the amount of the proceeds of sale.

ACT No. II.—*Passed on the 4th February.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that in all cases of fines by which offenders are or may be punishable by any Magistrate, according to the provisions of any Act heretofore passed or which shall hereafter be passed by the Governor General of India in Council, it shall be lawful, in case of non-payment, if no other means for enforcing the payment are or shall be provided by such Act or otherwise, for the Magistrate, by warrant under his hand, to levy the amount of such fine by distress and sale of any goods and chattels of the offender which may be found within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, and if no such property shall be found within such jurisdiction, then it shall be lawful for every such Magistrate by warrant under his hand, to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor, according to the discretion of such Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, where the amount of the fine shall not exceed 50 rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months, where the amount shall not exceed 100 rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the amount.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which offenders are or may be punishable by any Magistrate with fine or imprisonment, or both, according to the provisions of any Act heretofore passed or which shall hereafter be passed by the Governor General of India in Council, and where the extreme amount of the fine or imprisonment is not specified, it shall not be lawful for the Magistrate to impose any fine exceeding 200 rupees, or to imprison the offender for any term exceeding six months.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which offenders are or may be punishable by fine before a Magistrate, according to the provisions of any Act heretofore passed or which hereafter shall be passed by the Governor General of India in Council, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, and he is hereby required to receive proof of the commission of the offence upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation in cases where a solemn affirmation is receivable by law instead of an oath.

IV. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that in this Act and in all Acts heretofore passed by the Governor General of India in Council, the terms "fine" and "fines" shall extend to all "penalties" and "forfeitures," and the term "Magistrate" shall extend to all "Joint Magistrates," "persons lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate," and "Justices of the Peace."

ACT No. III.—*Passed on the 18th February.*

I. It is hereby enacted and declared, that within the British territories under the Government of the East India Company, no person whatever is or shall be, by reason of place of birth or by reason of descent, in any proceeding whatever connected with arrears or exactions of rent, excepted from the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts, any thing in Act No. XI. of 1836 contained notwithstanding.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that no such proceeding which may have been instituted before the passing of this Act in any such Court, and no decree which may have been passed before the passing of this Act in any such proceeding by any such Court, shall be treated as invalid by reason of the place of birth or by reason of the descent of any party to such proceeding or to such decree.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that within the said territories no person whatever shall, by reason of place of birth, or by reason of descent, be in any civil proceeding whatever connected with arrears or exactions of rent excepted from the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Moonsiffs.

ACT No. IV.—*Passed on the 18th March.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that if any person shall, within the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, steal the whole or any part of any growing tree, sapling or shrub, or any underwood, or the whole or any part of any pale, post or stile, or any growing cultivated plant, root, fruit, or vegetable production, or shall unlawfully and maliciously commit any damage, injury, or spoil to, or upon any real or personal property whatsoever of a private nature, every such offender, being convicted thereof before a Court of Quarter Session, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay over and above the amount of the injury done, such sum of money, not exceeding two hundred Rupees, as to the Court of Quarter Session shall seem meet, and if any person so convicted shall afterwards be guilty of any of the said offences, and shall be convicted thereof in like manner, every such offender shall, for every such subsequent offence, be imprisoned with or without hard labour for such term not exceeding six calendar months, as the Court of Quarter Session shall think fit.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that every sum of money which shall be forfeited for the amount of any injury done (such amount in each case to be assessed by the Court of Quarter Session, but not to exceed two hundred rupees,) shall be paid to the party aggrieved, if known, except when such party shall have been examined in proof of the offence. Provided always, that when several persons shall join in the commission of the same offence, and shall, on conviction thereof, each be adjudged to forfeit a sum equivalent to the amount of the injury done, in every such case no further sum shall be paid to the party aggrieved, than that which shall be forfeited by one of such offenders only.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that in every case of conviction under this Act, when the sum which shall be forfeited for the amount of the injury done, or which shall be imposed as a penalty by the said Court of Quarter Session, shall not be paid, either immediately after the conviction, or within such period as the said court shall at the time of the conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the said court to commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned with hard labor, according to the discretion of the said court, for any term not exceeding two calendar months, when the amount of the sum forfeited or of the penalty imposed, or both, (as the case may be) together with the costs, shall not exceed fifty rupees; and for any term not exceeding four calendar months, when the amount, with costs, shall exceed fifty rupees, but shall not exceed one hundred rupees; and for any term not exceeding six calendar months, in any other case: the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid, upon payment of the amount and costs.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that in case any person convicted of any offence by virtue of this Act, shall have paid the sum adjudged to be paid, together with the costs under such conviction, or shall have suffered the imprisonment awarded for non payment thereof, such person shall be released from all further or other proceedings for the same cause.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that every punishment and forfeiture by this Act imposed on any person maliciously committing any offence shall equally apply and be enforced, whether the offence shall have been committed from malice conceived against the owner of the property in respect of which it shall be committed or otherwise.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that where the stealing of any property is by this Act punishable either for every offence or for the first and subsequent offences, any person who shall receive any such property, knowing the same to be unlawfully come by, shall, on conviction thereof, in like manner as the principal offender, be liable for every first and subsequent offence of receiving to the same forfeiture and punishment to which a person guilty of a first or subsequent offence of stealing is by this Act made liable.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Court of Quarter Session established by the letters patent establishing the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, bearing date the 27th day of November, 1826, shall sit for the purpose of hearing and determining matters made offences by this Act at each station of the said settlements not less frequently than once in fourteen days. Provided always, that no court shall be holden excepting in the presence of one of the Judges of the Court of Judicature; and that no Justice of the Peace being a proprietor or renter of a spice plantation, or otherwise directly interested in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, shall sit and have a deliberative voice in such Court of Quarter Session when held at a station where such Justice may be so interested.

ACT No. V.—*Passed on the 18th March.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to grant a warrant or warrants to any peace or revenue officer or officers of the said settlements, empowering him or them by day or by night (but if between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and five in the morning then the warrant to be executed by or in the presence of a peace officer) to enter and search any dwelling house, shop or other building in any case in which there shall appear to such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, upon the oath of any party, good and sufficient cause to believe that in any such dwelling house, shop or other building, there is deposited or concealed any article or articles the exclusive privilege of preparing or selling which has been farmed out to any party or parties whosoever by the East India Company under Regulations Nos. II. III. IV. and V. of 1830, passed by the late Governor in Council of the said settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and also under Regulation IV. of 1831, passed by the Vice President in Council on the 18th of October 1831, and also under Regulations X. and XI. of 1833, respectively passed by the Governor General in Council on the 9th of

September 1833, and to seize and take possession of any such article or articles as may be found so deposited or concealed therein, and it shall be lawful for any officer to whom any such warrant shall be granted, and he is hereby authorized in case of resistance, to break open any door and to force and remove any other impediment or obstruction to such entry, search, or seizure and removal as aforesaid.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that any person or persons found committing any act in contravention of any of the provisions of the said regulations may be immediately searched without a warrant by any peace or revenue officer, provided always that the person to be searched may demand to be taken before some neighbouring Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, who shall determine if there be reasonable grounds of suspicion, and every such officer or officers as aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to take such person upon demand before a neighbouring Magistrate or Justice of the Peace detaining such person in the mean time. And if any person shall obstruct any such officer or officers in making any such search as aforesaid every such person shall be subject on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, such fine to be commuted in case of non payment to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three calendar months.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if any peace or revenue officer shall maliciously and without reasonable grounds apprehend or detain any person or persons on the plea that such person or persons have infringed any of the provisions of any of the said Regulations, it shall be competent for any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to hear the complaint, and if necessary to adjudge the offending officer or officers to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, such fine to be commuted, in case of non payment, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three calendar months.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that in case any officer committed under the preceding section, shall have paid the sum adjudged to be paid by him, or shall have suffered the imprisonment awarded for non payment thereof, every such officer shall be released from all further or other proceedings from the same cause.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that no peace or revenue officer of the said settlements shall be competent to act under the provisions of this Act, unless appointed specially so to do in writing by the principal civil authority of the station where such peace or revenue officer may reside, which authority shall be duly registered at the Police Office of the said station, and liable to be annulled at the pleasure of the said Resident Councillor.

ACT No. VI.—*Passed on the 18th March.*

I. The existing Charter of the Bank of Bengal having been found in many respects inconvenient and imperfect, the Members of the said Corporation have by their Directors applied to the Governor General of India in Council for the amendment thereof, by a new Charter or Act of Incorporation, tendering the surrender thereupon of the said Charter, and the Governor General in Council having assented to such surrender, and to the continuance of the said Corporation as hereinafter declared;—It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of May next after the passing of this Act the Charter of the said Bank of Bengal bearing date the 29th May 1823, and the Acts No. XIX. of 1836 and No. XXIV. of 1838 relating thereto, shall respectively cease to have effect; and the same are hereby from that day cancelled, save as to such particulars as are herein mentioned or referred to.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the persons who at the time of the determination of the said Charter and Acts aforesaid shall, under the provisions of the said Charter and Acts, be the proprietors of the capital stock of the said Bank of Bengal, shall notwithstanding the determination of the said Charter and Acts continue to be a corporation, body corporate and politic, by the name of the Bank of Bengal with perpetual succession to them and their successors, proprietors for the time being of the said Bank as hereinafter mentioned, and to passess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that all property and securities for property, claims and demands whatsoever now vested in or held by the said Bank of Bengal, under and by virtue of the said Charter and Acts, shall immediately on the determination of the said Charter devolve on and become vested and continued in the Bank of Bengal, so continued and incorporated by this Act as aforesaid and that the said Bank of Bengal so continued and incorporated as aforesaid shall be subject to all debts, demands, claims and liabilities outstanding against the said Bank at the time of such determination of its said Charter as aforesaid, and that no suit or proceeding at law or in equity then pending shall cease or abate

in consequence of such determination of the said present Charter, and of such renewal and continuance of the said Bank by virtue of this Act.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Bank so renewed and continued shall and may sue and be sued by its corporate name aforesaid, and shall and may have and use such common seal as the Directors of the said Bank shall from time to time appoint, and shall be competent to acquire and hold either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any description of property whatever and to transfer and convey the same.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the Capital Stock of the said Bank as constituted under the said present Charter and Acts shall on the determination of the same by virtue of this Act continue to be the Capital Stock of the said Bank so renewed and continued as aforesaid, provided however that it shall be in the power of the Governor General of India in Council from time to time, by resolution notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to authorize the said Capital Stock to be increased and to make such order and direction for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital as to him may seem fit, giving due notice thereof to the Proprietors of the said Bank for the time being, and allowing to them a period of not less than twelve months to fill up such subscription themselves, and likewise to prescribe in what manner and form the Proprietors shall subscribe and pay into the said Bank the proportions of new Stock to which they may respectively be entitled, and to make such order and direction as to him the said Governor General in Council may seem fit for the disposal of the amount of new Stock that may not be subscribed for and paid up in the manner and form so prescribed.

VI. And whereas the Capital Stock of the said Bank which by the said Act No. XIX. of 1836 was fixed at seventy-five lakhs of rupees divided into 1,875 shares of four thousand rupees each, has by the resolution of the President of the Council in India in Council, issued and notified to the Proprietors on the 17th October 1838, in conformity with Act No. XXIV. of 1838 been ordered to be increased by one half, and whereas a book is now open for subscriptions and payment is now being made of such increased capital in the manner and under the terms and conditions authorized in the said Act No. XXIV. of 1838, and prescribed in the said order and notice of the President in Council. It is therefore hereby enacted, that the Capital Stock of the said Bank shall on the said 1st May next when this Act shall take effect for the re-incorporation of the said Bank, consist of the said sum of seventy five lakhs of Company's rupees, together with such further amount as shall on that date have been subscribed and paid into the Bank of Bengal under the order and notice referred to, and the further subscriptions and payments of capital authorized and ordered as above mentioned shall continue to be received in the manner provided in the said order and notice of the President in Council, and shall be added to the Capital Stock of the Bank as received, accordingly as is prescribed in the said order passed under the authority of the said Act, and the Capital Stock held by the Bank of Bengal on the said 1st May next, together with the further capital that may be subscribed and paid up as above after that date shall be divided into shares of four thousand rupees each, or into quarter shares of one thousand rupees each in the manner declared and provided by Act No. XIX. of 1836, and the shares of the said capital that may be then registered in the name of the Governor General of India in Council, shall be the property of the said Governor General of India in Council for the time being on behalf of the East India Company, together with any new shares or quarter shares for which subscription may be made on account thereof, under the option reserved to the said Governor General of India in Council to that effect in the said order and notice, and the shares and quarter shares registered as belonging to individual Proprietors shall continue to be the property of such Proprietors, and the said Proprietors shall respectively be in the proportion of their several interests Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal as re-incorporated by this Act, and shall hold and enjoy in respect to their several shares and interests the same precise rights and privileges, as regards the subscription to fresh Stock, under the order and notice referred to, as they would have done if the Bank of Bengal had continued under the Charter and Acts referred to, the re-incorporation of the said Bank by this Act notwithstanding.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no Proprietor shall be allowed to increase his share in the Capital Stock of the said Bank beyond the amount of one lakh and sixty thousand rupees, excepting on occasion of the present or of any future increase being made to the Capital stock of the said Bank under the authority of the Governor General in Council in the manner prescribed in Sections V. and VI. of this Act in which case any Proprietor holding stock to the full amount of one lakh and sixty thousand rupees, shall notwithstanding be entitled to subscribe to the increased Capital Stock in a rateable proportion; and excepting any addition to his interest in the said Capital Stock arises from succession, bequest or marriage.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that a certificate signed by three Directors of

the said Bank shall be delievered to the Proprietor or Proprietors of all the said shares of the Capital Stock of the said Bank, upon demand made by the holder of such share, and that any person who is a Proprietor of more than one such share, may at his option demand a certificate for each of his shares, or one certificate for all his shares, or several certificates, each of which may be for any number of his shares.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that the said share or shares of the Capital Stock of the said Bank shall be of the nature of personal estate of the Proprietors thereof respectively, and that the same shall be transferable by endorsement to be made on such certificates thereof respectively under the hand of the Proprietor or Proprietors, or his, her, or their attorneys duly authorized, which endorsement shall specify the name of the person or persons to whom the said transfer shall be made, provided that no such endorsement shall be effectual to transfer any such share or shares until such endorsement shall have been registered at the Bank of Bengal, and such registration shall have been noted on such endorsement under the hand of an officer appointed for that purpose by the Directors of the said Bank.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that the said corporate body, so renewed and continued as aforesaid, shall consist and be composed of the registered Proprietors for the time being of the said shares of the Capital Stock of the said Bank, and of no other person or persons whatsoever.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the business of the said Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, of whom three shall be appointed and removable by the Governor General of India in Council, and the remaining six shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the said Bank, and removable by vote of the majority of a General Meeting of the said Proprietors.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that the persons who, at the time of such determination of the said present Charter and Acts as aforesaid, shall be Directors of the said Bank, shall thereafter continue to be Directors of the said Bank so renewed and continued as aforesaid.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that two of the six Directors elected and to be elected by the said Proprietors shall in rotation go out of office on the second Monday in the month of December in every year, on which day in every year a General Meeting of Proprietors shall be held for the election of two Directors in their stead—provided always that any Director going out by rotation as aforesaid may not be re-elected at the election which takes place thereupon—provided also that the rotation existing at the time of such determination as aforesaid of the said present Charter and Acts shall continue to be observed.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that in case of the death, resignation, or absence from Calcutta for more than three months, or removal as aforesaid of any Directors elected or to be elected by the said Proprietors, the Directors shall call a General Meeting of the Proprietors to be held within fifteen days for the purpose of chusing a successor, and such successor shall come into the same place in the rotation abovementioned in which the Director was.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that no person shall be capable of serving as a Director by election of the said Proprietors who shall not be Proprietor in his own right, and unincumbered of three shares or twelve thousand rupees of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Bengal, or who shall be a Director of any other Bank issuing notes payable on demand within the town or suburbs of Calcutta.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that at General Meetings of the Proprietors every election and other matter in question shall be decided by a majority of votes, and that no person shall be allowed to vote at any such Meeting in respect of any share of the said Capital Stock acquired by transfer or purchase or otherwise than by act of law, unless such transfer shall have been completed six months at the least before the time of tendering such vote.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that at all such General Meetings the Proprietors shall vote according to the following scale :

1	Share of	4,000	Rs. shall entitle to	1 vote
5	,,	,,	,,	2 ,,
10	,,	,,	,,	3 ,,
15	,,	,,	,,	4 ,,
20	,,	,,	,,	5 ,,
30	,,	,,	,,	6 ,,
40	,,	,,	,,	7 ,,

and no Proprietor shall be entitled to more than seven votes.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to give a proxy in writing, signed by one of the Secretaries to Government, to any person whom the Governor General may appoint to attend any General Meeting of the Proprietors, and that the holder of such proxy shall be entitled to give seven votes upon all matters or questions that may be submitted to such meeting excepting upon the election or removal of such Directors as are elected by the said Proprietors.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that any Proprietor or Proprietors entitled to vote at any General Meeting may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his, her, or their hand, or the hand of his, her, or their attorney, duly authorized, to any other Proprietor; and that such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and that such proxy shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that at the first Meeting of the Directors in every year they shall choose a President from among themselves, and if the office of President shall become vacant they shall at their next Meeting choose a successor for the remainder of the current year, and that during any vacancy or in the absence of the President the senior Director shall be Vice-President for the time, and that such President or Vice-President shall have the casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes at Meetings either of Directors or Proprietors.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the presence of at least three Directors shall be necessary to form a board for the transaction of business, and that the said Directors shall establish a weekly rotation among themselves, so that not less than three Directors may attend every meeting of Directors, provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude any Director from attending any Meeting of Directors.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that all accounts of the said Bank, and all instruments not under seal, whereby the said Bank can in any manner be bound, except the cash notes of the Bank, shall be signed by three Directors and shall be of no validity unless so signed, and that the seal of the said Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of three Directors who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and that such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness, and that unless so signed by three Directors such instrument shall be of no validity.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Directors shall have power to appoint such officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of the said Bank, and to remove any officer of the said Bank, and to fix the salaries of such officers, provided that the whole expence of the establishment of the said Bank shall not in any one year exceed sixty thousand rupees, without previous authority from the General Meeting of the Proprietors.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that no person who shall hold the office of Secretary, Treasurer, Head Accountant, or Khazanchee of the Bank of Bengal, shall engage in any other commercial business either on his own account, or as agent for any other person or persons, or act as a broker for the sale or purchase of government securities; and that every person appointed to any one or more of the said offices shall give security to the Directors for the faithful discharge of his duty in the sum of fifty thousand rupees.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Bank of Bengal shall not be engaged in any kind of business except the kinds of business hereinafter specified, that is to say—

1. The discounting of negotiable securities.
2. The keeping of Cash Accounts.
3. Buying and selling of Bills of Exchange payable in India.
4. The lending of money on short loans.
5. The buying and selling of Bullion.
6. The receiving of Deposits.
7. The issuing and circulating of Cash Notes and Bank Post Bills.
8. The selling of property or securities deposited in the Bank as security for loans and not redeemed, or of property or securities recovered by the Bank in satisfaction ot debts and claims.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank shall discount no negotiable security and make no loan unless the amount of cash in possession ot the said Bank, and immediately available, shall be equal to at least one fourth of all the claims against the said Bank, outstanding for the time being and payable on demand.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal shall not discount any negotiable securities which shall have a longer period to run than three months, or lend any money for a longer period than three months, and that they shall make no loan or advance on any Bank share or certificate of shares, nor on mortgage; or in any other manner on the security of any lands, houses or immoveable property, nor on any negotiable security of any individual or partnership firm, which shall not carry on it the several responsibili-

ties of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership, nor be in advance at one and the same time to any individual or partnership firm either by way of discount, loan, or in any other manner (saving by loans upon the deposit of government securities or goods not perishable as hereinafter mentioned) beyond the amount of three lakhs of Company's Rupees. Provided always that advances upon Bills of Exchange accepted by the Government, or upon other government obligations shall not be considered as an advance within the meaning of this restriction.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank shall make no loan other than such loans as are described in the Section next preceding, except on deposit of public securities to the full amount of the loan, and which public securities shall be so endorsed or transferred as to put them at the absolute disposal of the said Bank of Bengal, or on deposit of goods, not of a perishable nature, and of estimated value exceeding the amount of the loan by at least one fourth.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Bank shall not be at any time in advance to the Government more than seven lakhs and a half of Company's Rupees, provided always that the holding of Government Securities or of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Government, or of other Government acceptances or obligations derived to the said Bank from individuals and not overdue shall not be construed as being in advance to the Government within the meaning of this Section.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal shall not suffer any person or persons, or body corporate, keeping cash with the said Bank of Bengal, to overdraw his, her, or their account.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Bank of Bengal may issue Promissory Notes, payable either on demand or at a date not exceeding thirty days after sight, which notes shall and may be signed on behalf of the said Bank by such person as the Directors of the said Bank may appoint or authorize in that behalf, provided always that the total amount of such notes in circulation at any one time shall not exceed two crores of rupees, and provided also that no such note shall be for a smaller amount than ten rupees.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said Bank to make, issue or negotiate any note, bill, or other instrument containing any promise, undertaking, or order for the payment of money, elsewhere than within the limits of India.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal to receive in deposit goods not of a perishable kind, and to contract for the safe keeping of the same.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Directors of the said Bank shall cause the books of the said Bank to be balanced on the 30th day of June and the 31st of December in every year, and that a settlement of the balance on every such day, signed by a majority of the said Directors, shall be forthwith transmitted to one of the Secretaries to the Governor General of India in Council, and that the Governor General of India in Council shall at all times be entitled to require of the said Directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank, and the production of any documents of the said Bank, and that the said Directors shall comply with every such requisition.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that an account of the profits of the said Bank shall be taken half yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in every year, and that a dividend thereof shall be made so soon thereafter as conveniently may be, and that the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the Directors of the said Bank on the ground of the actual profits made by the said Bank during the six calendar months preceding the day up to which such half yearly account shall be taken, provided that the said Directors, subject to the control and sanction of the Proprietors at their General Meetings, shall have power when they see fit to set apart from such profits a sum not exceeding five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank as a reserve against contingencies.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that on the first Monday of the month of August in every year, a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the said Bank shall be held, at which the Directors of the said Bank shall submit to the said Proprietors a statement of affairs of the said Bank, made up to the preceding 30th of June, and such General Meeting shall be competent to pass resolutions, and frame rules and directions relative to the affairs and conduct of the said Bank which shall be binding on the Directors and Officers of the Bank, and on the Proprietors thereof, until rescinded or modified respectively by any subsequent General Meeting.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that any three of the said Directors of the said Bank, or any ten Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the said Bank, may at any time convene a General Meeting of the Proprietors upon giving fifteen days previous notice of such Meeting, and of the purpose or purposes for which the same shall be convened as well to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, as also by public advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Bank of Bengal, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to establish Branch Banks at such places, and under such rules and restrictions as shall be determined by the Proprietors at their General Meetings, provided however, that such Branch Banks when so established, besides being subject to the rules and restrictions that may be imposed by the Proprietors, and to the control and orders of the Directors of the Bank at Calcutta, shall be bound by the same rules as to the description of business in which they are to engage and the manner of conducting such business, and likewise in respect to the issue of notes payable on demand and the retention of cash to meet the same, and in all transactions and matters herein above referred to, as are prescribed for the Bank of Bengal by this Act.

XXXIX. And it is further enacted, that if any of the said Proprietors shall become indebted to the said Bank it shall be lawful for the said Bank to withhold payment of the dividends on the share or shares of such Proprietor registered as his or her own property, and not as held in trust, or as executor, or administrator, until payment of such debt, and to apply such dividends towards payment thereof, and that after demand and default of payment and notice in that behalf given either to such Proprietor or his or her constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*, it shall be lawful for the said Bank to refuse registration of the transfer of any such share or shares of such Proprietor, until payment of such debt, and if the same shall remain unpaid for the space of six months after such notice, to advertise for public sale, and to sell such share or shares or so many as may be necessary, and to apply the proceeds thereof towards payment of such debt with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, paying over the surplus, if any, to such Proprietor or to his or her lawful representative.

XL. And it is further enacted, that the said Bank shall continue as hereby constituted until the 1st day of May, which will be in the year of Our Lord 1846, and shall thereafter continue in like manner until duly dissolved or modified, provided however, that after the said 1st day of May 1846, the said Bank shall not, except upon the application or by the consent of the Proprietors of the said Bank be dissolved, or anywise modified without previous notice of twelve months at the least being given to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being of such intended dissolution or modification, provided also that in the event of the said Bank at any time suspending cash payments the benefits granted to the said Bank by the present Act of incorporation shall be thenceforth forfeited.

ACT No. VII.—*Passed on the 18th March.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of May in the year of Our Lord 1839, Section XXIII. of Regulation XXVIII. of 1802, of the Madras Code, shall be repealed, and all Commissions whereby Commissioners for the sale of distrained property may have been appointed under the provisions of that Section shall be annulled.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day all Tahseeldars within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George shall be vested with the powers of Commissioners for the sale of property distrained for arrears of rent or of revenue, and shall be subject to all rules and provisions to which by any law or regulation such Commissioners are subject.

III. Provided always, that in respect of the exercise of those powers Tahseeldars shall be subject to the control and superintendence of the Collector, and shall not be subject to the authority of the Zillah Judge, except in the case of any judicial proceedings.

IV. Provided also, that Tahseeldars shall be subject to the same liabilities, in respect of the exercise of the said powers, to which they are subjected by Section X. Regulation IX. of 1822 of the Madras Code, in cases in which they conduct sales under the provisions of that regulation.

V. Provided also, that Tahseeldars shall not be entitled to any fee or commission for selling such distrained property; but that all fees or commission which may be now lawfully taken by Commissioners for the sale of such distrained property shall be taken and carried to the account of Government.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that Tahseeldars shall have authority, subject to the orders of the Collector, to delegate the powers vested in them by the second Section of this Act to any public servants placed under their authority; and that the provisions of the three last preceding Sections of this Act shall apply to all public servants to whom those powers shall have been so delegated, in the same manner as they apply to Tahseeldars.

ACT No. VIII.—*Passed on the 8th April.*

It is hereby enacted, that the following Villages, lately comprising the Jagheer of Chinchnee, now lapsed to Government, shall, from the time of passing this Act, be subject to all Acts and Regulations which are or shall be in force within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

Purgunnahs Gokak Anwal.

The two following Villages of the Purgunnah Terdal, viz.

1. Moja Sunkurhutee.
2. Moja Kowtkope.

The two following Villages of the Purgunnah Yadwad, viz.

1. Moja Hoolkoond.
1. Moja Boodnee.

The two following Villages of the Purgunnah Gudee Kokutnoor.

1. Moja Jhoonjurwad.
2. Moja Nundeshwur.

The Village of Moja Kutkeree of the Purgunnah Utnee.
The Village of Moja Chikpudsulgee of the Purgunnah Bidree.
The Village of Moja Oomruj of the Purgunnah Burdole.
The four following Villages of the Prant Meruj, viz.

1. Kusba Ashta Kuryat Ashta.
2. Moja Dhamnu } Kurryat Tasgaon.
3. Moja Dhowlee }
4. Moja Sumdolee Kurryat Sanglee.

The four following Villages of the Prant Raibaug, viz.

1. Thana Chinchnee } Kurryat Nandre.
2. Moja Umnapoor }
3. Kusba Eksumbe } Kurryat Eksumbe.
4. Moja Bhoj }

The two following Villages of the Prant Punnala, viz.

1. Moja Koondul } Turf Valve.
2. Moja Poonudee }

The Village of Ingulgee of the Koondgol Purgunnah within the Dharwar Collectorate.

The three following Villages of the Patoda Purgunnah within the Ahmednuggur Collectorate:

Moja Singnapoor.
Half of Moja Godegaon.
Half of Moja Kaslee.

The Village of Hoondee Goonda of the Purgunnah of Terdal.
The Village of Moja Sooltanpoor of the Purgunnah of Terdal.

ACT No. IX.—*Passed on the 15th April.*

I. It is hereby enacted, in addition to the Rules already in force for instituting suits *in formâ pauperis*, that no person shall be hereafter entitled to institute any suit *in formâ pauperis*, in any Civil Court of judicature within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, unless the Court in which his petition may be presented shall, before granting such petition, be satisfied by the examination of the petitioner or of his or her agents or witnesses, (which examination shall be taken on oath, or solemn affirmation in cases where a solemn affirmation may be received instead of an oath,) that there is probable cause for instituting the suit.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in all suits instituted *in formâ pauperis*, the pleadings on the part of the defendant as well as all papers filed on his part on which a stamp is required by Schedule B. of Reg. X. of 1829 of the Bengal Code, may be written on unstamped paper, and copies of orders or proceedings which the defendant may be required to take shall be furnished to him on unstamped paper; and the defendant shall not be required to deposit Vakeel's fees; provided always that on the conclusion of the suit the Court shall calculate the whole of the costs which would have been incurred by the defendant on account of stamp duties if the suit had not been instituted *in formâ pauperis*, and shall charge the same to the party cast, or to the parties respectively, in such proportions as may be deemed reasonable.

III. And it is hereby provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to any suits instituted *in formâ pauperis*, in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

ACT. No. X.—*Passed on the 15th April.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that whoever, within the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore or Malacca, wages war against the Government of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Government of the Territories of the East India Company, or attempts to wage such war, or by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, knowingly abets the waging of such war, or makes, or by instigation, conspiracy, or aid in supplying or selling arms, equipments, or otherwise, knowingly abets the making of any preparation to commit depredations on the Territories of any such Power, shall be guilty of felony, and be liable to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding ten years.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, within the settlements aforesaid shall receive any property, such person knowing the same to have been taken from the Territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Government of the Territories of the East India Company, in the prosecution of such war or depredation as aforesaid, shall be guilty of felony, and be liable to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding ten years.

ACT No. XI.—*Passed on the 22d April.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the time of the passing of this Act, no Stamp duty or institution fee shall be payable in respect of any proceeding in any appeal, or in respect of any paper or copy of any paper necessary for any appeal from any Court of the East India Company to Her Majesty in Council.

ACT No. XII.—*Passed on the 29th April.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, Regulation I of 1827, passed by the Governor in Council of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the day aforesaid an assessment shall be levied on all dwelling houses, and other buildings within the limits of the Towns of George Town, Singapore, and Malacca, according to the real annual values thereof, at a rate not exceeding ten per cent. of such annual values.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that from the day aforesaid an assessment shall be levied on all property of the nature described in the foregoing Section, but which shall be situated beyond the limits of the aforesaid towns of George town, Singapore, and Malacca, at a rate not exceeding five per cent. on the annual rent or value thereof.

IV. Provided always, that any property which would be subject to assessment as aforesaid, of which the real annual value shall be less than six Spanish dollars, shall be exempted from such assessment, if it be the sole assessable property of the owner.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the chief civil officer in authority within the incorporated settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca to fix the limits of the aforesaid towns in order to the determination of the rates of assessment leviable under this Act.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that all religious edifices, hospitals, cemeteries, and buildings strictly and exclusively appropriated to charitable purposes, shall be exempted from assessment under this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that all houses, bungalows and other buildings, situated within the limits of any military cantonment, and occupied by European or native officers, soldiers, or sepoys, shall be exempted from assessment.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that a tax shall be levied on all carriages, carts, and cattle in use within the incorporated Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca at the following rates:

On every four-wheeled carriage, Spanish dollars 10 per annum.
On every two-wheeled carriage, Spanish dollars 8 per annum.
On every cart drawn by any description of draught cattle, Spanish dollars 6 per annum.
On every horse, mare, gelding, pony, or mule, Spanish dollars 2 per annum.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that the chief civil officer in authority in the Straits under instructions from the Governor of Bengal, shall have power to appoint such officers as may be deemed requisite for the collection of the assessment and taxes leviable under this Act at the stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the officers so appointed shall, in the execution of their duty, be subject to the same responsibility as would attach to them if they were employed in the collection of the land revenue.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that if payment of the aforesaid assessment and taxes be not duly made, the officers appointed to collect the same shall certify in writing such non-payment to any Justice of the Peace, who, if he shall be satisfied that due diligence has been used to obtain payment, and that the same has been improperly withheld, shall issue his warrant for distraining the amount on any goods and chattels, to whomsoever belonging, in or upon the dwelling houses, and other buildings respectively charged, or for distraining any person charged by his goods and chattels, or both, and for selling every such distress; and the overplus, after deducting the expences, shall be paid to the owner of the goods and chattels distrained.

XI. Provided always, that it shall be competent to the officers appointed to collect the aforesaid assessment and taxes, in lieu of proceeding against defaulters by warrant of distress, to sue for the recovery of arrears through any Court of justice to which defaulters may be amenable.

XII. Provided also, that if any party, from whom payment of the assessment or taxes leviable under this Act may have been demanded, objects to the demand, either on the ground of surcharge or by reason of claim to the exemption or abatement under any of the foregoing provisions, it shall be competent to such party, after payment of the amount demanded, to appeal against such demand to the Justices of the Peace sitting in General Quarter Sessions at the station where such party resides, and the said Justices shall have power to hear and decide on such appeal and to pass such order thereon as may seem just.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that out of the funds collected from the assessment and taxes leviable under this Act, provision shall be made, in conformity with such instructions as may from time to time be issued by the Governor of Bengal, for the efficient watching, cleansing, lighting, and repairing of the streets and thoroughfares in the towns of George Town, Singapore, and Malacca, and for the making and repairing of roads and bridges and the effecting of other purposes necessary for the comfort and protection of the inhabitants of the incorporated settlement aforesaid.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that as soon after the 1st day of January in each year as may be found practicable, the officer collecting the assessment and taxes under this Act at each of the three stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall prepare a detailed statement, exhibiting the sums collected under the several heads of cesses and taxes during the preceding year, and showing also the disbursements which have been made during the same period on account of the various purposes enumerated in this Act.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that the statement prepared in the manner aforesaid, and duly attested by such officer as last mentioned, shall be published at the station to which it relates in the newspaper; and if such station have no newspaper, the publication shall be made in some other newspaper of extensive circulation published within the incorporated settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca. And the said statement shall also be open to general inspection at the office of such officer, for a period of one month from the date of its publication.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that the officers appointed to collect the assessment and taxes leviable under this Act shall, in the conduct of their duties, be subject to the general superintendence and control of the chief civil authority residing in the aforesaid incorporated settlement.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer superintending the police at each of the stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, between the 1st and 15th day of January in each year, shall require the owners of all palanquin carriages, carts, and other vehicles, kept in such station for the purpose of being let to hire for the conveyance of passengers or goods, to enter such vehicles in a register to be kept for that purpose at the Police Office. And every owner of a palanquin carriage, cart, or other vehicle, subject to such registration, who shall omit to enter such vehicle at the Police Office, in the manner required by this Act, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit for each offence a sum not exceeding twenty Spanish dollars, with costs of suit, which forfeiture shall on non payment be recoverable by warrant of distress and sale under the hand of the convicting Justice of the Peace; and the overplus of the goods and chattels, sold, after deducting the expences, shall be paid to such owner.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the assessment and taxes leviable under this Act, shall be paid half yearly in advance, and that the said assessment shall be charged on the dwelling houses and other buildings respectively assessed, and on the respective owners and occupiers thereof, at the time of such assessment, and that the said taxes shall be charged on the owners of the respective cattle, carriages, carts, or other vehicles subject to such taxes.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that every owner of a registered vehicle who shall neglect to place in a conspicuous part of such vehicle a numbered board which shall be furnished to him by the registering officer, shall on conviction before a Magistrate forfeit the sum of five Spanish dollars for each offence, with costs of suit.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when any change in the occupation of any dwelling house, or other building assessed, shall take place within the year after such assessment as aforesaid, then such assessment may be levied in manner aforesaid, as well upon the dwelling house or other building respectively charged, as upon the goods and chattels of the occupiers thereof according to their respective periods of occupation without any new assessment.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the owner of any dwelling house, or other building assessed, which is not let to any tenant, shall be deemed the occupier thereof, provided always that if such owner can shew that the premises have not been inhabited or used for a period of three months or upwards in any year, he shall be entitled to a proportionate abatement of assessment levied on the same for the said year.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that no assessment or charge made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to assessment or tax, or of any thing chargeable with assessment or tax, or any mistake in the amount of the assessment or tax charged, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with.

ACT No. XIII.—*Passed on the 20th May.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that the several charges of the Port and Roadstead of Madras, levied under the heads of Anchorage duty, Light House duty, regular Boat hire and report Catamaran hire, shall from and after the first day of August next be consolidated and commuted into a Port duty to be levied at the rate of three annas per ton upon every vessel, not being a vessel sailing under the colours of a Foreign, European, or American nation of which the tonnage shall not exceed 700 tons by measurement made in the manner prescribed by Act 5 and 6 of William IV. Cap. LVI. and if the vessel exceed 700 tons by measurement so made, the port duty shall be levied as upon that tonnage.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that upon every vessel sailing under the colours of a Foreign, European, or American nation, that may anchor in the Port of Madras, there shall be levied a consolidated Port duty at the rate of three annas six pie per ton, according to measurement made in the manner above prescribed.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if any vessels, British, Native or Foreign, anchoring in the Port of Madras, shall not break bulk therein, and shall not remain four complete days from the time of dropping anchor, there shall be levied upon such vessels reduced duties as follows; that is to say, two-fifths of the tonnage duty prescribed above shall be levied upon every vessel which without breaking bulk shall after anchoring therein sail again out of the port within forty-eight hours, and seven-tenths upon every vessel which without breaking bulk shall stay more than forty-eight hours and less than four complete days.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all the powers and authorities, penalties and other means whereby the payment of any of the charges of the Port and Roadstead of Madras may have been legally enforced before the passing of this Act, shall be applicable to the enforcing of the consolidated and commuted Port duties imposed by virtue of this Act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Government of India to order the consolidation and commutation of any Port or Harbour duties, as levied in any subordinate Port of any Presidency into a Tonnage duty, which shall be leviable at the rate and in the manner specified in the next following Section of this Act, upon the vessels anchoring in and trading with such Port.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor General of India in Council shall direct the Port duties to be commuted and consolidated at any Port of the Madras Presidency other than that of Madras, or at any subordinate Port of any other Presidency, the total amount levied at such Port shall not exceed one anna per ton for British and Native vessels not exceeding 700 tons, and upon vessels exceeding that measurement at the rate for 700 tons, and upon Foreign, European, and American vessels, at the rate of one anna four pie per ton; and all vessels anchoring in any such outports shall be charged with reduced duty, in the proportions above provided for the Port of Madras, if they leave such Port without breaking bulk before completing four entire days from the time of anchoring therein.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the consolidated and commuted Port duties above prescribed, when ordered to be levied in any Port by the Governor

General of India in Council shall be levied by the officer appointed by the Government of the Presidency within which the Port is situate to give port clearances or other customary documents to vessels sailing from such Port, that is to say, by the Master Attendant, or by the Collector of Customs at such Port, as may be ordered by such Government, and if such duties be not paid upon demand, it shall be competent to such officer to withhold from the vessel on account of which payment may be refused, any port clearance or other customary document required to be possessed by ships leaving such Port until the same shall be paid.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all the powers and authorities, penalties and other means by which any Port or Harbour duty of any subordinate Port of any Presidency which shall be consolidated, and commuted by virtue of this Act may have been legally enforced before the consolidation and commutation thereof as hereinbefore provided, shall be applicable to the enforcing of the consolidated and commuted duties at such Port imposed by virtue of this Act.

ACT No. XIV.—*Passed on the 27th May 1839.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that Acts No. XXXII. of 1837 and No. V. of 1837 be repealed on the first day of July next.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that on and after the said first day of July next, every person who shall make with any native of India any contract for labor to be performed in any British or Foreign Colony without the territories of the East India Company, or who shall knowingly abet or aid any native of India in emigrating from the said territories for the purpose of being employed as a laborer, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every native so contracted with, aided or abetted, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

III. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to apply to any native seaman who shall of his own free will contract to navigate any vessel or who shall embark on board such vessel in pursuance of such contract, or to any person who shall contract to serve as a menial servant only or who shall embark as such menial servant.

ACT No. XV.—*Passed on the 10th June.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that if any person on or after the day on which this Act will come into operation, as hereinafter provided, lands or attempts to land in any part of the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George, any foreign sugar, or any sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, such sugar shall be seized and confiscated by the Collector of the Customs, or by any other officer thereunto authorized by the Governor in Council of the said Presidency, provided always, that sugar which is the growth of any part of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, into which foreign sugar, and sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar may be legally imported, are prohibited from being landed, may during such prohibition, be landed in the said territories as heretofore.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person being in possession of sugar, the produce of the said territories, desires to obtain a certificate of origin from the Collector or Assistant Collector of the Land or Custom Revenue of any district within the said territories, or from any other officer appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to give such certificates, such person shall, in the presence of the officer from whom he desires to obtain such certificate, make and subscribe a declaration in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer before whom such a declaration as is aforesaid shall have been made, shall grant under his hand and seal to the declarant a certificate in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked B.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every person who intends to ship sugar from any place within the said territories for any part of the United Kingdom shall be entitled to produce to the Collector of Customs at that place, or to any other officer who may have been appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to act on such occasions instead of the Collector of Customs, a certificate such as is above described, and also in the presence of the officer to whom

he has so produced such certificate, to make and subscribe a declaration in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer to whom such a certificate shall have been so produced, and before whom a declaration in the last mentioned form shall have been so made and subscribed, shall grant to the person who has made the last mentioned declaration a certificate in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked D.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that any person who shall, in making any declaration under the authority of this Act, knowingly affirm an untruth, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding five thousand rupees, and imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall come into operation at the expiration of one year after the passing of this Act.

SCHEDULES.

A.

I, A. B., solemnly declare that all the Sugar hereinunder described is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the produce of this district of

Description of the Sugar to which the Declaration relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of Packages.

The day of 18 .

(Signed) A. B.

B.

I, C. D., Collector of Land Revenue (or Collector of Custom Revenue, or being an Officer appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to act in this behalf) for this district of do hereby grant this certificate under my hand and seal, that the Sugar hereinunder described is of the produce of this district of , and that the importation of Foreign Sugar, and of Sugar the growth of any British possession into which Foreign Sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited in the said district of

Description of the Sugar to which this Certificate relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of the Packages	Name of the Declarant on whose declaration the certificate is given.

L. S.

(Signed) C. D.

C.

I, E. F., Shipper of the Sugar hereinunder described, solemnly declare that all the Sugar hereinunder described, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the same Sugar to which the certificate now produced by me relates.

Description of the Sugar to which the Declaration relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of Packages.	Name of Ship in which the Sugar is shipped or to be shipped.	Name of the Master of the Ship.

(Signed) E. F.

D.

I, G. H., Collector of Customs, (or being an Officer appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to act in this behalf) for the port of certify under my hand and seal, that there has been produced to me by E. F. the shipper of the Sugar hereinunder described, a certificate under the hand and seal of C. D., Collector of Land Revenue, (or Collector of Custom Revenue, or an Officer appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to act in this being behalf) for the district of in the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Madras, which certificate certifies that the said Sugar is the produce of the said district, and that the importation of Foreign Sugar, or Sugar the growth of any British possession into which Foreign Sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited in the said district.

Description of the Sugar to which this Certificate relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of Packages.	Name of the Ship.	Name of the Master of the Ship.

L. S. (Signed) G. H.

ACT No. XVI.—*Passed on the 10th June.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1840, the following rules shall be in force for regulating the assessment and collection of the rents payable to Government in the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person, except as is provided in the last Section of this Act, shall hold or occupy any land within any of the settlements aforesaid, not under a grant or title from Government duly registered and which land has not been declared, by competent authority, free from assessment, such land shall be liable to assessment, and shall be assessed in such manner, at such rate, and under such conditions, as the Collector acting under the instructions of the Governor of Bengal, shall determine.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person holding or occupying land in the manner set forth in the preceding Section shall refuse to engage for or to remove from the land within one month from the date on which he shall be called upon by the Collector to enter into such engagement, or so to remove from it, by a written notice to be served personally, or at the residence of the owner or occupier, or to be stuck up on the premises, it shall be lawful for the said Collector to eject such person from the land so held or occupied, and to take and hold possession of the same on the part of Government, to be disposed of

in such manner as the Governor of Bengal may direct. Provided that no person so holding or occupying land who has filed or shall file his claim to exemption from assessment thereon before the day and year aforesaid, shall be liable to be so called upon by the Collector until his claim shall have been determined by competent authority.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all Magistrates and Police Officers shall aid and assist the Collector and his Officers in the due exercise of the power of ejectment conferred upon the said Collector by the foregoing Section, and any holder or occupier of land who shall resist or cause to be resisted the exercise of the said power, and any person who shall be aiding and abetting in such resistance, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or in default of payment of the fine, by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that after the date on which this Act shall be in force in the settlements aforesaid, any person desirous of clearing and occupying waste and forest lands for the purposes of agriculture, shall make application to the Collector of land revenue, who is hereby authorised to measure and assess the land, and to grant a lease for the same, in such manner, and under such conditions, as the Governor of Bengal may from time to time prescribe. And if, by reason of the density of the jungle or other obstacles, it should be found impracticable to cause immediate measurement to be made of land so to be leased, it shall be competent to the Collector to issue to such applicant a permit or written authority, of which the number, date, and all essential particulars shall be entered in a register to be kept for that purpose, to clear and occupy such land, subject to the conditions, on which a lease would have been granted. And on all land occupied under any such permit so issued, it shall be lawful for the Collector to demand and enforce the payment of rent in like manner as if a regular lease had been granted. And the Collector shall, with all practicable despatch, cause all land so occupied to be measured, and after such measurement the permit shall be called in and cancelled, and in lieu thereof a lease shall be issued, the term of which shall commence from the date of the permit. Provided, however, that it shall not be competent to a Collector to grant any lease of lands for a term exceeding twenty years, renewable on such conditions as the Governor of Bengal may direct for a further period of thirty years.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that upon granting any lease under the provisions of the foregoing Section, the Collector shall require the applicant to set up good and solid landmarks by which the boundaries of the ground to be occupied by him shall be plainly defined; and such landmarks shall be set up to the satisfaction of the Collector to be certified by him on the back or other part of the lease, before the lease shall take effect, and it shall be a condition in every lease so granted that the lessee is to maintain all such landmarks in substantial repair. And if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector, that, notwithstanding this condition, such landmarks have not been kept in good repair, it shall be competent to the Collector to cause the proper repairs to be made, and to levy three times the cost of such repairs from the holder or occupier of the land, the amount to be levied by the process provided for the collection of rents. And the Collector or his Officers shall at all times have the right of free access to such land for the purpose of inspecting and directing the construction or repair of the landmarks; and any person resisting them in the exercise of this right or removing or defacing any landmark set up in conformity with the provisions of this Act, shall be punished in the manner provided in the IV. Section of this Act.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that all applications to hold or occupy lands for a term exceeding that specified in Section V., for the purpose of erecting houses or other durable works on such lands beyond the limits of the principal towns in the settlements aforesaid, shall be forwarded by the Collector to the Governor of Bengal, who will grant or reject such applications as in his judgment may seem fit.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that every lease granted under the provisions of this Act shall be signed by the Collector for the time being, and shall specify the name of the lease-holder, the quantity and boundaries of the land included in the lease, and the rate of rent to be paid per acre per annum: which particulars, together with any other conditions material to the rights of Government, and of the party obtaining the lease, shall be entered in a Register to be kept in the Collector's office for that purpose.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector to accept on the part of Government any surrender of a grant or lease by the parties interested in the same for the purpose of subdividing the same, and to regrant or lease the same in parcels. Provided that no such subdivision shall be allowed, unless all arrears of rent under the original grant or lease are paid up, and provided that on no one portion of a grant or lease so subdivided shall a less rent than one rupee per annum be leviable.

X. *Clause First.*—And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the rent of any grant or lease from Government of land within any of the settlements aforesaid shall fall due, payment thereof shall be made by the holder or occupier of the land at the office of the Collector, or to such person as shall be authorized to receive the same, and on failure of such payment, the same may be recovered in the manner following.

Clause Second.—When an arrear of rent shall have become due, the Collector shall demand payment of it by a notice of demand, in writing, stating the amount of the arrear, and requiring payment of the same within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice, and stating that in default of payment within the period specified, the amount of the arrear due, together with the costs of process, will be recovered under the powers of this Act.

Clause Third.—The notice of demand shall be served by the delivery thereof to any holder or occupier of the land, or by being left at his ordinary place of residence, or by being stuck up on the premises.

Clause Fourth.—For the service of the aforesaid notice one rupee shall be charged, and shall be leviable, if not paid on demand, in the same manner as arrears of rent.

Clause Fifth.—Whenever an arrear of rent, shall be demanded in the manner above prescribed, and shall not be discharged, it shall be lawful for the Collector to issue an attachment and to seize by virtue of such attachment, as well the personal property of the holder or occupier as also any effects or any crops to whomsoever belonging which may be found upon the land on account of which the arrear may be due, and to bring the same to sale by public auction at the Collector's office or elsewhere, five days previous notice of such sale being stuck up at some conspicuous spot, and at the place where it is intended to bring the crop, or other property, to sale.

Clause Sixth.—The attachment shall be made by an officer deputed for the purpose, who shall publicly notify the attachment, and shall set his seal on any property attached, and take an inventory thereof; and it shall be competent to the said officer to require the assistance of the police in case of resistance to his authority, or of any attempt to remove the crops or other property from the premises, or otherwise to defeat the process.

Clause Seventh.—For an attachment made in pursuance of the foregoing rules, whether a sale shall actually take place or not, two rupees shall be charged, and shall be leviable, if not paid on demand, by the sale of a portion of the attached property.

Clause Eighth.—If an arrear of rent, due as aforesaid, cannot be recovered in manner aforesaid, and the arrear shall not be discharged within six months from the date of the notice of demand prescribed by the second clause of this Section, it shall be lawful for the Collector to bring to sale the land on account of which the arrear shall have been demanded, in the manner following.

Clause Ninth.—An advertisement shall be stuck up for not less than twenty days before the sale, in the Collector's Office, and in a Court of Justice situated near to the land, specifying the description of the land, the name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear, the time and place of the intended sale, and the conditions thereof. The sale shall be conducted by Public Auction, in the presence of the Collector, the highest bidder shall be declared the purchaser, and the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the arrear originally due to Government, with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum, and any further arrear that may have accrued up to the day of sale, together with the costs incurred by the sale, or other lawful process, shall be paid over to the party or parties entitled. On payment of the purchase money, the purchaser shall receive from the Collector a title-deed corresponding in quality and conditions with the original grant or lease, and bearing on it all material specifications relating to the quantity and situation of the land, its boundaries, the rent demandable, the date from which its payment is to commence, and other necessary particulars; and the Collector shall forthwith put the purchaser in possession of the land so transferred, requiring for that purpose the aid of the police, if needful. The Collector shall notify in the most public manner, the result of the sale, the conveyance of the title and right, which were of the defaulter to the purchaser, and the cancelment of the original grant or lease, together with all leases, incumbrances or other interests derived therefrom. And any person wilfully and with fraudulent intent offering for sale, transfer, mortgage, or otherwise making use of any such grant or lease, or of any lease, incumbrance or other interest derived therefrom and which shall have been so declared to be cancelled, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding four months. And any person resisting or obstructing the Collector or the Officers acting under his orders, whilst placing the purchaser in possession of land so sold for arrears of rent, shall be punished in the manner provided in Section IV. of this Act.

Clause Tenth.—It shall be lawful for the Collector before the payment of any surplus to deduct as part of the costs incurred by the sale two rupees for the advertisement, and one per cent. on the net proceeds of the sale authorized by the foregoing Clause, to be carried to the credit of Government, for the purpose of meeting the expense of carrying the sale into effect.

Clause Eleventh.—Any person having an interest in any property liable to be sold as aforesaid, shall at any time previous to the sale thereof be enabled to prevent such sale by payment of the rent in arrear, together with interest and all legal expences incurred to the Collector, who, upon such payment, shall desist from and withdraw all legal proceedings.

Clause Twelfth.—Provided, that the summary process authorized by any of the Clauses of this Section shall be held applicable only to arrears of rent which have become due within the period of one year prior to the execution of such process.

Clause Thirteenth.—Any person served with a notice of demand, or whose crop or personal property may have been seized under an attachment issued in manner aforesaid, who may dispute the justness of such demand or attachment, shall be at liberty, at any time before the sale of his crop or personal property, or, in the event of the land being advertised for sale, at any time before the sale thereof, to represent his objections to such demand, attachment or sale, to the Collector; and if the Collector shall, notwithstanding such objections, adhere to the demand, attachment, or sale, it shall be lawful for the said person to apply by petition for redress to any Civil Court competent to take cognizance of his complaint; and the Court, after hearing the Collector's answer, and making such further enquiry as may be necessary, during which the sale of any such crop, property, or land shall be stayed, shall pass judgment either for enforcing or staying the demand, and shall adjudge the costs and charges of the suit, or such portion thereof as may be just and proper, to be paid by the party cast.

Clause Fourteenth.—Provided, that in the case mentioned in the last Clause, no sale of crops, or of personal property, or of land, shall be stayed, unless the party disputing the justice of the demand or attachment shall, on presenting his petition to the Civil Court, deposit therein, or at the Collector's Office, the whole amount of the arrears of rent demanded, together with interest, and legal expences incurred, or unless such party shall give substantial security to the satisfaction of the Civil Court for making good the award that may be ultimately passed in the case.

XI. *Clause First.*—And it is hereby enacted, that all mutations by act of party or by succession in titles to land, taking place after the first day of January in the year of Our Lord 1840, shall be registered under the following rules.

Clause Second.—The party claiming by right of transfer or succession shall attend at the Collector's office, either in person, or by his constituted agent, and shall make application for registering the mutation, producing the original grant or lease, together with the bill of sale or other deed of transfer, which must be made out in the English language, and according to a form which will be found in the Collector's office, or, in case of successions, the Probate or Letters of Administration, together with the original Will, if any, or a copy thereof, after which notice of the mutation shall be registered, the date and other particulars of the transaction being entered in the Register in a clear and distinct form.

Clause Third.—No mutations of title to lands shall be registered until the Collector shall have satisfied himself that the boundaries of the lands have been distinctly defined by convenient and substantial landmarks. The parties whose title to lands may be so registered are required to maintain the landmarks laid down in a state of good and sufficient repair, so that they may be at all times available for the purpose of accurate ascertainment of the limits of each occupancy, and every holder or occupier of such lands, wilfully neglecting to maintain such landmarks in a sound and serviceable condition, shall forfeit a sum equal to three times the cost of the erection or repairs which may become necessary in consequence of such default, and which shall be undertaken by the Collector: the amount of the forfeiture to be levied in like manner as rents are to be collected under the provisions of this Act. And the holders or occupiers of such lands are required to admit free access to the same by the Officers of Government for the purpose of inspecting the landmarks, and of measuring and laying down boundaries, and any holder or occupier of land or other persons who shall obstruct or resist such Officers shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in Section IV. of this Act.

Clause Fourth.—It shall be lawful for the Collector to demand and receive on the part of Government a fee to meet the charges attending the registry of 4 rupees, and of 1 rupee for inspecting the Register, and of two rupees for granting a certified extract from the Register.

Clause Fifth.—The registry of a mutation shall not of itself be taken to convey or establish any legal title to land, nor shall it be held to corroborate, qualify, or bar any rights which may come to be questioned judicially. But no deed whatsoever

for the sale or transfer of land which may be executed after the first day of January in the year of Our Lord 1840, shall be admitted to be valid by the Officers of Government, or be received in evidence as a legal instrument by any Court of Judicature, unless the same shall have been registered in the Collector's Office in the manner directed by this Section, nor shall any Probate or Letters of Administration be received as evidence of title to land until so registered.

XII. And it is hereby provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to such cultivators and resident tenants of Malacca as hold their lands by prescription, subject only to a payment to Government of one-tenth part of the produce thereof, whether such payment be made in kind or in the form of a sum of money received by the Government in commutation of the payment in kind.

ACT No. XVII.—*Passed on the 1st July.*

I. It is hereby enacted, in modification of so much of Sections VI and XIV of Act No. XVII of 1837, as provides that Postage duties shall be levied at the rates set forth in Schedules A and B appended to the said Act, that it shall be competent to the Governor General of India in Council, by an order and notice to be published in the Government Gazettes of the several Presidencies of India, to authorize the levy of Postage duties at rates different from those severally specified in the Schedules A and B annexed to Act XVII. 1837, and to publish revised Schedules from time to time to give effect to such modifications; provided always there be no increase made thereby in any particular of the rates prescribed in the said Schedules A and B; and likewise to fix the time when the levy shall commence to be made at such modified rates, and to cancel or modify any order and notice so issued by further similar order and notice, and the said revised Schedules of rates shall, for so long as may be so ordered and notified, be of the same effect and validity as the Schedules annexed to the said Act.

ACT No. XVIII.—*Passed on the 15th July.*

It is hereby enacted, that any person accused of the offence of murder by Thuggee, or of the offence of unlawfully and knowingly receiving or buying property stolen or plundered by Thuggee, may be tried by any Court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the Zillah where that Court sits, anything contained in any regulation or regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

ACT No. XIX.—*Passed on the 22d July.*

It is hereby enacted in modification of Clause 5th Section XIII of Regulation XIII of 1827, of the Bombay Code, that all sentences passed by an Assistant Session Judge whereby a convict is liable to imprisonment for a period exceeding two years shall, before they are carried into execution, be confirmed by the Session Judge, whose powers and proceedings in respect of any such case shall be the same as are laid down for the guidance of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut in Clause 2d of the Section and Regulation aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary to refer any such case to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

ACT No. XX.—*Passed on the 29th July.*

I. It is hereby declared and enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to issue orders prohibiting the levy of hucks and fees of every description, and customs, whether by land or sea, enjoyed by holders of rent-free lands or other persons, and of alienated shares of any item of revenue after the abolition or relinquishment thereof by Government.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the legality of any orders which may have been heretofore issued or of any orders which conformably with this Act hereafter shall be issued by the Governor in Council of Bombay for prohibiting the levy of any such hucks, or fees, customs, or alienated shares of any such item of revenue as aforesaid, shall not be questioned in any Court of law.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall levy any such huck, fee, customs, or item of revenue after any such order prohibiting the same as aforesaid shall have been published in the Government Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, and by notice fixed at the post or place at which it has heretofore been claimed, or collected, shall be punishable as for an undue exaction under Regulation XVII of 1827, Sec. XVI, of the Bombay Code, notwithstanding the offender be not a Revenue Officer of Government.

ACT No. XXI.—*Passed on the 26th August.*

An Act for the trial of prisoners charged with the commission of certain petty offences in the Town of Calcutta and on the River Hooghly.

I. Whereas it is expedient to make further provision in regard to such charges of felony as have been usually determined by Justices of the Peace, under the authority of the Bye Laws for the Town of Calcutta, by preventing, as far is consistent with the attainment of justice, any delay of trial, or inconvenience to prosecutors, witnesses and jurymen, by limiting the powers heretofore exercised by such Justices, and by subjecting their proceedings upon convictions for felony to more regular control and revision; and whereas it is also expedient to provide the like remedy in cases of assaults committed in certain parts of the River Hooghly without the limits of the Town of Calcutta as hath been provided in cases of assaults committed within such limits:

It is, therefore, hereby enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Justices or Justice of the Peace to sentence any person charged with the commission of any felony within the Town of Calcutta, or with the possession of stolen property within the same Town, by virtue of any Bye-Law for the Town of Calcutta, or by virtue of such Bye-Law and under Act IV of 1835, or otherwise than according to the Provisions of this Act; and the Sixth Section of a certain Rule Ordinance and Regulation entitled a Rule Ordinance and Regulation for the good order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council on the 26th day of July in the Year of Our Lord 1814, and registered in the Supreme Court on the 11th day of November in the same year, is hereby repealed.

II. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that all persons charged with the commission of simple larceny within the Town of Calcutta may be tried by any Justice of the Peace for the said Town, provided the value of the property which the prisoner is charged with having stolen does not, according to the belief of such Justice, exceed twenty rupees.

III. And it is hereby provided, that such Justice of the Peace shall not have power to sentence any such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a longer period than six calendar months, or to be transported.

IV. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace before whom any person is charged with the commission of any simple larceny, at his discretion, instead of trying such person himself, to commit such person for trial before Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Justice in Calcutta.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that every such Justice, after trying any offender charged with the commission of a simple larceny, shall cause his judgment to be drawn up in the following form of words, or in such other form of words to the same effect as the case shall require, that is to say:

Be it remembered that on the day of in the Year of Our Lord at Calcutta, A. B. is (acquitted, or convicted) before me J. P. a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, on a charge of simple larceny, for that he the said A. B. did feloniously (here specify the alleged offence and the time and place when and where the same was committed, as the case may be) and I the said J. P. believe the value of the property stolen to amount to a sum not exceeding twenty rupees, that is to say —— rupees, and I the said J. P. adjudge the said A. B. (here state that the prisoner is to be discharged, or the punishment he is to suffer, as the case may be.)

Given under my hand, the day and year first above named.

(Signed) ——

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that once at least in every Term, and oftener if required by Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Justice at Calcutta, every such Justice shall transmit to Her Majesty's said Supreme Court of Justice all judgments whether of acquittal or conviction passed by him, together with the depositions and examinations of the witnesses and prisoners, there to be kept by the proper officer among the records of the Court.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the trial of any prisoner for simple larceny as aforesaid, every such Justice of the Peace shall require the witnesses against and on behalf of the prisoner to be sworn, or to make solemn affirmation in cases where an affirmation is by law permitted in the place of an oath, and shall

cause the depositions of the witnesses and the examination of the prisoner to be reduced into writing, and every such deposition and examination shall be signed by such Justice.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the trial of any person charged with the commission of simple larceny before any such Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, if any person being duly summoned by such Justice shall refuse to attend as a witness, or to give evidence, he shall be liable to be punished by Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Justice at Calcutta in like manner as if he had refused to attend as a witness, or to give evidence before Her Majesty's said Supreme Court of Justice.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any conviction for simple larceny as aforesaid, the Justice of the Peace before whom any person shall be so committed shall have power to order the restitution of the property stolen, if forthcoming, to the owner or his representative, and in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, to impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding 20 rupees, and in default of payment to adjudge the person guilty of such neglect or refusal to be imprisoned for the space of one Calendar month, unless the property be sooner restored.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons charged with the commission of any assault or battery on board of any Merchant Ship employed on sea voyages, in the River Hooghly, or the mouths thereof, being part of the Territories of the East India Company, may be tried before any such Justice of the Peace, and on conviction shall be liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, to be levied and enforced in manner provided by Act II. of 1839. And all the Provisions of this Act made in the case of charges of simple larceny shall, as far as they are applicable, be applied in the case of such charges of assault or battery as aforesaid.

XI. And it is hereby declared that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect the remedy of any person aggrieved by the conviction of any Justice of the Peace through the means of the writ of certiorari.

ACT NO. XXII.—*Passed on the 9th September.*

An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually.

I. Whereas it is expedient to extend to the territories under the Government of the East India Company, the provisions of the Statute 6th and 7th William IV Chapter CXIV:

It is therefore hereby enacted, that all persons tried for any offence in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice shall be admitted, after the close of the case for the prosecution, to make full answer and defence thereto by Counsel learned in the law, or by Attorney in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice where Attornies may practise as Counsel.

II. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that in all cases of summary conviction by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, exercising jurisdiction within the limits of any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, persons accused are and shall be admitted to make their full answer and defence, and to have all witnesses examined and cross-examined by Counsel or Attorney.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons who after the passing of this Act shall be held to bail, or committed to prison, for any offence against the law for which they are to be tried before any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, shall be entitled to require and have on demand (from the person who shall have the lawful custody thereof, and who is hereby required to deliver the same) copies of the examinations of the witnesses respectively upon whose depositions they have been so held to bail, or committed to prison, on payment of a reasonable sum for the same, to be fixed by such Courts respectively. Provided always that if such demand shall not be made before the day appointed for the commencement of the Sessions at which the trial of the person on whose behalf such demand shall be made is to take place, such person shall not be entitled to have any copy of such examination of witnesses, unless the Judge at such trial shall be of opinion that such copy may be made and delivered without delay or inconvenience to such trial; but it shall nevertheless be competent to such Judge, if he shall think fit, to postpone such trial on account of such copy of the examination of witnesses not having been previously had by the party charged.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons under trial in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice shall be entitled, at the time of their trial, to inspect, without fee or reward, all depositions or copies thereof which have been taken against them, and returned into the Court before which such trial shall be had.

ACT No. XXIII.—*Passed on the 23d September.*

An Act for authorizing sentences of Imprisonment with or without Hard Labor by Courts Martial in certain cases.

It is hereby declared and enacted that in all cases in which, by a General Order of the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 24th of February in the year of our Lord 1835, it is made competent for Courts Martial to sentence Soldiers of the Native Army in the service of the East India Company to the punishment of dismissal from such service, it is and shall be lawful to sentence such Soldiers to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding two years if the sentence be pronounced by a General Court Martial, or not exceeding one year if the sentence be pronounced by a Garrison or Line Court Martial, or not exceeding six months if the sentence be pronounced by a Regimental or Detachment Court Martial. And every Soldier so sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for any period whatever, or to imprisonment without hard labor for any period exceeding six months, shall after confirmation of his sentence be dismissed from such service. Provided always that all sentences under this Act pronounced by any Court Martial inferior to a General Court Martial shall require the confirmation of the General or other Officer commanding the Division or Field Force to which the person convicted belongs.

ACT No. XXIV.—*Passed on the 2d October.*

An Act for the Administration of Justice and Collection of the Revenue in certain parts of the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of December 1839, Act XXIII of 1836 shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said first day of December 1839, the operation of the Rules for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, as well as those for the collection of the Revenue, shall cease to have effect, except as hereinafter mentioned, within the undermentioned tracts of Country at present included in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam:

In the District of Ganjam.	*In the District of Vizagapatam.*
ZEMINDARIES.	ANCIENT ZEMINDARIES.
Pauloor.	Vazeanagur.
Hoomanah.	Bobelly.
Becridee.	
Khullicottah.	HILL ZEMINDARIES.
Pratapagery.	Jayapoor.
Mohery.	Coorpam.
Vizeyanagur.	Sungumirulsah.
Hautghur.	Chamadoo.
Bramnorchee.	Panchepentah.
Chegatee.	Andra.
Mundasa.	Saroapully Bhomararum.
Soorunghi.	Saloor.
Jaradah.	Mandoogole.
Jaluntra.	Belgam.
Boodara Singhy.	Maringhy.
Dharacotah.	
Badagodah.	UNDER AUMANY.
Sareghur.	Palcondah.
Turlah.	Golcondah.
Purlah Khinedy.	
AUMANY ESTATES.	
Goomsur.	
Sooradah.	
Askah.	
Pornary.	
Coorlaw.	

III. And it is hereby enacted, that the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, (including the superintendence of the Police) and the collection and superintendence of the Revenues of every description, within the tracts of Country specified in the foregoing Section which are now included in the District of Ganjam, shall be vested in the Collector of Ganjam, and within those which are now included in the District of Vizagapatam, in the Collector of Vizagapatam, and shall be exercised by them respectively as Agents to the Governor of Fort St. George.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an Order in Council; to prescribe such rules as he may deem proper for the guidance of such Agents, and of all the Officers subordinate to their control and authority, and to determine to what extent the decision of the Agents in Civil Suits shall be final, and in what Suits an appeal shall lie to the Sudder Adawlut, and to define the authority to be exercised by the Agents in Criminal trials, and what cases he shall submit for the decision of the Foujdaree Adawlut.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the receipt of any Criminal trials referred by either of the Agents under the Rules which may be hereafter prescribed by the Governor in Council, the Foujdaree Adawlut shall proceed to pass a final judgment, or such other order as may, after mature consideration, seem to the Court requisite and proper, in the same manner as if the trial had been sent up in ordinary course from a Judge on Circuit.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that upon the receipt of any appeal from a decree of either of the Agents, under the rules to be prescribed as aforesaid, the Court of Sudder Adawlut shall proceed to try and determine it in the same manner as appeals from the Provincial Courts.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that each of such Agents as aforesaid shall have the power of making Commitments by warrant under his hand, which is possessed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council by virtue of Regulation II. of 1819 of the Madras Code, provided that the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh Sections of that Regulation shall remain in force and be applicable to Commitments under this Act. Provided also, that in every case in which either of such Agents shall make any such commitment, he shall transmit immediately a report to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George for his orders.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an Order in Council, to make, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, such alterations in the limits of the Tracts within the aforesaid Districts placed under the jurisdiction of the said Agents respectively, as he may deem expedient.

ACT No. XXV.—*Passed on the 25th November.*

An Act for the Presidency of Bombay, limiting the powers of Collectors as Magistrates, and Assistant Collectors as Deputy Magistrates, in certain cases.

It is hereby enacted that Reg. IV of 1831 be repealed, and that Cl. 4, Sec. XI and Cl. 3, Sec. XXVII of Reg. XVI of 1827, Cl. 4, Sec. XVI of Reg. XVII of 1827, and Cl. 2, Sec. VIII of Reg. XII of 1827, of the Bombay Code, so far as they relate to the penal jurisdiction of Collectors as Magistrates be repealed. Provided always, that the offences specified in the said Sections, viz. Sections, XI and XXVII of Reg. XVI of 1827, Section XVI of Reg. XVII of 1827, and Sec. VIII of Reg. XII of 1827, shall be cognizable by Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates under the general powers which are or hereafter may be vested in them by the Acts and Regulations applicable to the Bombay Presidency.

ACT No. XXVI.—*Passed on the 2d December.*

An Act for regulating inquiries into the truth of matters implicating the public conduct of Officers not removable without the sanction of Government within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

1. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the enactments contained in the Regulations concerning inquiries into the truth of matters implicating the public conduct of European Officers, and to amend the same in various particulars, and to extend the same to all Officers not removable without the sanction of Government:

It is hereby enacted, that such parts of Sec. 10, Reg. V of 1793, and of Sec. 10, Reg. IV of 1803 as relate to charges of corruption;

Sec. 8, Reg. VI of 1793;

Sec. 8, Reg. V of 1803;

Clauses 9, 10, and 11, and such other parts of Sec, 9. Reg. XIII of 1793 as relate to Covenanted Servants of the Company;

Clauses 9, 10, and 11, and such other parts of Sec. 12. Reg. XII of 1803 as relate to Covenanted Servants of the Company;

Sec. 4 and all the following Secs. of Reg. VIII of 1806;

Reg. X of 1806, excepting so much of Sec. 10 of that Regulation as relates to Security required from persons preferring charges against Hindoo or Mahomedan Law Officers, or Native Ministerial Officers of Courts;

Regulation XVII of 1813;

Regulation VIII of 1817;

And Secs. 5 and 6 of Reg. VIII of 1825, of the Bengal Code;

Together with so much of any Regulations as extends any of the above Regulations or parts of Regulations to any places within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, whenever either of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, either of the Sudder Boards of Revenue, or the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall be of opinion that substantial grounds exist for making a regular and formal inquiry into the truth of any imputation of Official misconduct affecting any Officer subject to their controul respectively, and not removable without the sanction of Government, they shall submit the documents on which their opinion may be founded, together with a statement of the charges reduced to distinct articles, which they may propose to be made the subject of a regular investigation, to the Governor of Bengal, or to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, or to any functionary exercising the authority of Government in the North Western Provinces, as the case may be, according to the authority to which they may be subject, for his consideration and orders.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that any charge or information, of the description aforesaid, may be preferred direct to either of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, either of the Sudder Boards of Revenue, or the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, respectively, who shall examine the complainant or informant circumstantially upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation, if he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, and require the party accused to explain or reply to any matters they may deem to need explanation and make such further inquiries upon oath or affirmation upon the subject as they may judge proper.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that any charge or information may also be made before any Judge, Magistrate, Commissioner of Revenue, or Collector, for any acts of the description beforementioned committed within their jurisdiction respectively, who shall examine the complaint or informant circumstantially upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation, if he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, and shall transmit the deposition so taken to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, the Sudder Board of Revenue, or the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, according as the person accused may be subject to those authorities respectively.

V. And it is hereby provided, that it shall not be lawful for the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or the said Boards respectively, to act upon any such charge or information, unless the person preferring the same shall make oath, or solemn affirmation in case he be entitled to be exempted from taking an oath, that he believes the facts on which the charge is grounded to be true.

VI. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful for the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and for the said Boards, respectively to dismiss any such charge or information, where they do not see any substantial reason for entering further into the inquiry. Provided, that on every occasion when they shall dismiss any such charge or information, they shall submit the same, together with all the circumstances of the case, in like manner as is provided in Section II of this Act.

VII. And it is hereby provided, that the said Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and the said Boards, respectively may, at any stage of the inquiry into such matters as aforesaid, require the person, preferring such charge or

information as aforesaid to furnish such security as may be deemed reasonable that he will attend and prosecute the charge to a conclusion, and in the event of security being so required all proceedings shall be stayed until the same shall be furnished accordingly.

VIII. And it is hereby provided, nevertheless, that if any matter of the nature aforesaid affecting such Officer as is mentioned in the second Section of this Act shall appear in the course of any proceedings, whether preliminary or otherwise, which shall come before or be reported to either of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or any of the said Boards, respectively, those authorities shall act upon such matter, or institute such inquiry upon oath or affirmation as aforesaid into the same as they shall deem proper for the purpose of such reference as aforesaid to the Governor of Bengal, or to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, or to the authority exercising the powers of Government in those Provinces as aforesaid, although no charge or information be preferred as aforesaid; and in such cases it shall not be necessary, before acting upon or instituting any inquiry concerning any matter so appearing in the course of proceedings, to require any oath or affirmation in regard to the truth of such matter.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor of Bengal, or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, or the authority exercising the powers of Government in those Provinces as aforesaid, upon such reference as is mentioned in the second Section of this Act, shall concur with the authority by which it may be submitted, or if such Governor or Lieutenant Governor or authority exercising the powers of Government, shall from information of the description aforesaid that may be laid before him in respect to such officers as aforesaid, not directly subject to the Courts or Boards above named, deem it necessary to institute proceedings against any such Officers, he shall appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for making a regular and formal inquiry into the truth of the matters referred.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that on the appointment of every such Commission, the said Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, shall direct whether the Commission shall be placed under the control of any of the Authorities aforesaid, or shall act immediately under the authority of Government, and all Commissions appointed as aforesaid shall be guided by the instructions which they may receive in this behalf from the Government to which they may be respectively subordinate.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Commissioner or Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, before entering on the discharge of his or their duties, shall take the following oath:—

I, A. B., Commissioner for the purpose of (here state the object of the Commission) do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duty committed to me without fear, favor, or bias, to the best of my ability, knowledge, and judgment; so help me God.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a charge shall be referred for investigation to a Special Commission, the said Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, will determine whether the conduct of the prosecution shall be left to the accuser or be undertaken on the part of Government. In the latter case, the said Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, will nominate such person or persons as may be deemed proper, to conduct the prosecution on behalf of Government.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be the duty of Commissioners appointed under this Regulation, after receiving the plaint or charge, and the documents from which the same may have been prepared, to call upon the person accused, for his reply to the accusation; to examine upon oath, or under a solemn declaration, the witnesses named by the accuser or the accused; to receive any further written documents offered in support of, or against the accusation; and to call for and take any further requisite evidence which may be indicated by the witnesses adduced or documents exhibited by either party, and may appear to be necessary for the ascertainment of facts, or the discovery of the truth or falsehood of the charges, or of any part thereof.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that for the discharge of the duties specified in the preceding Section, or any other functions which may be delegated to a Commission under this Regulation, such Commission shall be vested with the same powers as are exercised by the Zillah and City Courts, except that all process to cause the attendance of witnesses, or other compulsory process, shall be served through the Zillah or City Judge in whose jurisdiction the Commission may be held, and executed by the Zillah or City Judge in whose jurisdiction the witness or other person upon whom the process is to be served may reside.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that on the close of the evidence for the prosecution and defence, the accused shall be at liberty to record any observations upon the result of the inquiry which he may think necessary for the vindication of his conduct and character. The accuser, or the person appointed to conduct the prosecution on the part of Government, shall also be at liberty to record any remarks on the subject of the prosecution which he may deem requisite.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that as soon after the conclusion of the proceedings as circumstances shall permit, the Commissioner or Commissioners shall, when the Commission shall be instructed to act immediately under the authority of Government, submit directly to the Government to which he or they may be subordinate, and in other cases to the controlling Court or Board, the proceedings under the Commission, accompanied by translations of papers not in the English language, together with a summary of the pleadings and evidence, and his or their opinion of the merits of the case.

XVII. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, or the Controlling Court or Board, upon consideration of the report of any such Commission as aforesaid, to direct the Commissioner or Commissioners to take further evidence, or to give further explanation of his or their opinion or opinions connected with the case investigated, and the Commissioner or Commissioners are authorized and required to take such further evidence, and to give such further explanation.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, or the Board to which any report of a Commissioner or Commissioners may be submitted as aforesaid, after due consideration of the same, and after obtaining such further evidence or explanations as they may require, shall submit the whole of the proceedings and documents received by them to the Government to which they may be subordinate, together with their opinion whether any and what charges have been established against the accused.

XIX. And it is hereby provided, that whenever a Special Commission may be appointed under the Provisions of this Act, the said Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces will determine, on a view of the nature and circumstances of the case, whether the accused officer shall be suspended from the discharge of the functions of his office; and if so, whether he shall be permitted to draw the established allowances of his office, or otherwise.

XX. And it is hereby provided, that the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or authority exercising the powers of Government in the North Western Provinces, on consideration of the report and proceedings submitted to him, in pursuance of Sections XVI and XVIII of this Act, will pass such decision on the case as may appear to him most consonant to the principles of justice, and consistent with the powers possessed by Government, in matters of this description; and in the event of his deeming it necessary that the party accused should be brought to trial, by a public prosecution before a competent Court of Law, will issue the necessary instructions for that purpose to the Law Officers of Government. But whatever proceedings may be held, or whatever decision or order may be passed by Government, individuals deeming themselves aggrieved by any public Officer will be at all times at liberty to seek redress according to the ordinary forms prescribed by law.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the provisions respecting the dismissal and suspension of Principal and other Sudder Ameens contained in Section XXVI of Reg. V of 1831, or the provisions respecting the dismissal of Deputy Collectors contained in Section XXV of Reg. IX of 1833. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bengal, or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, or the authority exercising the powers of Government in those Provinces, respectively, upon any such reference as is mentioned in Section XXVI of Reg. V. of 1831, and Section XXV of Reg. IX of 1833, at his discretion, to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners for making such regular and formal inquiry touching imputations of official misconduct affecting any Principal or other Sudder Ameen or any Deputy Collector as he shall think fit in manner as is directed by this Act, and subject to its provisions.

ACT No. XXVII.—*Passed on the 16th December.*

An Act for authorizing the Court of Requests for the Town of Calcutta to execute decrees passed by the Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs in certain cases.

I. Whereas execution of the decrees of the Courts of Justice of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs is often defeated by the parties against whom the same have been obtained absconding from the limits of the said Zillah into the Town of Calcutta; and whereas by Regulation XVI of 1812 of the Bengal Code, provision is made, where the like inconvenience occurs by parties absconding from the Town of Calcutta into the said Zillah, for the Judge of the said Zillah enforcing the judgments of the Court of Requests of the Town of Calcutta:

It is hereby enacted that if the defendant in any suit decided by any Court of Justice of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs the plaintiff in which shall have obtained a decree, shall retire before execution of the same into the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, that Court upon receiving a written application from the Judge of Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs, setting forth the above circumstances, and accompanied by a copy of the decree duly authenticated, is hereby authorized and directed to proceed to execute the said decree in the mode prescribed for the execution of judgments obtained in the Court of Requests, and on payment of the like costs as are demanded for the execution of such judgments in ordinary cases. Provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall be held to authorize the said Court of Requests to execute any decree except the cause of action in respect of which such decree was obtained were such that if it had occurred within the local jurisdiction of the said Court it would have been cognizable by the same.

ACT No. XXVIII.—*Passed on the 9th December.*

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF BUILDINGS IN THE ISLANDS OF BOMBAY AND COLABA.

I. It is hereby enacted, that the first twelve Articles of Rule Ordinance and Regulation III of 1812, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, and the 18th, 25th, and all following Articles of the same Rule Ordinance and Regulation, and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 7th Articles of Rule Ordinance and Regulation III of 1815, passed by the said authority, be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that, all persons intending to erect or rebuild any building within the Islands of Bombay and Colaba which shall approach in any part within twenty-five feet of the edge or side of any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, or intending to alter any building within the said Islands by extending the foundation thereof, so that any part of such foundation shall approach within the same distance of the edge or side of any such public place, shall, before commencing to do so, obtain from the Collector of Land Revenue in Bombay a certificate of the specific ground intended to be used, and from the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions in Bombay an endorsement on such certificate, of the nature of the work which, consistently with the provisions of this Act, and with public convenience, and according to the intention of the party, can and is proposed to be executed.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which the Surveyor to the said Court of Petty Sessions shall be satisfied that the intended building or alteration is in compliance with the provisions of this Act, and that no part of the ground to be covered thereby is wanted for public purposes, he shall endorse the said certificate as above enacted, and in case any party shall feel aggrieved by the withholding of such endorsement, or by the terms or restrictions of any such endorsement, he shall be at liberty to bring the matter of his complaint before the said Court of Petty Sessions, whose decision thereon shall be final; provided always that no certificate, and no such endorsement thereof as aforesaid, and no decision of the said Court of Petty Sessions thereon, shall be construed as an adjudication upon, or as in any way affecting the right or title of any person to the ground or building referred to in such certificate and endorsement or any part thereof.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that should any person, having obtained a certificate and endorsement as aforesaid, find it desirable during the progress of the work to deviate from his original plan, he shall not be at liberty to do so without the sanction in writing of the said Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions to such proposed deviation, with liberty however to the party to appeal to the said Court as provided in Section III of this Act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that should the erection, rebuilding, or such alteration as aforesaid of any such building be commenced without such certificate and endorsement as above required, or contrary to the terms of any such certificate and endorsement (such deviation not having been duly sanctioned as aforesaid,) every person offending herein shall be punishable on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall alter any such certificate as aforesaid without the sanction of the Collector of the Land Revenue and of the Surveyor to the said Court of Petty Sessions, or shall alter any endorsement thereon without the sanction of the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be punishable on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or by imprisonment in the house of correction for any term not exceeding four calendar months, with or without hard labor.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no building hereafter to be erected within the walls of the Fort of Bombay shall be erected higher than 50 feet measured from the surface of the street to the extreme of the roof; provided that light open balustrades or railings of any material not inflammable may be added round the outer edge of the roof for the purpose of guarding against accident, but such balustrades or railings are to have no roof or covering; and all persons offending herein shall on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sessions be punishable by fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no cudjans or other inflammable materials shall be made use of in the external roof or walls of any building within the Fort walls of Bombay, nor in the external part of any building without the Fort walls of Bombay in any place or places within the Islands aforesaid to be declared by the Governor of Bombay in Council by Proclamation in the Government Gazette, and that every person offending herein shall on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sessions be punishable by fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that no building of any description shall be erected in the Islands of Bombay or Colaba in such manner as shall destroy, injure, or prejudicially interfere with any of the water courses or the drainage of the said Islands, or either of them, and upon notice being given by the said Surveyor of the Court of Petty Sessions to the owner or other person under whose directions any work may be going on, that such work is injurious to and does or will interfere with any water course or the drainage of the said Islands or either of them, such person shall immediately thereupon discontinue such work, and if he feels aggrieved by such notice, shall bring the matter of his complaint before the said Court of Petty Sessions, whose opinion and adjudication thereon shall be final; and in case such person shall not, on receiving such notice as aforesaid, discontinue the said work, he shall be punishable on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sessions, by fine not exceeding rupees 500.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that in case the said Court of Petty Sessions, on any appeal to them under the last preceding section, or upon special application of their Surveyor, and after hearing the parties concerned, shall be of opinion that the work deemed objectionable by the said Surveyor will destroy or be injurious to or prejudicially affect any of the water courses or the drainage of the said Islands, or either of them, then the said Court shall make an order for the discontinuance and immediate removal of the said work, or of so much thereof as is objectionable; and in case the owner or other person conducting such work shall not obey such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sessions by a fine not exceeding Rupees 500: and such work, or so much thereof as shall have been found to be objectionable, shall be forthwith taken down and removed by the Surveyor of the said Court, and the materials shall be sold and disposed of in the like manner as is hereinafter directed concerning the taking down of ruinous buildings.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that when any building within the Islands of Bombay or Colaba shall be erected, rebuilt, or altered, in any manner contrary to the provisions of this Act, except as in the 9th section is mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions to give notice to the person or persons so offending forthwith to discontinue such work, and to pull down and clear away the same by a fixed day, and in the event of such work not being immediately discontinued, or of such order of removal not being complied with by the expiration of the time so fixed upon, the person or persons so disobeying such notice shall be punishable, on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sesssions by fine not exceeding Rupees 500; and the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions shall have power to cause the work to be taken down and removed and to sell and dispose of the materials thereof in the like manner as is hereinafter directed concerning the taking down of ruinous buildings, provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the person or persons to whom such notice shall be given appealing therefrom to the said Court of Petty Sessions, which Court shall have power to quash, alter, or confirm the same, and to extend the time named therein, and to punish any frivolous appeal with double costs.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that every person rebuilding any building of which any part is situated within twenty-five feet of the edge or side of any public road, street, or other thoroughfare within the Islands aforesaid, shall be liable to be required, for the purpose of widening such road, street or other thoroughfare to carry back his building so far and to give up so much of the site of the old building, or of the compound in which the same was standing, or of the unenclosed ground if any lying in front of the old building and between the same and the road, as shall be specified in the endorsement to be made on the certificate of the Collector of Land Revenue under this Act, but such endorsement shall be subject in all cases to the revision and final decision of the said Court of Petty Sessions, in the event of an Appeal thereto from the terms of the same, and the party so required shall be entitled to such compensation as is hereinafter provided.

XIII. And with the view of preventing fraudulent evasions as to the giving up of ground under the last section, it is hereby enacted, that every person rebuilding, repairing, altering, or in any way strengthening the foundation or lower part of any building within twenty-five feet of the edge of any public road or street within the Islands aforesaid, and then within three years therefrom substantially rebuilding the remaining part of the said building upon the old foundation or lower part so rebuilt, repaired, altered or strengthened as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have rebuilt the entire building within the meaning of the last Section.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that should any steps project into any public road, street, or other thoroughfare in front of any house, the space covered by such steps shall not be considered as part of the ground to be given up under this Act, but the ground to be given up shall be measured from the exterior of the building itself.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that the Court of Petty Sessions, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall at all times have power and authority to require any ground within the Islands of Bombay or Colaba to give up for the purpose of widening or altering any existing public road, street or other thoroughfare, or drain, or for making any new public road, street, or other thoroughfare or drain.

XVI. And it is further enacted, that wherever ground required to be given up under any of the preceding Clauses, or any building thereon, shall be or be of the nature of private property, or when being ground of the Hon'ble Company any substantial improvement shall have been made in the value thereof the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions shall cause an estimate to be made of such private interest, or of any such improvement, and the amount of such estimate, if duly sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, or such other sum as that authority shall sanction, shall be offered by the said Surveyor to the owner or other person in possession of the said ground or building, and if such offer be accepted the amount thereof shall be paid to such owner or other person whose receipt for the same shall be a sufficient release and discharge to the said Court of Petty Sessions, and thereupon the said Court of Petty Sessions shall become and be the legal owners of the said ground, or building, for the purposes of this Act, and all and every person or persons interested in the premises shall be thenceforth to all intents and purposes divested of all right, title, and interest of, in, or to the same, provided always that nothing herein contained or hereby authorized shall have the effect of deciding that the person to whom any money shall be paid as aforesaid is in law or equity the owner of any part of such money, and in case any conflicting claims shall be set up thereto before the same shall have been paid over, such sum shall be then dealt with in the manner provided in Section XXI hereinafter contained.

XVII. And it is further enacted, that where such offer shall be made as aforesaid, and the person or persons to whom the same shall be made, shall refuse to accept the same, as being less than the value of the said property or interests, then and in such case the Court of Petty Sessions shall cause the value of the property or interests for which compensation is to be given to be ascertained by a Jury of twelve indifferent men resident on the Island, to be summoned by the Sheriff in manner hereinafter mentioned, and the said Court of Petty Sessions is hereby empowered to call before the said Jury, by a written notice for that purpose to be given, and to examine upon oath, all persons who shall be thought necessary and capable of giving evidence concerning the premises, and the said Court shall cause the said Jury to view the property in question, and shall use all other lawful means as well for their own as for the said Jury's information on the premises, and after the said Jury shall have so settled the value of the said property, or interest, such valuation so made shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes against all persons, and the amount thereof shall be paid as hereinafter mentioned.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that for summoning and returning a Jury under the last preceding Clause the said Court of Petty Sessions shall have authority from time to time to issue their warrant to the said Sheriff of the Town of Bombay, thereby requiring him to summon and return an indifferent Jury of twenty-four persons resident on the Island of Bombay, to be selected from the

Petit Jury list for the time being, to appear before the said Court of Petty Sessions at such time and place as in the said warrant shall be appointed, of which time and place all parties interested shall have ten days notice in writing, to be given to the said parties personally or left at their usual place of abode; and the said Sheriff is hereby required to summon and return such twenty-four persons accordingly, and out of the persons so summoned and returned, or out of such of them as shall appear, the said Court shall cause to be sworn twelve, who shall be the Jury for the purpose aforesaid, and all persons concerned shall have their lawful challenges against any of the said Jurymen when they come to be sworn, and the said Court acting in the premises shall have power to impose any reasonable forfeiture, not more than 200 Rupees, upon any person who shall be summoned and returned on such Jury and shall not appear, or who shall refuse to be sworn on such Jury, or in any manner wilfully neglect his duty there in contrary to the meaning of this Act, and also upon any persons who, having been duly summoned to give evidence touching any matter in question, shall refuse to appear, or appearing shall refuse to be examined or give evidence, which said forfeiture shall be and is hereby made payable to the Court of Petty Sessions for and on account of the County fund.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Sheriff shall be allowed for every warrant to his Bailiff for summoning every Jury ten rupees and no more, and for every return of a Jury four Rupees and no more, and for attending the Court of Petty Sessions on the impanelling every Jury fifteen Rupees and no more, and such fees and other expences of and attending the assembling the said Jury shall be borne and paid by the Court of Petty Sessions out of the County fund, if the valuation fixed by the said Jury shall exceed the original offer made under Section XVI of this Act, and by the other party if such valuation shall be equal to or less than the said offer, and in all cases where the said Court of Petty Sessions shall be entitled to receive any costs or expences under this Clause, the said Court shall be empowered to levy and raise the same in the same manner as if the same were a fine or other penalty.

XX. And it is further enacted, that in all cases where money shall be paid to any person or persons as a compensation under this Act, the same shall be paid out of the County fund, and shall be subject to the same use or uses, and the same charges, liens, or incumbrances in all respects as the interests or property for which such compensation shall be paid were subject to at the time of the payment thereof.

XXI. And it is further enacted, that in every case wherein conflicting claims are set up to any property or interest which the Court of Petty Sessions may require for carrying into execution the purposes of this Act, and for which under the provisions thereof any compensation shall be payable, such compensation shall be paid into the hands of the Accountant General of the Supreme Court of Bombay, for the use and benefit of such persons as shall appear entitled thereto by any decree or judgment of the said Supreme Court, and the receipt of the said Accountant General shall be a sufficient discharge to the Court of Petty Sessions, who shall from the date thereof become and be the legal owners of the said ground or building for which such money shall be so paid.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that the Surveyor to the said Court of Petty Sessions shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier of any building or land within the Islands aforesaid from which any gallery, balcony, roof, weather frame, spout, gutter or other thing shall in future be made, which shall overhang or jut into or in any way project or encroach upon any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, that he do take down, remove, alter, or regulate the same in such manner as not to incommode the public. And in case such owner or occupier shall refuse or neglect so to do for the space of fifteen days next after such notice shall have been given to him, the person or persons disobeying such notice shall be punishable on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 Rupees. And the said Surveyor shall have power to cause the nuisance to be taken down and removed, and to sell and dispose of the materials thereof in like manner as is hereinafter directed concerning the taking down of ruinous buildings: provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the person or persons to whom such notice shall be given appealing therefrom to the said Court of Petty Sessions, which Court shall have power to quash, alter, or confirm the same, and to punish any frivolous appeal with double costs. Provided also that tiled roofs or weather frames of at least twelve feet high above the surface of any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, may be projected to the extent of two feet above the same.

XXIII. And it is hereby provided, that it shall be lawful to the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions, with the approbation of the said Court, to give permission in writing to the owner or occupiers of buildings in public thoroughfares twenty-five feet in width and upwards, within the Islands aforesaid, to project tiled roofs or weather frames from the upper stories of their houses to the extent of three feet beyond their foundation, or over any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, and to the occupiers of buildings in exposed situations facing between the South and West in streets of the above width to make such projection to the extent of five feet.

XXIV. And it is further enacted, that where any scaffolding shall be used in or near any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, in building, repairing, or altering any house, or building, within the Islands aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to the said Court of Petty Sessions, if he shall think fit so to do, to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, or building, or other person directing the work, to cause such scaffolding to be masked or covered on the outside thereof, so as to prevent any thing falling therefrom to the injury of persons passing below, and if the owner, occupier or other person as aforesaid shall neglect to obey such notice within a reasonable time after receiving the same, such offender shall be punishable on conviction before the Court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

XXV. And it is further enacted, that the tiles of roofs within the said Islands shall be properly secured, so as to prevent their falling to the injury of passengers on any public road, street, or other thoroughfare, and the owner or occupier of any house the tiles of which are not so secured shall, if he neglect to secure the same within one week, after having received notice so to do from the said Surveyor or to the Court of Petty Sessions, be punishable on conviction before the said Court by fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house, or building, within the Islands aforesaid, from which water may fall on any public road, or ground, to put up such gutters or channels for catching and conveying the water elsewhere as may be necessary, and on non-compliance with such notice within one week from the time of receiving the same, the offender shall be punishable before the said Court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that when any building or any part thereof at or near any public road, street, or other thoroughfare in any part of the said Islands, is in a ruinous condition, it shall be lawful for the said Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions to cause a sufficient boarding or protection to be put up for the safety of all passengers, and the said Surveyor shall cause notice in writing to be given to the occupier, if any, and if not cause a notice to be affixed to the door or other exposed part of such building, to repair or pull down the same within fourteen days from the date of such notice, and if such occupier or the owner do not begin to repair or take down the same within such term of fourteen days and complete the same as soon as the case will admit, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions to cause such building, or so much thereof as may be ruinous, to be taken down and removed in such manner as shall be requisite, and to sell and dispose of the materials thereof, and by and out of the monies arising by the sale thereof to reimburse himself and all persons by him employed for the purpose all the charges of putting up such boarding, and of taking down and removing such building, and of selling the said materials as aforesaid, and the surplus of such monies if any shall be paid to the owner of such house or building upon personal demand thereof made by such owner, and if no such demand be made, then to the Court of Petty Sessions for the benefit of the person or persons entitled thereto, and if no demand shall be made to the said Court for the money so paid in before the expiration of twelve Calendar months from the receipt thereof by the said Court, the same shall be added to and become part of the County Fund.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the money produced by any sale to be made by the Surveyor to the Court of Petty Sessions under this Act shall be deficient to cover the expences of the said Surveyor, and the persons employed by him, then the said Court of Petty Sessions shall pay such deficiency to the said Surveyor out of the County Fund, and shall have power to levy and raise the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender in the same manner in all respects as fines and penalties are levied by the said Court.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that in case any part of the land constituting the public streets, or roads, or other thoroughfares of the said Islands beyond the limits of the Town of Bombay, shall become useless and unnecessary for the purpose of a public highway, it shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council to direct the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay to take possession thereof for the use of the Honorable Company and the Collector of Land Revenue shall take possession thereof accordingly.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that every Head Builder, Master Carpenter, Master Mason, or Labourer who shall in erecting, re-building or repairing, altering or adding to any building in Bombay or Colaba knowingly offend against the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable on conviction before the said Court of Petty Sessions by fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the amount of all fines and penalties and costs in the nature of fines and penalty that may be incurred and payable under this Act shall be levied by warrant under the hands and seals of two or more of the magistrates in Petty Sessions, and when received shall be added to and form part of the County Fund, and if on such distress property belonging to such offenders sufficient to make good the penalty be not found, such offender shall be commited by the said Court to the house of correction, with or without hard labour at the discretion of the said Court, for any time not exceeding three months, unless the said penalty be sooner paid.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that where any distress shall be made for any sum or sums of money to be recovered by virtue of this Act, the Distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the party making the same be deemed a Trespasser, on account of any defect of Form in any Proceedings relating thereto, nor shall the party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards done by the party making such distress, but the person or persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover for the special damage only by action on the case, and not by any other action whatever.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no Plaintiff shall recover in any action for any such irregularity or other proceedings, if tender of sufficient amends be made by or on the behalf of the party or parties who committed or caused to be committed any such irregularity or wrongful proceeding before such action be brought; and in case no such tender shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for the Defendant or Defendants in any such action, by the leave of the Court where such action shall depend, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he or they shall see fit, whereupon such proceedings or order and judgment shall be had, made, or given in and by such Court as in other actions when the Defendant is allowed to pay money into Court.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that no action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons for anything done in pursuance of this Act until twenty-one days after notice in writing of an intention to bring such action or suit has been given to the person or persons against whom such action or suit shall be brought, nor after the expiration of three Calendar months next after the fact committed, and the Defendant or Defendants in every such action or suit may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and any special matter in evidence at the trial, and that the matter or thing for which such action or suit is brought was done in pursuance and by the authority of this Act, and if the said matter or thing appear to have been so done, or if it shall appear that such action or suit was brought before the expiration of twenty-one days after such notice was given as aforesaid, or that sufficient satisfaction was made or tendered before such action was brought, or if any such action or suit be not commenced within the time herein for that purpose limited, then the Court, in every such action or suit shall find for the Defendant therein, and if a verdict be found for the Defendant, or if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in any such action or suit become non-suited, or discontinue, or suffer a discontinuance of any such action or suit, or if in any such action or suit judgment be given for the Defendant therein on demurrer or by default or otherwise, then and in any of the cases aforesaid the Defendant shall have judgment to recover treble costs of suit, and shall have such remedy for recovering the same as any Defendant or Defendants may have by law for costs in other cases.

ACT No. XXIX—*Passed on the 16th December.*

An Act for the amendment of the Law relating to Dower.

I. Whereas it is expedient to extend the amendments in the English Law of Dower contained in the Statute 3d and 4th William IV Chapter CV to the Territories of the East India Company in cases which, but for the passing of this Act, would be governed by the English Law of Dower as it existed previously to the passing of the aforesaid Statute.

Meaning of the words in the Act.

It is hereby enacted, that the words and expressions hereinafter mentioned, which in their ordinary signification have a more confined or a different meaning, shall in this Act, except where the nature of the provision or the context of the Act shall exclude such construction, be interpreted as follows; that is to say, the word "Land" shall extend to Messuages, and all other Hereditaments, whether Corporeal or Incorporeal (except such as are not liable to Dower,) and to any share thereof, and every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing.

Widows to be entitled to Dower out of equitable Estates.

II. And it is hereby further enacted, that when a husband shall die, beneficially entitled to any Land for an interest which shall not entitle his Widow to Dower out of the same at Law, and such interest whether wholly equitable, or partly legal and partly equitable, shall be an Estate of inheritance in possession, or equal to an Estate of inheritance in possession, (other than an Estate in joint-tenancy,) then his widow shall be entitled in Equity to Dower out of the same land.

Seisin shall not be necessary to give title to Dower.

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that when a Husband shall have been entitled to a right of entry or action in any land and his Widow would be entitled to Dower

of, she shall be entitled to have recovered possession thereof out of the same if he had recovered possession thereof out of the same although her Husband shall not obtained within the period during which such right of entry or action might be enforced.

No Dower out of Estates disposed of.

IV. And it is hereby further enacted, that no Widow shall be entitled to Dower out of any land which shall have been absolutely disposed of by her Husband in his life time, or by his will.

Priority to partial Estates, Charges and specialty Debts.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that all partial Estates and Interests, and all charges created by any disposition or Will of a Husband, and all debts, incumbrances, contracts, and engagements to which his Land shall be subject or liable, shall be valid and effectual as against the right of his Widow to Dower.

Dower may be debarred by a Declaration in a deed.

VI. And it is hereby further enacted, that a Widow shall not be entitled to Dower out of any Land of her Husband, when in the Deed by which such Land was conveyed to him, or by any Deed executed by him, it shall be declared that his Widow shall not be entitled to Dower out of such Land.

Or by a declaration in the Husband's Will.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted, that a Widow shall not be entitled to Dower out of any Land of which her Husband shall die wholly or partially intestate when by the will of her husband, duly executed for the devise of Freehold Estates, he shall declare his intention that she shall not be entitled to Dower out of such Land or out of any of his Land.

Dower shall be subject to restrictions.

VIII. And it is hereby further enacted, that the right of a widow to Dower, shall be subject to any conditions restrictions or directions which shall be declared by the will of her husband, duly executed as aforesaid.

Devise of real Estate to the Widow shall bar her Dower.

IX. And it is hereby further enacted, that where a husband shall devise any Land out of which his widow would be entitled to Dower if the same were not so devised, or any Estate; or interest therein, to or for the benefit of his widow, such Widow shall not be entitled to Dower out of or in any Land of her said husband, unless a contrary intention shall be declared by his will.

Bequest of personal Estate to the Widow shall not bar her Dower.

X. And it is hereby further enacted, that no Gift or Bequest made by any Husband to or for the benefit of his Widow of or out of his personal Estate, or of or out of any of his Land not liable to Dower shall defeat or prejudice her right to Dower, unless a contrary intention shall be declared by his will.

Agreement not to bar Dower may be enforced.

XI. Provided always and it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any Court of Equity from enforcing any covenant or agreement entered into by or on the part of any Husband not to bar the right of his Widow to Dower out of his Lands or any of them.

Legacies in bar of Dower still entitled to preference.

XII. And it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with any rule of Equity, or of any Ecclesiastical Court by which Legacies bequeathed to Widows in satisfaction of Dower are entitled to priority over other Legacies.

Certain Dowers abolished.

XIII. And it is hereby further enacted, that no Widow shall hereafter be entitled to Dower ad ostum ecclesiæ or Dower ex assensu patris.

Act not to take effect before the 1st July 1840.

XIV. And it is hereby further enacted, that this Act shall not extend to the Dower of any Widow who shall have been or shall be married on or before the First day of July One Thousand Eight hundred and forty; and shall not give to any Will, Deed, Contract, Engagement or Charge executed, entered into, or created before the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, the effect of defeating or prejudicing any right to Dower.

XV. And it is hereby provided, that this Act shall not be construed to effect any right of property in land otherwise than by modifying the Law of Dower in cases governed by the English Law of Dower, or to extend or alter the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

ACT No. XXX—*Passed on the 16th December.*

An Act for the amendment of the Law of Inheritance.

1. Whereas it is expedient to extend the amendments in the English Law of Inheritance contained in the Statute 3d and 4th William IV Chapter CVI to the territories of the East India Company in cases which, but for the passing of this Act, would be governed by the English Law of Inheritance as it existed previously to the passing of the aforesaid Statute:

It is hereby enacted, that the words and expressions hereinafter mentioned, which in their ordinary signification have a more confined or a different meaning, shall in this Act, except where the nature of the provision or the context of the Act shall exclude such contruction, be interpreted as follows: (that is to say) the word,

Meaning of words in the Act.

"Land." "Land shall extend to Messuages, and all other Hereditaments, whether Corporeal or Incorporeal, and whether Freehold or of any other Tenure, and to Money to be laid out in the purchase of Land, and to Chattels and other personal property transmissible to Heirs, and also to any share of the same Hereditments and Properties or any of them, and and to any Estate of Inheritance or Estate for any Life or Lives, or other Estate transmissible to Heirs, and to any Possibility, Right, or Title of Entry or Action, and any other Interest capable of being inherited, and whether the same Estates, Possibilities, Rights, Titles, and Interests, or any of them, shall be in possession, reversion, remainder, or contingency; and the words

"The Purchaser." "the Purchaser" shall mean the person who last acquired the Land otherwise than by descent, or than by any escheat, partition, or enclosure, by the effect of which the Land shall have become part of, or descendible in the same manner as other Land acquired by descent; and the word "descent"

"Descent." shall mean the title to inherit Land by reason of consanguity, as well where the Heir shall be an Ancestor or Collateral relation, as where he shall be a child or other issue; and the expres-

"Descendants." sion "descendants" of any Ancestor shall extend to all persons who must trace their descent through

"Person last entitled." such Ancestor; and the expression "the person last entitled to Land" shall extend to the last person who had a right thereto, whether he did or did not obtain the possession or the receipt

"Assurance." of the Rents and Profits thereof; and the word "assurance" shall mean any Deed or Instrument other than a will by which any land shall be conveyed or transferred at law or in Equity, and every word importing the singular number only, shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

Number and Gender.

Descent shall always be traced from the Purchaser, but the last owner shall be considered to be the Purchaser, unless the contrary be proved.

II And it is hereby further enacted, that in every case descent shall be traced from the Purchaser, and to the intent, that the pedigree may never be carried further back than the circumstances of the case and the nature of the title shall require, the person last entitled to the Land shall, for the purposes of this act, be considered to have been the purchaser thereof unless it shall be proved that he inherited the same, in which case the person from whom he inherited the same shall be considered to have been the purchaser unless it shall be proved that he inherited the same, and in like manner the last person from whom the land shall be proved to have been inherited shall in every case be considered to have been the purchaser unless it shall be proved that he inherited the same.

Heir entitled under a will, shall take as Devisee, and all limitation to the granter or his heirs shall create an Estate by purchase.

III. And it is hereby further enacted, that when any Land shall have been devised by any Testator who shall die after the First day of July one thousand eight hundred and Forty, to the heir or to the person who shall be the heir of such Testator, such heir shall be considered to have acquired the land as a Devisee and not by descent; and when any Land shall have been limited by any assurance executed after the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, to the person or the Heirs of the person who shall thereby have conveyed the same Land, such person shall be considered to have acquired the same as a purchaser by virtue of such assurance, and shall not be considered to be entitled thereto as his former Estate or part thereof.

Where Heirs take by purchase under Limitations to the Heirs of their Ancestors, the land shall descend as if the Ancestor had been the purchaser.

IV. And it is hereby further enacted, that when any person shall have acquired any Land by purchase under a limitation to the heirs or to the heirs of the body of any of his Ancestors, contained in an assurance executed after the said First day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, or under a limitation to the Heir or to the Heirs of the body of any of his Ancestors or under any limitation having the same effect contained in a will of any Testator who shall depart this life after the said First day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, then and in any of such cases such Land shall descend, and the descent thereof shall be traced as if the Ancestor named in such limitation had been the purchaser of such Land.

Brothers, &c. shall trace descent through their parent.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that no brother or sister shall be considered to inherit immediately from his or her brother or sister, but every descent from a brother or sister shall be traced through the parent.

Lineal Ancestor may be heir in preference to Collateral Persons claiming through him.

VI. And it is hereby further enacted, that every lineal Ancestor shall be capable of being heir to any of his issue, and in every case where there shall be no issue of the purchaser, his nearest lineal Ancestor shall be his heir in preference to any preson who would have been entitled to inherit, either by tracing his descent through such lineal Ancestor, or in consequence of there being no descendant of such lineal Ancestor, so that the father shall be preferred to a brother or sister, and a more remote lineal Ancestor to any of his issue. other than a nearer lineal ancestor or his issue,

The Male Line to be preferred.

VII. And it is hereby further enacted and declared, that none of the Maternal Ancestors of the person from whom the descent is to be traced, nor any of their descendants shall be capable of inheriting until all his Paternal Ancestors and their descendants shall have failed; and also that no female Paternal Ancestor of such person, nor any of her descendants, shall be capable of inheriting until all his male Paternal Ancestors and their descendants shall have failed; and that no female Maternal Ancestor of such person, or any of her descendants, shall be capable of inheriting until all his male Maternal Ancestors and their descendants shall have failed.

The Mother of more remote male Ancestor to be preferred to the Mother of the less remote male Ancestor.

VIII. And it is hereby further enacted and declared, that where there shall be a failure of male Paternal Ancestors of the person from whom the descent is to be traced and their descendants, the mother of his more remote male Paternal Ancestors, or her descendants, shall be the heir or heirs of such person, in preference to the mother of a less remote male Paternal Ancestor, or her descendants; and where there shall be a failure of male Maternal Ancestors of such person, and their descendants, the mother of his more remote male Maternal Ancestor, and her descendants, shall be the Heir or Heirs of such person in preference to the mother of a less remote male Maternal Ancestor, and her descendants.

Half blood, if on the part of a male ancestor, to inherit after the whole blood of the same degree, if on the part of a female ancestor after her.

IX. And it is hereby further enacted, that any person related to the person from whom the descent is to be traced by the half blood shall be capable of being his heir, and the place in which any such relation by the half blood shall stand in the order of inheritance, so as to be entitled to inherit, shall be next after any relation in the same degree of the whole blood, and his issue, where the common ancestor shall be a male, and next after the common ancestor where such common ancester shall be a female, so that the brother of the half blood on the part of the father shall inherit next after the sisters of the whole blood on the part of the father and their issue, and the brother of the half blood on the part of the mother shall inherit next after the mother.

After the death of a person attainted, his descendants may inherit.

X. And it is hereby further enacted, that when the person from whom the descent of any land is to be traced shall have had any relation, who, having been attainted, shall have died before such descent shall have taken place, then such attainder shall not prevent any person from inheriting such land who would have been capable of inheriting the same by tracing his descent through such relation if he had not been attainted, unless such land shall have escheated in consequence of such attainder before the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Act not to extend to any descent before 1st July 1840.

XI. And it is hereby further enacted, that this Act shall not extend to any descent which shall take place on the death of any person who shall die before the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Limitations made before the 1st July 1840, to the Heirs of a person then living, shall take effect as if the Act had not been made.

XII. And it is hereby further enacted, that where any assurance executed before the said first day of July one thousand eight hundred and forty, or the will of any person who shall die before that time, shall contain any limitation or gift to the heir or heirs of any person under which the person or persons answering the description of heir shall be entitled to an Estate by purchase, then the person or persons who would have answered such description of heir if this Act had not been made shall become entitled by virtue of such limitation or gift, whether the person named as ancestor shall or shall not be living at the time aforesaid.

XIII. And it is hereby provided, that this Act shall not be construed to affect inheritances of Land, which are not subject to the English Law of Inheritance, or to extend or alter the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice.

PART XV.

Fund and Assurance Department.

MILITARY FUND.

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

CIVIL FUND.

MEDICAL FUND.

FOURTH MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FIRST NEW CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

MADRAS WIDOWS' FUND.

MILITARY FUND.

(Instituted 1st April 1808.)

OFFICE: *Gloucester Alley, rear of the Pay Office, Fort.*

DIRECTORS.

Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, *President.*

Lieut. Colonel Strahan,	Major Butterworth, C. B.	Captain Whistler,
Lieut. Colonel Tulloch, C.B.	Major Underwood,	Captain Lavie,
Lieut. Colonel Sim,	Major Blundell,	Captain Losh,
Lieut. Colonel Alexander,	Captain Underwood,	Reverend M. Bowie, M.A.

Major Moberly, *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS.

SECTION I.

Admission of Subscribers.

Article 1st. The following description of persons under the Presidency of Madras, and they alone, are eligible to become Subscribers to the Fund.

1st. Cadets.
2d. Chaplains.
3d. Commissioned Officers of the Medical Establishment.

Art. 2d. Medical Officers who may signify their wish to become Subscribers within six months after the date of the *G. O. admitting them* on the Establishment, shall be admitted on the same terms as Cadets, provided they are not married, and have not any legitimate offspring.* But Chaplains and Medical Officers being married, or having legitimate offspring, shall be required (provided in the case of Medical Officers their application be made within six months as above,) to pay the donation and subscription of their actual rank as married, with arrears to be calculated from the date of their admission on the Establishment, or from the date of the birth of the eldest surviving child: if the latter date be anterior, such arrears to be paid with interest accumulated half yearly.

Art. 3d. The donation required under the foregoing Article may be paid at once, or by instalments agreeably to the rate laid down in Table A, Section 2, at the option of the Subscriber, but the arrears *and* interest must be discharged within eighteen months from the date of his admission on the Establishment.

Art. 4th. Cadets and Chaplains on their appointment can be enrolled at once as Subscribers to the Fund in England on payment there to the Secretary, the undermentioned sum as donation.

Cadets, unmarried	£34	5	9	Married	£102	17	3
Chaplains do	£85	14	4	do.	£257	2	11

Assistant Surgeons desirous of becoming Members will be admissable in England on payment there to the Secretary the following donation.

Unmarried..... £57 2 11 Married £171 8 8

N. B.—Assistant Surgeons and Chaplains having legitimate offspring, will, in addition thereto, be required to pay up the subscription and interest laid down in the 2d Article.

Art. 5th. Subscribers who may retire from the service *on the prescribed pension of their ranks*, or who may return permanently to Europe, shall not forfeit their rights as Subscribers to the benefits of the Fund, provided they continue the payments prescribed in Section 2d.

Art. 6th. Subscribers resigning the service before they are entitled to retiring pay are not eligible to continue Members, nor shall they be permitted to receive back any part of the sums they may have contributed to the Fund, either in the way of donation or subscription.

Art. 7th. A Subscriber withdrawing from the Fund, forfeits *ipso facto* all claims to its benefits, as also the amount of his donation and subscription and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession.

SECTION II.

Donations and Subscriptions.

Art. 1st. The donations and subscriptions of all subscribers shall be regulated agreeably to the following Tables A. and B. Widows having legitimate offspring to be considered and to pay as married. The donation and subscription of Cadets to be calculated at the rank of Ensign; the subscription commencing from the date of their admission on the Establishment.

* This regulation has been introduced for the purpose of obtaining some equivalent from those Subscribers who may enter the service at an advanced age with families, consequently is not applicable to Cadets, who are not admissible to the service at an advanced age.

A.

Table of Donations for the different Classes to be paid in India or in Europe, at £100, per Rupees 875.

Classes.	Description according to Regimental Rank.	Bachelors and Widowers without Offspring.								Bachelors and Widowers.		Married and Widowers with Offspring.					
		Donation on entering each Class.			In what period payable	Rate per Month.			Total Donation of each Class.			Donation on Marriage.			Donation on entering each Class.			In what period payable.	Rate per Month.		
		Rs.	£	s.	d.	Months.	Rs.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	£	s.	d.	Months.	Rs.	£	s. d.
6	Cornets, 2d Lieutenants and Ensigns	300	31	5	9	43	7	0	16	0	300	34	5	9	600	68	11	8	43	21	2	8 0
5	Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons	200	22	17	2	25	8	0	18	3	500	57	2	11	1000	114	5	9	25	16	1	16 6
4	Captains, Chaplains under 10 years standing, and Surgeons	250	28	11	5	25	10	1	2	10	750	85	14	4	1500	171	8	7	25	29	2	5 8
3	Majors, Chaplains of 10 years standing, and Superintending Surgeons	300	34	5	8	20	15	1	14	3	1050	120	0	0	2100	240	0	0	20	30	3	8 7
2	Lieutenant Colonels, and Members of the Medical Board	400	45	14	3	20	20	2	5	8	1450	165	14	3	2900	331	8	7	20	40	4	11 5
1	Colonels	550	62	17	2	10	55	6	5	8	2000	228	11	5	4000	457	2	10	10	110	12	11 5

* Ensigns to be exempted from any demand for their donation until twelve months after their admission on the Establishment, but they are at liberty to commence paying earlier if so desirous.

B.

Table of Subscriptions for the different Classes.

Classes.	Description according to Regimental Rank.	If in India.						If in Europe.									
		Unmarried.			Married.			Unmarried.						Married.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.
1	Colonels	42	8	10	63	13	3	10	15	0	1	5	0	16	6	6	1	17	6
	do. unemployed	35	0	0	52	8	0	10	15	0	1	5	0	16	6	6	1	17	6
2	Lieut.-Colonels and Members of the Medical Board	27	3	2	40	12	9	8	12	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	1	10	0
3	Majors, Chaplains of 10 years standing and Supg. Surgns.	21	0	10	31	9	3	7	0	0	0	16	0	10	8	0	1	4	0
4	Capts., Chaplains under 10 years standing and Surgeons	12	4	7	18	6	11	4	9	6	0	10	6	6	14	3	0	15	9
5	Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons	7	6	8	11	2	0	2	13	6	0	6	6	4	4	3	0	9	9
6	Cornets, 2d Lieuts. and Ensigns	5	15	3	8	14	11	2	4	9	0	5	3	3	7	1	0	7	11

In addition to the above, a monthly Subscription of one rupee, or 2s. 3d, is to be paid for each unmarried daughter and for each son under 21 years of age, without distinction of the rank of the Subscriber.

NOTE.—Subscribers are consequently required to report to the Secretary dates of birth and decease of all children.

Art. 2d. Subscribers promoted while temporarily absent in Europe on furlough, or sick certificate, are exempted during the period of their absence, from payment of the difference of donation laid down in Table A. but are to pay up the arrears due by them on coming into the receipt of Indian allowances by the regulated instalments.

Art. 3. On a Subscriber in either of the classes paying up by a personal donation and subscription added together without interest, the maximum fixed in Table C. he shall be exempted from further contribution while he may continue in that class, with the exception of donation for daughters, and subscription for children, which will continue as otherwise provided in these Rules.

C.

Table of Maximum and Minimum of aggregate Donations and Subscriptions at Rupees 875 per £100 Sterling.

Classes.	Description according to Regimental Rank.	Maximum.						Minimum.					
		Married.		Widowers with Offspring.		Bachelors.		Married.		Widowers with Offspring.		Bachelors.	
		£	Rups.	£	Rups.	£	Rups.	£	Rups.	£	Rups.	£	Rups.
1	Colonels	3510	30,712½	2750	22,187½	2290	20,037½	1510	13,212½	1110	9,712½	990	8,662½
2	Lieut. Colonels and Members of the Medical Board	1910	16,712½	1400	12,350	1250	10,937½	820	7,262½	610	5,337	510	4,725
3	Majors, Chaplains of 10 years standing, and Superintending Surgeons	1510	13,212½	1140	9,975	990	8,662½	650	5,687½	480	4,200	430	3,762½
4	Captains, Chaplains under 10 years standing and Surgeons	920	8050	670	5,862½	600	5,250	400	3,500	290	2,537½	260	2,275
5	Lieuts. & Asst. Surgeons	550	4,812½	400	3,500	360	3,150	240	2,100	170	1,487½	160	1,400
6	Cornets, 2d Lts. and Ensigns	430	3,672½	320	2,800	280	2,450	190	1,662½	140	1,225	120	1,050

Art. 4th. Previous to the benefits issuing in full from the Fund either to Subscribers or to Families, a certain amount calculated without interest (or the minimum fixed in Table C,) shall be derived to the Fund from the Subscriber, or in case of his death, from the amount payable to his family. In calculating this minimum for any annuity, all payments made to the Subscriber during his life from the Fund, as far as the amount of his minimum shall be debited against his payments to it, as above, in order that the annuity may not be issuable in full until the regulated minimum on its account shall have been *bonâ fide* realized by the Fund.*

Art. 5th. The deductions on account of minimum required by the preceding Article 4th, to be made from all benefits to Subscribers (equipment allowance excepted) and from annuities, are to be regulated by the following Table D.

From the 6th Class	not to exceed	one-fifth	of the net amount payable from the Fund.
5th	do	two-ninths	do
4th	do	one-fourth	do
3d	do	two-sevenths	do
2d	do	one-third	do
1st	do	two-fifths	do
for all children	do	one-fourth	do

Art. 6th. The donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments, agreeably to Table A. at the option of the Subscriber, if the subscriber, however, be promoted during the payment of these instalments, he must pay all instalments subsequent to the date of that promotion, at the rate of the donation, of the higher rank.

Art. 7th. Officers on their promotion will be required to pay up the amount of donation fixed in Table A. on entering each class agreeably to their condition.

Art. 8th. Donation is in no case to be returned.

Art. 9th. All Subscribers, as well widowers as bachelors, marrying after their admission into the Fund, and who may be desirous that their widows or children shall possess claims to the benefits of the Fund, are required to inform the Secretary of their marriage, and of the payment of the additional donation as laid in the 5th column of table A, and unless this information be given within six months and payment of the additional donation made within twenty-four months, after such marriage, the Subscriber shall be required to pay double the amount with interest added half yearly.†

Art. 10th. In the event of a married subscriber dying before he has reported his marriage, his widow and children will have no claim upon the Fund, but if he shall have duly reported his marriage and not paid up the whole of his additional donation at the period of his death within twenty four months, his widow and children shall be liable to deduction from their annuities by instalments.

Art. 11th. Any arrear not sanctioned by the 6th Article of this Section equal in amount to six months subscription, shall subject the Subscriber (owing it) to the payment of double the amount of the arrear (unless it shall *be made to appear* to the satisfaction of the Directors that such arrear arose from unavoidable accident,) and in failure of the payment of the forfeitures specified in this, and the preceding article (9th) within twelve months after it shall be demanded, to the exclusion of himself and family from the benefits of the Fund (if admitted prior to the 30th April 1823, or if subsequent, to the exclusion of his family alone.)

Art. 12th. Subscribers who may be in the actual receipt of any periodical aid from the Fund, shall *not* during such period be exempted from the payment of monthly subscription.

Art. 13th. Subscribers who may be prevented drawing pay by a temporary cause, such as captivity, extended furlough, suspension from pay, or the like, shall during such period be exempted from the payment of monthly subscription without forfeiture of their rights, but on the *removal of such incapacity*, and upon the receipt of pay, they shall be required to pay up all arrears due to the Fund within six months.

Art. 14th. Married Subscribers having daughters and desirous that their annuities should be continued to them until marriage or death, are required within ten days from the date of birth of each daughter, to notify the same to the Secretary, stating whether or not it is their intention to pay an additional donation of rupees 282. In the former case, the amount will become due to the Fund from the tenth day after birth, and must be paid within one year from the date thereof, failing in which the annuity will cease on the daughters attaining the age of twenty-one. Subscribers in reporting payment of the donation are to state the Christian name and date of birth of the daughter for whom paid. A posthumus daughter, or a daughter whose father may die before payment of the donation as above, will be entitled to the advantage of this regulation, but the prescribed donation for her will be deducted from her annuity at the rate specified in Table D. and in the case of a daughter born in Europe or elsewhere, while the father is in India, the report must be made as soon as the event comes to his knowledge, the cause of the delay being explained at the time.

Art. 15th. The like option is extended to Subscribers admitted under the provisions of Article 2d, Section 1st, having daughters born anterior to their admission for whom the above sum of rupees 282 is to be paid with compound interest at 8 per cent. calculated from their date of birth, within one year from the date of such Subscribers' admission.

Art. 16th. To obviate the inconvenience which might be occasioned by the neglect of Article 14th, Subscribers may, if they prefer it, notify to the Secretary their wish to avail themselves of the rule for all daughters who may be borne to them. In this case the daughters will be entitled to benefit, the donation for each becoming due and payable as before explained.

Art. 17th. Officers retired on half pay, or on Lord Clive's Fund shall pay full subscription notwithstanding, according to their rank and condition; and they are accordingly required to continue the same towards their respective maximum, or failing so to do, and preferring the payment of half subscription only, their families at their death, will be entitled only to half the benefit derivable from the Fund.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Fund.

Art. 1st. The benefits derivable from the Fund are two-fold.
1st. Such as are granted to subscribers while living.
2d. Such as are granted to the widows and legitimate children of deceased Subscribers.

Art. 2d. The benefit granted to Subscribers while alive are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim by the Regulations of the Fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim. It will, in such cases, be their duty to call for further information from the claimant; and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim until the pleasure of the Army at large be known, to whom the case will be immediately referred.

Art. 3d. Eligible individuals who may have applied to the Secretary for permission to subscribe within six months after their admission on the Establishment, will be entitled at any time to the benefits of the Fund.

Art. 4th. A Subscriber of the rank of Captain, who may proceed to Europe on sick certificate, in conformity to the Regulation of the Army, and who may not be allowed passage money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund, for the passage money regulated for his rank, viz. 1400, provided his application shall be accompanied by a solemn declaration upon honour that he does not possess the sum of Madras Rupees (1500) one thousand and five hundred, or property of any description equal in amount thereto. Passage money is not allowed to field Officers except on Loan.

Art. 5th. A Subscriber under the rank of Field Officer, who may have so proceeded to Europe shall also be entitled on his return to India to receive from the Secretary in England the sum regulated* for the outward passage on the production of a solemn declaration upon honour that he does not possess the means of paying for the same.

Art. 6th. A Subscriber of whatever rank proceeding to Europe on sick certificate shall be entitled for his equipment to a sum not exceeding Company's rupees (200) two hundred, and if married in addition thereto rupees (200) two hundred for his wife, and rupees (100) one hundred for each child, his application being accompanied by a solemn declaration upon honour that he does not possess, if a Subaltern, the sum of Madras Rupees (1000) one thousand, a Captain rupees (1500) one thousand five hundred, or a Field Officer, rupees 2000 two thousand,

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* Thus in the event of a married Captain having received aid from the Fund, the amount of such aid or part thereof, so as not to exceed the sum of 3,500 Rupees, being the amount of his minimum, shall be debited against the amount of his contributions, the clear balance only, if any, being taken to constitute the minimum, to be derived by the Fund ere his family become entitled to receive the annuity in full. Should there be a balance against the Subscriber, however, it will not be charged against the annuity, for which a fresh minimum only will fall to be recovered by the regulated deductions. For example:—Supposing a Captain to have received aid to the amount of 4,000 rupees, and his payments to the Fund to amount to 3,700, he will be debited as far as the amount of his minimum, 3,500, which will be considered as balancing that account, and the 200 rupees remaining will be credited to the new minimum required for the annuity.

† Subscribers are particularly requested to observe that they are required to report the date of their marriage to the Secretary, who otherwise has no authority to enter them on the list of married Subscribers.

* Captains.....£110
Subalterns.....£ 95

or property of any description equal in amount thereto; but no allowance will in any case be made for equipment to a Subscriber returning to India.

Art. 7th. Subscribers being Subalterns proceeding to England on sick certificate, who shall make a solemn declaration upon honour that they possess no other income beyond the regulated pay of their rank, exclusive of any pension for wounds of which they may be in receipt, shall be allowed the sum of £21 7 6 per annum, for a Lieutenant, and £44 3 9 for Cornet, 2d Lieutenant, or Ensign, commencing from the date of arrival in England, continuing so long as they shall be in the receipt of pay there, and ceasing from the date of embarkation to return to India. The declaration to be renewed half yearly.

Art. 8th. Income allowance to sick Subaltern Officers at home will be increased to such Officers as are married or to widowers having offspring, as follows: £20 for his wife, and £10 per annum to each of his children. The latter allowance, however, to be reduced in the case of a plurality of children, in the manner prescribed by the 19th Article of this Section, provided, however, that such additional allowance for the whole family never exceed the sum of £48 15 0. A Captain of Artillery, Engineers, or Infantry, in like manner, being at home on sick certificate with a family, will be entitled to a similar allowance for his family, provided he make the declaration upon honour prescribed for Subalterns. Captains of Cavalry are not entitled to income allowance.

Art. 9th. Subscribers proceeding to England on sick certificate, conformably to the Regulations, from any place not under the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to the personal benefits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have complied with the Local Regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the Fund.

Art. 10th. The personal benefits above enumerated are issuable in one instance only, and if required a second time, they will be granted only on loan under the Regulations established in the 5th Section, that is to say, a Subscriber having once proceeded to Europe on the Fund, has no further claim to gratuitous aid.

Art. 11th. The second class of benefits, (namely those granted to widows and children of deceased Subscribers,) are absolute, not dependent on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the Regulations of the Institution.

Art. 12th. The widows and legitimate children of deceased Subscribers shall be entitled to receive the annuities specified in the annexed Table E. provided they shall have paid up previous to their decease, the minimum required by Section 2d; but in cases where the minimum may not have been paid up, the annuities of the widows and children will be subject to a deduction, in the proportion specified in Table D. until such minimum may have been made good, when the annuities will be paid in full.

E.

Table shewing the amount of Pensions to Widows during their widowhood and to Children of each class and condition.

Classes.	Description of Annuities, the Widows according to the Regimental Rank of their Husbands, the Children according to their age, and the Parents they have lost.	Pensions payable by the Military Fund per annum. In India.			In England.		
	Widows.	Rs.	A	P	£	S.	D
1	Of a Colonel*	2,064	7	3	235	18	9
2	Lieutenant-Colonel and Member of the Medical Board	1,826	9	0	208	15	0
3	Major, Chaplain of 10 years standing, and Supg. Surg.	1,588	10	9	181	11	3
4	Captain, Chaplain under 10 years standing, and Surg.	1,197	10	6	136	17	6
5	Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	894	2	3	102	3	9
6	Cornet, 2d Lieutenant, and Ensign	715	5	0	81	15	0
	Children having lost one Parent.						
1	Under 6 years of age	175	0	0	20	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	262	8	0	30	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	350	0	0	40	0	0
	Children having lost both Parents.						
1	Under 6 years of age	262	8	0	30	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	393	12	0	45	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	525	0	0	60	0	0

N. B.—Girls for whom the Donation laid down in Article 14th, Section 2d, may have been paid, will be entitled to a continuance of their pension until marriage or death, according to their condition in regard to Parents: this Regulation applies

only to those girls born subsequent to the 15th October 1822: all those born prior to that period are entitled to the same privilege without payment of donation.

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these Rules of the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband, for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of *notorious adultery*, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

Art. 13th. The pension to boys may be anticipated by the parents or guardians at any time after such boys shall have attained their fifteenth year at their then present value, as shown, in Table F, the parents or guardians granting a sufficient acquittance for the same, and such payment of anticipated pension shall preclude any subsequent demand for pension, except when the pension may have been anticipated during the life time of the mother and that she dies afterwards before the boy has completed his 21st year, in which case he shall be entitled to the difference of the sums opposite his age at the time of his mother's death for the £40 or the £60 annuities in India or in England respectively as the case may be.*

F.

Table of present Value of anticipated Annuities due to Boys between the age of 15 *and* 21 *Years as they may be payable in England or in India respectively.*

Age of the Boy at the time of anticipation.	Number of Payment still due at the time of anticipation.	Deduction per Cent which has been made for the chance of Casualties.	In India, calculated at 6 per Cent Interest per Annum. £40 Annuity having one Parent living.			£60 Annuity having lost both Parents.			In England, calculated at 5 per Cent Interest per Annum. £40 Annuity having one Parent living.			£60 Annuity having lost both Parents.		
Years.		Per Cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	12	3	193	0	7	289	11	0	198	17	0	298	5	5
15½	11	2¾	179	13	7	269	10	5	184	14	7	277	2	0
16	10	2½	165	18	2	248	17	2	170	7	7	255	11	5
16½	9	2¼	151	14	2	227	11	5	155	4	5	232	16	5
17	8	2	137	1	5	205	12	0	139	19	9	209	19	9
17½	7	1¾	121	16	0	182	13	9	123	19	0	185	18	5
18	6	1½	106	4	7	159	7	0	108	0	0	161	19	9
18½	5	1¼	89	17	7	134	16	5	91	1	2	136	11	9
19	4	1	73	2	0	109	13	0	73	17	7	110	16	7
19½	3	¾	55	15	0	83	12	7	56	6	9	84	10	2
20	2	½	37	14	5	56	11	7	38	2	5	57	3	7
20½	1	¼	19	4	2	28	16	2	19	8	0	29	2	2

Art. 14th. In cases where children may be bereft of both their parents, the guardians of such children shall be entitled to receive their annuities, on production of the powers investing them with authority to act as guardians.

Art. 15th. If a widow pensioner on the Fund marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her becoming again a widow, she shall be readmitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the Fund during her first widowhood in like manner as if she had not re-married. If her second husband shall also have been a subscriber to the Fund, the widow will receive, however, only one annuity, taking that which may be greatest, that is to say, according to the rank of the first or second husband, whichever may have been the highest.

Art. 16th. Every widow benefitting by the Military Fund, and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of Government, shall be entitled (for one passage only,) to the allowance below stated† on her making a solemn declaration upon honour, that she does not possess the means of defraying the expense of her passage, provided she proceeds to Europe within 5 years from the date of her husband's decease.

* For instance, if a boy in India while his mother is living anticipates his annuity, at the age of 16, he will receive £165 18 2 only, but if his mother die when he is 19, he will then have to receive the difference between £73 2 0 and £109 13 0 or £36 11 0 in addition to the sum before paid to him.

† Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors .... Rupees 1500
Captains or Subalterns 1200

Art. 17th. The passage money for children proceeding to Europe is fixed as follows, viz. to an Orphan having lost one Parent, Rupees 250, to each additional Orphan up to the number of 4, Rupees 250, which shall form the maximum payment to any one family of children which have lost their father only, to an Orphan having lost both Parents Rupees 700—to 2 Orphans Rupees 1,200—to 3 or more Orphans Rupees 1,500.

Art. 18th. The half yearly application of a widow for her annuity is to be accompanied by a solemn declaration upon honour that she continues unmarried.

Art. 19th. A widow having more than one child shall have deducted from the aggregate of her children's annuity, one twentieth part of one child's annuity (taken on the average of all their annuities) for the second child, two-twentieths, for the third child, three-twentieths, for the fourth child, and so on for any number she may have above one, so that for instance, supposing a subscribing Major to leave a widow and 6 children (two in each class) she will have to receive from the Fund for herself

For her six children	....	....	....		£181	11 3
Less 15-20 of £30, or	....	....	....	£180 0 0		
				„ 22 10 0		
					£157	10 0
Total per annum					£339	1 3

But the aggregate of the children's annuities is in no case to exceed the amount of the widow's own annuity receivable from the Fund.*

SECTION IV.

Eventual Benefits of the Fund.

Art. 1st. Independent of the benefits which have been recited, the Fund is considered as holding out the prospect of eventual benefits under the following circumstances:—

Art. 2d. If at any future period it shall be found, that the funds of the Institution afford a considerable surplus, after providing for the actual and probable applications for relief under the preceding articles, it shall then, and not otherwise, be competent for the Directors of the Institution, as the permission of the Honorable Court of Directors has been obtained, to afford the aid of the Fund in the following case, viz. To Subscribers compelled by ill health to abandon the country after 10 year's service, and before they are entitled to retire on full pay, the regulated passage money of their rank, and an annuity which shall render their total income, from whatever source derived, equal to the full pay of their rank:—

Art. 3d. If at any future period it shall be found, that the Funds of the Institution afford a considerable surplus after providing for the actual and probable applications for relief under the preceding articles, it shall then, and not otherwise, be competent for the Directors of the Institution, provided the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors be obtained, to afford the aid of the Fund in the following cases:—

1st. To Officers who may have served twenty-two years in India, and may be obliged by ill health to retire from the service, without having obtained the rank of Major, the regulated passage money of their rank, and such assistance from the Fund, as will render their whole income, from whatever source derived, equal to the pay of Major.

2d. In the event of a still further surplus it shall be competent for the Directors of the Military Fund, at their discretion, to assist Officers retiring from the service on full pay in limited circumstances, with a sum equal to the regulated passage money of their rank: provided always that the resignation of such Officer shall actually have been accepted previously to his embarkation.

SECTION V.

Loans.

Art. 1st. Subscribers who shall have subscribed to the Fund for a period not less than *eight years*, shall be entitled to loans under the following circumstances:—

Art. 2d. A Subscriber being desirous to send his wife and children, or either of them, to Europe, shall be allowed, should the state of the Funds admit it, a loan equal to the amount of 20 months' subsistence of the rank he then holds, provided he shall have deposited with the Directors an irrevocable order engaging to re-pay the amount so borrowed, with interest at 8 per cent., within twenty-two months immediately succeeding the date of the advance. He shall also be required to deposit for the ultimate security of the Fund, a personal bond, in which he shall be joined by two securities to be approved by the Directors, and assignment on any property he may possess.

Art. 3d. In like manner a similar loan will be allowed to a Subscriber in India under the same conditions, whenever he may be desirous that his wife and children, or either of them, should return to him.

Art. 4th. A Subscriber proceeding to England on sick certificate, with his wife and children, shall be authorized to apply for the regulated passage money for such wife and children, to be advanced by the Military Fund as a loan: such loan however can only be advanced upon the personal bond of the Subscriber, including two sureties, to be approved by the Directors, the amount to be re-paid with interest at 8 per cent. within two years after the Subscriber's return to India, provided he may have attained the rank of Captain, otherwise within two years after he shall have attained that rank, and the sureties to be bound to make good any balance or deficiency, in the event of the Subscriber ceasing to be a Member of the Fund before the bond is discharged.

SECTION VI.

General Regulations.

Art. 1st. The management and appropriation of the receipts, and the admission of persons to the benefits of the Fund, and in fact all matters whatever relating to the Fund, shall be vested in thirteen Directors, as at present, the senior being President. When vacancies shall occur in the Direction, the Adjutant General of the Army on receiving notice of the same will, with permission of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, circulate to corps a list of Officers, Chaplains, and Medical Officers, Subscribers to the Fund, who, from residing at the Presidency, are eligible to be Directors. Officers in command of corps will then communicate to the Secretary of the Fund, the name of the person selected to fill the vacancy, transmitting the vote of each individual subscriber present with the corps. Officers permanently absent on staff employ, &c. as well as Chaplains, and Medical Officers, to send their votes to the Secretary direct, and the Officer elected by the majority of subscribers, will be informed that he has been chosen as a Director of the Military Fund.

Art. 2d. That a Director quitting the Presidency, and being absent from any cause 12 consecutive months, shall be held to have vacated office.

Art. 3d. The individual who may have stood second in the number of votes at the last election by the Army will be considered Provisional Director to serve for any number of months under 12 of temporary absence of a Director.

Art. 4th. The period for collecting votes either for a new Director, or any other subject of reference, is limited to *three* months from the date of circulating such reference, and no alteration or amendment proposed in the existing Regulations shall be adopted unless a majority of *two thirds* of the votes received appear in favour of it.

Art. 5th. The Directors shall, as at present, have a Secretary to conduct their proceedings, who shall also be the Accountant of the Fund.

Art. 6th. The Secretary must be an Officer of the Army and a Subscriber to be nominated by the Directors, and liable to removal by the same authority.

Art. 7th. A monthly allowance of Rupees 200 is fixed as the Secretary's salary, and Rupees 300 as the amount of his office Establishment.

Art. 8th. The Directors of the Fund will hold regular monthly meetings, but no meetings of the Directors consisting of a smaller number than five shall be competent to the transaction of business: special meetings will be held whenever required by any urgent or particular business, and it will rest with any Director, or with the Secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the President, who will convene a special meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application, but no special meeting shall be called with the view of re-considering resolutions which may have been already adopted, by a former meeting of the Directors, unless at a requisition of a number of Directors greater than that which attended such meeting.

Art. 9th. The Secretary will invariably lay before the Directors, either at the regular or special meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last meeting: minutes of the proceedings of all meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the signatures of the Directors present. The Secretary will also submit to the Directors who attend drafts of all the letters which in those meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the Secretary without waiting for a meeting of the Directors; but every letter proposed to be despatched by the Secretary, must previously receive the special sanction of three Directors, signified by their initials to the drafts, which will be sent to them for consideration.

* The above limitation of the aggregate of children's annuities to the amount of the widow's has been suspended.

Art. 10th. The Secretary will keep the following books:

An annual Ledger, exhibiting the account of Donations and Subscriptions, as rendered by Paymasters.

A Cash Book, showing the monthly receipts and payments, and balancing the accounts of the Fund at the end of each month.

A Book containing an annual Account Current, of the transactions of the Fund in Europe, also annually made up.

A Book containing an annual Statement of Account, arising from the union of the two preceding Accounts Current.

A Book of the proceedings of the Directors.

A Book containing copies of all letters despatched.

A Book containing a list of Subscribers.

Art. 11th. The Secretary's Office in India will be solely one of check and audit of accounts, and he is prohibited from receiving Cash, or Bills in liquidation of sums due to the Fund, which are invariably to be lodged by the respective parties in the offices of Paymasters.*

Art. 12th. In cases when the amount of such payments exceeds the ordinary monthly subscription and instalment of donation, Subscribers will report the circumstance to the Secretary.

Art. 13th. All the books, correspondence, &c., of the Fund, are opened to the inspection of any Subscriber at the Military Fund Office in Fort St. George, from 11 to 3 o'clock every day (Sundays excepted.)

Art. 14th. When any new regulation shall appear to the Directors to be advisable, such regulation shall be circulated to corps for consideration, in the manner detailed in the 1st Article of this Section, and the affirmative, or negative, of the majority of votes as laid down in Article 2d, shall decide its adoption or rejection.

Art. 15th. If any subscriber or claimant on the Fund, shall be desirous, to appeal, from the decision of the Directors, to that of the Subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the regulations, such appeal, provided it be approved by *three Directors*, shall be referred and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding article, and the decision shall be final in all cases whatever; any further agitation of the question, by process of law or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the Fund.

Art. 16th. When a reference shall be made to the Subscribers at large, respecting either a proposed regulation, or an appeal, the result of such reference shall be communicated to corps for the information of Subscribers.

Art. 17th. In order to prevent litigation respecting the disposition of this institution, it shall be required that every application for the benefits of the Fund shall be accompanied by an obligation of the party applying to conform and submit to the decision of the Directors, and of a majority of the Army, in cases which admit a reference to the general suffrage.

Art. 18th. Generally all payments due from the Fund, are to be made half-yearly on the 30th June, and on the 31st December; but in cases when pensioners, or claimants on the Fund, are about to embark for Europe, all arrears are to be paid up to the latest date practicable.

Art. 19th. Any arrear which may be due to the Fund by a Subscriber, or by an Annuitant, who may have received an over payment, loan, or advance, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the Fund to the person owing such arrear.

Art. 20th. All income derived from the Madras Military Fund, is declared to be unalienable; and the fact of attempting the alienation of such income, in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the fund.

Art. 21st. Dismission from the service shall be in all cases considered a forfeiture of all claims on the Fund, and of all subscriptions already paid, but temporary suspension from rank and pay, is not to be considered a forfeiture of such claims, provided the subscription be continued during such suspension, or if the subscription be discontinued, provided the arrears so arising and interest on the amount, shall be paid up within a period, equal to that of the suspension, and immediately succeeding it.

Art. 22d. If a Subscriber who may be dismissed from the service, by a Court Martial, or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the service, he shall be readmissible to the Fund, on payment of the arrears that may have accumulated, with

*The particular attention of Subscribers is requested to this rule. Payments may be made by them, or by their Agents, into any Military Pay Office, but they cannot in any way be received by the Secretary.

interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension.

Art. 23d. All property belonging to the Military Fund, at any period, shall be invariably vested in the Honorable Company's Securities.

Art. 24th. When interest may be chargeable according to these regulations on sums either receivable or payable by the Military Fund, in account with Subscribers to that Fund, or their families or representatives, that interest shall be always calculated according to the highest rate which may be allowed on the Honorable Company's Securities at this Presidency, at the time when such sum may be received or paid.

Art. 25th. The Honorable Court of Directors having made it obligatory on Cadets and Chaplains to become members of the Military Fund, it will be the duty of the Secretary to communicate to each Cadet and Chaplain entering the service that his name has been enrolled in the list of Subscribers, in conformity with the condition of his appointment; at the same time requiring the parties to state whether they are married or not, when the Secretary will inform them of the amount of donation they will be required to pay, such communication to be made on the promulgation of the order admitting any Cadet or Chaplain into the service.

Art. 26th. The management of the affairs of the Fund in England will be conducted by a Committee of 24 Officers, Subscribers resident in that country, of whom three to form a quorum.

Art. 27th. The Committee will have Agents to conduct their proceedings with a salary of £225 per annum, including Office Establishment and all contingencies.

Art. 28th. The Agents to be nominated by the Directors in India, and liable to removal by order of a majority.

Art. 29th. It shall be a part of the duty of the Agents to furnish every Cadet and Chaplain on his application, with a printed copy of the Regulations of the Fund, and every information requisite relative to the existence and objects of the Institution.

Art. 30th. When vacancies occur in the number of the Committee at home they are empowered to elect Officers (subscribers to the Fund) to fill them.

Art. 31st. All payments on account of the Fund in England will be made in the same manner as pay is issued to Officers upon Furlough, upon certificates to be granted by the Agents.

Art. 32d. The Agents' drafts will invariably be drawn in favour of the parties who are entitled to receive the pensions, &c. or their order.

Art. 33d. With the view of securing the Fund against decay and ultimate failure, the original intention in regard to donation shall be strictly adhered to, namely, that the donations paid by Officers be "for the purpose of forming a capital," and that the subscriptions of Officers, the Company's donation, the interest on the capital, and all other profits, be alone available to defray the expenses of the Fund, and the books and accounts of the Fund shall be kept to that effect.

Art. 34th. Should the subscriptions of Officers, the Company's Donation, the interest on the capital, and all other profits available to defray the expenses of the Fund, fall short of the demands upon it, so that the total amount of the former will not defray the amount of the annuities and other claims, then it shall be in the power of the Directors to make a proportionate deduction according to Table D, from the annuities of all widows and children, until the state of the Fund shall afford the means of complete payment.

Art. 35th. The Secretary shall lay before the Directors at the regular monthly meeting in November each year, an estimated state of the Fund for the current year; and the Directors having taken the same into consideration, shall declare what deduction, if any, may be required on annuities for the ensuing year, on the principle of the preceding Article.

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of Widows and Children deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820 and revised in 1827.

Under the protection and countenance of the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander in Chief in India, the above named Fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased officers in Her Majesty's Regiments, serving in India, who may have

been left destitute; and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions; and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent home.

It having since been found advisable to make some alterations in the rules and regulations then established, the following revised regulations, passed with the general consent of the Officers of the army, have been approved of by His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Combermere, Commander-in-Chief in India, who has been pleased to become Patron to the Institution.

1st. That the Committee of general management formed at Calcutta shall consist of the following persons for the time, being subscribers; viz.

The Major General Commanding the Presidency Division.
The Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India.
The Quarter Master General of Her Majesty's Forces in India.
The Inspector of Hospitals.
The Commandant of Fort William.
The Assistant Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces in India.
The Two Senior Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment quartered in Fort William.
The Senior Subalterns of ditto.
Commandant of the Depôt at Chinsurah.
The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.
The Major of Brigade of Her Majesty's Forces.
The Paymaster of Her Majesty's Troops; and,
The Paymaster of Her Majesty's Regiment quartered in Fort William.

2d. That a Sub-committee for inquiring into all circumstances connected with this fund, and acting under the General Committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such Officers being Subscribers:

The Senior Officers of Her Majesty's Army at the Presidency.
All Officers of the General Staff.
The two Senior Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.
The two Senior Subalterns of ditto.
And that the Major of Brigade or Queen's Troops may be good enough to act as Honorary Secretary.

3d. That every Officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified in the margin.*

* STAFF.	
Commander-in-Chief.....	30
General Officer.....	20
Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal,	12
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, Military Secretary Madras and Bombay	10
Assistant Adjutant General, and Assistant Quarter Master General	8
Majors of Brigade and other staff	6
REGIMENTAL.	
Lieutenant Colonel (if Commanding Station or Corps, 2 extra,)....	8
Major, (ditto ditto,).....	6
Captains, Paymasters, Surgeons and Adjutants.....	4
Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, and Quarter Masters.....	2
Cornets, Ensigns, and Veterinary Surgeons.....	

4th. That the Paymasters of Corps shall be authorised and required to make those deductions monthly, and shall regularly remit the same to the Agents of the Queen's Military Fund, Messrs. Fergusson and Co., Calcutta.

5th. All married Officers shall subscribe to the Fund within three months after joining their Regiments or stations, and bachelors within three months after their marriage: any Officer neglecting so to do, shall at no future time be admitted as a subscriber, unless by the sanction of the General Committee, always paying up arrears from the date of his joining or marriage, as the case may be; or, if in India at the time, from the date of the revision of these Regulations, 1st August 1827.

6th. That in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of Her Majesty's Corps, serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council was pleased to order and direct when the fund was established, that bills may be granted to the Paymaster of Her Majesty's Regiments by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the Government of Bengal, at the exchange of 108 Calcutta Sicca Rupees for every 116 Madras Rupees, and 325 Calcutta Sicca Rupees for every 350 Bombay Rupees, payable at sight to the General Agents in Calcutta, thereby avoiding commission, double agency, and risks of exchange.

7th. That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and assigned by Committees of subscribers, as herein declared.

8th. That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family, who may have become destitute by the death of any Regimental Officer, such widow shall memorialise, or represent, the case of herself and family, through the commanding officer of the corps in which the casualty occurred, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the commanding officer shall, as far as his knowledge shall enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President—A Field Officer, (if practicable;) 1 Captain, Surgeon, or Paymaster; 2 Lieutenants, or 1 Lieutenant and 1 Quarter Master or Assistant Surgeon.

9th. That whenever there may be mixed corps of Her Majesty's service, or more than one stationed together at the same time, every application for relief from this fund shall be heard and decided on by a general committee composed as equally as possible of Officers from such corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

10th. As it may often happen, that officers die while the corps they belong to is stationed by itself or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five officers (being subscribers,) to hear and decide upon the case of any widows and children, so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund. It shall also be competent for the Commander-in-Chief at either Presidency to assemble a special committee, to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the regiment, to which her husband belonged, shall be at another distant station, or on service beyond sea.

11th. That such general, special, or regimental committees, as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances of the parties seeking relief, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted, whether for passage money or maintenance, strictly in conformity with the regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such committees shall be forwarded to the agents of the general committee, if in Bengal, or to the honorary Secretary of the sub-committee, or such person as may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief; if at the Presidency of Madras or Bombay, by the officer commanding the corps in which the casualty may have occurred.

12th. The sub-committee at Madras and Bombay will, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the Agents at Calcutta, for the amount of the sum which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such sub-committee, the general committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the rules laid down.

13. The sub-committee will, on drawing for any sum on the general agents, transmit the report of the station committee, as well as their own opinion and explanations of the award as a voucher, and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

14th. The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending home distressed families of deceased officers, with a view of preventing those painful appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals and the Queen's service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of staff and regimental officers will support it.

15th. But to prevent doubts and misconceptions, which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no widow who is not in distressed circumstances, or no lady continuing to reside in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself and children from the fund, further than is stated in the 8th clause of the schedule of awards. It is also declared, that no widow is entitled to passage money or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to sea or on her journey in the manner for which any allowance may have been drawn; and should she have received such allowance, she will be required to refund; and further that no widow, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

16th. Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a general or sub-committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c. &c.

17th. That the general agents in Calcutta shall furnish an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of this Fund, agreeably to forms annexed, to the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces; and that that officer be applied to, to circulate the same amongst the subscribers and the several officers of government at the three Presidencies.

18th. That commanding officers of Her Majesty's regiments be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made to the general agents, who are requested, from time to time, to apprize commanding officers whenever any corps may fail in making such remittances.

19th. That no general rule or regulation of this fund shall be altered, except recomended by the general committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

20th. In taking the opinion of the regiment and staff officers of Her Majesty's forces in India, a very general wish has been expressed, that *all* widows should have their passage to England, &c. &c. defrayed. The funds will not now admit of it, but should the positive standing balance of the fund amount to forty thousand Rupees (40,000), the committee will again put the question for the sense of the subscribers, with a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty thousand Rupees (30,000); and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the Fund, their subscriptions should then be augmented. An officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must, in like manner, cease from the same period; but an officer going to sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his company's allowances, will be considered as a subscriber, during his absence.

Form of Drafts to be used by Sub-Committees.

Passage Money and Maintenance. Travelling Allowance.

To ——————

General Agents to the Military Fund for Her Majesty's Service.

GENTLEMEN,

At —— days after sight, please to pay to Brigade Major, Captain A. B. or order, the sum of Sicca Rupees —— being amount of maintenance allowance, granted to Mrs. —— by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date.

—————— } Sub-Committee.
—————— }

GENTLEMEN,

At —— days after sight, please to pay to Brigade Major, Captain A. B. or order, the sum of Rupees —— being amount of passage money and travelling allowance granted to Mrs. —— by us, as per our report and proceedings of this date.

—————— } Sub-Committee.
—————— }

Note.—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.

Rules for Awards to be paid to the Widows of Officers from the General Fund for Her Majesty's Service.

1st. The Amount of Passage Money to the Widow of a Field Officer shall be limited to Rupees of the country.... 2000
Captain and Subaltern..... 1500
For each Child, not exceeding three in number..... 500
For each, exceeding three..... 300

2d. The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey to England: the amount to be paid to them in bills at sight, if procurable, or in cash at the current rate of exchange, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For every Widow per mile.....	0	1	0
For one Child ditto.....	0	0	6
If more than one Child, each per mile.....	0	0	4

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship, on which she proceeds may be bound.

3d. If an officer shall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days march of these Presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowance of her deceased husband for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a Queen's medical officer, that she is, from ill health, or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea: in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, (on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months,) as may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate be granted to such widows, whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either Presidency, according to the annexed scale No. 1.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year, and the months noted in the annexed scale, No. 1, having been ascertained to be the only practicable ones; any lady becoming a widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims, be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her journey.

6th. An officer travelling, being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of her deceased husband's rank are deemed sufficient to enable her to proceed to the Presidency.

7th. Every lady receiving subsistence under Regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled to one month's full pay and allowances, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the Presidency, unless it is shown by a medical certificate, that she is, from ill health or approaching confinement unable to travel; but in no case shall the allowance be drawn for a period exceeding 3 months in addition to the time allowed for travelling.

8th. Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months' march required to proceed to the place of intendent residence, under the restrictions, &c. allowed from those proceeding to England, and three months' full pay and allowance in addition, in full of all demands on the Fund.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Instituted 6th April 1770.

Pensions are granted from this institution to commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following commissioned and warrant officers are entitled to the half pay of their respective ranks, from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit, that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks:—

Colonel.....	£1,000	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance..	£1,000
Lieutenant Colonel.....	3,000	Assistant Surgeon.....	1,000
Major.....	2,500	Ensign.....	750
Captain.....	2,000	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Deputy ditto, Conductor, and all other inferior Warrant Officers.	750
Commissary of Ordnance.....	2,000		
Surgeon.....	2,000		
Lieutenant.....	1,000		

All commissioned staff, or Warrant Officers, to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, viz.

	per annum.		*per diem.*
Colonel.....	£228 2 6	or	12s. 6d.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	182 10 0	„	10 0
Major.....	136 17 6	„	7 6
Captain, Surgeon, and Commissary.....	91 5 0	„	5 0
Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, and Deputy Commissary.	45 12 6	„	2 6
Ensign.....	36 10 0	„	2 6
Conductor of Ordnance.....	36 10 0	„	2 0

Their widows, one half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:

Serjeant of Artillery, 9d. per diem,—1s. to those who have lost a limb.

Privates of ditto, 6d. ditto and 9d. to ditto ditto.

All other Non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence and 3 farthings. The pensions to commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if non-commissioned officers and soldiers receive their pensions in the country, which if they reside more than 25 miles from London, they are permitted to do so by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them, a shilling will be charged on each payment for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly in advance.

Pension to Widows.

The widows of commissioned and warrant officers, are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence, that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount stated opposite to their respective ranks:—

TABLE *of* PENSIONS *to the Widows of Officers from Lord Clive's Fund of every branch of the service calculated at the Europe rate of Pay of Infantry.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of property, precluding pension.
To Widow of Colonel Regimentally and Member Medical Board	76	1	6	£4,000
,, Lieut. Colonel, Superintending Surgeon and Chaplain after 18 years Service	60	14	0	3,000
,, Major, and Chaplain after 15 years Service	45	10	6	2,500
,, Captain, Surgeon, and Chaplain after 7 years Service	30	7	0	2,000
,, Chaplains under 7 years Service	21	4	8	
,, Lieutenants, Assist. Surgeons, and Vety. Surgeons of all classes	15	3	6	1,000
,, Cornet or Ensign	12	5	10	750
,, Adjutant of Invalids with one Commission	15	3	6	1,000
,, Commissary of Ordnance per mensem	30	7	0	2,000
,, Deputy do. do.	15	3	6	1,000
,, Assistant do. do.	13	5	4	
,, Deputy Asst. do. do.	13	5	4	
,, Head Overseer	13	5	4	
,, Conductor				
,, Overseer				
,, Riding Master	12	8	0	
,, Troop Quarter Master				750
,, Apothecary	12	8	0	
,, Sub Conductor				
,, Sub Overseer	7	9	9	
,, Second Apothecary	8	12	0	
,, Assistant do. Senior				
,, Do. do. Junior	6	4	0	

CIVIL FUND.

OFFICE—*St. Thomé Street, Fort.*

A. D. Campbell, Esq.
John Dent, Esq.
Alex. Maclean, Esq.
Trustees.
J. C. Morris, Esq.
P. B. Smollett, Esq.

The Chief Secretary,
The Accountant General,
Trustees ex-officio.

S. D. Birch, Esq. *Secretary.*

The Quarterly General Meetings of the Civil Fund are held within the first fourteen days of the months of January, April, July and October.

Each party to the Deed has a vote at a Quarterly or other General Meeting. Those who are residing at Madras, or who may be at Madras, on the day appointed for any General Meeting are not allowed to vote by proxy, unless it be certified by a Medical Gentleman that they are unable to attend in person. Those who are residing at Subordinate Stations are allowed to vote by proxy, provided such proxy be registered with the Secretary of the Fund before the Meeting takes place. The forms of the proxies, general and special, are as follow, and they must be free from all remarks, and if differing in any particulars from the forms prescribed are declared by the Deed to be null and void.

A General Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby authorize and appoint C. D. to vote for me upon the question (or questions) to be determined at the Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund appointed to be held on the and I do hereby bind myself to abide by the vote to be given on my behalf, the same as if I myself had been present, and voted at such Meeting. (Signed) A. B.

A Special Proxy.

I, A. B., do hereby appoint C. D. to give my vote (here enter for or against, as the case may be,) the proposition to be decided upon at the Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund appointed to be held on the

(Signed) A. B.

Special proxies may at the option of the parties be addressed to and delivered in by the Secretary; but that officer is prohibited from acting under general proxies in his official capacity.

Full information respecting assistance to Widows and children, and to sick Civil Servants, may be obtained by a reference to the printed Deed, or to the Secretary's Office.

MEDICAL FUND.

OFFICE—*Secretary's Residence, Royapettah.*

L. G. Ford, Esq.
J. Wylie, Esq. M. D.
H. S. Fleming, Esq. M. D.
W. Mortimer, Esq. M. D.
Trustees.
T. M. Lane, Esq.
J. Lawder, Esq.
W. G. Davidson, Esq.

Robert Cole, Esq. Secretary.

Agents in Europe—Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co.

FOURTH MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

The Laudable Society is an Association for the purpose of providing a Fund for the Insurance of Lives, with this difference from ordinary Life Insurance Offices, that the Funds of the Society accumulate for the benefit of the Insured, and not of the Insurers. It does not profess to insure any specific sum to the representatives of the Deceased, but merely their proportion of such sum as the accumulation of the subscription shall eventually yield.

Regulations of the Fourth Madras Laudable Society.

Article 1.—The object of this Association is to provide a Fund for the Insurance of Lives. This Fund is to be portioned into shares; and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of shares, either on his or her own life, or on the life of any other individual. In the former case the general Estate of the deceased, or such person or persons as he or she may by will or assignment have appointed, shall benefit in the event of a lapse; in the latter, the person who may have subscribed on the life of the deceased, shall benefit to the extent of the shares subscribed for, unless, in either case, such shares be especially declared at the time of subscription to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subsequently made over according to the form hereafter prescribed for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which case, such person or persons shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse, and no other.

Article 2.—In the case of a person subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the Subscription is made, shall be considered a Member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns. Co-partners, or other bodies of individuals, may hold one or more shares jointly on any given life, either for their own benefit or for that of others; but in such case, the parties writing in the Subscriptions shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by the deputation of one of their number, on all matters thereto relating.

Article 3.—The great principle of this Society is, the equal division of its accumulated funds among the parties entitled to benefit by lapse of lives subscribed on, according to the number of shares which those parties may respectively hold.

Article 4.—The Fourth Laudable Society shall commence on the 1st January, 1838, and shall close on the 31st December 1840 at midnight.

Article 5.—Not more than three shares can be subscribed for, on any one life, whether those shares be held by one or more individuals.

Article 6.—Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for half, quarter, or eighth of shares, either on their own lives or on the lives of others, and in case of lapse, the estate of the deceased, or the parties for whose advantages the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantages by Will or Assignment, shall benefit by the Funds in a like fractional proportion.

Article 7.—The following are the rates of Subscription to be paid half yearly on each share, half share, quarter share, and eighth of share, according to the age of the parties whose lives are subscribed on, at the time of admission into the Society viz.

From the age of	For a Whole Share.	For a Half Share.	For a Quarter Share.	For an Eighth Share.	Age.	For a Whole Share.	For a Half Share.	For a Quarter Share.	For an Eighth Share.
	M. R	M. R.	M. R.	M. R.		M. R.	M. R.	M. R.	M. R.
3 to 20	100	50	25	13	46	191	96	48	24
21	105	53	27	14	47	195	98	49	25
22	106	53	27	14	48	200	100	50	25
23	107	54	27	14	49	207	104	52	26
24	109	55	28	14	50	213	107	54	27
25	110	55	28	14					
26	112	56	28	14	51	228	114	57	29
27	113	57	29	15	52	235	118	59	30
28	115	58	29	15	53	240	120	60	30
29	117	59	30	15	54	245	123	62	31
30	120	60	30	15	55	260	130	65	33
31	122	61	31	16	56	273	137	69	35
32	125	63	32	16	57	288	140	70	35
33	130	65	33	17	58	290	145	73	37
34	135	68	34	17	59	300	150	75	38
35	138	69	35	18	60	315	158	79	40
36	141	71	36	18	61	353	177	89	45
37	144	72	36	18	62	365	183	92	46
38	150	75	38	19	63	380	190	95	48
39	153	77	39	20	64	395	198	99	50
40	156	78	39	20	65	410	205	103	52
41	162	80	42	21	66	585	293	147	74
42	165	83	42	21	67	600	300	150	75
43	171	86	43	22	68	620	310	155	78
44	174	87	44	22	69	640	320	160	80
45	180	90	45	23	70	665	333	167	84

Art. 8.—All persons entering the Society, between the 1st January and the 30th June in the year 1838, shall pay on admission their full Subscription in advance for that year, or for the remaining part thereof, computing the same from the date of their becoming Members, until the 1st January 1839, and paying for any number of days less than a month, one whole month's Subscriptions. The subsequent half yearly Subscription shall be payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year, commencing with the 1st January, 1839.

Article 9.—All persons who may be admitted into the Society subsequent to the 30th June 1838, shall, in the first place, pay their proportion of the current half yearly Subscription, to be calculated agreeably to the above Rule from the 1st day of the month of their admission, until the next following period of payment; and, in the second place, shall pay a Premium of Admission to be regulated agreeable to the following scale, viz,

For admission during the second half of the 1st year of the Society } A premium equal to 25 per cent. on one half year's Subscription.

During the 2d Year.....50 per cent. on do.
3d Year.....72 per cent. on do.

Article 10.—Five persons residing in Madras, shall be nominated Directors of the Fourth Madras Laudable Society, whose business it will be to superintend and control the management of the funds, to examine the accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to transact the current business of the Society. The concurrent opinion of three of the five Directors shall be decisive on all matters relating to the concerns of the Society, not at variance with these fundamental Regulations, which can be altered only by a majority of the Members residing in Madras. No question, however, shall be proposed to the Members at large, without the concurrence of a majority of the Directors. In case of the death or removal from Madras of any of the Directors, another or others shall be chosen, by a majority of the Members of the Society then residing at Madras, or by a majority of such Members residing at Madras, as may attend at a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose.

Article 11.—A Meeting of the Directors shall be convened half yearly, when a statement of the Accounts of the Society shall be laid before them by the Secretaries, and no account, which shall once have been submitted to, and passed by the Directors at such Meeting, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and manifest error to the amount of five hundred rupees or upwards.

Article 12.—In the election of Directors, as well as on all other questions relative to the concerns of the Society, which may be proposed for the decision of the Members at large, a Member holding three shares on any one life shall be entitled to three votes; one holding from two to three shares to two votes, and one holding one share or less than two shares, to one vote only. Members holding more than three shares on different lives shall be entitled to three votes only. Those holding three shares to three votes; two shares to two votes, and less than two shares to one vote.

Article 13.—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. shall officiate as Secretaries and Treasurers to the Society, and shall charge a Commission of two and half per cent. on all Receipts of Subscriptions, to be paid out of the funds of the Society, and they shall charge a fee of Madras Rupee one on each Certificate of admission, and one Rupee for the registry of each assignment of shares in lieu of all charges, Advertisements, Printing, and Law expenses excepted.

Article 14.—The Secretaries and Treasurers shall act in all cases according to the Orders of the Directors.

Article 15.—All applications for admission into the Society from persons at or belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be made by letter to the Secretaries, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of health, signed by a Medical Gentleman in the King's or Company's Service, and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the shares are applied for; such letter, certificate and affidavit to be according to the following forms, printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretaries, viz.

Form of Letter for Persons subscribing on their own Lives.

To Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. [Place and Date.]

Secretaries and Treasurers to the
Fourth Madras Laudable Society.

Gentlemen,

I request to be admitted to hold Share in the fourth Madras Laudable Society on my own life, for the benefit of my Estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may hereafter appoint by Will or Assignment; for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health, are herewith transmitted.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant.

Form of Letter for persons subscribing on the lives of others.

To Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. [Place and Date.]

Secretaries and Treasurers to the
Fourth Laudable Society.

Gentlemen,

request to be admitted to hold Share in the Fourth Madras Laudable Society on the life of for the benefit of for which purpose the prescribed Certificate and Affidavit of Health are herewith transmitted.

Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant.

Form of Certificate of Health.

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief is at this date free from any dangerous malady whatever, and that from my acquaintance with his constitution and general state of health, for the last and also from the result of the inquiries which I have this day made of him in person, I consider him to be a good life.

Dated at this day, 18 .

Form of Affidavit of Health.

Insert name, place of abode, and profession at full length.

I ..... do hereby make oath and declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the contents of the above certificate, as they relate to my present state of health are true, that I have not wilfully concealed from the certifier any circumstances relative to my health or constitution, that I have had the small (or cow) pox; and that my age at this time does not exceed ..... years and ..... months.

Sworn before me, at ..... this ..... day of ..... 18 ..

The above Affidavit must be sworn to before a Magistrate, who shall attest the same by his countersignature; or if the party be residing at a station where there is no Magistrate it may then be attested by the Principal Civil, or Military Officer, of the Station. In case of an application for Shares on the Life of a Minor under fourteen years of age, an affidivit to the same effect as above must be produced from the Parent, Guardian, or next of Kin of the party, or of the person under whose protection he or she may be residing.

Article 16.—All applications for admission accompanied by the above prescribed forms of Certificates and Affidavit, which may be transmited to the Secretaries shall be submitted by them to the Directors for their decision; and the Directors shall in all instances be at full liberty to reject any such applications without assigning any reason unto the applicant for so doing.

Article 17.—In all cases, it shall rest with the Committee to judge whether with reference to the circumstances of situation and distance, the interval which may have elapsed between the date of Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and the time of their presentment be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such Certificate and Affidivit accordingly. In no case however is the party subscribing to have any claim on the funds of the Society, in the event of the life lapsing between the date of the Certificate, and the date on which the applicant may be admitted a member, unless where the Directors may at the instance of such applicant have originally permitted the subscription to take effect from the date of the certificate and affidavit of health, which it shall at all times be in their discretion to do, on the arrears of subscription being paid up. In the event, however, of a person dying between the dates of his Certificate and Affidavit of Health and his admission, and the Insurance of his life was not effected from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit, the amount of premium paid for such Insurance shall be refunded.

Article 18.—No subscription on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned to benefit by the Society until the life subscribed on shall have been approved by the Directors, the amount of the first subscription and premium of admission paid, and a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretaries and any three of the Directors, agreeable to the form annexed to these regulations. And if any applicant shall omit to pay the amount of Subscription and premium of admission within two months after the life subscribed on shall have been approved by the Directors, such applicant shall forfeit his claim to be admitted, except on a fresh application accompanied by a new certificate and affidavit of health.

Article 19.—All subscriptions (except the first which is to be paid on admission) shall be paid within one month of the time at which they become due: if not paid within that time, a penalty of two per cent. on the amount of the instalment shall be added; and any member who shall not have paid his Subscriptions together with the said penalty within two months of the day on which such Subscriptions shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his share or shares.

Article 20.—Any Member shall be at liberty at any time to pay up his Subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment, and the close of the Society, or for any part thereof, and, in the event of the lapse of the life subscribed on, such Member or his representatives shall be entitled to receive back any part of the subscription money so paid up, which would not have been due at the time of the lapse taking place, forfeiting, however, to the Society all interest which may have intermediately accrued thereon.

Article 21.—No subsequent increase of Shares on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application, to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by a Certificate and Affidavit as above. The Subscription on the additional Shares to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

Article 22.—A member desiring to transfer his interest in any Share or Shares which he may hold in the Society, shall be at liberty to do so by an endorsement, to be written on the original certificate, which endorsement however shall not be valid, until the Certificate bearing the same shall have been produced to the Secretaries, and the transfer duty registered by them in a General Book of Registry to be kept in the office of the Society.

Article 23.—As often as sum exceeding Rupees one thousand shall be collected, it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government Paper. All Public Securities purchased for the Society shall be specially endorsed to three or more of the Directors, and the Interest only shall be made payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

Article 24.—The person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life in the Society, shall, on making application to the Secretaries in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of three thousand Madras Rupees on each share, one thousand and five hundred Rupees on each half share, seven hundred and fifty Rupees on each quarter share; or three hundred and seventy five Rupees on each eighth of a share, which he or they may have held, or be entitled to, on the lapsed life; provided, that in the opinion of the Directors, the state of the funds of the Society will admit of so large a payment being made. Should the Directors, think, however, that the funds will not allow of an immediate payment to this amount, then such sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper, and the balance of the prescribed advance shall be paid so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the funds will safely admit of it.

Article 25.—At the expiration of the Society on the 31st December 1840, it is proposed, that a New Society, but subject to such further alterations as experience may suggest, shall be immediately instituted, into which Society all Members then holding shares on unexpired lives in the Fourth Madras Laudable Society shall be at liberty to transfer those shares without any renewed certificate of health, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid to such new Society out of the funds of the Fourth Madras Laudable Society. To entitle Members of the Fourth Laudable Society to transfer the shares held by them into the ensuing or Fifth Laudable Society, no regular form of application shall be necessary; but a Certificate of Admission into the new Society shall be immediately issued to them on the simple payment of the usual first year's Subscription in advance, subject however to the established penalty of two per cent in the event of the payment being delayed beyond the term of one month from the commencement of the new Society, and to the entire forfeiture of the privilege of transfer (excepting on a new application to the Directors, accompanied by the regular certificate of health, &c.) if not made good within the second month from that period. The rates of Subscriptions for Members transferring their shares from the Fourth to the Fifth Laudable Society shall be according to the respective ages of the parties on whose lives the Shares are held on the 1st of January 1841.

Article 26.—It is proposed to render the institution of the Laudable Society permanent by establishing a New Society in succession to each Society as it expires, and arranging the transfer of the shares agreeable to the above principle.

Article 27.—Upon the transfer to the Fifth Laudable Society of any share or shares in the Fourth Laudable Society which may stand assigned by endorsement or otherwise for the benefit of any other person or persons than the person or persons originally interested therein, or upon any subsequent transfer of any share or shares so assigned from the fourth or any succeeding Society to the Society next ensuing, such share or shares shall continue in all respects subject to the lien of the assignee and shall be declared to stand for the benefit of such assignee in the Certificate of Admission to be issued from the New Society.

Article 28.—Within one month and fifteen days after the 31st December, 1840, the accounts of the Fourth Laudable Society shall be made up, and the balance of funds actually on hand, after deducting the payment of ten per cent to the New Society, shall be divided by the number of shares held on lives subscribed upon in this Society which may have lapsed between it's commencement and it's close as may be ascertained previous to the 15th day of February 1841; and the parties entitled to benefit by such lapses, shall each receive his or their proportions of the said funds, according to the numbers of Shares respectively held by them on the several lapsed lives, the holders of half quarter or eighth of shares dividing according to those fractional proportions.

Article 29.—With respect to any lapses of lives in this Society which may not be ascertained on or prior to the 15th February 1841 such lapses shall be at the risk of the next ensuing Laudable Society, and the Dividends, to which the parties claiming to benefit by such lapses may be entitled, shall be paid out of the funds, and agreeably to the Regulations of the said ensuing Society, on the said lapses being ascertained. But it is hereby expressly provided, with respect to any lapses which may have occurred at any place to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, that notice of such lapses accompanied by satisfactory proof of the same must be given to the Secretaries to the Fourth Laudable Society within one year from the expiration of the Fourth Society on the 31st December 1840, or within two years,

if the lapse have occurred in Europe or elsewhere beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and that in the event of the party or parties interested neglecting to prefer his or their claim on account of any such lapse within the period here described, he or they shall entirely forfeit all right and title to any benefit whatever, by reason of such lapses from the funds of the Fourth or any succeeding Society.

Article 30.—Any mis-statement in the Affidavit of Health makes the policy void, as does suicide in cases when a person effects an insurance on his own life, but not so in the case of creditors effecting an insurance on the lives of their debtors.

Certificate of Admission.

Insert names, place of abode, and profession at full length.

We do hereby certify that has been duly admitted to hold share in the Fourth Madras Laudable Society on the life of for the benefit of who shall be entitled, in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid life, to receive such proportion of the funds of the said Society, as by the established Regulations thereof, published in the *Madras Herald* of may become due to by virtue of this subscription, and at such time or times as the said Regulations direct—subject moreover to all the several provisions and exceptions, by the said Regulations prescribed.

We do further acknowledge to have received from the aforesaid, the sum of Rupees being the amount of subscription in advance and Premium of Admission required by the Regulations of the said Society. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names in Madras this day of in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and

N. B.—The Certificate of Admission to be signed by the Secretaries and three of the Directors.

Article 31.—The following Gentlemen have been nominated Directors of the Fourth Laudable Society, viz. Mr. A. F. ARBUTHNOT, Mr. J. PUGH, Mr. W. S. BINNY, Mr. J. THOMSON, Mr. JOHN HOME, and Mr. JOHN GORDON.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES,

&c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834.

Capital £500,000 *in* 5.000 *Shares of* £100 *each.*

PATRONS.

Sir Geo. T. Staunton, Bart., M. P. F. R. S.
Lieut. Genl. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B.
Sir Ralph Rice.
Colonel Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bart.
Colonel Sir James Sutherland.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S., Chairman.

John Stewart, Esq. M. P., Deputy Chairman.

Col. Sir R. Armstrong. C. B.
John Bagshaw, Esq.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.
G. Dashwood Bruce, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq. M. P.
William Kilburn, Esq.
Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.
John Rogers, Jun., Esq.
Robert Saunders, Esq.
James Duncan Thomson, Esq.
Captain Samuel Thornton, R. N.

TREASURER.

Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Crawford Davison Kerr, Esq.
Robert Hitchens, Esq.
John Arnold Mello, Esq.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Curries and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Nind and Cotterill.

PHYSICIAN.

George Burrows, Esq. M. D.

ACTUARY.

David Jones, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

&c. &c.

DIRECTORS.

James Pattle, Esq. Chairman.

John Becher, Esq.
Alexander Beattie, Esq.
George Dougal, Esq.
Charles Robert Prinsep, Esq.
William H. Smoult. Esq.

AUDITOR.

John Lowe, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

Alexander Garden, Esq. M. D., *Presidency Surgeon.*

TREASURER.

Bank of Bengal

SOLICITOR.

George Henderson, Esq.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co.

MADRAS. { Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge, and Co.....*Agents.*
{ Thomas Moore Lane, Esq.....*Surgeon.*

BOMBAY. { Messrs. Leckie and Co.....*Agents.*
{ William Mackie, Esq.....*Surgeon.*

The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c., and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the assured.

The plan of the Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general results of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unavoidable expense of the Institution, and who have pledged the subscribed amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

The Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but members of the Military Service holding offices purely Civil, and subject to no extra risk, will be admitted to Assurance, or continuance of Assurance, at Civil rates of Premium, while engaged in duties purely Civil. In all cases it will be in the discretion of the Directors, whether to require the higher or the lower rate of Premium, and that discretion will be regulated by the circumstances of each particular case.

Persons assured with this Society for the *whole term of life*, will be entitled *to three fourths of the profits*, after they shall have made five complete annual payments; in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided. Separate Tables, both Military and Civil, have been adopted for the whole of life at reduced rates for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half-yearly in advance*; but policy holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their Premiums *in one amount*, in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of the profits will continue to be added to their policies annually during the remainder of life.

An assurer on a policy for a whole life having paid premiums in India for a period of not less than five years, shall on returning to England, be entitled to continue his policy on the payment of the English rates of the Society corresponding with the age at which he originally assured.

An assurer on a whole life policy on which premiums have been paid in India for a period less than five years, shall be entitled on his return to England to continue the same at English rates in like manner on payment of the Indian rate of premium for one year after arrival in England.

In either case no reference will be had to the state of health of the party, but the conditions of the assurance will be those of the home policies.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting policies, premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the entire option of the policy holder. The establishment of Sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta Branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies.

Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors; no assurance to be binding on the Society until the first premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and the Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

The accounts of this society, after being investigated by auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, will be laid before a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose: in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose, the India Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

All Policies becoming Claims on the Society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the assurer's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered, after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of Policies, or to advance, if required, on any Policy by way of loan two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of Policies in diminution of the Annual Premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Premiums becomes unnecessary.

All applications for assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Fee of Eight Rupees.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By order of the Directors,

HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co., *Agents.*
Madras Branch.

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Without participation in the Profits of the Society, *or* Reduction of Premium on return to Europe.

TABLE No. I, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for periods of from One to Seven years, and for the whole of Life, on the Lives of Persons in the H. C. Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, *without participation in the Profits of the Society, or Reduction of Premium on return to Europe.*

Age.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	Whole Life.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
18	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	37
19	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	38
20	27	27	27	28	28	29	29	38
21	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	39
22	28	28	29	29	30	30	30	39
23	28	29	29	29	30	30	31	40
24	29	29	30	30	31	31	32	40
25	29	30	30	30	31	31	32	41
26	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	41
27	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	42
28	32	32	33	33	34	34	34	42
29	33	33	34	34	34	34	35	43
30	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	43
31	34	34	35	35	36	36	36	44
32	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	45
33	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	46
34	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	47
35	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	48
36	37	37	37	38	38	39	39	49
37	38	38	38	38	39	39	39	50
38	38	38	39	39	39	39	39	51
39	38	39	39	39	40	40	40	52
40	39	39	40	40	40	40	41	53
41	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	54
42	39	40	40	41	42	42	43	56
43	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	57
44	42	42	43	43	43	44	45	58
45	42	43	43	44	44	46	47	59
46	43	43	44	44	45	46	48	60
47	44	44	45	46	47	48	49	62
48	45	45	46	47	48	49	50	63
49	46	47	48	48	49	50	52	65
50	47	48	49	50	50	51	53	67
51	49	49	50	51	52	53	55	68
52	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	71
53	52	53	54	55	55	57	58	73
54	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	76
55	55	56	56	58	59	59	60	78
56	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	80
57	57	59	60	61	62	63	65	83
58	59	60	62	63	64	65	67	86
59	61	62	63	65	67	69	70	89
60	63	64	65	67	70	72	74	93
61	65	66	68	70	73	76	79	97
62	68	69	71	74	77	82	87	102
63	72	74	76	79	82	88	95	106
64	77	79	82	85	88	96	104	112
65	83	86	90	93	96	104	113	118
66	90	94	98	101	103	113	123	125
67	98	102	107	110	112	122	133	132
68	107	112	116	119	121	131	142	140
69	116	121	126	129	131	142	152	149
70	125	130	135	139	142	152	162	158

N. B.—The Premiums of Assurance on the Lives of *Commercial Men, and others in the Civil, Military* or *Naval Employ, will be regulated* according to the situations and circumstances of the parties by one or other of the above Tables, at the discretion of the Directors of the Society.

☞ *Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of lapse, the full premiums of the current year will be charged.*

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Without participation in the profits of the Society, *or* Reduction of Premium on return to Europe.

Table No. II, Military and Naval.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for periods of from One to Seven Years, and for the Whole Term of Life, on the Lives of Persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, without *participation in the profits of the Society, or Reduction of Premium on return to Europe.*

Age.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	Whole Life.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	40
19	32	32	32	33	33	34	34	41
20	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	42
21	33	34	34	34	34	35	35	43
22	34	34	34	35	35	36	36	44
23	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	44
24	35	35	35	36	36	37	37	45
25	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	46
26	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	46
27	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	47
28	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	48
29	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	49
30	39	39	39	40	41	42	42	49
31	39	40	41	41	42	43	43	50
32	40	41	42	42	42	44	44	50
33	41	42	43	43	44	45	45	51
34	42	43	44	44	45	45	46	52
35	43	44	45	45	46	46	47	52
36	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	53
37	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	54
38	46	47	47	47	48	48	49	55
39	47	48	48	48	49	49	50	56
40	48	48	49	49	50	50	50	57
41	49	49	49	50	50	51	51	58
42	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	59
43	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	60
44	51	51	51	52	53	53	54	61
45	52	52	52	53	53	54	55	62
46	53	53	53	54	54	55	55	63
47	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	65
48	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	66
49	55	56	56	57	57	58	59	67
50	56	57	57	58	58	59	60	69
51	57	58	58	59	60	60	61	71
52	58	59	59	60	61	62	62	73
53	60	60	61	61	62	63	64	75
54	61	61	62	63	64	64	65	77
55	62	63	63	64	65	66	66	80
56	63	64	65	66	66	67	68	82
57	65	66	66	67	68	69	70	85
58	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	88
59	67	68	69	71	72	74	75	91
60	69	70	71	73	75	77	79	95
61	71	72	73	75	76	81	84	99
62	74	75	76	79	82	86	91	103
63	77	79	81	84	86	93	99	108
64	82	85	87	90	92	100	108	113
65	88	91	94	97	100	108	117	120
66	95	99	102	105	107	117	127	126
67	102	107	111	113	115	126	136	133
68	111	115	120	122	124	135	145	141
69	120	124	129	131	134	145	155	149
70	129	134	138	142	145	156	164	159

N. B.—The Premiums of Assurance on the Lives of *Commercial Men, and others in the Civil, Military* or *Naval Employ will be regulated* according to the situations and circumstances of the parties by one or the other of the above Tables, at the discretion of the Directors of the Society.

☞ *Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but, in case of lapse, the full premium of the current year will be charged.*

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

With participation in three-fourths of the Profits and other advantages on return to Europe.

TABLE No. 3, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for the Whole of Life, on the Lives of Persons in the H. C. Civil Service and others not exposed to the hazards of Military or Maritime occupations, *which will entitle the Assured or his Assigns after five complete Annual Payments shall have been made to a participation in three-fourths of the profits, and other advantages on return to Europe, as detailed in the prospectus of the Society.*

Age.	Premium.
	Co.'s Rs.
18	41
19	42
20	42
21	43
22	43
23	44
24	44
25	45
26	46
27	46
28	47
29	48
30	48
31	49
32	50
33	51
34	52
35	53
36	54
37	55
38	56
39	58
40	59
41	60
42	62
43	63
44	65
45	66
46	67
47	69
48	70
49	72
50	74
51	76
52	79
53	81
54	84
55	87
56	89
57	92
58	96
59	99
60	103
61	108
62	113
63	118
64	124
65	131
66	139
67	147
68	156
69	165
70	176

TABLE No. 4, MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for the Whole term of Life, on the Lives of Persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, *which will entitle the Assured or his Assigns after five complete Annual Payments shall have been made to three-fourths of the Profits, and other advantages on return to Europe, as detailed in the prospectus of the Society.*

Age.	Premium.
	Co.'s Rs.
18	45
19	46
20	47
21	48
22	49
23	49
24	50
25	51
26	51
27	52
28	53
29	54
30	54
31	55
32	56
33	57
34	58
35	58
36	59
37	60
38	61
39	62
40	63
41	64
42	65
43	66
44	68
45	69
46	70
47	72
48	73
49	75
50	77
51	79
52	81
53	83
54	86
55	89
56	91
57	94
58	98
59	101
60	105
61	110
62	115
63	120
64	126
65	133
66	140
67	148
68	157
69	166
70	177

N. B.—The Premiums of Assurance on the Lives of *Commercial Men, and others in the Civil, Military or Naval Employ, will be regulated* according to the situation and circumstances of the parties by one or the other of the above Tables at the discretion of the Directors of the Society.

☞ Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of lapse, the full premium of the current year will be charged.

TABLE OF SINGLE PREMIUMS AND OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS LIMITED TO A NUMBER OF YEARS.

No. 5, Civil Service.

Single and Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for the Whole of Life on the Lives of Persons in the H. C. Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, who may be desirous of availing themselves of a present season of prosperity to pay all the Premiums required of them either *at once*, or by Annual Instalments limited to periods of 5, 10, 15, or 20 Years. Their payments will cease with the expiration of the term fixed upon, and their share of the Profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Age.	Single Pm.	Annual Premiums limited to				Age.
		5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	
18	489	117	68	56	51	18
19	496	118	69	57	51	19
20	502	120	70	57	52	20
21	508	122	71	58	53	21
22	515	123	72	59	54	22
23	521	125	73	60	55	23
24	527	126	74	61	55	24
25	533	128	75	62	56	25
26	539	129	76	63	57	26
27	544	130	77	64	58	27
28	550	132	78	64	58	28
29	556	133	79	65	59	29
30	561	134	80	66	60	30
31	567	136	81	66	61	31
32	572	137	81	67	61	32
33	578	138	82	68	62	33
34	583	140	83	69	63	34
35	588	141	84	70	64	35
36	594	143	85	70	65	36
37	599	144	86	71	65	37
38	605	146	87	72	66	38
39	611	147	88	73	67	39
40	616	149	89	74	68	40
41	622	150	90	75	69	41
42	628	152	91	76	70	42
43	634	153	92	77	71	43
44	640	155	93	78	72	44
45	647	157	94	79	73	45
46	653	158	95	80	74	46
47	660	160	97	81	75	47
48	667	162	98	82	76	48
49	674	164	99	84	78	49
50	681	166	101	85	79	50
51	689	168	102	86		51
52	697	171	104	88		52
53	705	173	106	90		53
54	713	176	108	92		54
55	722	179	110	94		55
56	731	182	112			56
57	740	185	114			57
58	750	188	117			58
59	760	192	119			59
60	771	196	122			60
61	782	201				61
62	793	205				62
63	805	210				63
64	817	215				64
65	830	221				65
66	843					66
67	856					67
68	870					68
69	885					69
70	899					70

TABLE OF SINGLE PREMIUMS AND OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS LIMITED TO A NUMBER OF YEARS.

No. 6, Military and Naval.

Single and Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for the Whole of Life on the Lives of Persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations who may be desirous of availing themselves of a present season of prosperity to pay all the Premiums required of them either *at once* or by Annual Instalments limited to periods of 5, 10, 15, or 20 Years. Their Payments will cease with the expiration of the term fixed upon, and their share of the Profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Age.	Single Pm.	Annual premiums limited to				Age.
		5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	
18	544	130	76	62	56	18
19	549	131	77	63	57	19
20	555	132	78	63	58	20
21	560	134	79	64	58	21
22	565	135	79	65	59	22
23	570	137	80	66	60	23
24	575	138	81	66	61	24
25	580	139	82	67	61	25
26	585	140	83	68	62	26
27	590	141	84	68	63	27
28	595	142	84	69	63	28
29	600	144	85	70	64	29
30	604	145	86	71	65	30
31	609	146	87	71	65	31
32	613	147	87	72	66	32
33	618	148	88	73	67	33
34	622	149	89	73	67	34
35	627	151	90	74	68	35
36	631	152	90	75	69	36
37	636	153	91	75	69	37
38	640	154	92	76	70	38
39	645	155	93	77	71	39
40	650	157	94	78	72	40
41	655	158	95	79	73	41
42	660	159	96	79	73	42
43	665	161	97	80	74	43
44	670	162	98	81	75	44
45	675	164	99	82	76	45
46	681	165	100	83	77	46
47	687	167	101	84	78	47
48	693	168	102	85	79	48
49	699	170	103	87	81	49
50	705	172	104	88	82	50
51	712	174	106	89		51
52	719	176	107	91		52
53	726	178	109	92		53
54	733	181	111	94		54
55	741	183	113	96		55
56	749	186	115			56
57	757	189	117			57
58	766	192	119			58
59	775	196	122			59
60	785	200	124			60
61	795	204				61
62	805	208				62
63	816	213				63
64	828	218				64
65	839	223				65
66	852					66
67	864					67
68	877					68
69	891					69
70	904					70

ENGLISH RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Table shewing the Annual premium for Assuring £100 *for the Whole of Life.*

Age.	Premium. £	s.	d.	Age.	Premium. £	s.	d.
14	1	14	4	43	3	8	3
15	1	15	0	44	3	10	2
				45	3	12	2
16	1	15	9				
17	1	16	5	46	3	14	5
18	1	17	2	47	3	16	9
19	1	17	11	48	3	19	4
20	1	18	8	49	4	2	3
				50	4	5	6
21	1	19	6				
22	2	0	5	51	4	9	1
23	2	1	4	52	4	12	10
24	2	2	3	53	4	16	11
25	2	3	3	54	5	1	2
				55	5	5	10
26	2	4	4				
27	2	5	5	56	5	10	10
28	2	6	7	57	5	16	2
29	2	7	8	58	6	1	10
30	2	8	10	59	6	7	7
				60	6	13	2
31	2	9	11				
32	2	11	0	61	6	18	0
33	2	12	3	62	7	4	1
34	2	13	7	63	7	9	11
35	2	14	11	64	7	16	7
				65	8	3	7
36	2	16	5				
37	2	18	0	66	8	11	5
38	2	19	7	67	9	0	2
39	3	1	3	68	9	9	10
40	3	3	0	69	10	0	7
				70	10	12	7
41	3	4	9				
42	3	6	6				

This Table is inserted as a guide to persons assured in India, under Tables Nos. 3 and 4.

HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND CO. *Agents,*
Madras Branch.

MADRAS BRANCH.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

RATES FOR THE PURCHASE OF DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

Age of Annuitant at time of Purchase.	Deferred 10 years. Yearly sum required for an Annuity of 100 £. £	s.	d.	Deferred 15 years. Yearly sum required for an Annuity of 100 £. £	s.	d.	Deferred 20 years. Yearly sum required for an Annuity of 100 £. £	s.	d.	Deferred 25 years. Yearly sum required for an Annuity of 100 £. £	s.	d.	Deferred 30 years. Yearly sum required for an Annuity of 100 £. £	s.	d.	Age of Annuitant at time of Purchase.
20	135	8	6	74	12	3	45	7	9	28	14	11	18	7	1	20
21	134	13	3	74	0	8	44	18	0	28	6	3	17	19	0	21
22	133	17	0	73	8	5	44	7	8	27	17	0	17	10	7	22
23	132	19	11	72	15	6	43	16	9	27	7	3	17	1	10	23
24	132	1	10	72	1	10	43	5	2	26	16	10	16	12	7	24
25	131	2	1	71	7	3	42	12	11	26	5	11	16	3	2	25
26	130	2	1	70	11	10	41	19	11	25	14	4	15	13	4	26
27	129			69	15	9	41	6	3	25	2	4	15	3	2	27
28	127			68	18	6	40	11	9	24	9	9	14	12	8	28
29	126			68	0	4	39	16	4	23	16	8	14	1	11	29
30	125			67	1	0	39	0	1	23	3	0	13	10	11	30
31	12			66	0	8	38	3	0	22	9	0	12	19	8	31
32	12		1	64	19	1	37	5	1	21	14	6	12	8	2	32
33	12		8	63	16	4	36	6	6	20	19	7	11	16	6	33
34	1		8	62	12	1	35	7	1	20	4	3	11	4	8	34
35	1		10	61	6	7	34	7	0	19	8	8	10	12	8	35
36	1		1	59	19	8	33	6	4	18	12	8	10	0	7	36
37	1		2	58	11	7	32	5	0	17	16	5	9	8	5	37
38	112		1	57	2	5	31	3	1	16	19	11	8	16	2	38
39	110	0	8	55	12	1	30	0	8	16	3	1	8	3	11	39
40	107	15	9	54	0	9	28	17	9	15	6	2	7	11	9	40
41	105	8	6	52	8	6	27	14	4	14	9	0	6	19	8	41
42	102	19	3	50	15	5	26	10	7	13	11	10	6	7	9	42
43	100	8	2	49	1	6	25	6	6	12	14	6	5	16	1	43
44	97	15	6	47	6	11	24	2	2	11	17	3	5	4	8	44
45	95	1	3	45	11	8	22	17	7	11	0	0	4	13	9	45
46	92	5	10	43	15	10	21	12	9	10	5	0	4	3	3	46
47	89	9	1	41	19	8	20	7	9	9	6	2	3	13	4	47
48	86	11	7	40	3	0	19	2	10	8	9	8	3	3	11	48
49	83	13	3	38	6	2	17	17	10	7	13	7	2	15	1	49
50	180	14	4	36	9	0	16	12	11	6	18	0	2	6	10	50

Example.—A person aged 35 must pay £117-16-10 per annum for 10 years, to purchase an Annuity of £100 per annum for Life to commence at the age of 45; and to be receivable yearly on the anniversary of the day when the first payment was made in Sterling money in London, or in Rupees at the current rate of Exchange prevailing between Calcutta and London. As in the calculations on which this scale is formed the Annuitants are presumed to be resident in India, they will be required, should they return to Europe previously to the commencement of the Annuity, to pay for the remainder of the term according to the scale for Great Britain.

Applications to be made to
Messrs. HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND CO.
Agents.
Madras Branch.

Instructions to Persons desirous of effecting an Assurance on their Lives in the Universal Assurance Society.

1.—The Person on whose Life the Assurance is to be effected must wait on his usual Medical Attendant with the accompanying letters, and transmit the same to the Directors of the Society agreeably to the instructions given.

2.—In case of the absence of the usual Medical Attendant, and the Certifying Surgeon cannot of his own knowledge answer the queries put to him as to the general habits of the person applying for assurance, such other Certificate or Certificates may be furnished as may be presumed calculated to satisfy the Directors.

3.—The Report of the Surgeon will be considered as strictly confidential. The Official Medical Adviser of the Society will alone be consulted when the advisableness of any risk admits of doubt.

4.—An affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a MAGISTRATE, or, where *there is no Magistrate before the* PRINCIPAL CIVIL OR MILITARY OFFICER OF THE STATION, *or a solemn declaration according to the same form must be made before either of the* DIRECTORS OR THE AGENTS OF THE SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA, MADRAS, or BOMBAY, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the Surgeon for examination.

5.—Applicants being conscious of any of the diseases enumerated in the Declaration and Affidavit, may note the same that the Directors may consider whether an additional premium will cover the additional risk.

6.—Should the Directors agree to take a risk more or less objectionable, a rate of premium higher than ordinary will be stipulated for accordingly, to which the applicant may of course assent or not, as he may judge expedient. But whether a risk be altogether declined, or a rate of premium higher than ordinary be proposed, the Officers of the Society are prohibited from offering explanations on the subject.

7.—These instructions, with the declaration of the Medical and the Affidavit or declaration hereunto annexed, must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the report, without any unnecessary delay, to the Office of the Society.

HALL, BAINBRIDGE, AND

N. B.—Persons residing in or near Madras are also required to appear before the Medical Officer of the Society, Dr. T. M. LANE.

CONDITIONS.

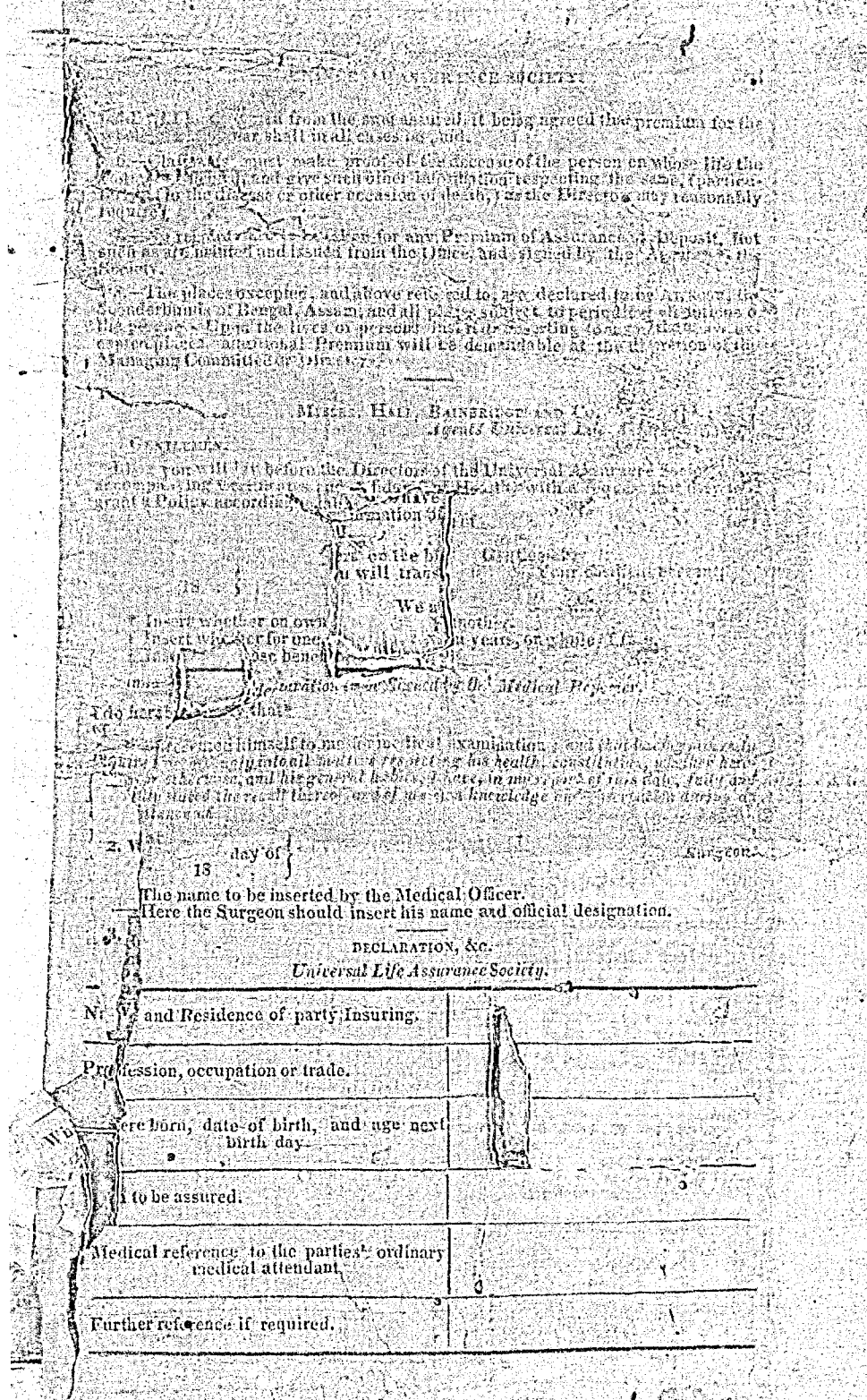
1.—The Payment of Premiums must be made within twenty-eight days after the day they shall become due, or the Policy will be void; but upon proof being given, to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee or Directors, that the party whose Life has been assured continues in good health, the Policy may be revived at any period within three months, on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the sum assured, or at any period within six months, on the payment of such fine as the Directors may think reasonable.

2.—Assurances shall be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall, without having obtained the previous written consent of the Managing Committee or Directors for the time being, go to any of the excepted places enumerated below, or enter into, or engage, in any Military, Maritime, or other hazardous service or employment whatever, other than their declared regular professional duties or services; but no additional premium will be demanded from any assurer proceeding on public duty in obedience to the orders of his superiors to any of the excepted places.

3.—If the assured shall die by duelling, by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, this Policy shall become void so far as respects such persons; but, in such cases, the Managing Committee or Directors are empowered to allow to the representatives of the persons so dying, any part of the sum assured as they shall think fit; the Assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other person or persons shall have acquired a *bonâ fide* interest therein, by assignment, or by legal or equitable lien; the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

4.—Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect the Policy will be issued the date of approval of the risk by the Directors. No Assurance to be binding on the Society until and unless the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

5.—In case of lapse of Life within the first six months of any year of the time covered by the Policy, the premium for the following six months, if not already



UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

...from the said assured it being agreed the premium for the ... shall in all cases be paid.

...must make proof of the decease of the person on whose life the ... and give such other information respecting the same, particularly ... the disease or other occasion of death, as the Directors may reasonably ... require.

...for any Premium of Assurance, Deposit, &c. ... such as are printed and issued from the Office, and signed by the ... Society.

...The places excepted, and above referred to, are declared to be ... Sunderbunds of Bengal, Assam, and all places subject to periodical ... Upon the lives of persons ... extra-hazardous ... extra premium will be demandable at the discretion of the ... Managing Committee or Directors.

MESSRS. HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND CO.,
Agents Universal Life ...

GENTLEMEN,

...you will lay before the Directors of the Universal Assurance ... accompanying ... Life ... with a ... great Policy according ... have ... mation of ... ...

I
do hereby make Oath and *solemnly declare* that according to the best of my knowledge and belief I am now in good health, and have had the Small Pox or Cow Pox, and have not laboured under Insanity, Fits, Ruptures, Gout, or disease of the Lungs, or suffered by other organic disease, or infirmity, whereby my constitution, has been seriously impaired, that my age does not exceed
years, that I have passed years thereabouts in India, and that I have fully and faithfully answered all such questions as have been put to me by the above named relative to my habits, constitution, and general state of health, without wilful concealment or reservation of any kind. And I hereby covenant and agree, that if any untrue averment be contained herein, or if any of the facts or particulars set forth in the Schedule herein above written be not truly stated, all monies which shall have been paid upon account of the Assurance made in consequence hereof shall be forfeited, and the Assurance itself be absolutely null and void.

Sworn at
this day of
before me

Letter to be addressed by the person [illegible] *Assurance to his usual Medical*

SIR,

At a risk more ex[illegible] stipulated for
I request you will fill up the annex[illegible] he may judge reference from the Universal Assurance Society, according to the rate of premium limited therein, attesting it with your Signature, and returning it to me [illegible] prohibited from[illegible] forwarded to the Society, through Messrs. HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND CO.

[illegible]ation of the [illegible]lient Servt.
[illegible], instead of 5
[illegible] delay 5
[illegible] 6 of

N. B.—The above letter must be addressed to the usual M[illegible] of the person whose Life is to be assured and signed by the Appli[illegible]

MEDICAL REFERENCE.

Universal Assurance Office, [illegible]

SIR,

An Assurance having been proposed to be effected with the *Universal Life Assurance Society*, on the Life of and Reference made to you to ascertain the present and general State of Health, and Manner of Living of the Party, we have to beg the favor of your answering the annexed Questions, for the information of the Directors, which shall be considered strictly private and confidential.

Having inserted your answers to the several questions, we have further to request, that you will offer any further observations you may consider necessary, and seal and deliver the same to be forwarded to us.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co[illegible]
Agents.

1. *How long have you known* [illegible]
2. *Have you been in the habit of seeing him frequently?*
3. *Have you attended him in a medical capacity?*
4. *When did you see him last?*
5. *Is he of sedentary habits, or used to exercise?*
6. *Is he of sober and temperate habits?*
7. *Is he to your knowledge liable by hereditary disposition to any particular disease?*
8. *Has he to the best of your knowledge, information, or belief, at any time been afflicted with Insanity, Fits, Rupture, Gout, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, habitual Cough, Scrofula, or other disease of the Lungs, Dropsy, Vertigo, Palsy, or organic disease or infirmity, whereby his constitution has been seriously impaired?*

9. *Have you minutely questioned him on all the points contained in the foregoing queries?*

10. *On the whole, do you believe, after a careful examination of him and his own solemn declaration made to you, that he now possesses an unimpaired and healthy constitution, and that his Life is eligible for Assurance.*

Dated at this
day of 18 . Surgeon.

REMARKS.

REFERENCE TO A FRIEND.

SIR,

An assurance having been proposed to be [illegible]fected with us, as Agents to the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON AND [illegible]ALCUTTA on the life of and reference made to you, to ascertain the present and general state of health, and manner of living of the said party, we have to beg the favor of your answering the following Questions, for the information of the Directors which will be considered strictly private and confidential.

Having inserted your answers on the blanks opposite the several questions, we have further to request that you will transmit the same to us, by an early post, for the Directors of the Society.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
HALL, BAINBRIDGE AND Co. *Agents.*

[illegible] 1839

[illegible]DEPAR[illegible] OF SHIPS, 1839.

Quest. 1. How long have you been acquainted with ? [illegible]F do. do. AT AND

[illegible]LAND PACKETS.

[illegible]ATES 1839.

[illegible]U S.

[illegible]hen did you see last? COVENANTED SERVICE.

[illegible]URO[illegible] [illegible]IDE.

Has at any time been afflicted with Insanity, Rupture, Gout, Dropsy, Fits, Palsy, Asthma, Scrofula, Spitting of Blood, Affections of the Lungs, or other Viscera, or with any serious malady? [illegible]Y.

4. Do you consider present and general state of health to be good, and habits and manner of living such as will not endanger it?

Signed,
Dated

N. B.—If any Premium remain unpaid twenty-eight days after the time stipulated in the Policy, such Policy becomes void, but may be renewed within three calendar months after the time so stipulated, upon a fine being paid, and a warranty given of the health of the life assured. No notice of any Premium falling due is required from the Agents by the Regulations of the Society, nor can the want thereof be accepted as an excuse for non-payment.

FIRST NEW CALCUTTA LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

Established 1st January 1835, for the term of five years.

W. Bruce, Esq.
B. Harding, Esq.
T. E. M. Turton, Esq.
Directors.
Captain J. W. Grant.
Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore.

Treasurers—Union Bank.

Secretary.—James Cullen, Esq.

Agents, MADRAS.—Messrs. Binny and Co.

In conformity with Article 27th of the Regulations of the Seventh Laudable Society, this Society was established in succession thereto, for the term of 5 years from the 1st January 1835.

It is conducted under the Provisions, Rules, and Regulations, adopted at a general meeting of the members of the Seventh Laudable Society and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, held on the 29th, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st December 1834, printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary, as well as blank forms for effecting New Insurances. The Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society on its expiration on the 30th June 1835, was embodied with this association.

The object of the Society is to provide a fund for the insurance of lives, whereby individuals may secure a provision for their families after their death, or creditors may guard themselves against loss, in the event of the decease of their debtors.

In its constitution this association differs from an office for the insurance of lives (as such offices have been generally constituted in Europe,) in that the whole fund of the society accumulates for the benefit of the insured, and of them alone, and [illegible] from the institution, and that the charges of management [illegible] as scarcely to form a sensible burthen on [illegible]

N. B.—The above letter must [illegible] signed by the [illegible] be considered as having commenced on the 1st [illegible] s first term of 5 years on the 31st of December, [illegible] shall nevertheless be considered perpetual or [illegible] e to time, in periods of five or such number of [illegible] r, until a majority of the subscribers or shares [illegible] lled by public advertisement for the purpose [illegible] a final close.

Sir,

An Assurance having been prop[illegible] *surance Society*, on the Life of [illegible] certain the present and general S[illegible] Party, we have to beg the favour o[illegible] information of the Directors, whi[illegible] dential.

Having inserted your answers [illegible] quest[illegible] you will offer any f[illegible] and se[illegible] deliver the same to

C. Johnston, W[illegible]
Secretary.

WIDOWS' FUND.

Directors.

Mr. B. Lacey
F. Orme, Esq.
Mr. G. G. White

[illegible]ry and Treasurer.
J. P. Carstairs.

This fund was established in [illegible]ch 1831, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of persons, not in the [illegible]ed service of Government, and who have no fund to look to, for making a [illegible] for their families. The object is secured by the payment of a Donation [illegible] medical to 2 years subscription) as entrance money, and a Monthly subscription [illegible] to the benefit enjoyed by the Widow and Orphan, is equal to *six times* the [illegible]count of the monthly subscription. Its funds at present amount to about 41,000 rupees, invested in Government Securities in the names of Trustees, and the only liability on it, at the end of its sixth year of existence, is a monthly pension of 30 Rupees paid to the Orphans of a deceased subscriber. Its subscription list is comparatively small, there being only eighty-eight subscribers at present in connexion with the Institution. It promises however to prove a great blessing to the East Indian Community, by whom it is to be hoped it will be more generally supported; especially, as it is the only Provident Society of the kind at Madras, for securing a maintenance to their families, in their hour of need and distress.

PART XVI.

Chronological, Domestic, and Miscellaneous Department.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

PRINCIPAL ERAS.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS.

Do. OF THE ACQUISITIONS OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS 1839

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SHIPS, 1839.

Do. OF do. do. AT AND FROM BOMBAY WITH THE OVERLAND PACKETS.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EUROPEANS, &c. NOT IN THE COMPANY'S COVENANTED SERVICE.

THE STRANGER'S GUIDE.

MADRAS CLUB.

MASONIC LODGES.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

ORIGIN OF REMARKABLE CUSTOMS, PHRASES, &c.

ABBREVIATIONS.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1838-39.

BIRTHS.

DECEMBER 1838.

22, at Moulmein, the lady of captain R. Sherriff, deputy assistant adjutant general, of a son.

25, at Bellary, the lady of lieutenant colonel Wakefield, H M 39th regiment, of a daughter.

27, at Trichinopoly, the lady of lieutenant J. B. Dodd, H M 54th regiment, of a son.

30, at Secunderabad, the lady of lieutenant S. Hay, 35th N I, of a daughter.

JANUARY 1839.

3, at Bangalore, the lady of captain F. W. Hands, 38th N I, of a son.

3, at the Nagpore Residency, the lady of captain T. A. Duke, comg. resident's escort, of a daughter.

8, at Secunderabad, the lady of brevet major J. Ward, 39th N I, of a daughter.

8, at Bowenpilly, near Hyderabad, the lady of capt. Litchfield, 6th L C, of a son.

9, at Madras, the lady of A. J. Johannes, esq, merchant, of a son.

10, at Cannanore, the lady of lieutenant H. W. Wood, 4th regiment N I, of a daughter.

11, at Jaulnah, the lady of lieutenant A. J. Curtis, 7th L C, of a daughter.

13, at Ellore, the lady of D. Trail, esq, assistant surgeon, 31st L I, of a daughter.

14, at Bellary, the lady of major general F. W. Wilson, C B, comg. the ceded districts, of a son.

15, at Secunderabad, the lady of lieutenant G. T. Brooke, H M 55th regiment, of a son.

17, at Kulladghee, the wife of assist. apothecary C. Oliver, 7th N I, of a son.

18, at St. Thomé, the lady of B. Cardozo, esq, of a son.

18, at the Presidency, the lady of W. E. Underwood, esq, of a son.

19, at Palaveram, the lady of lieutenant A. B. Kerr, 24th regt. N I, of a son.

20, at Cannanore, the lady of lieutenant Gumm, artillery, of a daughter.

24, at Calicut, the lady of R. W. Chatfield, esq, of a son.

31, at Vellore, the lady of colonel Home, C B, of a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

3, at Rajahmundry, the lady of James Thomas, esq, of a son.

4, the lady of James Shaw, esq. of a son.

4, at Royapooram, mrs Cullin, of a son

6, at Kilpauk, the lady of the rev. J. M. Lechler, of a son.

7, at Sholapore, the lady of lieutenant E. J. Hall, 3d L C, of a son.

7, at Kamptee, the lady of captain J. A. Howdey, madras european regiment, of a son.

8, at Madras, the lady of lieutenant col. H. Smith, 15th N I, of a daughter.

10, at Penang, the lady of captain O. Bell, 12th N I, of a son.

10, at Madras, mrs. E. Gabell, of a son.

11, at Madras, the wife of mr. Alfred S. Spencer, of a daughter.

12, at Cannanore, the lady of lieutenant Wilton, 36th N I, of a daughter.

12, at Bellary, the lady of major Plowden, deputy judge advocate general, of a son.

12, at Palamcottah, the wife of the rev C. Blackman, of a son.

13, at Kamptee, the lady of captain A. Sherriffs, sub asst. comy. general, of a son.

16, at Bangalore, the lady of captain McCally, 44th N I, assistant comy. general, of a son.

16, at Ootacamund, the wife of the rev. J. Smith, of a daughter.

17, at Perambore, the lady of major J. E. Williams, 1st N I, of a daughter.

17, in camp, at the Kistnah river, lady of lieut. H. B. Blogg, 7th L C, of a son.

MARCH.

2, at St. Thomé, the lady of Marmaduke Langdale, esq, of a son.

6, at Madras, the lady of lieutenant W. E. Lockhart, 45th N I, of a daughter.

6, at Vizianagram, the wife of quarter master serjeant J. Moss, 50th N I, of a son.

9, at Trichinopoly, the lady of T. Harris, esq, C S, of a daughter.

10, the lady of W. S. Binny, esq, of a son.

10, at Palaveram, the lady of lieutenant R. Cotton, 37th N I, of a son.

11, at Sholapore, the lady of captain H. C. Gosling, 7th N I, and sub assist. comy. general, of a son.

12, at Samulcottah, the lady of capt. C. Rochfort, 27th N I, of a son.

14, at Bangalore, the lady of captain C. Pooley, 38th N I, of a daughter.

19, at Berhampore, the lady of lieut. W. J. Church, 17th N I, of a daughter.

19, at Palamcottah, the wife of mr R. Macdonnell, of a son.

21, at Moulmein, the lady of captain Clarke, H M 62d regiment, of a son.

22, at the Luz, the lady of Paul Melius, esq, of a daughter.

23, at Waltair, the lady of lieutenant Wilkinson, 44th N I, of a son.

23, at Singapore, the lady of lieutenant T. H. Campbell, artillery, of a son.

24, at the French Rocks, the lady of asur. R. Oliphant, 2d N I, of a daughter.

24, at Mangalore, the lady of lieutenant Mackenzie, 46th N I, of a son.

25, at Bellary, the lady of captain F. Eades, 39th N I, of a son.
27, at Madura, the lady of William Elliott, esq, C S, of a daughter.
28, at Vellore, the lady of captain G. Logan, 41st N I, of a son.
28, at Waltair, the lady of captain Liardet, D A A G, of a daughter.
30, the lady of T. M. Lane, esq. of a daughter.
30, at Samulcottah, the lady of major E. A. M'Curdy, of a son.
30, at Mangalore, the lady of capt. H. Prior, 23d L I, of a daughter, still-born.
31, at Madras, the lady of W. H. Bayley, esq, C S, of a daughter.
— the lady of H. R. C. King, esq. M C, of a daughter.

APRIL.

3, at Hoonsoor, the lady of captain W. H. Budd, sub assistant comy. genl. of a daughter.
7, at Bellary, the lady of captain D. Babington, of a son.
7, at Peramboor, the lady of captain S. R. Hicks, 35th N I, of a daughter.
8, at Sholapore, the lady of surgeon W. Butler, 3d cavalry, of a son.
10, at Bellary, the lady of lieutenant Harriott, 39th N I, of a daughter.
13, at Bellary, the lady of lieutenant Philips, H M 39th regiment, of a son.
18, at Madras, the lady of lieutenant C. A. Butler, of a son.
19, at Secunderabad, the lady of lieutenant and adjutant J. Merritt, 41st N I, of a son.
20, at Fort St. George, the lady of the rev. G. W. Mahon, A M, garrison chaplain, of a daughter.
20, at Jaulnah, the lady of captain R. Hurlock, 29th N I, of a daughter.
23, at Kamptee, the lady of colonel Crawfurd, artillery, of a daughter.
24, at Trichinopoly, the lady of captain Codrington, 46th N I, of a son.
25, at Vepery, mrs Edmund Marsden, of a daughter (still-born.)
25, at Trichinopoly, the lady of W. R. Studdy, esq, 15th N I, of twins (still-born.)
26, at Sea, on board the Lady Flora, the lady of the rev. A. C. Thomson, missionary, of a son.
28, at Madras, the lady of captain W. P. Deas, 6th L C, of a daughter.
28, at the French Rocks, the lady of major H. Dowker, 2d N I, of a daughter.

MAY.

2, at Moulmein, the lady of lieutenant colonel Reed, commanding H M, 62d regiment, of a daughter.
3, at Trichinopoly, the lady of A. P. Onslow, esq, of a daughter.
4, at Mangalore, the lady of C. W. Reade, esq, C S, of a daughter.
4, at Kamptee, the lady of lieutenant G. Briggs, horse artillery, of a daughter.
6, at Bangalore, the lady of lieutenant A. F. Oakes, horse brigade, of a son.
6, at Bellary, the lady of W. H. Grubb esq, artillery, of a son.
8, at Rajahmundry, the lady of W. E. Jellicoe, esq, C S, of a daughter.
9, at Cannanore, the lady of major Wallace, commanding 46th N I, of a son.
10, at Jubbelpore, the lady of captain Wynter, 11th regiment N I, of a son.
10, at Dindigul, the wife of the rev W. Hickey, of a son.
12, at Arcot, the lady of the rev A. Fennell, asst. chaplain, of twin boys.
12, at Ganjam, the lady of assistant surgeon P. A. Andrew, M D, of a daughter.
15, at Cochin, the wife of the rev H. Harley, of a son.
15, at Poodoopett, the wife of assist. apothecary C. Dashwood, of a son.
17, at Vellore, the lady of captain J. Hutchings, 33d N I, of a daughter.
19, mrs Bowie, of a son.
20, at Kulladghee, the lady of captain Barnett, 7th N I, of a daughter.
21, at the Presidency, the lady of lieut. and brevet capt. J. W. Rumsey, 44th regiment, of a son.
23, at Tellicherry, the lady of T. Boileau, esq, C S, of a daughter.
24, at Vizagapatam, the lady of the rev J. W. Gordon, missionary, of a son.
24, at Kamptee, the wife of 2d apothecary, A. G. Wilson, of a son.
26, at Madras, the lady of W. Liddell, esq, surgeon, of a son.
26, at Madras, the lady of Robert Wight, esq, M D, surgeon, of a son.
26, at Ootacamund, the lady of lieut and brevet captain J Gerrard, 45th N I of a daughter.
31, The lady of G H Skelton, esq C S of a daughter.

JUNE.

5, at Royapooram, the lady of the rev M. Winslow, of the American Madras Mission, of a son.
At Sholapore, the lady of captain Arbuthnot, 3d light cav, of a daughter.
8, at Madura, the lady of captain W Leader, 5th regt N I, of a daughter.
9, at St Thomas's Mount, the lady of W B Thompson, esq asst surgeon art. of a daughter.
— at Arcot, the lady of J E Maye esq civil surgeon Tellicherry, of a son.
12, at Chittoor, the lady of T Onslow, esq C S, of a son.
17, the lady of T Jarrett, esq, of a son.
17, at Kamptee, the wife of apothecary P H West, of a son.
17, at John Pereiras, the wife of mr W. Jervis, of a daughter.
19, at the Presidency, the lady of lieut and brevet captain E W Snow, 24th regt N I, of a daughter.
24, at Secunderabad, the lady of G T Haly, esq 41st regt N I, of a daughter.
25, the lady of L Cooper, esq, of a daughter.
28, at Hingolee, the lady of N A Woods, esq surgeon M E and attached to H H Nizam's army, of a daughter.

30, at Cannanore, the lady of captain Morphett, H M 57th regt, of a daughter.
— at Guntoor, the lady of E Newbery, esq C S, of a son.

JULY.

3, at Bangalore, the lady of assistant surgeon C J Smith, of a daughter.
4, at Vepery, the lady of the rev. H Von Dadelszen, of a son.
5, at Ootacamund, the lady of lieut J C Fortescue, of a daughter.
6, at Yanam, the lady of capt. A De LaCombe, of a daughter.
7, at the Residency of Tanjore, the lady of Arthur J Macleane, esq secy to the Marine Board, of a daughter.
— at Trichinopoly, the lady of G J Waters, esq C S, of a daughter.
12, at Tanjore, the wife of the rev T Brotherton, missionary, of a daughter.
13, at Malacca, the lady of captain T S Rooke, 12th N I, of a daughter.
15, At Cannanore, the lady of captain Davenport, H M 94th regt, of a daughter.
18, at Cannanore, the lady of C W West, esq. Post Master of Malabar, of a daughter.
19, at St Thomé, the lady of lieut Cooke 23d L I, of a daughter.
20, at Bowenpilly, the lady of lieut W G Woods, 6th light cavy, of a son.
— at Bangalore, the lady of J Morton, esq, of a daughter.
21, at Mowbray Gardens, the lady of Tudor Davie, esq of the arty, of a son.
21, at Russell Kondah, the lady of W. Middleton, esq 17th N I, of a daughter.
23, at Bowenpilly, the lady of major McNeill, 6th light cavy, of a son.
23, at Secunderabad, the lady of doctor Morrogh, horse arty, of a son.
24, at Bangalore, the lady of captain J C Collin, of a son.
25, at Bangalore, the lady of John Whitlock, esq. 8th light cav, of a daughter.
27, at St Thomas's Mount, the lady of W H Porteous, esq. asst. surgeon, of a son.
28, the lady of the revd. H Cotterill, of a son.
29, at Madras, the lady of J. G. Neill, Esq. Madras Eur. Regt. of a son.

AUGUST.

1, at Madras, the lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq. of a son.
5, at Courtallum, the wife of Revd. J. Thomas, missionary, of a son.
7, at Cuddapah, the lady of lieutenant and brevet captain Heyne, 16th regt N I, of a daughter.
8, at Bangalore, the lady of lieutenant col. D Macleod, 4th L C, of a daughter.
9, at Carstairs House, Madras, the lady of J Y Fullerton, esq. of a daughter.
9, at Courtallum Palamcottah, the wife of the rev G Pettitt, of a daughter.
10, at Courtallum, the lady of captain Faber, engineers, of a son.
10, at Ossoor, the lady of J D Gleig, esq. of a son.
11, at Coimbatore, mrs Addis, of a son.
12, at Trichinopoly the lady of H C Cardew, esq, H M 57th regt, of a son.
13, at Tranquebar, the lady of captain W Herford, 1st N V B, of a daughter.
13, at Madras, the wife of Conductor G Montgomery, of a son.
14, at Poodoopett, the wife of asst apothecary J Green, government dispensary, of a daughter.
18, the lady of captain W W Baker, 32d N I, of a daughter.
19, at Bellary, the lady of captain W. Cotton, 10th N I, of a son.
19, at Vepery, the wife of mr T Gouge, of a son.
22, at Cuddapah, the lady of captain R J Gledstanes 16th N I, of a daughter.
26, at the Mount road, mrs T P Waller, of a still born child.
27, at Waltair, the lady W U Arbuthnot, esq, of a daughter still born.
28, at Madras, the lady of S P Arathoon esq of a daughter.
31, at Negapatam, the lady of captain C Davinier 30th regt N I, of a son.
31, at Cuttack, the lady of major Mitchell 6th N I, of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.

1, at Kamptee, the lady of Doctor Colquhoun, 1st L C, of a daughter.
4, at Chintadrepettah, mrs Henry Swayne, of a daughter.
5, the lady of Captain J T Smith, engineers, of a daughter.
6, Mrs R C Cole, of a daughter.
6, at St Thome, the lady of B Moffatt, esq H M 54th foot, of a daughter.
7, at Cannanore, the lady of captain Miller, depy commissary of ordnance, of a daughter.
7, at Ellichpoor, the lady of assistant surgeon Mackenzie, madras establishment, of a son.
7, at Royapooram, the wife of mr. J. L. Bernard, of a daughter.
8, in the Fort of Chingleput, the lady of lieutenant L. H. Sebly 37th N I, of a daughter.
8, at Palaveram, the lady of R. Grimwig, esq of twins, son and daughter.
8, at Cuttack, the lady of lieut. Gompertz, 6th N I, of a son.
9, at Bangalore, the lady of major Walpole, H M 39th regt., of a daughter.
10, at Coringa, the lady of capt. J. B. Perry, of the Brig *Norfolk*, of a daughter.
11, at Waltair, the lady of E. Story, esq. of a daughter.
11, at Palaveram, the lady of ensign F. Young. 24th N I, of a daughter.
12, at Secunderabad, the lady of capt. P. Haniond, artillery, of a son.
13, at Arcot, the lady of C. C. Linton, esq assistant surgeon, 5th light cavalry, of a son.
15, at Bangalore, the lady of major A. Clarke, 37th N. I. of a son.

15, at Black Town, mrs Reuben Twigg, of a son.
18, at Secunderabad, the lady of lieutenant Fair, 3d regiment P L I of a son.
19, the lady of J. C. Morris, esq C S of a daughter.
19, at Cuttack, the lady of major C. Farran, of a son (still born.)
19, at Belgaum, the wife of sub conductor Cotter, of a daughter (still born)
22, at Secunderabad, the lady of lieutenant colonel Leggett, 3d regiment L I of a son.
23, at Vizagapatam, the lady of lieutenant C. J. Toriano, C E V B of a daughter (still born.)

OCTOBER.

1, at Trichinopoly, the lady of assistant surgeon A. B. Morgan, H M 55th regiment, of a son.
1, at Calicut, the wife of mr William Bates, principal collector's office, of a daughter.
2, at St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of T. White, esq. zillah surgeon Cochin, of a daughter.
3, at Pondicherry, the lady of captain A. Mottet, nizam's service, of a daughter.
3, at Cuttack, the lady of captain C. M. Palmer, 14th N I of a son.
3, at Guntoor, the lady of E. Smith, esq civil surgeon, of a son.
5, at Fort St. George, the wife of apothecary H. Eason, of a son.
10, at Bangalore, the lady of lieutenant Webb, 38th N I of a daughter (still born.)
10, at Bangalore, the wife of conductor J. Gibson, of a daughter.
11, at Secunderabad, the lady of lieutenant E. Brice, Horse artillery, of a son.
13, at Egmore, the lady of lieut. col. C. Mandeville, of a daughter.
14, at Egmore Retreat, the lady of the rev E. Whitehead, A. M. of a son.
18, at St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, of a daughter.
19, at Bangalore, the lady of major H. Coningham, 4th light cavalry, of a son.
21, at Madras, the lady of W. Hamilton Hart, esq. of a son.
28, at Calicut, mrs John Platel, of a daughter.
29, at Negapatam, the wife of the rev J. Thomson, missionary, of a daughter.
29, at John Pereiras, the wife of mr E. Jervis, of a daughter.
29, at Vepery, mrs H. W. Branson, of a son.

NOVEMBER.

1, at Madras, the lady of R. S. Dobbs, esq of a son.
2, at Bowenpilly, the lady of lieutenant and adjutant St. V. Pitcher, 6th L C, of a son.
3, at Madras, the lady of Robert Cole, esq of a son.
3, at Mercara, the wife of major Js. Bell, 28th N I of a daughter.
6, at Cuttack, the lady of lieutenant J. W. Coates, 6th N I of a daughter.
7, at the Presidency, the lady of J. F. McKennie, esq of a daughter.
8, at Madras, the wife of the rev J. Guest, of a daughter.
9, at Cuddapah, the lady of major Walsh, 16th N I of a son.
9, at Trichinopoly, the lady of captain Hill, H M 57th regiment, of a daughter.
9, at Malacca, the lady of G. H. Eckford, esq 12th regiment N I of a daughter.
11, at Trichinopoly, the lady of captain Cantis, 15th regiment N I of a daughter.
13, at Royapooram, mrs Edward Mahony, of a son.
14, near Belgaum, mrs W. G. Harris, of a daughter.
15, at Penang, the lady of captain P. J. Begbie, commanding artillery, of a daughter.
16, at Jaulnah, the lady of captain W. E. A. Elliott, 29th regiment N I, of a son.
17, at the Presidency, the lady of G. Pearse, esq M. D. secretary to the medical board, of a son.
17, at Belgaum, the lady of the rev Js. Morant, A. M. of a son.
22 at Kamptee, the lady of G. Griffin, esq. 25th regiment N I, of a son.
25, at Salem, the lady of W. C. Ogilvie, esq. of a son.

DECEMBER.

1, at Trichinopoly, the lady of lieutenant Bisset, 15th regiment N I of a daughter.
4, at Arcot, the lady of capt. Græme, 5th L C of a son.
4, at Bangalore, the wife of lieutenant (brevet captain) A. C. Anderson, H M 4th, King's own, of a son.
5, at Hussingabad, the lady of major Ely, commanding 42d regiment N I, of a daughter.
9, at Bowenpilly, the lady of captain J. Byng, 6th L C, of a son.
9, at John Pereiras, the wife of mr T. Wilmot, of a daughter.
11, at Madras, the lady of captain Gunning, 17th regiment N I of a son.
12, at Palaveram, the lady of captain J. Shepherd, 2d E L I, of a daughter.
13, at Bellary, the lady of captain W. Reece, 10th regiment N I of a daughter.
16, at Belgaum, the lady of M. B. Pollock, esq 26th regiment N I, of a daughter.
19, at Dawson's Hotel, Neilgherries, the wife of mr H. R. Dawson, of a son.
21, at John Pereiras, the wife of mr. John Dinger, of a daughter.
22, at Bangalore, the lady of D. Boyd, esq superintending surgeon, Mysore division, of a son.
24, at Madras, mrs H. Elphinstone Dalrymple, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DECEMBER 1838.

17, at Bombay, asst. surgeon Richardson Colthurst, of the madras medical establishment.
23, at Kuneir, after giving birth to a boy, Anna, the wife of captain R. M'Dowell, nizam's army.
26, at Black Town, of Cholera, Cecilia, aged 3 years and 10 days; 27, do Margaret, aged 9 years, 10 months and 4 days, daughters of Mr. P. V. Genot.
31, at Kamptee, Charles Spalding Ireland, infant son of lieutenant and adjutant C. Ireland, 11th regiment, aged 7 months.

JANUARY 1839.

5, at Trichinopoly, major general A. Monin, aged 66 years.
12, at Moulmein, apothecary T. Prendergast, medical department.
13, at Panwell, near Bombay, lieutenant H. S. O. Smith, 43d N. I.
15, at Cuttack, the infant of captain C. M. Palmer, 14th regiment M. N. I. aged 1 year and 2 months.
16, at Sydapet, Madras, of Spasmodic Cholera, Cortlandt Edward Buller, only son of captain Cortlandt Taylor, aged 21 months.
— 30 miles from Kamptee, Christina, the lady of major J. Kerr, commanding madras european regiment.
At Davenhully, the infant son of brevet captain Marshall, H. M. 39th regiment, aged 10 months.
21, at Madras, Mary Anne, widow of the late surgeon S. Higginson, madras army, aged 21 years and 6 months.
23, at Wallajahbad, major J. Palmer, 2d native veteran battalion.
25, at Royapooram, mr. Richard F. Smith, of the sea custom house.
27, in camp, near Yedatore, in Mysore, Mary Susannah Louisa, daughter of captain W. H. Budd, sub asst comy general, aged 6 years and 4 months.

FEBRUARY.

4, at Salem, J. C. Taylor, esq. acting sub collector, and joint magistrate of that district.
6, at Kilpauk, the lady of the rev. J. M. Lechler, aged 23 years and 10 months.
14, at Bellary, assistant surgeon S. Chippendall, 10th regiment N. I.
17, at Bangalore, Andrew John, the infant son of captain A. McCally, assistant commissary general.

MARCH.

1, at Bombay, lieutenant W. Mason, 21st regiment madras native infantry.
2, at Madras, lieutenant colonel James Henry Frith, C B, artillery, principal commissary of ordnance.
2, at Black Town, Delphina Rebecca, only daughter of mr. John Gotting, aged 6 months, and 29 days.
3, at St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of major Chisholme, of the madras army.
5, at Bellary, captain G. H. Thomas, commanding 7th light cavalry, aged 37 years.
9, at Bellary, Alexander, the infant son of captain W. Reece, 10th native infantry, aged 9 months and 15 days.
10, at the French Rocks, Agnes, the wife of lieutenant Junor, 2d regiment native infantry.
12, at Sea, on board the ship duke of *Argyle*, Mary Jane, the wife of captain D. Buchanan, 22d regiment native infantry.
14, at Madras, John Tatham, esq. of the firm of messrs Ashton and Co.
16, at Sea, on board the bark *Inez*, Louisa Jane, infant daughter of lieutenant Grimes, deputy assistant adjutant general in the Dooab, aged 14½ months.
23, at Madras, Joseph Henry, son of the rev. H. Cotterill.
25, at Salem, lieutenant Archibald Douglas, Engineers.
25, at Madras, Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of R. Cole, esq. medical service, aged 13 months.
26, at Bellary, Ann, the wife of mr G. S. F. Ross, merchant.
27, at Madras, mrs. Margaret Gomes, aged 33 years.
28, at Hurryhur, of Cholera, Edward, youngest son of captain Baker, 32d N. I. aged 10½ months.

APRIL.

1, at Madras, major James Russell Haig, 34th regiment light infantry, and acting adjutant general of the army.
1, at Kulladghee, the wife of captain Scotland, 7th native infantry.
6, at Secunderabad, Mary, the wife of major A. Ross, engineers.
7, at Bellary, a few hours after birth, David James, infant son of captain D. Babington, sub asst comy general.
7, at Moulmein, captain Edgar, H M 63d regiment.
9, at Yellamanchelly, Arabella, and on the 10th, Fanny, of cholera, daughters of major C. R. Bradstreet, one aged 6 years 3 months and 4 days, the other 4 years and 30 days.
14, at Muktul, lieutenant A. Lysaght, 18th native infantry.
19, at Vepery, Peter Frederick, 2d son of the late rev. C. W. Peizold, aged 22 years and 10 months.
17, at Goghira, on route from Bellary to Madras, of Cholera, Emma, the wife of lieutenant F. Dunbar, H. M. 39th regiment.
20, at Porto Novo, Arthur Frederick, youngest son of J. Sullivan, esq. aged 10 months and 11 days.
21, at Secunderabad, ensign Nicholas Newberry, madras european regiment.
23, at Bellary, lieutenant col. Thomas Poole H M 39th regiment.
23, at Waltair, Arthur James, infant son of Captain Wright, deputy assistant quarter master general.
26, at Vizagapatam, major C. R.

Bradstreet, carnatic european veteran battalion.

27, at Arcot, of Cholera, John Northmore, only son of John Whitlock, esq 8th light cavalry, aged one year, six months and three weeks.

28, at Madras, mr Wm. P. D'Cheriman, aged 27 years and 4 months.

29, at Bellary, ensign H. W. Nesbitt, 39th regiment native infantry.

MAY.

1, at Pattencherroo, on the Jaulnah road, Emily, daughter of quarter master J. Page, nizam's artillery.

2, at the village of Goodoor, ensign Charles M. Babington, doing duty 48th regiment native infantry.

5, at Bangalore, Mary Jane, infant daughter of captain C. Pooley, 38th regiment native infantry.

6, at Kamptee, Philip Sydenham, the only son of captain Chambers, aged 15 months and 6 days.

6, at Bolaurum, Charles, son of mr Peacock, aged 2 years and 3 months.

8, at Fort St. George, Eliza Hester, youngest daughter of capt. J. Stoddard, H M, 54th regiment, aged 4 years, 3 months and 26 days.

11, at Trichinopoly, Hannah, the lady of lieutenant Smith H M 57th regiment.

18, at Madras, captain J. M. Ross, 5th regiment native infantry.

21, at Arcot, of Cholera, Louisa Floyd, daughter of W. H. Wormsley, esq. Vety. surgeon, 8th light cavalry, aged 1 year and 5 months.

25, at Russell Kondah, lieutenant J. W. Nixon, 17th regiment native infantry.

25, at Royapettah, Charlotte Augusta, youngest daughter of the rev. J. Guest, aged 1 year 4 months and 17 days.

26, at Madras, Diana Elizabeth, the wife of J. F. Thomas, esq C. S.

27, at the Presidency general hospital, F. Y. Cooper, esq late of the 4th light cavalry.

28, at Cannanore, Eliza, the wife of lieutenant colonel Isacke, 38th regiment native infantry.

JUNE.

3, at Madras, the wife of mr John Richardson.

5, at Bowenpilly, Clarence Naylor, fourth child of lieutenant Woods, 6th cavalry, aged 1 year and 3 months.

7, on route to Secunderabad, the wife of Overseer R. W. Gordon, commissariat department.

11, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Cheriman, relict of the late S. Cheriman, esq aged 56 years.

17, at Belgaum, 1st lieutenant H. C. Armstrong, engineers.

17, at Baitmunghum, on route to Madras, of Cholera, Elizabeth Leathes, the wife of captain Henry Prior, 23d regt. light infantry.

— at Secunderabad, the infant son of lieutenant and adjutant J. Merrick, 41st native infantry, aged 2 months.

18, Augusta, the infant daughter of assistant surgeon J. T. Blenkin, aged 8 months.

19, at Hussingabad, lieutenant E. N. Freeman, 42d regiment N I.

21, at Mulkapore, on route to Madras, quarter master A. Crozier H M 55th regt.

23, near Bangalore, John, the infant son of captain J. Hill 24th regt N I.

28, at Arnee, on route from Cuddalore to Vellore, John, the son of captain McClellan 33d regiment N I, aged 4 years, 7 months and 13 days.

30, at Hyderabad, surgeon Charles Jameson, of the medical establishment.

JULY.

8, at Fort St. George, George Collins Pretyman, infant son of lieutenant J. B. Dodd, H M 54th regiment, aged 6 months and 12 days.

10, at Trichinopoly, Henry Fleetwood, infant son of captain R. Codrington 46th regiment N I, aged 11 weeks.

11, at Arcot, lieut. R. Prescott, 8th light cavalry.

— at Gollapollam, Edward, the infant son of captain Duff, aged 9 months.

12, at Palaveram, Helen Caroline, infant daughter of major G. Dods, 13th native infantry, aged 11 months and 21 days.

18, at Cochin, Alexander Allardice, esq. assistant surgeon.

18, at Arcot, Frances, the wife of W. H. Wormsley, esq Vety. surgeon, 8th light cavalry.

21, at Moulmein, Henry Russell, youngest son of captain C. Wilford, 40th native infantry, aged 15 months.

24, at Waltair, Sarah, the wife of maj. general James Welsh, commanding the northern division of the army, aged 60 years.

25, at Ellore, lieutenant J. G. Smythe, 27th N I.

29, at Madras, James Lushington, infant son of G. L. Prendergast, esq C. S. aged 10 months and 25 days.

30, at Bowenpilly, the infant son of major McNeill, 6th light cavalry.

30, at Kamptee, captain E. J. Simpson, M E R.

31, at Tanjore, lieutenant J. Willins 30th regiment N I.

AUGUST.

4, Percival Charles, only child of brevet major C. Snell, 30th reigiment N I, aged 10 months.

4, at the Marine Villa, Madras, of Cholera, miss Mary Anne Philips, aged 24 years.

6, at Bolaurum, Frances Cameron, 4th daughter of captain D. A. Mclcolm, assistant resident at Hyderabad, in the 3d year of her age.

7, at Madras, lieutenant colonel E. L. Smythe, 7th regiment light cavalry.

8, at Secunderabad, lieutenant and adjutant A. Beadnell, of the artillery.

10, at Madras, Catherine Jane, wife of G. L. Prendergast, esq. of the civil service, aged 28 years.

13, at Jaulnah, the infant son of lieutenant R. Taylor, 2d light cavalry, aged 4 months and 3 days.

18, at Secunderabad, Fanny Louisa, daughter of captain G. Leacock, aged 9 months.

19, near Hyderabad, Francis Brooke, infant son of capt. Litchfield, 6th light cavalry, aged 7 months and 4 days.

20, at Bellary, lieutenant R. Bullock 44th regiment N I.

22, at Sea, major E. Craster, 30th regiment N I.

26, at Hussingabad, lieutenant H. J. Mundel, 42d N I.

27, at Belgaum, Anne Maria, the wife of colonel R. England, K. H. H M 41st regiment, commanding the Madras troops in the southern Mahratta country.

27, at Jaulnah, Edward Harding, infant son of capt. R. Hurlock, 29th N I, aged 1 year, 11 months and 17 days.

28, at Berhampore, lieutenant colonel A. McFarlane 43d N I.

28, at Salem, in her 37th year, Anne, the wife of the rev G. Walton, missionary.

— at Sholapore, Thomas James, youngest son of surgeon W. Butler, 3d light cavalry, aged 4 months.

SEPTEMBER.

2, at Jubbulpore, lieutenant colonel A. Calder, 11th regiment N I.

6, at Octagon house, Vepery, mrs Eliza Ross, wife of surgeon T. Ross.

12, at Madras, Balthazer Avieth Seth, esq, aged 22 years 1 month and 10 days.

16, at Madras, conductor Edward Bonjour, of the invalid establishment.

17, at Arcot, the infant son of C. C. Linton esq. assistant surgeon 5th light cavalry.

18, Louisa Margaret, the infant daughter of captain Smith, engineers aged 13 days.

19, at Trichinopoly, captain John Thomson, 5th regiment N I.

20, at Vizagapatam, Maria Louisa, infant daughter of mr John Summers, asst. surveyor, aged 1 month and 22 days.

21, at Pondicherry, George Durand Low, esq. aged 25 years.

22, at Cannanore, Eliza, infant daughter of captain W. H. Miller, D. C. O. aged 15 days.

22, at Madras, Angelica, daughter of mr P. DeCastellas, aged 3 years 5 months and 4 days.

23, in camp, at Maulapully, lieutenant G. W. Sharp, 3d light infantry.

29, at Madras, captain F. R. Crozier, 34th light infantry.

29, at Trichinopoly, Harriet, the wife of R. H. Neville, esq H. M. 57th regiment.

OCTOBER.

3, at Cannanore, captain W. C. Chinnery, 4th regiment N I.

8, at Vizagapatam, the wife of lieutenant C. J. Toriano C. E. V. B. aged 27 years.

9, in camp, near Codoomoor, capt. W. G. T. Lewis D. A. A. G. ceded districts.

10, in camp, near Codoomoor, assistant surgeon R. M. Davis, H M 39th regiment.

11, in camp, near Codoomoor, brigadier John Bell, commanding Bellary.

12, at Kurnool, captain H. C. Scarman, H M 39th regiment.

14, at Secunderabad, Harriet Emelia, the wife of E. Brice esq. horse artillery, aged 23 years.

18, at Madras, deputy asst commy, W. Hinton, pension establishment.

18, in camp, near Kurnool, lieutenant E. J. Yates, 34th regiment light infantry.

22, at Cannanore, Charlotte Maria, daughter of C. W. West esq. post master of Malabar, aged 3 months and 4 days.

22, at Secunderabad, the rev. W. Tomes, A. B.

30, at Poodoopett, Jane Eliza, the wife of assistant apothecary J. Greene, government dispensary, aged 23 years and 10 months.

NOVEMBER.

8, at Rajahmundry, drowned in the river Godavery through the upsetting of a boat, assistant surgeon Alexander Wight, and Mary Ann, his wife.

12, at Narsingaporam, George, the son of mr W. Jervis, aged 2 years 2 months and 6 days.

21, at Cochin, captain W. Harris, late of the country service, aged 65 years.

23, at Royapooram, James Marshall, son of mr Edward Cullin, aged 9 months and 21 days.

24, at Cuddapah, James Bouverie, second son of Q. Jamieson, esq. M. D. aged 3 years 2 months and 24 days.

21, at Chittledroog, lieutenant G. J. Russell, 5th L. C.

30, Captain W. W. Baker, 32d N I,

30, at Egmore, mr John Edwin Childs, aged 37 years.

DECEMBER.

3, at Chintadrepettah, Anne Catherine, infant daughter of mr H. Swayne aged 3 months.

4, at Samulcottah, Margaret Mary Anne, the wife of quarter master serjt J. A. Magrath, 27th N I, aged 23 years.

6, at Ramghaut, near Vingorla, overseer A. McNair, of the commissariat department.

20, at Hoonsoor, Pensioned Troop quarter master A. Gowe.

21, at Wallajahbad, of Cholera, Ann, wife of conductor W. Hill, invalid establishment, aged 46 years.

23, On the Poonamallee road, captain Benjamin Rowland, of the Ship Lowjee Family, aged 31 years.

27, at John Pereiras, the infant daughter of mr John Dinger, aged 7 days.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SHIPS,

from and to England, with their Passengers, during the year 1839.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY 24.

Lady Flora, R Ford, London 10th October.

Passengers—Mesdames Hook, Carthew, Leslie, Begbie, Hicks and child, and MacNair and child—misses Flint and Watson, lieut col J Kitson, 46th N I major Archibald Hook, H M 41st foot, captains A Edgar, H M 63d foot, J F Leslie, 13th N I, S R Hicks, 35th N I, E J Simpson, 37th N I, and R R Ricketts, 48th N I, lieutenants R C Napier, Bengal Engineers, J C MacNair, and A J Begbie, madras artillery, ensigns F T Raikes, M H 57th and L B Tyler, H M 63d regt, assist surg H F Minster, H M 41st regiment, J P Coode, esq cadet—the revd G Knox, B.A. assist chaplain, the revd R Johnston, church of Scotland, right revd doctor Carew, roman catholic bishop, reverend messrs W Kelly and D Murphy, chaplains to the bishop, revd messrs Pat. Doyle, G Mitchell, D Egan and W Kennedy, roman catholic ministers, and messrs Pat. Gorman, C Murphy, Dennis O'Sullivan, F McCarthy and P A Roch, students for the roman catholic mission, mr Stride, bandmaster H M 62d foot, privates Pat. Hobin, H M 62d and R George, H M 63d regiment, messrs E Hawkins, and Pat. Mac Namee, mrs Stride and 2 children, mrs Greenwood, Brophie and Hobin, John Daniel, Banoo and Baloo, native male servants.

FEBRUARY 5.

H M ship Herald, J Nias, esq R N from Plymouth 29th August, Madeira 9th September, Rio de Janeiro 18th Oct Simon's Bay 24th Nov and Colombo 12th January—passengers landed at Ceylon.

FEBRUARY 24.

Greyhound, H Hutchinson, England 23d June, Bordeaux, 10th September 1838, and Mauritius 14th Jan 1839.

Passengers—Mrs. and two Misses Hutchinson.

MARCH 11.

Flowers of Ugie, Annund, England 7th September 1838, Cape 11th January and Mauritius 3d Feb 1839.

APRIL 1.

Lord Lowther, A Yates, London 7th and Funchall (Madeira) 23d December.

Passengers for Madras—Mesdames Colebrooke, White, Hamlyn, Harvey & Dalrymple; captains White, 35th M N I and Bean, 15th M N I, H D E Dalrymple, esq., assist surgeon Hamlyn, M E., lieutenant G Harvey, 36th N I, (lieut Wheatstone, H M 63d regt died 8th Jan) ensigns Annesley, H M 63d, Sadlier, H M 41st and McCoy, H M 55th; cadets Crewe, Wilde, McDowell, Garrard and Simpson, H C S, mr Williams—For Bengal: misses Chute, Kingston and Earle, captain Cotton, 67th B N I, A Guthrie, esq, lieutenant Scott, bengal artillery, and Hobhouse, H M 13th, ensigns Swinton, H M 44th, Williams, H M 13th, Straubenzie, H M 13th, Walshe, H M 9th, and Margary, H M 26th regiment, cadets Taylor, Pogson, Murray, Trevor, and Bignell, H C S; messrs Gamble, Nicks and Lewis—Servants: Margaret Doyle, M A Shepherd, Emily Simmonds, Louisa Watts, Mary Oliver and child, Sebastian Nunez and Fakeer Mahomed, (Erie ayah died 25th Jan) 7 privates of H M Forces.

APRIL 2.

Robarts, B J Elder, London——Portsmouth 13th November, Teneriffe, 14th December 1838 and Cape of Good Hope 8th February.

Passengers for Madras—Mesdames Hudleston, Gunning, Edgcome, Dadlezen, and Dumergue; W Hudleston, and A P Forbes, esqrs C S; capt. Gunning, 17th N I, lieut. Hadfield, 37th N I, rev. Von Dadlezen, messrs Edgcome, Parrock, Peyton, Dury, Hatch, Collyer, Henderson, Wakefield, Thomas, and Inglis,—For Calcutta: mesdames Burrell, Fuller and Cornish; misses Burrell, McKinnon and Inglis; lieuts Cornish and Turner and lieutenant G Newton, H M 3d dragoons.

APRIL 12.

Severn, H Wake, London 17th Dec.

Passengers for Madras—Mrs Hosmer, messrs Cotton, Babington, Taylor, Nickle and Shakespeare, cadets—For Calcutta: miss Cunningham, assist surgeon Haig, messrs Impey, Cunningham, Colville, Becher, Eatwell, Rattray & Reid, cadets; mr Wright, mariner, messrs Burden and H Chambers, steerage passengers, J Thomas and A Gomez, servants.

APRIL 26.

Abercrombie Robinson, Robert Scott, London 26th January.

Passengers for Madras—Misses M and T Smith, Chambers and R Arathoon, mr R W Smith, lieutenant Bace, H M 21st regiment, ensign G Hillier, H M 62d regiment, messrs Sam. and N Morison, merchants, assist surgeon Kirkwood, cadets Hickley, Goldsmid, Mayne, Coleridge, Rolston, Yates, Isacke, St. John, Forbes, Chesney and Findlay, J Henrick, private, H M 21st, E Tasker, servant, G Hawkins and J Davidson—For Calcutta: Mesdames Jarvis and Edlin, assistant surgeon Bace, H M 26th regiment, assist surgeons Edlin, Beassey and Pitt, lieut. Jarvis, cadets Simpson, Moore, Mactin, Griffiths, Radcliff, Guize, Ford, Elsegood, Trollope, Jenkins, Sherwell, Ternan, Hamilton and

Medical Officers, attached to Regts., Stations or Depots	Their Commanding Officer.
" " in Civil employ at Out-stations	The Political, Revenue or Judicial Officer under whom they are employed.
" " all, absent from their Stations	At Out-stations, the Officer Commanding. At the Presidency, the Secretary Medical Board.
Medical Functionaries at the Presidency	Secretary to the Medical Board.
Mily. Officers, all, absent from their Stations, or not specified in the preceding List	At Out-stations, the Officer Commanding. At the Presidency, the Adjutant General.
Superintendent of Cadets	Town or Fort Major.
" of Bazars	Officers Commanding Stations.
Translators to Government	The Chief Secretary to Government.
Vakeels of Native Powers, Princes or Jageerdars	At the Presidency, the Political Secretary to Government; elsewhere, the Resident, Political Agent, or the Chief Civil or Military Officer where they reside, who will use his discretion in respect to this privilege.

A. REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVII.

Form of Notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General, of the Ships about to sail from their respective Ports, the dates on which the same will probably be despatched, and the places at which the Vessels are intended to touch.

PACKETS.

For the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this office.

Name of Vessel.	Agents.	Date of intended departure.	From what Port.	To what Port.	Touching where.
Repulse	C. & Co.	Jan. 1st,	Calcutta,	London	Cape.
Isabel	B. & Co.	Jan. 5th,	Calcutta,	Liverpool	Mauritius.
Red Rover	M. & Co.	Jan. 6th,	Calcutta,	China	Singapore.
Columbia	A. M.	Jan. 15th,	Calcutta,	Suez	Allepee and Mocha.
H. C. S. Hugh Lindsay	S. & Co.	Jan. 30th,	Bombay,	Suez	Mocha.

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26th, 1836. *Post Master General.*

As a general rule, the Packets will be closed on the evening before the date of despatch. After Packets will be made up if required.

B. REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVIII.

Form of Notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General, of Mails despatched by Sea.

The Post Master General has the honour to notify that, unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office, from Monday the 15th to Sunday the 21st Instant, both dates inclusive, for transmission to (London Liverpool, China, &c. as the case may be) were despatched by the undermentioned Vessels, which sailed on the dates opposite their respective names.

Name of Vessel.	London.	Liverpool.	China.	Cape
Euphrates	From 18th to 20th	.....	.....	
Hindostan	.....	From 18th to 19th	.....	
Cowasjee Family	.....	.....	From 6th to 26th	
Madagascar	From 20th to 25th	.....	.....	

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26th, 1836. *Post Master General.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, FORT WILLIAM, *30th August* 1837. (Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following Rules for Stamping Letters have been submitted to the Governor General of India in Council, and being approved, are appended for the guidance of the Officers of the Department.

RULES FOR USING POST OFFICE STAMPS.

All letters and packets whatever (save and except newspapers and ship and steam letters hereafter specially provided for,) received at any Post Office in India for despatch by post, whether free or post paid, or liable for postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such office of despatch, and when slide stamps are not provided, where the date of the month and year forms part of the stamp itself, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be post paid or bearing postage, the amount of postage so paid or due, must be entered in writing on the face of the stamp, after the word "paid" or "bearing" as the case may be.

2. All letters and packets whatever, received at any Post Office by post for delivery at such office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate Office Stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due, is not to be entered on the stamp of delivery, as the stamp of despatch regulates the levy of postage.

3. The stamp for all Service, Soldiers', or other free letters or packets, is an oval, 1½ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the Office and the word "free," and must be stamped *red*.

4. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has been paid, is an oblong, 1½ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "paid," and must also be stamped *red*.

5. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has not been paid in advance, is an oblong, 1½ inch long by 1 inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "bearing," and must be stamped *black*.

6. Forward letters or packets, i. e. those which follow a party addressed from station to station, are to be stamped at each Office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

7. When a letter exceeds in weight a single tola, its weight, double, treble, &c. must be entered in writing on the face thereof, and on banghy parcels the exact weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the same.

8. All Service, Soldiers', or other free letters or packets, received from Seaward at any General Post Office, are to be stamped with the Ship Letter Free Stamp. This Stamp is circular, 1½ inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "Ship Letter Free" and must be stamped *red*.

9. All other letters or packets received from Seaward at any General Post Office, are to be stamped, if received by Ship, with the Ship Letter Bearing Stamp, and, if by a Government Steamer, with the Steam Letter Bearing Stamp. The former is a square Stamp, 1¼ inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "Ship Letter Bearing." The letter is an octagonal Stamp of similar dimensions but with the words 'Steam Letter Bearing." Both these Stamps must be stamped *black*.

10. At the several Stations where newspapers are published in India, Newspaper Stamps are provided, with which all newspapers received at such Stations for despatch, will be appropriately stamped* whether Free, Paid or Bearing, as the case may be, and the Postage paid or due, as the case may be, marked on the same, either by the Stamp or in writing. At the Offices of Delivery, where Newspaper Stamps may not be provided, Newspapers will be marked with the usual Office Stamp, in like manner as other Packets.

* *If "Free" or "Paid"* Red.
If "Bearing" Black.

11. At General Post Offices, all Letters or Packets required to be delivered at the morning delivery, are to be marked with the A. M. Stamp in *black* ink, and those at the afternoon delivery, with the P. M. Stamp in *red* ink.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP, *Sec. to Govt.*

Re-published by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Sec. to Govt.*

Smallpage, mr Anderson merchant, messrs Ceely, Jones and Warden, pilot service, J Harran, private, H M 20th regiment, Mary Garnie and Mary Mars, servants.

MAY 16.

Pearl, John Bruton, Bristol 23d Jan—Passengers, none.

MAY 17.

Claudine, W H Brewer, London —, Portsmouth, 22d January.

Passengers—mrs Blenkin and child, miss Moorhead, ensign J Frend, H M 55th regiment; messrs Blenkin, Moorhead, Evans, Ashley and Fernandez, M. D. assistant surgeons; messrs Grant, Luard, Prendergast, Remington, Anderson, Wyndham, Mainwaring, Dickson and Gibbon cadets; mr Groves, mrs Etchells, and De Voe—steerage passengers, 2 ayahs, servants to mrs Blenkin, B Manuel, servant to mr. Remington.

MAY 18.

Europa, J. Brown, Cape of Good Hope, 20th March.

Passengers—Capt Arnott, 26th N I, Philip Norris, (soldier) and child, 3 male native servants.

MAY 20.

Catherine, A Brown, Cape of Good Hope, 6th April.

Passengers for Madras—mrs Blenkinsop, rev W T Blenkinsop, two children and three native servants—For Calcutta, mrs Brown and mrs Robstein.

JUNE 20.

Marquis Camden, J. Reade, London 9th March.

Passengers for Madras—Mesdames Biden and Stanbrough, misses Biden and Bird, captain C Biden, master attendant, madras, H Stanbrough, esq and doctor Cheyne, assistant surgeons; ensign J Wilton, her majesty's 55th regt. and mr Lowe, cadet.

For Bengal—mrs Frazer, miss Robson, W T Frazer, esq. J Eglinton, esq, J Porteous, esq, captain T Fisher, 48th B N I, J F Sievewright, esq M. D. surg her majesty's 9th regiment, doctor Harcourt, her majesty's 44th regiment, J Mouat, esq assistant surgeon her majesty's 44th regiment, doctor Garrett, assistant surgeon her majesty's 49th regt E Hare, esq and G Turner, esq assistant surgeons; messrs Money, Robertson, Hamilton, Dennys, Bean, Fytche, Watson and Nicholson, cadets; messrs G Anthony, Rich and Singleton; two native servants, two privates, her majesty's 41th regiment, 2 do E I C artillery—miss Biden died at Sea 12th May 1839.

JUNE 22.

General Kyd, C G Jones, London 18th March.

Passengers—Mesdames Prendergast, and 2 children, Snell and 1 child, Eyre & 3 children, Ring & 2 children, and Mercer; misses Prendergast and Tod, major W J Sutherland, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, commanding detachment her majesty's troops on board, major C Snell, 30th N I, lieutenant W O'Kelly, her majesty's 4th, lieut G Eyre, her majesty's 63d, lieutenants Ring, Nicholson and Watson, her majesty's 21st fusiliers, G L Prendergast, esq madras civil service, J A Mercer, esq H C S, assist surg Roe, H C S in medical charge of troops the Hon P O Murray, cadet; messrs Garland, Mortimer, Paxton, Patteson, Mason, Walker, Cooper, and Woodland, cadets; messrs Gully and Still, for China; and mr Brunton, madras: servants 2 european females, 1 native and 1 boy.

JUNE 23.

Strath Eden, Cheape, London 10th March.

Passengers—mrs Glass, miss Burn, lieut W Murray, her majesty's 21st, H Cheape, esq assistant surgeon, madras establishment, messrs A Armstrong and E Gage, cadets, 3 servants—lieut Austin, madras arty, died at Sea 2d May.

JUNE 25.

Emma, R B Mann, London 26th January, Cape 15th May and Cuddalore 24th June.

Passengers—Mesdames Ashton, Newlyn, Poole and child, miss Newlyn, mr Tod, bengal civil service, captain Poole, 5th regiment M N I, assistant surgeon Hadwin, cadet Sharpe, and two messrs Harrisons, mr Tomkin, 5 male and female servants; landed at Cuddalore, mesdames Ashton, Poole, and child and 2 servants.

JULY 10.

Thames, W Marquis, London ——, Gravesend 9th March.

Passengers—for Madras: ensign J Gubbins, H M 62d foot, mr C W Huet, cadet, and mr Chimmo, assistant surg.—For Calcutta: mesdames Mansel, Dore, Leighton and Waggentreiber, misses Dore, M Dore, Dickenson, Carlow, and Waggentreiber, major M White, H M 3d (or the king's own) dragoons, captain George Mansel, H M 16th lancers, commanding detachment of troops, captain P Dore, H M 3d (buffs), lieutenant T R Leighton, H M 44th foot, cornet J R O'Connor, H M 16th lancers, ensigns C S Gaynor, H M 9th foot, and A Hamilton Robson, H M 3d (buffs), mr Bailey, bengal cav, messrs Bourchier, Moir and Lambert, bengal artillery, messrs Turnbull and Goodwyn, bengal engineers, messrs Stuart, Young and Robertson, bengal N I, messrs Cooper and G D Turnbull, bengal civil service, messrs Waggentreiber, merchants, mr Martin, assistant surgeon, mr Henry White, 60 men of the 16th lancers, 130 of the 3d light dragoons, 100 of the 3d foot or buffs, 60 of the 44th foot, 5 women and 3 children.

JULY 15.

Larkins, J Walton, England 19th

March, and Cape of Good Hope 4th June.

Passengers from England—for Calcutta: lieutenant Turton, bengal est., messrs Richardson, Christie, and Watson, cadets, mesdames Marcleay and Heath—from the Cape: lieutenant G B Hobson, 62d bengal N I—from the Cape for Madras: colonel J Hanson, quarter master general of the army, and lieutenant E H L Moore, 33d N I.

JULY 25.

Malcolm, W Bell, London 2d April.

Passengers for Madras—Mrs Neill, captain J G Neill, M E R, Dr Fraser, H M 57th foot, G R Pinder, esq, cadet—for Calcutta: mrs Innes, misses Grey, M Grey, Hodgson, and E Abbott, major J Croft, 34th B N I, captain Innes, 15th N I, Alfred Turner, esq E Creaton, esq W Pringle, esq M D messrs Alexander, bengal cavalry, A N Cole, W Fullerton, C Roberts, F Lloyd, A Wrench, Row and Richardson, cadets, detachments of sappers and miners for Madras and Bengal.

JULY 27.

Colombo, D Mackellar, from Suez, 22d May, and Bombay 13th July.

Passengers from England—Captain and mrs DuVernet, reverend mr and mrs Blumhardt, miss Turton, T E Turton, esq, colonel E L Smythe, 7th cavalry, capt. Larkins, lieutenant Ouchterlony, engineers, M G Humphries, (steerage) 3 female native servants, and 3 native male servants, and 4 convicts for Bengal from Bombay.

AUGUST 1.

Essex, E Foord, London, Downs, 19th, and Lands end 22d April.

Passengers—Mrs Foord, captain Brett 4th L C and lieutenant Forsyth, 6th N I in charge of company's recruits, messrs Clarke, Dance and Hathaway, civil service, writers, mr Thompson, merchant, rev messrs Squarebridge, Garrett, Arthur and Pope, missionaries, messrs Watt, Cleghorn, McLeane and Eagleton, cadets, 159 H C's recruits, 12 women and 9 children.

AUGUST 19.

Elizabeth, R Higbat, Cape and Table Bay 16th June, and Mauritius 30th July.

AUGUST 20.

Owen Glendower, W Toller, London ——, and Portsmouth, 19th May.

Passengers for Madras—Ensigns R H Currie and J C Harvey, H M 39th regiment, rev mr Whitford, A M, asst. chaplain, messrs Gifford, Cattley and Marsack, cadets, mr Compton, (steerage) 111 troops H M service, miss Smith, and two native female servants—for Calcutta: Mesdames Gribble and 2 children, Paterson, Bazett, Lumley and miss Gribble, colonel Hay, 24th B N I, captain Paterson, H M 26th (or cameronian) regiment, captains Lumley and Bazett, 9th B N I, lieutenant Hone, 57th B N I, messrs Ravenshaw, Parbury, Gilmore and Scott, ensign Lavard, cadets Powlis, Graydon, Nisbitt, Germon and Wake.

AUGUST 29.

Minerva, Ireland, London 21st May.

Passengers—The honorable mrs Grant, mesdames Bird, Lavie, Pratt, Rowlandson and child, misses Grant and Davidson, W Lavie, esq, civil service, lieutenant colonel C M Bird, M E regiment, major J Jackson, and ensign L Cassidy, H M 57th foot, captains G B Pratt, H M 63d foot, and A Grant, 5th L C, lieutenants Stuart and Brabazon, H M 21st (or royal north) british fusiliers, ensign H Corbett Taylor, 17th N I, messrs E Fane, J W Cherry and G H Ellis, writers, messrs A S Bruere, cavalry, W H West, and C J Bradley, infantry, cadets, J C Burton, esq, M D, assistant surgeon; servants mr Tipper, mrs Hagan, Mary McGhee, Abraham Sophia; 270 recruits 5 women and 4 children of H M service.

SEPTEMBER 6.

John Fleming, Rose, London ——, Portsmouth, 26th April and Cape 21st July.

Passengers—Mesdames James (26th cameronians) Pifford and 2 children, and Lloyd; Misses Machell, Leslie, and Dunlop, lieutenant colonel J Leslie, K H, H M 4th (or the king's own) regiment: capts. F R Crozier, 34th or Chicacole light infantry, and W J Manning, M E R, lieutenant H G Napleton, 8th madras N I, Dr McIntosh, madras army, messrs Fry and Lillycrap, cadets, madras army, and mr Philpots, cadet for bengal, mr Roberts, Bengal civil service messrs Hamilton, Wyngrove and Laws, Bengal pilot service—from the Cape, for Madras: mrs Baylis, colonel B R Hitchins, adjutant general of the army, captains C B Lindsay, madras cavalry and barrack master, and T Baylis, carnatic european veteran battalion—from the Cape, for Bengal: mrs Bowring, mr Bowring, bengal civil service, and mr Robertson.

SEPTEMBER 6.

American barque Mary and Susan, Parrot, Portsmouth, 27th April and Rio de Janeiro 13th July.

Passengers—None.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Seringapatam, W F Hopkins, London —— Portsmouth 25th, and Lizard Point 28th June.

Passengers—for Madras: mesdames Foskett, Ross, Wood and Rogers, Miss Foskett, captain W W Ross, 17th N I, lieutenant M Wood, 9th N I, reverend messrs Rogers and Hobbs, missionaries, T Knox, esq, civil service, messrs Greenlaw, Phillips, Lawder, Lane and Walker, cadets, and 2 servants.

For Calcutta—Mrs Johnstone, misses Humphreys and Young, major W Johnstone and ensign A F Wallace pH M 26th regiment, reverend messrs Garbett and Fisher, chaplains, messrs Macqueen, Snow, Butcher and Adamson, cadets, messrs Cowie and Wright, merchants, 2 servants, 110 soldiers, 5 women and 3 children.

OCTOBER 25.

Ripley, Y Steward, Liverpool 30th June and Madeira 18th July.

Passengers—for Madras: messrs Hartwell and Grierson, cadets—for Bengal: mr & mrs Townsend & 5 children.

DECEMBER 6.

Atlas, W Pigott, London —, left Ushant 11th August, Madeira 18th August.

Passengers—Captain Young, H M 55th regiment, lieutenant Leatham and ensign J Hardie, 63d regiment, ensign G King, H M 55th regiment, assistant surgeon J S Charlton, H M 63d regiment, 80 soldiers, 3 women and 1 child H M 63d regiment, 27 soldiers and 1 child H M 55th regiment, messrs Hamilton McLeod, and Charles Searle, cadets, Dr. Wood.

DECEMBER 17.

Wellington, J Liddell, Portsmouth 15th Aug, Madeira, 1st Sept and Cape of Good Hope, 3d November.

Passengers from England—Mesdames Strettel, Smith, Rose, Bates, and Henderson; captains J W Strettel, 1st L C, A R Rose, 50th N I, and J Bates, 40th N I; lieutenant R Henderson, engineers; Dr. McKenna, messrs Fraser, Crewe, Ansley, Wood, Rich and Young, cadets; messrs Gordon, Chalmers and Geddes. Steerage Passengers: mrs Tanner, Obday, Ennis, White, Walker, Emelia Pollett, A Parker, Ann O'Connor, Catherine, Mary, and 10 native servants—from the Cape: Mesdames Fryer and Geddes; major G. Fryer, Deputy Secy to Government; captain J Bower, deputy assistant commissary general, captain F S C Chalmers, superintendent of division under the commissioner of mysore; J L Geddes, esq. surgeon—Left at the Cape: major J Mitchell, surveyor general; J Elder, esq; messrs Voght and Martin and 5 steerage passengers—Left at Madeira: Alexander Park, esq.

DECEMBER 18.

Carnatic, E Voss, London 25th Aug. Lands end, 1st September and Madeira 17th September.

Passengers—mesdames, Kensington, Smyth, Burn, Yates and Russell, misses Smyth, Burke, Brooming, M Kensington, Brown, Yates and Kensington, W R Smyth, esq A. B. surgeon, captain C Yates, 3d nizam's cavalry, lieutenants F Russell, 22d M N I; and T Burke, H M 4th regt (or the King's own) ensigns A W Smith; and H F Marston, H M 41st regt. messrs Maidman, A M Maddison, T C Longcroft, H Le F Hughes, L Thorpe, R E Comyn, and J F Douglas, cadets; 4 servants, and 72 soldiers, H M 39th regt.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY 3.

Colombo, D Mackellar, to Point de Galle and Suez.

Passengers for Suez—Lady Sarah Maitland, mesdames (colonel) Fagan, Cardew, and Graham, 4 miss Maitlands, miss Fagan; lieutenant general sir Peregrine Maitland, K C B, late commander in chief, major Grant, messrs. French, Cardew and Thomas, Bengal C S; captains Graham and Joseph, N V B; — Macqueen, esq; lieut. Pirie; messrs James, Cardew, Maitland and Austin—For Point de Galle; children—3 misses Cardew, 2 misses Graham, miss Beathie; masters Graham and Cardew; 2 european female and 1 male servant; 13 native servants.

JANUARY 17.

Wellington, J Liddell, R N, Cape and London.

Passengers—Mesdames Smith, Lascelles, Brett, Faunce, Kerbey, Irion Paine and Liddell; E Smith, esq, C S; major Irving, H M 4th, or king's own, regiment, major A Macarthur, retired service; rev mr Irion, S P G F P, John Kerbey, esq Madras medical establishment; lieutenant J G S Cadell, 3d regiment L C; O D Stokes, esq, messrs Taylor, Sargent, Watkins and Paine; children—misses Lushington, Smith, Sullivan, Brett, Lawford, Kerbey, 2 Faunces, 2 Irions, 2 Paines and Liddell, masters 2 Faunces, Brett, Lawford, and Kerbey; servants—mrs Tanner, mrs Walker, T Bryan, Mary A Ginny and Hunnimantoo, 3 invalids of H M 4th regiment, 3 women and 7 children.

JANUARY 26.

Carnatic, Edward Voss, Cape and London.

Passengers—Mesdames Bremner and 2 children, Barrow, Bower and child, 2 misses Ross, captain W Bremner, deputy commissary general, captain J Bower, H M 62d regiment, Joseph Barrow, esq, lieutenant A Lake, engineers, lieutenant C J Cooke, horse artillery, C Jackson, esq, 8th cavalry, lieutenant H Const, 48th regiment, ensign E J Colebrooke, lieutenant S Young, 48d regiment, captain J Bell, artillery, mr W Blair, 44 invalids, 8 women and 24 children; servants—Eliza Mitchell and 2 natives.

JANUARY 27.

Mary Ann, C B Tarbutt, Cape and London.

Passengers for the Cape—Mrs and miss Douglas, and W Douglas, esq, C S; for England, mesdames Cubitt, Minchin, Richmond, Boyes, Dunlop, Canthorpe, O'Conner, lieutenant colonel J N, Abdy, C E V battalion; dr.

Richmond, retired service; major J M Boyes, 38th regiment N I; rev G J Cubitt, chaplain; captain W W Dunlop, 50th regiment N I; lieutenant C S Hext, H M 4th regiment, in charge of troops, doctor Hogg, misses M and S Minchin, G and C Cherry, E and G Cubitt, H and E Shortland, D H Boyes, J E and C O'Conner, and Gunthorpe; masters William Minchin, H Cherry, E Boyes and T Johnson; servants—mrs Sweeny, McBean, L Chern, M Scott and M Johnson; G Berry, Aroogors, Anathea Mootoo, 31 invalids, 3 women and 4 children.

JANUARY 31.

True Briton, Charles Beach, Cape and London.

Passengers for the Cape—Captains A Woodburn, 40th N I, and J Briggs, 13th N I, and doctor Vertue—for England: lady Doveton, mesdames Freese, Watts, Williams and Beach; major general sir John Doveton, K C B, J C Scott, esq, C S, rev M Hill, captain Watts, C E V B, and doctor Clark, lieutenant Ruxton in charge of troops, children—misses J and G Dyce, J Tulloch, and G Snow; masters R Wallace, H Napier, G Lavie, A Freese, G Mottett, and G Cheek; servants—mrs White, Baynes, Ruth and 7 natives; messrs Lawrence, MacAndrew and Solomon; 61 invalids of H M service, 9 women and 16 children.

FEBRUARY 0.

Duke of Argyll, Henry Bristow, London.

Passengers—Mesdames Ashton, Meikle, Buchanan and Peppercorne; major S Bullock, 3d L C; rev R A Denton, A B, chaplain; S J Popham, esq, C S; captain Buchanan, 22d N I; lieutenant H Edwards, H M 55th regiment; lieutenant Kennedy, H M 4th regiment; lieutenant White, 20th N I; captain H T Hitchins, 52d regiment N I; mr Elliot, R N; rev mr Stephens, R C, minister; —children: misses Baynes, Blundell, Wahab, Drew, Lambert and 2 misses Meikle—servants: mrs Sullivan and Ryan, 66 invalids H M service, 7 women and 16 children, charter party passengers.

MARCH 3.

Lady Flora, R Ford, Cape and London.

Passengers for the Cape—Mesdames Bannister and Thomson; C J Bird, esq, C S; W Bannister, esq, medical establishment: rev A C Thomson, and mr Meyneer—For England; mesdames Kindersley, J Taylor, Freshfield and West; misses Hutchinson, and Macdonald, J Underwood, esq, late 2d member of the medical board, major L Macdowell, 3d L I; captain Lloyd, C E V B; captain Stanley, lieutenant J S Freshfield, 1st L C; lieutenants Wallace and Sibbald, 34th L I—children: misses Fanny Martha Taylor and Charlotte Emily Taylor; masters Eward Nassau Kindersley, William Smith Kindersley, Francis West, Charles West, William West and H Morrison; 46 invalids, 5 women and thirteen children—servants: mrs Toy and Alexander Carthon, to mrs Kindersley; mrs Elizabeth Leerman to mrs Taylor; mrs Burke to miss MacDonald; Brutus to major Macdowell; mrs Sutton and Israel to mr and mrs Bannister; David Peters to doctor Underwood and Mahomed Hissoff to mr Bird.

MARCH 18.

Catherine, C S Evans, Cape and London.

Passengers from Bengal—Captain Horne, H M 44th regiment; ens. Fyffe, H M 31st, lieutenant Trevor, B H A; ensigns Steel, 61st regt. B N I; Gould and Dennys, 20th B N I; misses Emily Seton, Eliza and W Cock; master C Cock, mrs Johnson and Ayon servants

Passengers from Madras—Mesdames Hopkins, Hamilton and Slaney; rev E Kohl, missionary; misses E Hopkins, G E and J Hamilton, and master J Hopkins; mrs Smith, servant.

APRIL 3.

Sophia, W McNair, Cape and London.

Passengers from Madras for the Cape—Captains Gresley, 14th, and Bridge, 62d B N I, and lieut. McPherson, bengal est.—From Calcutta for London—mr and mrs Barrett. From Madras—mrs MacNair, 2 misses MacNair, lieutenant colonel A L Murray, retired service; lieutenant Bourdillon, 43d N I; doctor Hopkins, and R M Binning, esq, civil service.

APRIL 11.

China, John Biddle, Cape and England.

Passengers to England from Calcutta—Mrs and miss Evans, miss Swinhoe, doctor Evans, bengal establishment; captain Field, 9th B N I; messrs Laurie and Saunders; master Swinhoe and 22 invalids. From Madras—mrs Zouch, captain T H Zouch, 42d N I: P F Thorne, esq. and 5 insane soldiers.

MAY 5.

Baretto Junior, J H Fawcett, Cape and London.

Passengers for the Cape—Mesdames Rowlandson and Bayley; misses L and H Bayley and E and M Rowlandson, master W Rowlandson—For England: mesdames Low, Pinchard and Smith; colonel W Low, retired service; captains Pinchard, C E V B, and Faunce, 2d N I; rev J Smith, L M S; doctor Everett, lieutenants Patrickson and Congreve, artillery; misses J E M and C Smith, Bergin and Scott; masters A W and C Scott, and H Pinchard: mrs Macaul, and 5 native servants.

JUNE 15.

Bengal Packet, J M Steward, London.
Passenger—Mr H Townsend.

JUNE 22.

Lloyds, E Garrett, London.
Passengers—Mrs George Wellington, and two children; mrs Ratts, servant.

JULY 4.

Claudine, W H Brewer, London.
Passengers—Mesdames Poole, Hallewell, Cuppage, Chippendall, Douglas, M Langdale and Nixon: miss Poulton; rev J Hallewell, chaplain; M Langdale, esq; capt. A Cuppage, 27th N I; lieutenant Rielly, 10th regiment N I; deputy commissary Clarke—children: 1 master Douglas; 3 Chippendalls and 1 Langdale; mrs M'Daniel and Godfrey, servants to mesdames Poole and Douglas.

JULY 10.

Pearl, J Bruton, London.
Passengers—None.

JULY 22.

Avoca, Boadle, London ——
Passengers—none.

AUGUST 7.

Strath Eden, A. Cheape, Cape and London.

Passengers—George Bucke, esq surgeon; rev. mr Lumb, mrs Lumb and inlieut Herbert, H M 39th regt, lieut French, 54th regt—Lovell, esq lieutenant Lukin, 14th N I, lieut Sellon, 43d N I, Margaret, servant to mrs Lumb.

For the Cape—N W Kindersley, esq Anthony and Francis, servants to mr Kindersley.

AUGUST 15.

Euphrates, William Buckham, London.

Passengers for the Cape—mesdames Craster and Byam, miss Todd, major Craster, 30th N I, and capt. Byam, arty —for London—mesdames Durnford, Crozier and Dandredge, lieuts Smith and Jones H M 57th regt, capt. Durnford, paymaster H M 39th regt, 14 Invalids and 7 servants.

AUGUST 25.

Orator, J. Terry, London.
Passengers—None.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Frances Smith, W. H. Edmonds, Cape and London.

Passengers—Mrs. Edmonds, lieut G. W. Goad arty; G R R Cumming, esq and Mr R Franck.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Elizabeth, Robert Highat, Liverpool.
Passenger—mr H C Newland, steerage.

OCTOBER 12.

Larkins, J Hill, Cape and London.
Passengers—Lieutenants Fairtlough, Dawny and Nicolson, messrs Prole and Johnson, 3 children and 2 servants.

OCTOBER 13.

Minerva, Ireland, Cape and London.

Passengers—For the Cape: Capt. and mrs McClellan—For England: mrs col. Macfarlane, mrs cap. Malcolm and children, lieut. and mrs Brooke, mrs Darby and four children, captain and mrs Gray, lieutenant H. Y. Pope, 27th regiment N I, Vety Surgeon Legrew, W. E Cochrane, esq C S, Ensign H. R. G. Dallas, 33d regt N I, captain J. R. Graham 1st regiment N I, mr Eagleton, steerage mr R. P. Ives.

DECEMBER 17.

John Fleming, Edward Rose, London.

Passengers.—mesdames Harrison, Rigby, Fearon and Gordon; colonel J. Hanson, ; captains Harrison, 38th regt N I; Fearon and Coultman, H M 63d, Lindsay, 3d L C; T Coles, 16th N I; Ensign Clarke, B N I; reverend J W. Gordon, Geo Boyd esq; A Whittingham, esq. M C S; misses L Rigby and M Gordon; masters H T and E Rigby, G Gordon, J S Fearon, and J B. Hutchinson, ; servants mrs Byrne, Thorpe, Modus, serjt Byrne, Geo Sloane, cor. Thorpe, private Malache and John Coleman: steerage passenger, Thomas Norton, late assistant groom.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF STEAMERS, &c. AT AND FROM BOMBAY WITH THE OVERLAND PACKETS, 1839.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY 1.

Steamer Hugh Lindsay, lieutenant Powell, Commanding, from Suez 1st December.

Passengers—Mrs Carpenter and child, mr Mackenzie, Mademoiselle Marliany, major Carpenter H M's 41st regiment, captain Mackenzie bengal cavalry, hon C Tiemroth esq, general Ventura, colonel Power, C B, Bengal Artillery, W Cargill, Wo Smyttan, H Constable, C Estridge, and T Dussenier esquires, and mr Hall, engineer. Four european and two native servants.

JANUARY 19.

Steamer Berenice, Commander W Low, left Suez 31st December, Cossier the 2d, Mocha the 7th, and Aden the 10th January. Passengers:

Mrs Walter, mrs Hardy, madame Monton, major sir Edward Campbell, His Excellency Syed Ally Nasser, captain Walter, monsieur Monton, mr.

Fletcher, mr Christian, mr Hatfield, Dr Sinclabalde, J J Perris, esq F Xavier Furard, esq captain Crozier, lieutenant Hawker, lieutenant McDonald, mr Pollexfen, mr Smale, one european and three native servants.

FEBRUARY 15.

Steamer Atalanta, R. Lowe, esq commander, from Suez 27th January, Mocha 4th, and Aden 5th February.

Passengers-Captain and mrs Beaver, madras army; captain Young, nizam's cavalry; S W Ellis, esq merchant Madras; G Sheerwood, esq do Calcutta; D H Gibb, esq do Bombay; hon'ble W Talbot, New South Wales; lieutenant Airey, R N do do do; lieut. Jones, bombay army; captain Hyde Parker Lawrence, nizam's artillery: Francis Martin, esq (and mrs Martin.) merchant, Bombay; W A, Neave esq madras civil service; mrs. Neave; major Clunes, H M 3d regt. Bengal; doctor Young, supg. surgeon Madras; captain Humphries, madras artillery; captain Apthorp, 20th regiment Bombay N. I.; hon'ble W H Tracy, madras civil service; lieut. Walpole Clarke, 2d grenadiers Bombay N I mr Nisbett, Indian navy, from Aden; eleven engineers from England, for Indian Navy, one european seaman and two native do from Aden; two europeans and one native servant.

MARCH 20.

Steamer Hugh Lindsay, left Suez 24th February. Passengers:

For Bombay—Mrs colonel Powell, miss Powell, colonel Whitehill, colonel Hughes C B, captain Hart, mr Fairie, mr Cormack, mr Huseke, mr Foot, from Mocha, captain Anderson, from Aden. For Bengal;—mrs Ogilvie, mr and mrs Robertson, mr and mrs Lucas, captain Westmacott, lieut. Mitchell, mr Hume, mr E K Hume, mr Stopford, mr R Stopford, mr Potter. For Madras;—mr and mrs Elliot. For Ceylon;—mr Davidson.—1 european, and 4 native servants.

APRIL 11.

Steamer Berenice, W Lowe esq. commander, from Suez, 23d March.

Passengers.—Capt. and mrs Graeme, 5th mad cavy, C Paulain, esq french merchant, W P Marshall esq american consul, Muscat, J L Keir, esq Colombo merchant, C E Schoone, esq Russian merchant, W Graham, esq bombay merchant, R Palsford esq traveller, Spencer Compton, esq Henry Gribble, esq and W H Hughes, esq China merchants, James Swan, Colombo merchant, lieut. G Reid, 1st bengal cavalry, captain A. Jack, 30th bengal N. I. lieutenant R N Magrath, H M 3d Buffs, Francis Brown, esq american merchant, captain Haines, I N political agent, captain Elder, captain St. John, lieutenant Shaw and lieutenant Hogg, european regiment, lieutenant Duncan, 24th regiment N I, 1 serjeant major, 8 privates, 10 servants.

MAY 5.

Steamer Atalanta, captain R Lowe, commander from Red Sea, Suez 17th ult. Mocha 25th, Aden 26th, London news to 27th March, Paris news 29th March.

Passengers—Captain Foster, engineers, 5 european soldiers, four native servants, one Naique, and two seamen, from the Coote.

JUNE 21.

Ship Colombo, lieut D McKellar, R N from Suez 22d May, Tor 25th, Jeddah 31st, Mocha 6th June and Aden 8th June.

Passengers---mrs Du Vernet, mrs Blumhardt, miss Turton, colonel Farquharson, Bombay european regt, colonel Smythe, Madras cavalry, captain Houston, H M, 4th light dragoons, captain Shaw, 9th regt Bombay N I, captain Macan, 17th regt Bombay N I, captain Gillanders, 26th regt Bombay N I, lieut. Cartwright, 23d regt Bombay N I, ensign Goodfellow, 20th regt Bombay N I, captain Du Vernet, 24th regt Madras N I, lieut J Ouchterlony, Madras engineers, T E Turton, esq barrister at Law, Calcutta, capt. Larkins, H C S, James N Daniell esq of Canton, William Dallas, esq merchant, John Willaume, esq merchant, lieut H A Ormsby indian navy, Charles Bruce artillery cadet, John S Kemball, infantry cadet, H Clark esq proceeding to India, Archibald McAslan esq proceeding to China, rev H Blumhardt, of the church of England mission, mr Kise, three missionaries, from the Propaganda College at Rome.

Mr Kilmaur, and Mr Felutza, landed at Juddah, J T Webb, esq landed at Mocha.

Steerage Passengers---Mr G Humphries, L Fearon, and G Wood, engineers hon'ble company's service, mrs. Powell, european servant, 4 male native servants, 3 female do do.

JUNE 28.

Steamer Berenice, W Lowe, commander, from Suez 11th June, and Aden 19th June.

Passengers: Doctor and mrs Grierson, and Joseph Altares, esq, captain Denton and Dr Gray left at Aden.

JULY 27.

H C Brig Taptee, A H Gordon commander, from Aden.

Passengers: Captain Willoughby, Bombay artillery, major Osborne, B E R, lieut Mellish 5th regt N I, captain Henderson madras army, captains Mackintosh and Macpherson of the Bengal army and captain Gifford R N.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Steamer Atalanta from Suez.

Passengers: mr and mrs Stewart, mr and mrs Escombe, mrs Grelag, captain Eckford, mr Fergusson, Cornet Ewart, ensign Gordon, major Conran, F J Duraens, esq, archbishop of Agra. For Madras: captain Austruther arty; lieuts Best and Johnstone, engineers; lieuts Wroughton and Evans, cavalry; Williamson, esq C S; For Calcutta, M Favere and servant. From Aden, major Cumming B E R, and Dr Atkinson.

OCTOBER 29.

Steamer Berenice, W Lowe, esq. commander, from Suez 11th October

Passengers—His Excellency Field marshal the baron de Candal the new Portuguese governor general, capt La Grange his secretary, major Jose de la Soqueira, captain J M de la Noquaria, major Manuel de Silva Aranjo, captain J M de Calaca the gent. of his suite rev. mr and mrs Hoberlin, rev mr and mrs Jackson, mrs Bell and child, miss Robertson, mrs Oakes, miss Emma Roberts, Sir Henry Roper, Kt, A S Gladstone, esq G Allen, esq captain D'Etchevery, captain Hart, 6th regt N I, captain Ager, nizam's service, major Jervis, engineers, captain Reeves, 3d light cavalry, A B Corfield, esq C S lieut Walker, Bengal N I, A D Buchanan, esq. C Bourchier, esq cadet, and 2 Roman catholic Missionaries.

NOVEMBER 23.

Steamer Zenobia, lieut H A Ormsby, I N, commander, from Suez, Nov. 3.

Passengers, for Bombay: mr and mrs Henderson, Bombay medical service; capt and mrs Jamieson, Bombay native infantry; messrs Morgan and Stuart, 15th Hussars; capt Tapp, Bombay european regiment, landed at Aden; lieut Bayley, Bombay artillery; mr Burgess, three portugeese for Goa, mr Smith, merchant; 1 Frenchman, mons Pavi, mr Prescot, Bombay civil service, threw himself overboard in a fit of insanity.

For Madras---lieutenant Cotton, Madras engineers; J Ratliff, esq Writer, Madras civil service.

For Bengal---Messrs. D. C Smyth Henry Piddock, St. Quentin and Latour, Bengal Civil Service; mr. Hickey, captain Grant, 63d Bengal N I; captain Gore, 68th B N I; lieut and mrs Samler, 10th B N I; Mr. Smyth, H M 31st Regt; Mr. Elliot, Cornet B cavalry.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY 2.

H. C. Steamer Atalanta, R. Lowe, esq commander to Red Sea.

JANUARY 30.

H. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. F. P Webb, commander, to Suez.

Passengers—Mrs. Doveton, mrs Escombe and two children, mrs Jackson, mrs Chas Bovet and child, major and mrs Groundwater and children, Amber Ail Khan, and 6 native servants.

FEBRUARY 25.

Steamer Berenice, W Lowe, Esq. commander to Suez, with a mail 14,140 letters and the following passengers.

Colonel Jervis, Major Moore, mrs Kennedy, and child and master A. Spens, the honorable R. Cavendish, mr Orr of Madras, major general and mrs Bellasis, mr Robertson of China, mr and mrs Duaso, Monsieur Delsert, W Jardine, esq, of Canton, mr Edwards, captain Sampson, Dr Arnott, mr Blanchard, mr Borrelly, mr Thornton, col Joas Casmero Pereira, Portuguese, mr J Freeman, F Gambiny, esq E Beauram esq. Lt W Say, mr J Colville, G Lee esq. captain Macready, 3 european and 3 native servants.—Messrs Orr, Jardine and Robertson were not forthcoming when the vessel sailed. Capts Burnet and Hobson, were passengers for Aden.

MARCH 25.

Steamer Atalanta, Commander R Lowe, to Suez, with a mail of 12,375 letters.

Passengers:

Hon'ble mr and mrs. Dunlop, mrs Bruce, mrs Raynold Bruce, mrs Wright, mrs Bax, H Sonnenkalb, esq John Orr esq of Madras, Rev C Jeaffreson, capt J Roebuck, J Hatfield esq, captain H Cumming, captain T Humffreys, H Fraser esq W Dickinson, W C Donnet esq William Jardine esq, mr Robertson, lieutenant P L Powell, I N A J de Carvalho esq Joze Joaquim Duraeus esq John Ross esq ensign S W Brown

Two children of mrs Bruce, Dr Aston, captain G Melville, lieutenant Mortimer—2 European and 7 native servants.

MAY 8.

H C Steamer Berenice, W Low esq commander, to Suez, with a mail of 2913 covers. Passengers—Brigadier H Roberts, c a G Henderson, esq A C White esq captain Murray, H M 16th Foot, captain Harris, I N, mr Duseumier, mr Gibson, lieutenant Burgh, George Ashburner esq, mr W Gesborne, R T Barra, esq, capt Haines I N, to Aden, I Native servant.

MAY 20.

Steamer Atalanta, F S Webb commander to Suez and a mail of 11,853 covers: passengers: mr and mrs Rawlinson, Donna Joaquina Doza de Azevedo, James Anderson, esq and lady, major general Sullivan, mr H H Blanken, lieutenant W L Walker 4th M. C. G T Vigne esq rev mr Davies, capt R Low I N mrs Mills, 1 native servant

MAY 27.

The East India company's Schooner Constance, lieutenant J W Young Commander, to Aden, with a mail of 2129 covers. No Passengers.

JUNE 9.

Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieutenant D C Campbell commander, to Bussorah with a mail of 3,456 covers. No Passengers.

AUGUST 2.

Steamer Zenobia, lieut. H A Ormsby commanding, to Muscat, with a mail of 5396 covers. No Passengers.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Steamer Berenice, comdr W Lowe, to Suez, with a mail of 14178 covers.

Passengers—dr and mrs Graham, 2 children and 1 native servant, dr and mrs Hardy, capt Cogan, J J A Nery, esq and an African servt, mrs col Powell and miss Powell, capt C H Thomas, capt and mrs McKean, Ben. army, R Ardaseer Cursetjee, esq and 2 native servants, W T Hall esq royal regiment, captain G R Fox, H Willis, esq lieutenant C Sharp, late I N—For Aden, mrs Haines, mrs Hobson, mrs Moore, and a native servant.

OCTOBER 7.

Steamer Zenobia, lieutenant H A Ormsby commanding, to Suez, with a mail of 16,711 covers.

Passengers—For Suez, lieut Marshall, A Matheson, esq mr N Elias lieut Horne, ensign Leckie, William Edmond esq and mr John Buckle,—For Aden, col Capon, major Osborne, and captain Yeadell.

OCTOBER 28.

Steamer Hugh Lindsay, lieutenant Frushard commanding, to Suez, with a mail of 9312 covers.

Passengers—Lieut Hutchinson, G S Gurgh, esq mr A C Stuart, captain and mrs Wilson, captain Liddell, O H Clark, esq, lieut J G Johnstone, I N, and an african servant.

NOVEMBER 28.

Steamer Berenice, commander, W Lowe, to Suez, with a mail of 15,635 covers.

Passsengrs—to Suez, major general and mrs Salter, mrs. Powell, and child, mrs Ducat, S Scott, Robert Eglinton, H Liddell, J A Pierson, J Beckwith, P Cator, J Patch, and J Little, esquires, messrs Thomas and Charles Ryan, lieut Minster, captain Clarkson, mr J J Bowring and 1 native servant.

DECEMBER 6.

H M Brig Algerine, lieutenant T H Mason, to Suez, with a mail of 1486 Letters. No passengers.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES, 1839.

ESTATES.	Date of Advertisement.	EXECUTORS, &c.
Allardyce, Esq. A.	18 Oct. 1839	Mrs. E. J. Allardyce, Executrix.
Anderson, Mr. E. Y.	20 May	Messrs. R. B. Daly and R. P. Dalgairns, Executors.
Armstrong, Lieut. H. C. Engrs..	28 Aug.	A. Armstrong and J. R. Rundall, Esqrs., Executors; Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co., Attorneys.
Aufrere, Esq. T. N.	25 Oct.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Babooln, Mrs. U. D.	11 Feb.	S. P. Arathoon, A. S. Sheerkore, and A. J. Johannes, Esqrs., Executors.
Bannister, Esq. W.	2 Nov.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Bond, Mr. George	3 May	P. Cator, Esq.
Bowser, Lieut. Genl. Sir F.	28 Feb.	Do.
Bradstreet, Major C. R.	15 June	Mrs. A. Bradstreet, Executrix; Messrs. Ouchterlony, and Co. Attorneys.
Bueé, Lieut. J. P. 15th N. I.	4 Oct. 1838	Mr. B. Cardozo, Attorney.
Calder, Lieut. Colonel A.	25 Oct. 1839	D. Wynter, and C. Ireland, Esqrs., Executors; G. Wellington, Esq. Attorney.
Cameron, Major J.	7 Jan.	P. Cator, Esq.
Chippendall, Esq. S	3 April	Mrs. C. M. D. Chippendall, Executrix; Messrs. Binny and Co., Attorneys.
Collings, Esq. A. W. Asst. Surg.	6 March	P. Cator, Esq.
Cooper, Esq. F. Y. late 4th L. C.	25 Oct.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Cosby, Lieut. C. A.	3 May	P. Cator, Esq.
Craigie, Captain W.	6 April	Do.
Crump, Mr. J.	25 Oct.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Darby, Esq. F.	10 June	Mrs. F. Darby, Executrix; Messrs. Binny and Co., Attorneys.
DeCarlos, A. Apothecary	18 Oct.	Mrs. L. DeCarlos, Executrix.
Dogherty, Mr. W.	6 Sept.	P. Cator, Esq.
Douglas, Lieut. A. Engrs.....	11 May	Mrs. A. Douglas, Executrix; Messrs. Binny and Co. Attorneys.
Garrow, Esq. G.	18 Oct.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Gordon, Capt. J. 4th B. N. I.	8 Nov.	Do.
Gray, Capt. (Brevet Major) O. W.	6 Mar.	P. Cator, Esq.
Gunthorpe, Lieut. J. H. Artillery	7 Jan.	Do.
Gunthorpe, Lieut. J. H. Artillery	8 Nov.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Haig, Major J. R.	13 April	T. M. Lane, Esq. and Major C. A. Browne, Executors.
Harvey, Mr. J.	22 Nov.	Mr. A. Aubry.
Heywood, Esq. E. C.	6 Sept.	P. Cator, Esq.
do	8 Nov.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Higginson, Esq. S.	1 Aug.	E. Slack, Esq. Executor; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Attorneys.
Holdsworth Mr. W.	7 June	P. Cator, Esq.
Hughes, Lieut. and Quarter Master E. 39th N. I.	6 March	P. Cator, Esq.
Hutchinson, Captain G. F.....	4 Nov	N. B. Acworth, Esq.

Estates.	Date of Advertisement.	Executors, &c.
Lynn, Capt. C. S. 1st N. V. B.	6 April 1839	P. Cator, Esq.
McFarlane, Lieut. Col.	22 Nov.	G. Arbuthnot, Esq. Executor.
McNair, Captain A.	28 March	P. Cator, Esq.
do	8 Nov.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Marshall, Mr. W.	18 July	C. W. Blunt, Esq. Executor.
Mead, Mr. W.	24 October	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Monin, Major General A.	13 February	Mr. E. Jones, Executor.
Newberry, Ensign N.	8 Nov.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Newton, Mrs. E.	5 Feb.	P. Cator, Esq.
Nott, Lieut. C. H. 41st N. I.	18 October	J. Pugh, Esq. Executor, Mrs. E. Nott, Executrix.
O'Connor, Lieut. H. E. C.	6 March	P. Cator, Esq.
O'Neill, Esq. J. Assistant Surg.	1 November	Do.
Onslow, Lieut. R. T. 7th Cavalry	8 do	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
O'Reilly, Mrs. Louisa	6 June 1838	P. Cator, Esq.
do do	18 Oct. 1839	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Paulin, Esq. H.	18 Oct.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Pelham, Esq. J. C.	7 June	P. Cator, Esq.
Peppercorn, Brevet Captain E.	3 May	Do.
Pigot, Lieut. W. H. 46th N. I.	7 January	Do.
Plees, Lieut. C. G. 34th N. I.	6 March	Do.
Pollock, Lieutenant W.	3 May	Do.
Poole, Lieutenant Colonel T	6 Sept.	Do.
do do	1 November	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Prescott, Lieutenant R.	6 September	P. Cator, Esq.
do do	1 November	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Pruen, Esq. A. W.	16 August	R. Cole and J. Shaw, Esqrs. Executors.
Pugh, Esq. D.	18 November	J. Pugh, Esq. Executor.
Purdon, Lieutenant Colonel E.	1 August	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Attorneys.
Riddell, Esq. J. C. S.	7 Jan.	P. Cator, Esq.
Robertson, Esq. F. W.	19 March	Mrs. K. E. Ditmas, Executrix. Messrs. Griffiths and Co. Attorneys.
Smith, Lieutenant E. S. 1 N.	6 Mar.	P. Cator, Esq.
Strange, Mrs. E.	18 October	R. W. Urquhart, Esq. Executor.
Tasker, Mr. J. W.	6 Mar.	P. Cator, Esq.
Tatham, Mr. J.	23 March	Do.
do do	18 Oct.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Taylor, Esq. J. C.	6 April	P. Cator, Esq.
do do	25 October	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Urquhart, Mr. W. G.	18 Oct.	Do.
Watts, Lieutenant H. Engineers.	25 Feb.	M. Watts, Esq. Executor: Messrs Binny and Co. Attorneys.
Whish, Esq. J. C.	13 do	Messrs. Binny & Co. Executors.; J. B. Key, Esq. Attorney.
Wilson, Esq. R.	25 Oct.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Woodforde, Esq. J.	7 June	P. Cator, Esq.

EUROPEANS, AMERICANS, AND EAST INDIANS, RESIDING IN MADRAS, NOT IN THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S COVENANTED SERVICE.

Names.	Profession.	Place of Residence.
Abraham, Joachim	Minister of the Armenian Church	Armenian Street
Abrew, George	Jeweller	Parcherry.
Acworth, N. B.	Registrar, Supreme Court	Adyar.
Adamson, Thomas	Manager at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s	Vepery.
Allsop, Thomas	Merchant	Poonamallee Road
Alvaris, John	Clerk at the Government Office	Royapettah
Amalric, Jules	Partner in the Firm of Amalric & Co.	Armenian Street
Anderson, John	Missionary, Church of Scotland	Erabauloo Chitty Street
Anderson, John	Livery Stable Keeper	Chintadrapettah
Arathoon, John	Merchant	Mount Road
Arathoon, Sator Peter	do.	do.
Arbuthnot, A. F.	Partner in the Firm of Arbuthnot & Co.	Nungumbaukum
Arbuthnot, George	do do do	Royap ettah
Aubry, Andrew	Coach Maker	Mount Road
Aviragnet, Felix	Tailor	do
Baillie, James Thoy	Attorney	Kilpauk
Bainbridge, Joseph	Partner in the Firm of Hall, Bainbridge and Co	Nungumbaukum
Balfour, Benjamin	None	Kilpauk.
Bantleman, Andrew K.	Merchant	Black Town.
Bantleman, F M	Schoolmaster	do.
Bantleman, James P	Librarian at the College	do.
Barrie, Andrew	Partner in the Firm of Bruce and Co.	Vepery.
Bennet, Charles	Supt. Madras Temperance Society	Esplanade
Berry, John	Auditor, Mil. Auditor Gen.'s Office	Vepery.
Bilderbeck, Emanuel	None	Pantheon Road
Binny, Charles	Clerk at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s	Black Town.
Binny, William Scott	Partner in the Firm of Binny and Co.	Nungumbaukum
Birley, Charles	Auditor, Mil. Auditor Gen.'s Office	Vepery.
Blacker, Henry	None	Narsingapooram
Blunt, Charles William	Barrister	Royapettah.
Bonjour, B.	Watch Maker	Mount Road.
Boswell, A. B.	Wine Merchant and Agent	Beach.
Boxley, P.	None	Royapettah.
Boyton, William C.	Clerk at Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s	Black Town.
Braine, C. J.	Asst. at Messrs. Ouchterlony and Co.	do.
Branson, H W.	Employed at Messrs. Griffiths and Co.	Vepery.
Branson, J. W.	Attorney	Kilpauk.
Brass. Thomas	Clerk, Regr.'s Supreme Court Office	Black Town.
Briethaupt, Thomas	Book-keeper at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s	Pursewaukum
Budd, Vincent	None	Mount Road
Burghall, Joseph	Stable Keeper	do.
Burn, Thomas Henry	None	Vepery.
Burns, W. N.	Clerk in the Comy. General's Office	Black Town
Calder, George	Head Printer, Male Asylum Press	Mount Road
Caldwell, R A. B.	Missionary, London Mission Society	Vepery
Cammiade, A.	Examiner in the Revenue Board Office	Vepery
Campbell, R O.	Assistant at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s	Black Town
Cardozo, Benjamin	Partner in the Firm of J. Barrow & Co.	Fort
Carew, P. J. D. D.	Roman Catholic Bishop	Black Town
Carr, Robert	Clerk at Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge & Co.'s	Black Town

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Carriapeet M.	Examiner at the Military Board Office	Parcherry
Carstairs Peter	Partner in the Firm of Stephenson and Co.	Royapooram
Cassim, Peter James	Trader	Black Town
Cassim, Peter Cosmo	Manager in the Medical Board Office	Anderson street
Chaix, J. B.	Merchant	Black Town
Chamier, T. A.	Partner in the Firm of Mc Dowell & Co.	Vepery
Clamp, H.	Auditor, Mily. Auditor Genl.'s Office	Vepery
Clamp, W.	Clerk, Military Fund Office	Vepery
Clark, T. D. W.	Clerk at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s	Chintadrapettah
Clark, Stephen	Merchant	Black Town
Clarke, Edward P.	Employed in the Inspector Genl.'s do.	do
Clarke, Thomas G.	Manager in the Government Office	do
Claudius, Henry	Clerk in the Comy. General's Office	Pursewaukum
Claudius, Robert	do do do	do
Cole, R. C,	Merchant	2d Line Beach
Colker, Gerard Henry	Clerk at the Acct. General's Office	Black Town
Collard, A.	Auditor, Mily. Auditor Genl.'s Office	do
Connor, Jeremiah	Clerk at Mr. Pharoah's Library	Vepery
Connor, J.	Clerk, Savings' Bank	do
Coombes, G. C.	Auditor, Mily. Auditor Genl.'s Office	Black Town
Cooper, Leonard	Attorney	Beach
Corner, Chas. Sedgeley	Clerk at the Government Bank	Vepery
Corner, William S.	Clerk at the Acct. Genl.'s Office	Vepery
Cortnell, George	do Messrs. Binny and Co.'s	Black Town
Cortnell, James	do do do	John Pereiras
Coul, J.	Draftsman, Assessment Office	Vepery
Court, J. H.	Book-keeper Comy. Genl.'s Office	Black Town
Cox, James	None	Pursewaukum
Crampton, J. T.	Attorney	Vepery
Crampton, William	Assistant in the Government Office	Vepery
Crookshank, John	Collector of Assessment	Kilpauk
Cropley, J. P.	Proprietor of the Union Press	Armenian street
Croscadden, J.	Head Printer, Courier Press	Black Town
Crowe, Thomas	Shoe Maker	Poonamalee Road
Crowther, Jonathan	Wesleyan Minister	Vepery
Cruickshanks, W.	Schoolmaster Male Orphan Asylum	Black Town
Crump, G. S.	None	do
Cuffley, Henry	Clerk at the Account. Genl.'s Office	do
Cullin, Edward	Assistant in the Government Office	Royapooram
Daily, Peter	Clerk in the Comy. Genl.'s Office	Royapooram
Dalgairns, Robert P.	Clerk at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s	Anderson's street
Dallas, A.	Merchant	Black Town
Dance, James Henry	None	do
Daniel, R.	Schoolmaster	Semboodoss street
Dashwood, Thomas	Clerk, Town Major's Office	Tondiarpett
Davis, James	do. at the Comy. General's Office	Black Town
Dawson, A.	do. Military Board Office	do
Day, S. S.	American Missionary	Royapooram
DeArchy E.	Manager at the Sudder Adalut Court	Black Town
DeCastellas, Alexander	Saddler and Harness Maker	Royapettah
DeCastellas, George	do. do. do	do
DeCastellas, Peter	Cabinet Maker	Mount Road
DeCastro, S. T. C.	Examiner Medical Board Office	Royapettah
DeCeles, Peter	Tanner	New Town
DeCruz John	None	Black Town
DeFries, John	None	Royapooram
DeMello, John	Head writer Arsenal	Royapooram
DeMonte, John	Clerk at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s	Black Town
Dent, T.	Examr. in the Mil. Aud. Gen. Office	Vepery
DeRoza, Thomas V. C.	Manager Bill Dept. Acct. Gl. Office	Parchery

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Deschamps, Jean	Cabinet Maker	Mount Road
DeSenna, Edward	Undertaker	Black Town
DeSenna, John	do.	do
DeSilva, Anthony	Accountant, Military Board Office	Royapettah
DeSilva, Charles	Clerk at the Qr. Mr. Genl.'s Office	St. Thomé
De Silva, Thomas	Cooper, Commissary General's Office	Royapooram
De Silva, Vincent	Accountant in the Acct. Genl.'s Office	St. Thomé
D'Souza, A.	Clerk, Military Auditor Genl.'s Office	Black Town
D'Souza, B.	Record-keeper in the Commissary do	do
D'Vaz, Ignatio	Manager in the Stationery Office	do
D'Vaz, John	do Collector's Office	do
Dighton, James Lacy	Coach Maker	Mount Road
Don Antonio, Tristam Texeifa,	Roman Catholic Bishop	St. Thomé
Drew, W. H.	Missionary, London Missy. Society	Vepery, (*absent sick*)
Dumphy, J.	Draftsman and Writer Government Lithographic Press	John Pereiras
Duncan, John	Hotel Keeper	2d Line Beach
Dunhill, Charles	Audr. in the Mily. Audr. Genl. Office	Kilpauk
Dunhill, Colin E. R.	do in the do Fund do	do
Dunhill, Mark	Shopkeeper	do
Dunhill, Matthew	do	do
Dunkin, Thomas	Merchant	2d Line Beach
Durham, T. K.	Audr. Mily. Audr. General's Office	Mount Road
Durnford, B. C.	Shopkeeper	do
Eaton, C. W.	Partner in the firm of Gahan, Eaton and Co.	Nungumbaukum
Elliott, William	Accountant, Club	Mount Road
Ellis, J. U.	Partner in the firm of Parry and Co.	Adyar
Ewing, Henry Alex.	Schoolmaster	Black Town
Ewing, Robert	do	do
Faulkner, William	Manager, Mily. Male Asylum	Egmore
Fernandez, F.	Clerk, Mily. Audr. Genl. Office	New Town
Festing, Henry	Foreman at the Circulator Office	Black Town
Fitzgerald, James	Manager in the Supg. Eng. Office	Egmore
Fitzsimons, Charles	Clerk in the Adjutant Genl. Office	Black Town
Fletcher, George	do at Messrs. G. Gordon & Co.'s	do
Fletcher, John	de Government Bank	Vepery
Flory, R. W.	Interpreter	Popham's Bd. way
Fonceca, George	None	Black Town
Fonceca, John	Asst. Secy. Church Missy. Society	do
Fonceca, Simon	Portrait Painter	do
Fonceca, Thomas	Examiner at the Government Office	do
Forbes, John	Coach Maker	Poonamallee road
Forbes, Stewart	do	do
Fox, Henry	Clerk at the Town Major's Office	Fort
Franck, George William	do in the Comy. Genl. Office	Royapooram
Franck, Robert Senior	Partner in the firm of Franck & Co.	Mount Road
Franck, Robert Junior	do do	do
Francke, Henry St. Julien	Clerk at the Comy. General's Office	Black Town
French, Henry	Manager Civil Auditor's Office	do
Frost Joseph	Clerk at Comy. General's Office	do
Fullerton, J. Y.	Commissioner, Petty Court	Nungumbaukum
Gabell, John	Head Printer, Spectator Press	Black Town
Gahan, George	Partner in the firm of Gahan, Eaton and Co.	Pantheon Road
Gantz, John	None	Vepery [way
Gantz, Just	Employed in the Collector's Office	Popham's Broad-
Garty, John	Tailor	Royapettah

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Genot, Peter Victor	Clerk at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s....	Black Town
Gepp, G. W.	do at do Stephenson & Co.'s	do
Gibson, Isaac	Examiner, Revenue Board Office ...	John Pereiras
Gill, Edward	Clerk at Town Major's Office	Black Town
Gill, John	do at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s ..	Chintadrepettah
Gilles, Augustus	Engr. at Messrs. G. Gordon & Co.'s	Black Town
Gilles, Edward	None.	Poonamallee road
Gomes, Daniel	Manager, Military Board Office	Royapettah
Gomes, William	Clerk in the Adjt. Genl.'s Office	John Pereira's
Gompertz, G.	Examiner in the Maramut Department Revenue Board Office	Black Town
Good, John Mills	Audr. in the Mil. Audt. Genl.'s Office	Vepery
Good, William T.	do. do do.	do
Goodall, Charles	None	Royapooram
Goodman, Alexander ..	Clerk at Messrs. Stephenson & Co.'s	New Town
Goodman, Charles	Clerk at Messrs. Barrow and Co.'s..	do
Goodsir, Joseph	None	Pursewaukum
Gordon, Ebenezer	Printer	Black Town
Gordon, John	Partner in the Firm of Geo. Gordon and Co.	Popham's Bd. way
Gordon, William	Examiner in the Acct. Genl.'s Office	Choolay
Gore, William	Clerk in the Comy. Genl.'s Office....	Black Town
Gouge, Thomas	Clerk at the MasterAttendant's Office	Vepery
Grant, Cyrus	Cabinet Maker	Perembore
Grant, William	Hotel Keeper	2d Line Beach
Gray Joseph Hen. A. M..	Missionary, C. M. S.	Esplanade
Green, James Godfrey..	Merchant	Black Town
Green, John	Auditor in the Mil. Auditor General's Office	do
Groney, William	Proprietor of the Courier Press	Popham's Bd. way
Groves, Edward	Deutist	Pantheon road
Groves, John	Do.	do
Guest, J.	Wesleyan Missionary	Royapooram
Guichard, Charles	None	Kilpauk
Hall, James	Partner in the Firm of Hall and Philipsz	Kilpauk
Hall, John	Undertaker	Esplanade
Hansard, William	Clerk, Comy. Genl.'s Office	Black Town
Harley, Edward	School Master	Vepery
Harper, George	Clerk at the Military Board Office ..	Black Town
Harris, J.	Draftsman, Qr. Mr. Genl.'s Office ..	Pursewaukum
Hart, R. C.	Accountant, Acct. Genl.'s Office....	Black Town
Hart, William Hamilton	Partner in the Firm of Binny and Co.	Nungumbaukum
Hartley, J.	Depy. Manager, Mily. Board Office	Black Town
Harvey, James Samuel	Draftsman, Qr. Master Genl.'s Office	John Pereiras
Helderman, F. M.	None	Royapooram
Herridge, William	Groom to the Right Honorable the Governor	Narsingapooram
Heyman, John	None	Black Town
Hill, Thomas	Surveyor	Pursewaukum
Hodges, John	Clerk to the Chief Justice	Mowbray Road
Hogg, Charles Wm.	None	Black Town
Hogg, James Richard ..	Bookseller	Vepery
Hogg, Wm. Arthur	Bookseller	do
Hogg, Wm. Thomas....	Clerk, Fort Adjutant's Office	New Town
Home, Alex. Joseph....	Clerk, Accountant Genl.'s Office....	Black Town
Home, John	Partner in the Firm of Griffiths & Co.	Royapettah
Hopff, C. B.	Clerk, Commissary General's Office	Black Town
Howard, Cosmo R.	None	Poonamallee road
Howlison, Robert	Manager in the Adjt. General's Office	Vepery
Hudson, Thomas	Examiner, Sudr. & Foujdary Udawlut Court	St. Thomé
Hufton, J.	Teacher, St. Andrew's School	Black Town
Huntley, W. T.	Clerk at Messrs. Stephenson & Co.'s	John Pereiras

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Ignatio, C.	Head Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Department	New Town
Innes, John	Attorney	Curkatacovil
Irvine, Wm. Robert	None	Vepery
Ivatts, John William....	Clerk at Messrs. Parry, & Co.'s	Black Town
Ives, R. P.	Manager, Record Department, Military Board Office	Do. (*sick absent*)
Jacob, Thomas	Book-keeper, at Mr. Waddell's Office	Black Town
James, Montine	Examiner at the Military Board Office	Near the Old Police Office
James, William	Clerk at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s ..	Black Town
Jans, J.	Book-keeper at Messrs. Barrow and Co.'s	New Town
Jansen, J. A.	Clerk in the Office of the Private and Military Secy. to the Governor....	John Pereiras
Jansen, W.	Clerk in the Adjt. Genl.'s Office	Black Town
Jarrett, Thomas	Attorney	Near Old College
Jauncey, F. B.	Do.	Royapettah
Jean, Christian	Head Writer, Male Asylum Press ..	John Pereiras
Jenkins, S. G. L.	Attorney	Vepery
Jeremiah, G. G.	Do.	Pursewaukum
Jervis, Edward	Draftsman, Chief Engr.'s Dept.	John Pereiras
Jervis, William	Engraver	Narsingapooram
Johannes, A. J.	Merchant	Sydapet
Johannes, Paul Stephen	Clerk in the Comy. Genl.'s Office ..	Black Town
Johnson, Ben	None	Vepery
Johnson, Bernard	None	Black Town
Johnson, J. L.	Sheriff of Madras	Poonamallee Road
Johnson, Robert	Schoolmaster	Anderson's Street
Johnson, T.	Clerk in the Mily. Audr. Gl.'s Office	Black Town
Johnson, William	Examiner at the Sudr. Adawlut Court	Vepery
Johnston, Charles	Employed at the Government Bank..	Do.
Johnston, George E....	Do. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s	Oilmonger Street
Johnston, Robert	Missionary, Church of Scotland	Erabauloo Chitty Street
Jones, R.	Asst. Manager Military Board Office	Black Town
Jones, Thomas	Manager at the Comy. Genl.'s Office	Do.
Jones, William	Schoolmaster	Royapooram
Jordan, John	Cabinet Maker	Egmore
Jordan, J.	Draftsman, Supg. Engr.'s Office	John Pereira's
Junes, T.	Clerk at Messrs. Ashton, Richardson and Co.'s	Mount Road
Kelly, Peter Luke	Merchant	Pursewaukum
Kelly, William	Writer at Messrs. Griffiths and Co.'s	Do.
Kennet, Charles	Clerk at the Sub Treasurer's Office..	Black Town
Kennet, H.	Partner in the Firm of Bruce and Co.	Vepery
Kenrick, J. H.	Clerk at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s..	Do.
Kerr, James	Head Master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	Semboodoss-street
Key, John Binny	Partner in the Firm of Binny and Co.	Nungumbaukum
Kickwick, J.	None	Royapettah
King, James A.	Second Master, Vepery Grammar School	Vepery
Kint, Henry	Writer at the General Post Office .	Black Town.

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Lacey, Benjamin	Schoolmaster and Editor of the Circulator	Vepery
Lafond, Benjamin	Clerk in the General Prize Committee's Office	Chintadrapettah
Lafond, G. J.	Clerk at the Police Office	Do.
Laird, Gilbert Douglas	None	Black Town
Lambert, John	Examiner, Revenue Board Office....	Do.
Langford, Morgan	None	John Pereira's
Langford, Thomas	None	Do.
Langley, E. A.	Proprietor of the United Service Gazette	Mowbray Road
La Rivé, Francis	Clerk, Asst. Comy. Genl.'s Office....	New Town
La Rivé, Victer	Do. Do.	Do.
Law, John	Partner in the firm of G. Gordon & Co.	Popham's Broadway
Lawrance, Francis	Supt. of the Fort St. George Gaz. Press	Pantheon Road
Lawrance, Josiah R....	None	Do.
Lawrance, William	Clerk at the Civil Auditor's Office ..	Do.
Lazar, T.	„ at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s ..	Black Town
Lazaro, Andrew	„ at the Government Office	Do.
Lazaro, Eugene	„ Accountant General's Office ..	Parcherry
Lazaro, Martin	„ Messrs. Binny and Co.'s	Black Town
Ledsham, T. Edward ..	„ at Messrs. Line and Co.'s	Do.
Le Fleur, T.	Auditor in the Military Auditor General's Office	Narsingapooram
Letang, John	Examiner at the Government Office..	Parcherry
Liddell, William	Surgeon	Poonamallee road
Line, John	Partner in the firm of Line and Co..	Kilpauk
Lionel, Thomas	Examiner, Acct. General's Office....	Chintadrapettah
Lobo, M. F.	Roman Catholic Priest	St. Thome
Lovery, T.	Stationery Keeper Mily. Board Office	Royapettah
Luttrell, G.	Employed at Messrs. Griffiths and Co.'s	Do.
Luxa, Adolphus	Interpreter at the Sudder Adawlut Court	Vepery
Luxa, Manuel	None	Pursewaukum
Macartoon, G. S.	Clerk at the Commissary General's Office	Armenian Street
Macaulay, Zachary	Partner in the Firm of Hall, Bainbridge and Co.	Kilpauk
Macauliffe, T.	Roman Catholic Priest	Black Town
Mackenzie, A.	Clerk at Messrs. Ashton, Richardson and Co.'s	Mount Road
Mackenzie, A.	Partner in the Firm of Arbuthnot and Co.	Brodie Castle
Mackenzie, Donald	Partner in the Firm of Hall, Bainbridge and Co.	Nungumbaukum
Maddox, John	Coach Maker	Vepery
Maddox, William	Employed at the Arsenal	Do.
Mahony, Edward	Accountant in the Military Auditor General's Office	Royapooram
Marrett, George	Assistant Revenue Surveyor in the Maramut Department	Black Town
Marsden, Edmund	Superintendent of the Asylum Press	Egmore
Marshall, James	Clerk at the Adjt. Genl.'s Office	Royapooram
Marshall, William	Record Keeper, Government Office..	Do.
Martin, C. R.	None	Vepery

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Martin, N. T.	Clerk at the Qr. Mr. General's Office	Parcherry
Mayers, George	Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office..	Black Town
Mayers, George R.	None	Vepery
Mayers, John	Clerk at Messrs. Griffiths and Co.'s	Do.
McCarthy, M. J.	Schoolmaster	Do.
McDowell, M.	Partner in the firm of McDowell & Co	Royapooram
M'Farlaine, George	None	Vepery
M'Farlaine, Nicholas....	Clerk in the Comy. General's Office	Pursewaukum
McGuire, J.	Book-keeper, Military Board Office	Black Town
McIntosh, W. H.	Examiner in the Acct. Genl's Office	Tondiarpet
McKertich, A. J.	Clerk at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s..	Black Town
McTaggart, William....	Partner in the Firm of Arbuthnot and Co.	Mount Road
McTaggart, W. G.	Supt. of the Vepery Mission Deposy.	Vepery
Melitus, P.	Partner in the Firm of Sam and Co..	Luz
Mellican, Wm.	Clerk Comy. General's Office	John Pereira's
Meppen, Frederick D...	Supt. American Mission Press	Black Town
Meppen, John P.	Agent	Armenian Street
Meppen, R. W.	Superintendent of Cochrane's Canal	Black Town
Meredith, Hugh	Tailor	St. Thome
Miller, L.	Partner in the Firm of Miller and Son	Esplanade
Miller, W.	Do. do. do.	Do.
Millet, C. W.	Cabinet Maker	Narsingapooram
Minchin, James	Clerk of the Crown	Mount Road
Mitchell, James	Clerk, Athenæum Library	Royapooram
Mitchell, Richard	Schoolmaster	do
Mitchell, Richard Jun..	Clerk in the Mily. Audr. Gl.'s Office	do
Mitchell, Thomas	Employed in the Maramut Dept....	John Pereira's
Moraes, A. J.	Clerk at Mr. Cole's	Black Town
Moraes, John	Clerk at the Com. in Chief's Office	do
Moraes, S.	Clerk Mily. Audr. Genl's Office	do
Murray, Henry	Auditor in the Comy. Genl's Office ..	do
Murray, Thomas	Supt. Agency Dept. Acccountant General's Office	do
Murray, William	Auditor in the Comy. Genl's Office ..	do
Neale, F.	Clerk at the General Post Office ..	Black Town
Newbigging, R.	Examiner in the Revenue Board Office	do
Nolan, George J.	Audr. in the Mil. Audr. Gl.'s Office	do
Norfor, R. W.	Partner in the Firm of Griffiths & Co.	Royapettah
Nowlan, George	Cabinet Maker	Mount Road
Oakes, T. A.	Asst. in the Government Office	Vepery
O'Connor, Daniel D. D..	Roman Catholic Bishop	Armenian Street
Oliver, Thomas	Clerk in the Circulator Office	Black Town
Oliver, William	Do. in the Adjt. General's Office	Luz
Orme, Frederick	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Royapooram
Orton, George	Livery Stable Keeper	Mount Road
Orton, Pearse	Clerk in the Comy. General's Office..	Narsingapooram
Osborne, Frederick	Barrister	St. Thome
Ostheider, Henry	Sculptor	Pursewaukum
Ouchterlony, James	Partner in the Firm of Ouchterlony and Co.	Mount Road

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Papell, E. G.	None	Vepery
Parker, J. F.	Barrister	Beach
Patterson, T.	Livery Stable Keeper	Mount Road
Paul, Charles	Clerk at Mr. Burghall's Stables	John Pereira's
Paul, D. W.	Do. at Mr. Waller's do.	New Town
Paul, Thomas	Interpreter	Black Town
Pereira, A.	Account. in the Comy. Gl's. Office	Royapooram
Pereira, C. M.	Agent, Spectator Press	Black Town
Pereira, F. X.	Merchant	do
Pereira, F. X. Junr.	Clerk at Messrs. Stephenson and Co's	do
Pereira, J. M.	None	do
Pereira, R. L.	Superintendent of the Black Town Schools	Popham's Broadway
Perriman, D. R.	Examiner in the Government Office	Royapooram
Perriman, F.	Watch Maker	do
Pharoah, J. B.	Bookseller	Kilpauk
Phillipsz, P. J.	Partner in the Firm of Hall and Phillipsz	Beach
Piellow, John	Manager, Advocate General's Office	Black Town
Plumbe, M. G.	Assistant in the Revenue Board Office	Vepery
Pope, G. U.	Wesleyan Missionary	Royapettah
Powling, J.	Clerk at Messrs. Stephenson and Co's	John Pereira's
Preston, C. G.	Clerk at Messrs. Ashton, Richardson and Co's	Luz
Price, Edward	Head Manager in the Mint Master's Office	Black Town
Price, J. E.	Clerk, Medical Board Office	do
Providence, J.	Clerk, Mily. Audr. Genl's Office	do
Providence, J. G.	None	do
Pugh David	Partner in the Firm of Parry and Co.	Adyar
Pugh Joseph	Do do do	do
Ramsbottom, J.	Clerk, Town Major's Office	Fort
Rawlin, William	Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office	Black Town
Ray, William	Manager, Town Major Office	do
Rebeiro, John	Clerk, Mily. Auditor General's Office	do
Rebeiro, Joseph	Clerk at Messrs. Binny and Co's.	do
Regel, G. P. A.	Draftsman, Gun Carriage Manufactory	Anderson's-Street
Rencontre, Francis	Assistant in the Board of Revenue	Black Town
Rencontre, T.	Clerk in the Stationery Office	do
Richardson, G. G. K.	Partner in the Firm of Ashton, Richardson and Co	Pursewaukum
Richardson, Herbert	Partner in the Firm of do do	Vepery
Richardson, James	Clerk at Messrs. Ashton, Richardson and Co.'s	Do
Richardson, John Senr.	Register of Passports, Govt. Office	Do
Richardson, John Junr.	Examiner in the Government Office	Do
Richardson, W. B.	Clerk in do	Do
Ritchie, Alexander	Clerk Revenue Board Office	John Pereira's
Ritchie, John	Do do do	Do
Ritchie, Robert	Do at Messrs. Barrow and Co.'s	Do
Ritchie, Thomas	Examiner, Revenue Board Office	Do
Robertson, P. Q.	Clerk at the Government Bank	Black Town
Robinson, George	Employed at Messrs G. Gordon & Co's	Do
Rodgers, John	Writer at Messrs Ashton, Richardson and Co.'s	Do
Rodrigues, A.	Clerk do do do	New Town
Rodrigues, Anthony	Clerk at the Mily Auditor Gl's Office	Do
Rodrigues, E. A.	Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office	Vepery
Rodrigues, F.	Clerk at the Mily Auditor Gl's Office	New Town

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Rodrigues, John	Clerk at the Adjt General's Office	Royapooram
Rodrigues, Thomas	Clerk, Commander in Chief's Office	Royapettah
Rollo, John William	Examiner, Government Office	Vepery
Rose, William H.	Attorney	Royapettah
Ross, David	Draftsman, Qr. Mr. General's Office	Vepery
Ross, Francis	Do., and Writer at Chief Engineer's Office	Parcherry
Ross, Hugh	Clerk at the Adjt. General's Office	Vepery
Ross, John	Do. do.	do
Rowlandson, H. M.	Attorney	St. Thomé
Saalfelt, J. P.	Clerk at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s	Black Town
Sam, Andrew Seth	Partner in the Firm of Sam and Co.	Luz
Sam, Eleazer Seth	Do do	do
Sam, Seth	None	St Thome
Sam, V. Seth	Partner in the Firm of Sam and Co.	Egmore
Sampie, C.	None	Black Town
Satoor, B. M.	Merchant	do
Satoor, G. M.	Clerk, Town Major's Office	do
Satoor, J. B.	Writer at Messrs. Ashton Richardson and Co.'s	do
Savage, John	Master in Equity	Tanampettah
Sayer, G. B.	Employed in the Chief Engineer's Office	Mount Road
Scaife, Wm. Barker	None	Black Town
Scawen, Edward Wood	Clerk at the Comy. Genl's Office	Royapooram
Scudder, J. M. D.	American Missionary	Chintadrapettah
Serle, William A.	Clerk to Sir Edward Gambier, Kt.	Mowbray Road
Shaw, Edward F.	Harness Maker	Egmore
Shaw, George B.	Cabinet Maker	Vepery
Shaw, H. J.	None	Mount Road
Shaw, W. P.	None	do
Simpson, J.	Clerk in the Mily. Audr. Gl's. Office	Black Town
Sinclair, John	Draftsman, Chief Engineer's Office	Chintadrapettah
Slaney, Philip	Cabinet Maker	Mount Road
Smith, W.	Auditor, Mily. Audr. Genl's. Office	Black Town
Smyth, Thos. Sydney	Barrister	Mount Road
Snaith, Henry	Assistant in the Government Office	Armenian Street
Spears, R.	None	Black Town
Spencer, Alfred S.	Auditor at the Mily. Audr. Genl's. Office	do
Stanhope, Henry	None	Royapooram
Starkenburgh, J. C.	Clerk at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s	Pursewaukum
Starkenburgh, W. T.	Clerk at the Adjutant Genl's. Office	do
Stephen, R. M.	Clerk at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s	Chintadrapettah
Stephenson, John	None	Vepery
Stephenson, Robert	Partner in the Firm of Stephenson and Co.	Perambore
Stewart, James	Merchant	Vepery
Story, G. M. A.	Clerk at Messrs. Line and Co.'s	Black Town
Stracey, David	Clerk at Messrs. G. Gordon and Co.'s	Parcherry
Strange, Robert	Assistant in the Government Office	Black Town
Stubbs, T. N.	Clerk in the Adjt. Genl.'s Office	do
Sullivan, J.	Athenæum Library	do
Swayne, H.	Clerk at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s	Chintadrapettah
Sykes, John Joseph	None	Black Town

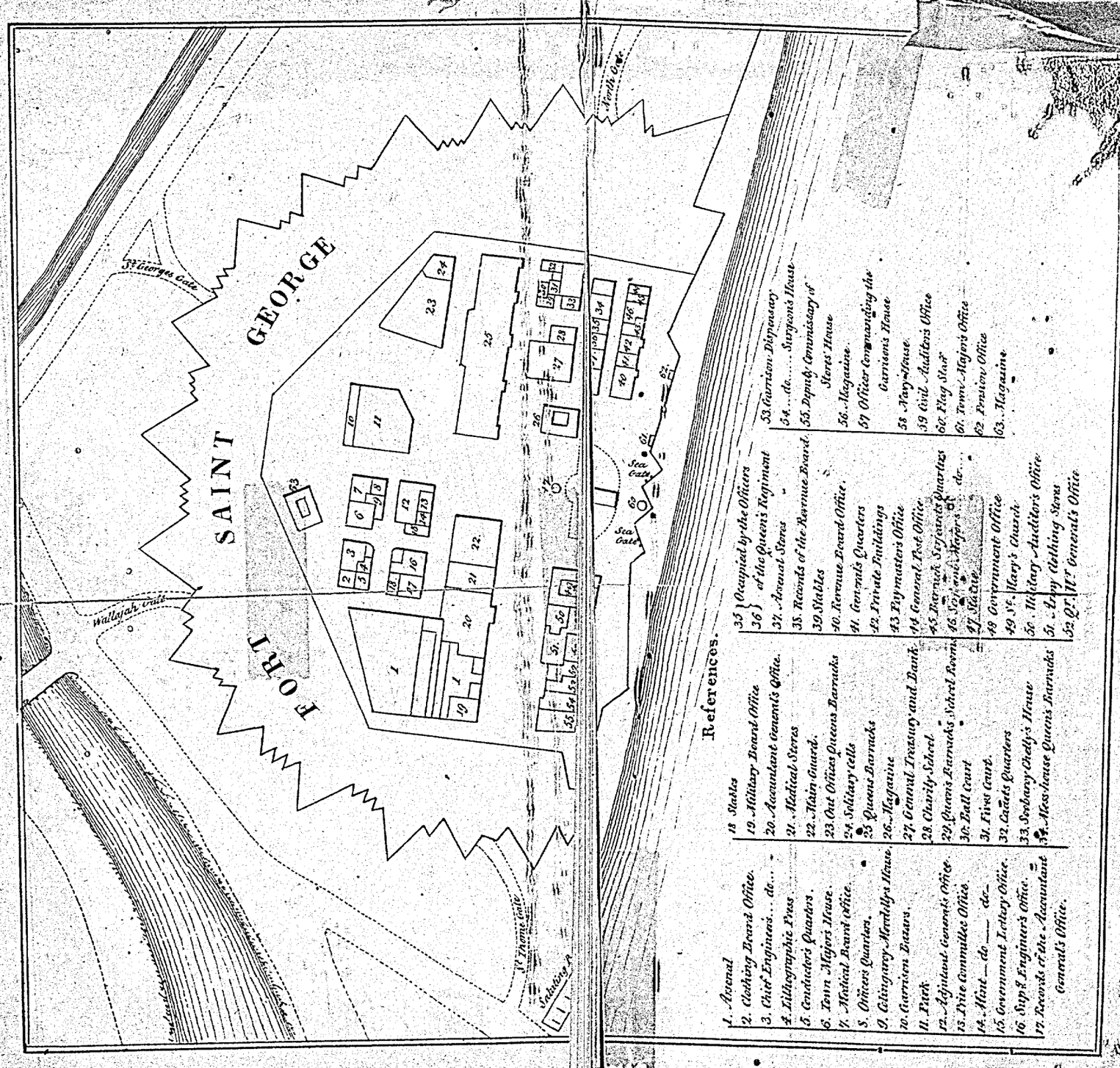
NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Taylor, George	Clerk, Vepery Church	Egmore
Taylor, Joseph	Book-keeper at Messrs. Ashton, Richardson and Co.'s	Pursewaukum
Taylor, Richard	Stable Keeper	Mount Road
Taylor, R. J.	Asst. Book-keeper at Messrs. Ashton, Richardson and Co.'s	St. Thomé
Taylor, Robert	Clerk in the Acct. General's Office	Vepery
Taylor, William	Missionary S. P. G.	Pursewaukum
Taylor, William	Supt. of the Monegar Choultry	Monegar Choultry
Taynton, M. R.	Clerk of the Police	Luz
Teed, Charles M.	Barrister	Perambore
Temasfield, John	Clerk in the Comy. Genl.'s Office	Black Town
Thompson, Jacob	Clerk in the Family Payment Office	do
Thomson, F. A.	Clerk, Medical Board Office	Black Town
Thomson, James	Partner in the Firm of Line and Co.	Kilpauk
Thomson, R.	Schoolmaster, Military Male Asylum	Egmore
Thorpe, James	Draftsman in the Qr. Mr. Genl's Office	Black Town
Thorpe, John L.	None	John Pereiras
Thorpe, R. W.	Superintendent Vepery Mission Press	Vepery
Thoy, Robert	Writer at the Grammar School	Black Town
Todd, William	None	do
Traveller, C.	Schoolmaster	Pantheon Road
Turing, F.	Clerk at the Acct. Genl.'s Office	Parcherry
Turnbull, George	Schoolmaster, Union Free School	John Pereiras
Turton, Richard	None	Egmore
Twigg, Arthur J.	Clerk in the Comy. Genl.'s Office	Black Town
Twigg, Reuben	Head Printer, American Mission Press	do
Twigg, Robert W.	Clerk in the Civil Auditor's Office	do
Twigg, Thomas	None	do
Usunian, George J.	Merchant	Tondiarpet
Vandriel, George	Clork at Messrs. Binny and Co.'s	St. Thomé
Vansomeren, Godlieb	Book-keeper at Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s	Royapooram
Vardon, H. John	None	St. Thomé
Vincent, Edmund	Watch Maker, at Messrs. G. Gordon and Co.'s	Popham's Bd. way
Vint, John	None	Narsingapooram
Waddell, Thomas	None	Black Town
Waddell, William	Merchant	Pantheon Road
Waller, Peter	Clerk at the Government Office	New Town
Waller, T. P.	Stable Keeper	Mount Road
Walter, A.	Clerk at Messrs. Ashton, Richardson and Co.'s	Black Town
Walter, Henry T.	Clerk at the Sub-Treasurer's Office	Vepery
Watkins, Charles	Book-keeper at Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.'s	2d Line Beach

NAMES.	PROFESSION.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Watkins, George E.	Clerk at the Acct. General's Office	Parcherry
Watkins, Thomas	None	Perambore.
Wellington, George	Partner in the Firm of Griffiths and Co.	Kilpauk
Wheeler, John	Auctioneer	Black Town
Wheeler, R. P.	Wine Merchant	Vepery
Wheeler, W.	Do.	do.
White, James	Clerk at Messrs. Franck and Co.'s	Poodoopettah
Whitehead, E.	Master of the Vepery Grammar School	Vepery
Whiteley, Joseph	Teacher, St. Andrew's School	John Pereiras
Wight, Andrew	Manager of the Family Payment Office	Vepery
Wilder, John	Painter	New Town
Wilkins, Basil	Clerk, Sudr. Foujdary Adawlut Court	St. Thomé
Wilkins, J. H.	Attorney	Royapettah
Wilkins, T. W.	Clerk, Sudr. Foujdary Udawlut Court	St. Thomé
Williamson, T.	Partner in the Firm of Boswell and and Co.	Egmore
Willick, John	Hotel Keeper	Esplanade
Wilmot, Thomas	Printer, Male Asylum Press	John Pereira's
Wilson, J. A.	Employed in the Government Office	Vepery
Wilson, James M.	Book-keeper at Messrs. Griffiths and Co.'s	do.
Wilson, R. G.	Employed at Messrs. McDowell and Co.'s	Black Town
Wiltshire, Joseph	None	do.
Winslow, M.	American Missionary	Royapooram
Winter, George	Tailor	Black Town
Wooden, W.	Clerk at Messrs. Barrow and Co.'s	do.
Wylie, J. T. H.	Surveyor	do.
Yettie, Daniel	Clerk in the Comy. General's Office	Beach
Yettie, Gregory	Head Cooper do.	do. Black Town
Young, J. W.	Book-keeper at Messrs. Stephenson and Co.'s	Parcherry
Zscherpel, Adrian	Organist	Pursewaukum
Zscherpel, Chas. Vollert	Employed at Mr. Deschamp's Cabinet Warehouse	Narsingapooram
Zscherpel, Frederick	Organist	Pursewaukum
Zscherpel, Henry	Do.	do.
Zscherpel, Thomas	Do.	do.

THE STRANGER'S GUIDE

to places of general resort in Madras, as Public Offices, Churches, Chapels, &c. with the hours of Attendance.

Accountant General's Office	.....Charles and James Street, Fort, from ½ past 10 to 5.
Adjutant General's Office	.....Arsenal Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Admiralty House	.....St. Thomé Street, Fort.
Advocate General's Office	.....North Beach, from 10 to 5.
Armenian St. Mary's Church	.....Armenian Street.
Arsenal	.....Arsenal Street, Fort, from 8 to 4.
Assessment Office	.....2d Line Beach, from 10 to 5.
Bale Godowns (Company's)	.....St. Thomé Street, Fort.
Barrack Master's Office	.....Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from ½ past 10 to 5.
Bible Society's Depository	.....Popham's Broadway.
Black Town Church	.....Popham's Broadway, Sundays 11 A. M.
Brigade Major's (Queen's Troops) Office	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Bullion Office	.....Yellabanasar Street, Black Town.
Cadets' Quarters	.....Near the North Gate, Fort.
Camp Equipage Depôt	.....Adjoining St. Mary's Burial Ground, from 8 to 4.
Canal (Cochran's) Basin	.....North West Angle of the Black Town Wall.
Cenotaph	.....Mount Road.
Chamber of Commerce Office	.....Second Line Beach, from 10 to 5.
Chief Engineer's Office	.....Hanover Square, Fort, from 11 to 4.
Chief Secretary's Office (Govt. Office)	..Hanover Square, Fort, from ½ p. 10 to 5.
Chintadrapettah Barrack	.....Chintadrapettah.
Church Mission Chapel	.....Popham's Broadway, Sundays 11 A. M. ½ past 6 P. M., Tuesdays ½ past 6 P. M.
Civil Auditor's Office	.....St. Thomé Street, Fort, from 11 to 5.
Civil Fund Office	.....St. Thomé Street, Fort, from 11 to 5.
Clerk of the Crown's Office	.....North Beach, from 10 to 5.
Clerk of the Peace Office	.....North Beach.
Clive's Redoubt	.....North Beach.
Clothing Board Office	.....Arsenal Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Club House	.....Mount Road.
College	.....Nungumbaukum, near Anderson's Bridge, Board sits from 10 to 5.
Commander in Chief's Office	.....Near Commander in Chief's Bridge.
Commissary General's Office	.....Black Town, back of the Sea Custom House, from 10 to 5.
Common Assignee's Office	.....North Beach, from ½ past 9 to 6.
Cornwallis's (Lord) Statue	.....Fort, facing the Government Office.
Coroner's Office	.....North Beach, from 11 to 5.
Corrie's (Bishop) Grammar School	....Semboodoss Street, Popham's Broadway, from ½ past 8 to 12, and from ½ past 1 to ½ past 4.
Dep. Adjt. Genl.'s Office (Q.'s Troops)	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Dep. Qr. Mr. Gl.'s Office (do.)	Do. do. from 10 to 5.
Deputy Sheriff's Office	.....North Beach, from 10 to 5.
Eye Infirmary	.....Near St Andrew's Church, Poonamallee Road.
Expense Magazine	.....Powder Mills, Vaysarpaudy.
Family Payment Office	.....Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from ½ past 10 to 5.
Fort St. George Gazette Press Office	..Government Office, do. from 9 to 5.
Fort Adjutant's Office	.....Near the Flag Staff, Fort, from ½ past 10 to 5.
Friend in Need Society's Workshop	....Chintadrapettah, near the Barrack.
Gaol (Grand)	.....Popham's Broadway.
Gaol (Petty)	.....Popham's Broadway.
Garrison Assistant Surgeon's Quarters	St. Thomé Street, Fort.
Garrison School	.....Near the North Gate, Fort.
Garrison Dispensary	.....St. Thomé Street, Fort, open at all hours.
General Hospital	.....Hospital Street.
General Prize Committee Office	.....Charles and James Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Government Bank	....Near the N. Gate, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Do. Commissioner's Office	....Chetput, from ½ past 10 to 5.



Government Dispensary	Mount Road, open at all hours.
Government House	Near Government Bridge, Mount Road.
Government Office	Hanover Square, Fort, from ½ past 10 to 4. Council days, Tuesday and Friday.
Government Savings' Bank	Near the North Gate, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Gun Carriage Manufactory	Vepery, from half past 7 to 4.
Gun Powder Manufactory	Vaysarpaudy, from 8 to 1.
Horticultural Society's Garden	Near St. George's Cathedral, Mount Road.
House of Industry	Hospital Street.
Inspector General's Office (H. M.'s Hospitals)	Near the College, Nungumbaukum, from 11 to 5.
Judge Advocate General's Office	Carcatah Covil.
Land Custom House	Near Anderson's Bridge, Pantheon Road, from 11 to 5.
Leper Hospital	Near the Monegar Choultry.
Lithographic Press (Govt.)	Hanover Square, Fort, from 10 to 5.
London Missionary Society's Chapel	Davidson's Street, Black Town, Sundays at half past 10 A. M., half past 6 P. M., Wednesday Evenings at half past 6.
London Missionary Society's Chapel	Pursewaulkum, (for Native Services only.)
Lottery Office	Arsenal Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Lunatic Asylum	Kilpauk.
Main Guard	Facing Queen's Barracks, Fort.
Male Asylum Press	Mount Road, from 9 to 5.
Male and Female Orphan Asylums	Popham's Broadway.
Marine Board Office	Sea Custom House, North Beach, from 11 to 5.
Market	Popham's Broadway.
Master Attendant's Office	Sea Custom House, North Beach, from 11 to 5.
Master in Equity's Office	Supreme Court House, North Beach, from 11 to 5.
Medical Board Office	St. George's Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Medical Fund Office	Dr. Cole's Gardens, Royapettah.
Medical School	Near General Hospital.
Medical Storekeeper's Office	Charles and James Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Military Auditor General's Office	Charles and James Street, Fort, from half past 10 to 5.
Military Board Office	Near St. Thomé gate Street, Fort, from half past 10 to 5.
Military Female Orphan Asylum	Poonamallee Road.
Military Fund Office	Glocester Alley, rear of the Pay Office, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Military Male Orphan Asylum	Egmore.
Military Paymaster's Office	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Mint	Yellabanasar Street, Black Town.
Monegar Choultry	Near North Elephant Gate, Gaol Street.
Nabob's Palace	Triplicane.
Native Education Society's School	Popham's Broadway.
Observatory	Nungumbaukum.
Officers (Queen's) Mess House	Near the North Gate, Fort.
Paymaster Carnatic Stipends' Office	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Perembore Barracks	Perembore.
Petty Court House	Bentinck's buildings, North Beach, from 10 to 5. Court days, Monday and Thursday.
Police Office	Royapettah, from half past 9 to 5.
Do. Town,	Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach, from half past 9 to 5.
Port and Marine Surgeon's Office	North Beach.
Post Office	Near the North Gate, Fort, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 to 4 for the reception of Banghy parcels, 'till 5½ P. M. for Newspapers, and 'till 6 P. M. for Letters.
Post Office receiving houses	No. 28, Choolay Bazar-street, Vepery, and Mowbray's Salay-street, Royapettah, adjoining the Bazar No. 53, open daily from 11 to 4.

Park	St. George's Street, Fort.
Quarter Master General's Office	St. Thomé Street, Fort, from half past 10 to 5.
Queen's Barracks	St. Thomé Street, do.
Registrar of the Supreme Court's Office	North Beach, from 10 to 6.
Religious Tract Society's Depository	Near the Market, Popham's Broadway.
Revenue Board Office	Old Exchange, Fort, from 11 to 5.
Roman Catholic Cathedral	Armenian-street, Black Town.
Do. do. (St. John's)	Davidson's-street, Black Town.
Do. do.	Royapooram.
Do. do.	Vepery.
Do. do.	St. Thomé.
Do. do. (St. Lazarus)	Luz.
Sailor's Home	North Esplanade, Black Town.
Sea Custom House	North Beach, from 11 to 4.
Secy. to Govt. Military Department	Govt. Office, Fort, from ½ past 10 to 5.
Sheriff's Office	North Beach, from 11 to 5.
Sir Thomas Munro's Statue	Between Wallajah and Govt. Bridges, Mount Road.
St. Andrew's Church	Egmore, Sundays 11 A. M. ½ past 6 P. M.
St. Andrew's School	Erabauloo Chitty Street.
St. George's Cathedral	Mount Road, Sundays 11 A. M. half past 6 P. M.
St. Mary's Burial Ground	Near Camp Equipage Depôt.
St. Mary's Church	Fort, Sundays 11 A. M. half past 6 P. M.
St. Thomé Cathedral	St. Thomé.
Stamp Office	St. Thomé Street, Fort, from 11 to 5.
Stationery Office	Gun Carriage Manufactory, Vepery, from 10 to 5.
Sudder and Foujdary Adaulut Court	Mowbray road, from 11 to 5.
Superintending Engineer's Office	Hanover Square, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Superintending Surgeon's Office	Egmore, from 11 to 5.
Town Major's Office	Near the Flag Staff, Fort, from half past 10 to 5.
Tract (Religious) Society	Near the Market, Popham's Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Treasurer's Office	Portuguese Square, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Trinity Chapel	John Pereiras, Sundays half past 6 P. M.
Union Free School	John Pereiras, from 8 to 5.
Unitarian Chapel	Near the Lunatic Asylum, Persewaulkum, Sundays at half past 10 A. M.
Vepery Mission Church	Vepery, Sundays 11 A. M. ½ past 6 P. M. Thursdays, half past 6 P. M.
Vepery Mission Press	Church Street, Vepery, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Vepery Mission School	Do. do. do.
Vepery Free School	Do. do. do.
Vepery Barracks	Near Gun Carriage Manufactory, Vepery.
Wesleyan Missionary Society's Chapel.	Popham's Broadway, Sunday Evenings ½ past 6, Thursday evenings ½ past 6.
Wesleyan Missionary Society's Chapel.	Royapettah, (for Native Services) Thursdays half past 6 P. M.

BRIDGES.

Anderson's	Near College.
Basin	Near Cochrane's Canal.
Benfield's	S. W. Angle of the Glacis, Fort.
Commander in Chief's	Near Commander in Chief's Gardens.
Elephant Gate	Near W. Elephant Gate.
Fraser's	N. W. Angle of the Glacis, Fort.
Gantz's	Powder Mills.
Government	Near Government House, Mount Road.
Hospital	Near General Hospital.
Marmalong	Little Mount.
Sir Thomas Munro's	Near Chetput.
St. Andrew's (Chintadrapettah)	Near St. Andrew's Church.
St. Mary's	Near St. Mary's Burial Ground.
Suspension (Iron)	Chintadrapettah.
Wallajah	Mount Road, near Wallajah Gate, Fort.

MADRAS CLUB.

(*Established* 1832.)

CLUB HOUSE—*Mount Road.*

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Major General Sewell, C. B...President.

John Dent, Esq.....Vice President.

Walter Elliot, Esq.	J. Richmond, Esq.
Captain Whistler.	Captain Underwood.
Henry Chamier, Esq.	J. H. Bell, Esq.
J. C. Wroughton, Esq.	Lieut. Col. Sim.
P. B. Smollett, Esq.	Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B.
A. Maclean, Esq.	W. McTaggart, Esq.
Geo. Norton, Esq.	Captain Snow.
Major D. Montgomerie.	J. C. Morris, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Doveton.	N. B. Acworth, Esq.
Samuel Rogers, Esq.	Major Havelock.
A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Major Underwood.
D. Pugh, Esq.	Captain George Nott, *Secretary.*

RULES.

RULE I.

The Madras Club shall consist of an unlimited number of Members.

RULE II.

Members constituted without ballot. The following Members shall be admitted without ballot.

1st. Members of Government, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras on intimating to the Secretary their wish for admission within two months after their arrival in this Presidency.

2d. All Officers and Gentlemen belonging to this Presidency, but absent from it prior to the 1st May 1832, provided their desire to be admitted be signified within two months after their return.

3d. All Members of the Bengal Club shall be considered Honorary Members of the Madras Club, (on notifying their wish to that effect to the Secretary) as *vice versâ*, all Members of the Madras Club are of the Bengal Club, subject only to the usual charges attending a residence in either Club House.

RULE III.

Members eligible by Ballot. The following classes of Gentlemen shall be eligible by ballot.

1st. All Officers of the Queen's and Company's Civil, Military, and Medical Services.

2d. Members of the Bar and Clergy.

3d. Gentlemen received in general society at Madras.

RULE IV.

Honorary Members. The following classes shall be admitted as Honorary Members.

1st. The Personal Staff of the Governor General and Commander-in-chief in India, and of Governors and Commanders-in-chief of the other Presidencies.

2d. All Commissioned Officers (including all those of the ward room) of Her Majesty's Navy, belonging to the India Station.

3d. All Commissioned Officers of the Indian Navy.

4th. All Members of Her Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service belonging to the other Presidencies, or Honorable Company's Settlements, not permanently residing within the limits of the Madras Territories, and all Gentlemen received in generel Society at the other Presidencies, and not so permanently residing, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the Club, may be admitted as honorary and occasional Members at the signed recommendation of any two Members of the Committee, to be entered in a book kept for that purpose; provided always that no Member of the Club be compelled to quit his room for an Honorary Member eligible under the provision of this Rule, but Honorary Members so eligible will be allowed to occupy rooms in the event of their not being required by permanent members.

5th. All persons belonging to the Madras Presidency eligible as Members on payment of original Donation, viz., Rupees 100, shall be admitted honorary and occasional Members at the signed recommendation of any two Members of Committee, on signifying their desire to become permanent Members at the next ensuing ballot.

6th. Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of the other Members, except that of balloting or of voting, and eligibility as Members of Committee; with the restriction contained in para 4 of this Rule.

RULE V.

Exclusion from the Club. No person dismissed from Her Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service can be elected or remain a Member of the Club, unless reinstated in the Service.

RULE. VI.

Mode and time of Balloting. 1st. Every Candidate eligible by ballot must be proposed by one Member and seconded by two other Members.

His name, accompanied by a statement, mentioning in what capacity he is eligible, together with that of the proposer and two seconders, shall then be exposed in a conspicuous part of the Club House for a period of at least 10 days.

No Member shall have the privilege of proposing a Candidate unless he shall have been a subscriber to the Club for one year.

2d. The ballot shall take place between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., on the 1st Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every month. Members balloting are to sign the book kept for that purpose.

3d. One black ball in ten shall exclude, and unless there are ten voters, the ballot shall not be valid.

RULE VII.

Amount of Donation and Subscription, how, when, and to whom payable. 1st. The entrance Donation shall be Rupees 100.

But in cases where application as a Candidate is not preferred within six months after becoming eligible, the donation, shall be Rupees 175.

2d. Donation is payable immediately after election, and in the event of failure of payment of the same within two months, the Proposer of the Member so failing to pay will be held responsible for the amount in the same way, as for any other sum due by such Proposer to the Club, and such Member shall forfeit his election.

3d. Members who shall have forfeited their election as above shall be re-admissible only after being ballotted for again, and on payment of double the amount of higher rate of Donation, viz., Rupees 350.

4th. The Subscription of Members residing at the Presidency (with the exception of Regimental Officers attached to the Garrison of Fort St. George) is 4 Rupees per mensem, or 48 Rupees per annum, *payable annually in advance, during the first quarter of the year.*

5th. The Subscription of Members residing at St. Thomas's Mount, Palaveram, Poonamalee, and Regimental Officers attached to the Garrison of Fort St. George, is 2 Rupees per mensem, or 24 Rupees per annum, *payable annually in advance, during the first quarter of the year.*

6th. The Subscription of non-resident Members is 1 Rupee per mensem, or 12 Rupees per annum, *payable annually in advance, during the first quarter of the year.*

7th. Members quitting the Presidency, Palaveram, St. Thomas's Mount, or Poonamallee, to proceed up the country, shall be entitled to a refund of the higher rate of Subscription, provided the period of absence shall extend to one month.

8th. Donations and Subscriptions to the Club are payable to the Secretary, by whom, or the accountant, receipts for the same will be signed: house bills to the accountant or bill collectors, monthly, on being presented for payment, or invariably before leaving the Club House.

9th. Subscriptions shall cease during the period of absence in Europe.

10th. Honorary Members shall not be required to pay the entrance Donation, or Annual Subscription, but a *Quarterly Subscription of 12 Rupees in advance,* (the rate specified in Para. 4, for Resident Members) a Quarter being due on admission, and subsequently on the commencement of every succeeding Quarter, viz., 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October.

11th. Non-resident Members arriving at the Presidency, and remaining for a period of six months commencing from the date of arrival, shall pay their Subscriptions as resident Members during their stay at Madras.

RULE VIII.

Appointment, duty, and power of Committee. 1st. The concerns of the Club and its internal arrangements shall be managed by a general Committee, consisting of 24 Members, 12 of whom shall go out annually, and be eligible to re-election by the Subscribers at their Annual General Meeting, with a President and Vice President; the latter of whom shall also be elected by the Subscribers, at such Annual General Meeting, and shall succeed to the office of President in each ensuing year. Such General Committee shall be at liberty from time to time to make such ordinances for the internal regulation, &c. of the Club, as they shall think fit. And with the view of keeping up the numerical strength of the Committee throughout the year, at the Annual Meeting a gradation list shall be made out of those Gentlemen who may be nominated as Members of Committee according to the number of votes for each, and that vacancies of Committee be filled up from time to time, as they may occur from this list, by the Secretary, in order as they there stand, he having ascertained in writing the willingness of such nominee to act on Committee.

2d. The General Committee shall elect their Secretary, who shall be a standing Member of Commitee during the period he holds the Secretaryship.

3d. The ordinary meetings of General Committee, shall be held on the 2d Wednesday of every second month; but, the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, when it shall appear to him necessary, or on the requisition of any two Members of Committee, shall call a special General Meeting of Committee.

4th. Any six Members of the Committee with the President or Vice-President and Secretary shall form a quorum.

5th. In the event of any circumstance occurring likely to disturb the order and harmony of the Club, or any infraction of the Rules of the Club or ordinances of Committee, the same shall be taken immediate cognizance of, and brought to the notice of the General Committee, whose duty it shall be, under the sanction of a vote by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present, such votes being obtained by ballot, to remove from the list of Subscribers the name of any Member, who shall have been guilty of any irregularity, or who shall have infringed the rules or ordinances, and he shall thereon cease to belong to the Club, and notification thereof shall be made to him by the Committee, his subscription for the period he may have paid in advance being returned to him.

6th. No new ordinance or alteration of any ordinance shall be made by the Committee, without the sanction of two-thirds of the Members present at the meeting, and every proposition affecting the general interests of the Club shall be circulated to every Member of Committee, that due notice of every proposed change may be given.

RULE IX.

Appointment and duty of Sub-Committee. 1st. Six Members of the General Committee, two of whom shall go out in rotation every four months, shall be elected annually by the General Committee, and with the President, or Vice-President and Secretary, *ex-officio,* shall form the Sub-Committee of the Club.

2d. The duty of the Sub-Committee shall consist of the immediate examination of accounts, passing bills for payment, drawing cheques on the Bank, and all ordinary detail of superintendence, subject to the confirmation of the General Committee at their periodical meetings.

3d. The Sub-Committee shall hold their meetings on the 2d and 4th Wednesdays of every month, to transact current business, any three of whom with the Secretary, shall form a quorum.

4th. The decisions of the Sub-Committee shall be final as regards themselves, in all cases where there is only one dissentient voice, but when there are more than one dissent any two or more members may protest and appeal to the General Committee.

5th. The appointment of all retainers and servants and the amount of their salaries shall rest with the Sub-Committee.

RULE X.

Accounts, how and when settled, and penalty of not settling them. 1st. At the close of the day every expense incurred shall either be paid or acknowledged to be due by the initials of the party concerned, on the bill being presented to him, and all accounts shall be settled monthly; or before leaving the Club House.

Those of Honorary Members *shall be paid weekly,* and in the event of their failing to settle them, or leaving any accounts unadjusted, the parties proposing their admission to the Club, shall become responsible for the amount, in the same way as for any expense incurred by themselves.

2d. Bills of Subscribers shall be presented for payment under a sealed cover once only—if it should be inconvenient for the party to settle the account when so presented, or if there should be any error in the bill requiring correction, it shall be necessary for the Subscriber to rectify the same with the Accountant, and settle his bill, either by personal attendance at the Club House, or by sending a person for that purpose before the end of the month; and in the event of Subscribers losing their bills, the Accountant shall not be required to furnish them a second time, but reference to the books of the house can be made if required.

3d. The names of those Subscribers who shall have neglected to pay their Donations or Subscriptions, or house bills to the Club within the period prescribed by the rules, shall be affixed in the Reading Room, and if the amount be not paid within the space of two months after being so affixed, of which due notice

shall be given by the Sub-Committee to the parties; Subscribers so failing in payment shall *ipso facto* be expelled from the Club, and their names erased from the list of Subscribers to the Club, and in the cases of non-payment of house bills, the name shall continue affixed in the Reading Room, until the amount due be paid.

4th. To prevent error in accounts, Subscribers, when ordering dinners for private parties, are requested to notify in writing to the Steward, or Head Butler, the person or persons to whom the expense of the Dinner, &c. is to be debited, and strangers arriving at the Club House are requested to sign their Names, Rank, Corps, or office, on a slate, when presented for that purpose by the servants.

5th. A shed having been constructed for the protection of conveyances belonging to Subscribers to the Club, the practice of placing palankeens under the verandahs of the house or sleeping rooms, is positively prohibited.

Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, or Newspapers, are on no account to be removed from the Reading Room.

6th. Any Member who has been or shall be expelled the Club, or whose name has been or shall be erased from the List of Subscribers, shall be re-admissible by Ballot (once only) on payment of a Donation of 350 Rupees, and on the occasion of a party being proposed for re-admission by Ballot, the minute of the General Committee recording the reasons of his expulsion shall be suspended in the Reading Room for general information.

RULE XI.

General Meeting of Subscribers, how convened, power, duty, &c.

1st. No existing rule shall be modified or new rule established, except by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present at a General Meeting of Subscribers.

2d. A General meeting of Subscribers shall be held annually on the first Wednesday in March, for the purpose of receiving from the Committee a Report and Abstract of the accounts and concerns of the Club for the preceding year, together with an estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements for the current year, which report shall be printed for general information.

At this Meeting any subject relating to the Club may be discussed, but every resolution to be effective shall be confirmed by the majority of votes at a second General Meeting, to be held 14 days subsequent to the first, and during that time the proposed resolutions shall be hung up in the Reading Room for the information of Subscribers who may not have attended at the Annual Meeting and may wish to vote at the subsequent one.

3d. Extraordinary General Meetings of Subscribers shall be convened by the President of the Committee, or in his absence, by the Vice President, at the written requisition of any nine Members of the Club, giving 14 days notice. The requisition must state the subject to be laid before such General Meeting of Subscribers, and must be hung up in the Club House, signed by the appellant Members for the abovementioned 14 days, and no subject shall be discussed at such Meeting save that specified in the written requisition. The decision of such Meeting does not require confirmation by a second meeting.

RULE XII.

Accommodation of Members, how regulated and charged.

1st. The Club House shall be open for the reception of Members at 6 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 12 o'clock at night, after which hour the lights in the Public Rooms shall be extinguished, and no refreshment shall be furnished, nor any game commenced.

2d. Accommodation shall be provided in the Club House for Members requiring it, on the following terms, and subject to the following restrictions.

3d. The charge for the occupation of a bed-room shall be 15 Rupees per mensem, and for broken periods half Rupee per diem, subject to such modification of these rates as the Sub-Committee may deem proper, liable to revision by the General Committee.

4th. Members shall be allowed to occupy bed-rooms for one month, after which the senior occupant above stairs must be prepared to vacate immediately on the application for accommodation by another Member arriving at the Club; but if demand for accommodation is not made, he shall not be required to quit, but he must be prepared to vacate any particular room he may occupy if another Member should require it, the right of selection resting with Members resident less than one month, according as they stand on the list.

5th. Candidates for accommodation as above are required to send their names to the Steward for enrollment on the list of Candidates, but no name shall be enrolled prior to the date of arrival of the Member at the Presidency, and the claim to a room shall be established from that date only, and no Gentleman after residing a month at the Club, can leave it, and return while he resides at the Presidency, and put a fresh date of arrival opposite his name; but in the event of a room being vacant he can occupy it, his name being placed beneath the line, and in case of a fresh applicant requiring it, he must vacate immediately.

6th. Residents at the Presidency shall not be allowed to occupy bed-rooms to the exclusion of non-resident members.

7th. The names of Members residing at the Club House shall be written on a list, with references to the date of arrival, up to the period of one month, after which the name shall be written below the line drawn for that purpose.

8th. It is desirable that as far as practicable one day should intervene between the occupation of rooms by successive Members, in order to allow the servants to air and thoroughly clean the apartments, and Gentlemen are requested to instruct their servants never to occupy a room without the previous instruction of the Steward.

RULE XIII.

Besides sleeping apartments, the Club House shall comprise,—

1st. Reading and Dining Rooms.
2d. Billiard and Card Rooms.
3d. A Racket Court.

RULE XIV.

Bills, complaints against, how to be noticed.

1st. The bills of the Club are printed, and any defect that may be found with a Dinner, or complaint against the matter of the said bill, is to be written on the back thereof, and signed by the Member complaining, which bill and fault will be considered by the Sub-Committee at their next usual meeting, and the result duly communicated by the Secretary.

2d. When large private parties are given at the Club House, the Butler is authorized to hire for the occasion such few extra servants, as may be required, the cost of the same being charged to the party.

3d. Meals shall not be served to Members in their private rooms on any pretence whatever, except in cases of severe sickness.

4th. A House Dinner shall be prepared every Wednesday evening at half past 7 o'clock, the board for which shall be withdrawn on the Tuesday evening preceding.

5th. The House Dinners are limited to 50 persons, and after that number of names are on the list the board shall be withdrawn.

6th. As lights are only furnished for the public rooms, Members dining in the private rooms will be charged on that account 6 Annas for the larger dining rooms, and 4 Annas for each of the other rooms.

7th. Except on Wednesday evening, the centre dining room shall be considered a private room, and shall be available as such to any Member requiring it for a private party. The charges for lights to Members occupying that room shall be 5 Rupees.

8th. The Steward is peremptorily prohibited from furnishing meals or other supplies to any Member who may not have settled his account agreeably to para. 1st. of Rule X.; he is also prohibited from furnishing supplies of any kind to any Member, except for consumption in the Club House.

RULE XV.

Servants, private restricted to two.

1st. As public servants of every description are attached to the Club, the number of private servants belonging to Members occupying apartments in the Club, shall be restricted to two.

2d. No servant of the Club shall be reprimanded or in any way punished by the Members. In the event of any fault being found it is to be stated in writing to the Secretary, who, in communication with the Sub-Committee, will take measures for correcting it, and communicate the result for the satisfaction of the Members complaining.

3d. No Member shall give to any servant of the establishment any sum of money or gratuity upon any pretence whatever, and any servant convicted of having received such money or gratuity shall be forthwith discharged.

RULE XVI.

Strangers not to be introduced or to partake of benefits.

No member shall be allowed to introduce a stranger into the Club House, the Billiard Rooms, Racket Court, or Divan, except to view the buildings, or visit a friend in the room below stairs, or in his own apartments, and none, except a Member or Honorary Member, can be permitted to avail himself of any of the advantages of the establishment.

RULE XVII.

Breakage how paid for.

All breakage or injury to any of the Club property shall be paid for at prime cost by the person committing it.

RULE XVIII.

Miscellaneous.

No Tent shall be pitched or kept within the Club compound.

RULE XIX.

No Member shall on any account bring a dog within the precincts of the Club.

RULE XX.

No Member shall take away from the Club on any pretence whatever, any Newspaper, Pamphlet, Book, or other article, the property of the Institution, under the penalty of expulsion by the General Committee.

RULE XXI.

No smoking (hooka excepted) shall be allowed, except in the Divan.

RULE XXII.

No Horses or Conveyances shall be picketed or kept within the Club compound.

RULE XXIII.

Gambling penalty of. 1st. No gambling shall be allowed in the Club House, nor in any of the buildings or apartments, public or private, connected therewith.

2d. No play of any kind shall be allowed on Sundays, under the penalty of expulsion.

RULE XXIV.

Billiards, Charges, &c. The charge of a rubber at Billiards shall be 1 Anna, and when the rooms are lighted 2 Annas, 8 Annas shall be the fine for a love-game, 10 Pagodas for the first cut of the cloth, 5 Pagodas for the second, and 3 Pagodas for every succeeding cut of the cloth.

RULE XXV.

The following schedule of charges for Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, and Supper, &c., and prices of Wines, &c. have been established and are directed to be hung up in each of the rooms of the house for general information, liable to modification by the Sub-Committee, subject to revision by the General Committee.

CHARGES FOR	Rs.	As.
Breakfast	1	4
Hot Tiffin	1	8
Do. with fruit	2	0
Cold do	1	0
House Dinner, on Wednesdays	3	0
Plain do.	1	8
Do. with fruit	2	0
Hot Supper	1	8
Cold	1	0
Desert	0	8
Ham Sandwiches	0	6
Other do or bread and cheese	0	4
Cup of Tea or Coffee	0	3
Biscuits	0	2
Mulligatony and Rice	0	8

The above charges for Dinners and Tiffins are for the best of every thing that can be procured from the Bazaar, including Pickles, Sauces and Cheeses. Gentlemen giving parties and wishing to have European luxuries on the table, such as Hams, Tongues, Tart Fruits, Hermetically Sealed Fish, Meats, Vegetables, &c. (a supply of which is always on hand) will be charged with the prime cost of the same in addition to the above charges for Dinners, with the exception of the House Dinner, the charge for which includes every thing.

ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE No. I.—Members proceeding to Europe are entitled to a refund of their subscription from the end of the month in which they embark.

ORDINANCE No. II.—The playing of Music in any of the Public Rooms of the Club is altogether prohibited.

ORDINANCE No. III.—No Liquor or supplies of any kind to be brought into the Club House by Members for consumption there under the penalty contained in Para 5 of Rule VIII.

The General Committee find it necessary to explain, that it is expected that all Subscribers frequenting the Public and Dining Rooms of the Club, will invariably appear in them properly dressed, and that the use of slippers or such other dishabille in these Rooms, as well as the practice of lying at full length, or sleeping upon the Couches, which are intended only for the convenience of sitting on, will be avoided. The General Committee trust that every Subscriber will maintain the character of the Club by bringing any irregularity of this nature which may fall under his observation immediately to the notice of the Manager for their information.

An erroneous impression appearing to exist on the part of Members arriving at the Club, as to the degree of attendance, that they are entitled to expect from the Peons, and other Public Servants of the Establishment, in their private apartments, the Committee of Management wish it to be known, that Members requiring Tea, Coffee, (or such Meals as are allowed by the Rules in cases of sickness) in their Bed Rooms, must send their own private servants, and not make use of the public peons, &c. for this purpose.

The Servants sent for such things, will receive them, from appointed Servants of the Club at the Cook Rooms; to whom they will return them unbroken and undamaged, at the responsibility of the Member who sent.

The above notice is not intended to interfere with Peons bringing Soda Water, or Wine and Water to Members in their Bed Rooms at any hour of the day, as on these occasions it is presumed that there will be no delay.

MADRAS CLUB HOUSE, 31st *July* 1839.

MASONIC LODGES.

Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the Coast of Coromandel working under the Constitution of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Sir Herbert Compton, *Kt* .....Provincial Grand Master.
J. C. Morris, Esq.....Deputy Provincial Grand Master.
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.....Provincial Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Key, Esq.....Provincial Grand Junior Warden.
W. McTaggart, Esq.....Provincial Grand Treasurer.
J. H. Bell, Esq.....Provincial Grand Secretary.
Colonel Monteith, K. L. S.....Provincial Grand Senior Deacon.
A. Maclean, Esq.....Provincial Grand Junior Deacon.
A. J. Cherry, Esq.....Provincial Grand Master of Ceremonies.
Major Underwood.....Provincial Grand Sword Bearer.

MEMBERS.

E. F. Elliot, Esq.	Captain J. B. Dodd.
A. D. Campbell, Esq.	Maj. Genl. Sir J. Doveton, K. C. B.
Colonel J. Hanson.	Doctor J. Annesley.
Captain M. Poole.	C. R. Howard, Esq.
C. Guichard, Esq.	J. F. McKennie, Esq.
J. Scott, Esq.	Capt. The Honble G. A. F. C. Graves.
Major W. N. Burns.	Major Macdonald.
T. M. Lane, Esq.	Captain Otter.
J. Thomson, Esq.	J. Barrow, Esq.
J. G. Turnbull, Esq.	A. Seth Sam, Esq.
J. Pugh, Esq.	

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Provincial Grand Superintendent.

J. C. Morris, D. P. G. S., P. L., J. G. Turnbull, P. H., J. Ouchterlony, P. J., A. J. Cherry, P. S., W. McTaggart, Treasurer, C. R. Howard, Recorder; C. M. Lushington, P. H. Strombom, J. Horsley, C. Roberts, A. Maclean, H. M. Blair, R. Grant, E. F. Elliot, J. Hanson, Sir T. Sevestre, J. Pugh, C. Guichard, J. Kitson, T. M. Lane, G. J. Underwood, H. Morris, B. Williams, J. Scott, A. D. Campbell, T. Maclean, W. Middlemass, J. B. Key, M. Poole, J. Thomson, W. Ashton, G. Bucke, H. F. Dumergue, T. Eastment, C. B. Lindsay, A. C. Pole, A. Grant, W. Monteith, G. Fryer, P. Baillee, P. Cator, W. Gordon, J. Mahon, F. C. Cotton, G. F. Fischer, J. MacDonald, D. Wentworth, R. F. Otter, J. J. Underwood, A. McSally, G. W. Whistler, J. Doveton, J. Annesley, C. M. Teed, J. F. McKennie, Captain The Honble G. A. F. C. Graves, Captain Ford, W. Serle, D. Pugh, J. H. Wilkins.

List of Masonic Lodges on the Coast of Coromandel working under the Provincial Grand Lodge.

Lodge of Perfect Unanimity	No.	1 Madras.
,, St. Andrew's Union	,,	2 Madras.
,, Social Friendship	,,	3 Madras.
,, St. John	,,	4 Secunderabad.
,, Neilgherry	,,	5 Ootacamund.
,, Oriental Star	,,	6 Cannahore.
,, St. Andrew	,,	7 Kamptee.
,, Dorick	,,	8 Kamptee.
,, Good Will	,,	9 Bellary.
,, Armenia	,,	10 Madras.
,, West Norfolk	,,	17 Madras.

Officers of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity.

J. C. Morris, Esq.....Past Master.
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.....Worshipful Master.
Major Underwood.....Senior Warden.
J. H. Bell, Esq.....Junior Warden.
W. McTaggart, Esq.....Treasurer.
J. F. McKennie, Esq.....Secretary.
C. R. Howard, Esq.....Senior Deacon.
Lieut. H. Nott.....Junior Deacon.
Major Macdonald.....Master of Ceremonies.

ARMENIA LODGE.

OFFICERS.

V. Seth Sam, Esq.....Worshipful Master.
Stephen Lazar, Esq.....Past Master.
E. Seth Sam, Esq.....Senior Warden.
L. Stephen Lazar, Esq.....Junior Warden.
Joseph A. Marooth, Esq.....Secretary.
A. Seth Sam, Esq. P. M.....Treasurer.
J. A. Seth, Esq.....Senior Deacon.
M. Tarous, Esq.....Junior Deacon.
J. S. Pettoome. Esq.....Inner Guard.
Mr. L. J. Bernard.....Tyler.

MEMBERS.

P. Melitus, Esq. | Charles Bennett, Esq.
M. David, Esq. | Robert Taylor, Esq. 2d L. C.
S. A. Seth, Esq.

Meetings—Second Tuesday of every Month.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

A. Seth Sam, V. Seth Sam, Stephen Lazar, Paul Melitus, E. Seth Sam, N. Barembeg, L. S. Lazar, J. A. Seth, S. A. Seth, Joseph A. Marooth, M. David.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PATRONS.

The Right Honorable John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.
His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.
His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.
His Excellency the Rajah Tondiman Bahader.
His Highness the Naib-i-Mookhtar, the Nabob of the Carnatic.

PRESIDENT.

The Honorable Sir Robert B. Comyn, *Kt.*

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.
The Honorable J. Sullivan, Esq.
The Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier, *Kt.*

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

J. C. Morris, Esq | Ven. Arch. Harper, A. M.
C. T. Kaye, Esq | Dr. Murray,
J. Ouchterlony, Esq | Revd. F. Spring, A. M.
Major J. J. Underwood | R. Cole, Esq.
James Minchin, Esq *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS OF THE ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

A. D. Campbell, Esq *President.* | Walter Elliot, Esq
Col. W. Cullen, | J. C. Morris, Esq
H. S. Fleming, Esq M D | J. F. Thomas, Esq
Captain M. J. Rowlandson | Robert Cole, Esq *Secretary*

ORIGIN OF REMARKABLE CUSTOMS, PHRASES, &c.

Adieu, French, from Ad Deum te commendo, i. e. I commend you to God. Farewell---Fare ye well,---a similar expression to the Io Pæan of the Egyptians, the Deo gratias of the Romans, being short expressions to excite a reliance on God in distress.

Adore, from Adorare, and this, from Ad os, a respectful mode of salutation, by carrying the hand to the mouth.

Allodial, or Free Lands, is derived from Odhal, implying freeholds, in Norway, the first being merely a transposition of the syllables of the latter; hence Fee-odh, feodum, feudal, denoting stipendiary property, a fee being a stipend.

Argonautic expedition 1232 B. C. 48 years before the taking of Troy. The Golden Fleece was the treasure of the king of Colchis, pillaged by the Argonauts, the Syriac word Gaza meaning Fleece, but it is more generally admitted that Argo was the name of the first ship that was built, (except the ark), and that it was therefore made a sign in the heavens. The fable of the Fleece originated in the fleeces sunk in the river Zanthus, to collect the gold dust washed into that river from the adjacent mines.

Arms, coats of, came into vogue in the reign of Richard I. and hereditary in families about 1192. They took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, to distinguish them in the crusades, though some trace it higher, and say it originated in the common custom of the primitive people of painting their bodies with different figures, to distinguish them from each other. The lions in the English arms were originally leopards---so says a record of 1252. Formerly none but the nobility bore arms, but Charles V. of France, having ennobled the Parisians, 1371, he permitted them to bear arms. This was followed in other places.

Asses, Feast of, in France, held in honour of Balaam's ass, when the clergy, at Christmas, walked in procession, dressed so as to represent the Prophet. Suppressed early before 1445.

Basketmaking, returning to the old trade of, originated it is supposed from the ingenuity of the ancient Britons in making baskets, which they exported in large quantities, and implies sliding back into old habits, or returning to the more primitive occupations of barbarous ages.

Bell-book and Candle, Swearing by, originated in the manner of the Pope's blessing the world yearly, from the balcony of St. Peter, at Rome. He holds a wax taper lighted, a cardinal reads a curse on all heretics, and no sooner is the last word uttered, than the bell tolls, and the pope changes the curse into a blessing, throwing down his taper among the people.

BELLMEN, first appointed in London, 1556. They were to ring their bells at night, and cry "Take care of your fire and candle, be charitable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

BLACK-BOOK, was a book kept by the English monasteries, in which a detail of the scandalous enormities practised in religious houses were entered, for the inspection of visitors under Henry VIII. in order to blacken them, and hasten their dissolution. Hence the vulgar phrase, "I'll set you down in my black-book."

BONE.—"Give him a bone to pick," probably took its rise from a custom at marriage feasts, among the poor in Sicily, when, after dinner, the bride's father gives the bridgroom a bone, saying, "Pick this bone; for you have undertaken to pick one more difficult."

BRAY, Berks, famous in song for its vicar, who from the reign of Henry to Elizabeth changed his religion three times, and being called a turn coat, said he kept to his principle, that of living and dying Vicar of Bray.

BRIDE CAKE, originated in the Roman custom, called Confarreation, of dividing a cake of wheat and barley, as a firm alliance between man and wife.

BROTHERS, SWORN, probably arose from a custom in Morlachia, and other places, where friendship between the same sex are like marriages ratified at the altar. Others say from persons covenanting formerly to share each others fortune, in any expedition to invade a country, as were Robert de Oily and Robert de Ivory in William 1st's expedition into England: hence the term "Brethren in iniquity," because of their dividing plunder.

BUGG-A-BO, or buggan-bo, originally no more than mothers frightening their children with the bull, bo, bull, bo, which the little ones, not rightly pronouncing, call bug-a bo. It is properly bogle bo, bogle signifying a malevolent spirit; the Shropshire term, buggan-bo, meaning the same thing. If a horse takes fright, they say, he spies a buggan.

BUMPER, a corruption of *bon pere*, good father, i, e, the pope, whose health was always drank by the monks after dinner, in a full glass.

BUSHES of ever-green, such as ivy, cypress, &c. were anciently signs where wine was sold: hence the proverb "Good wine needs no bush."

CANDLE—"Not fit to hold a candle to him," arose from an early custom of candles being held by domestics, and not placed on the table.

CARVING AT TABLE, by ladies, Verstigan says, originated among our Saxon ancestors; and the title of lady sprung from this office, as *laf-ord* or *loaf girver* (now lord), was so called from his maintaining a number of dependents; so *leaf-dian* or *laf-dian*, i, e, loaf server, is the origin of lady, she serving it to the guests.

COMMEND ME TO SUCH A FRIEND, i, e, tell him I am his humble servant, originated in the word commendatus, in Doomsday-book, meaning one who lived under the patronage of a great man.

COWARD, a feudal expression, implying cow herd, for which office a man void of courage was deemed only fit.

DIAMONDS, NINE OF, called the Curse of Scotland, from a Scotch member of parliament, part of whose family arms is the nine of diamonds, voting for the introduction of the malt tax into Scotland.

"DRUNK AS A LORD,—" the old proverb was "Drunk as a Beggar," but this vice prevailing among the great of late years, it has been altered.

GRACE AT MEAT—The table was considered by the ancient Greeks as the altar of friendship, and held sacred; and they would not partake of any meat till they had offered part of it as the first fruits to their gods. The ancient Jews offered up prayers always before meat, and from the example of Christ the primitive Christians did the same.

GROG, the sea term for rum and water, arose from admiral Vernon, who first introduced it on board a ship. He was called Old Grog, from wearing a grogram coat in bad weather.

GUN, SON OF A, most probably from *gong*, an old word for the temple of Cloacina: of course it implies bastard, or born in a necessary.

HAND-FISTING, an ancient custom at Langholme as a substitute for marriage, by joining of hands, which lasted for a year, when, if the parties were agreeable, it was renewed. The children were kept by the inconstant.

HEALTHS, the custom of drinking them, in fashion so early as 1134 B, C. Some say they arose from Rowena, the daughter of Hengis, drinking prince Vortigern's health, in a gold cup, at an entertainment, about 460, in conformity to the Scripture compliment, "O king live for ever!"

HOBSON'S CHOICE, "This or none," is derived from one Hobson, who let out horses at Cambridge, and obliged such as wanted one, to take that next the stable door, being the one which had had most rest.

HOCUS POCUS derived from *hoc est corpus*, the form of consecrating the sacramental bread in the Romish Church.

HOWL, THE IRISH, at funerals, originated from the Roman outcry at the decease of their friends, they hoping thus to awaken the soul, which they supposed might lie inactive. The prelicis of the ancients.

HUMPHREY, DINING WITH DUKE, is said of those who walked in St. Paul's Church during dinner time, Humphrey duke of Gloucester being a man of great hospitality, and supposed to have been buried in St. Paul's.

HURLY BURLY, is said to owe its origin to Hurleigh and Burleigh two neighbouring families, that filled the country around them with contest and violence.

KISSING THE POPE'S FOOT, took its rise from the custom of kneeling to sovereigns, introduced by Dioclesian. Thence also the custom of a vassal's kneeling to his lord, in homage. Kissing the hands of great men, was a Grecian custom.

KNAVE was anciently a regular addition, as esquire is now, to a gentleman, &c. With us, a knavish action is a feudal term, implying fit only for the meanest servants.

LIE, the great affront of giving the, arose from the words "Thou liest" in the oath taken by the defendant in judicial combats before engaging, when charged with any crime by the plaintiff; and Francis I of France, to make current his giving the lie to the emperor, first stamped it with infamy, by saying in a solemn assembly that "he was no honest man that would bear the lie."

LIVERIES originated in our British ancestors clothing their vassals in uniform, to distinguish families; as they painted arms and symbols on their clothes and armour for the same purpose.

LORD—The nick name of "My lord," given to deformed men, is from the Greek word, lordus, crooked. During the feudal times the lower class, by way of humour, called a man that was half an idiot or deformed, "my lord," by way of ridiculing their superiors.

LULLABY, or L'Elaby, from a supposed fairy called Elaby Gathan, whom nurses invited to watch the sleeping babes, that they might not be changed for others. Hence changeling, or infant changed.

MONTEM—The triennial custom of the Eton scholars parading to Salt-hill, and distributing salt, originated in the early days of monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes.

PAY, to, a ship's side, from pix, pitch, distorted into poix, and pronounced pay: hence the expression, "here's the devil to pay, and no pitch hot," i. e. here's plenty of help, and nothing ready. We use the former part of the expression, leaving out the remainder, as being well understood.

POLTRON, from pollex truncatus: the inhabitants of France in former days cut off their thumbs to avoid serving in the army: hence the French used poltron, for coward.

RAN is a very old word in the laws of Canute, signifying robbery or rapine: hence the expression, "he snatches all he can rap and ran."

ROSE, UNDER THE,—the rose being a symbol of silence, was worn in the hat at public entertainments at Rome, implying that what there passed was to go no farther.

SALUTING THE LADIES BY THEIR RELATIONS, was introduced by the early Romans, not out of respect, but to find by their breath whether they had been drinking wine, this being death for women to do, in order to prevent adultery.

SNEEZING.—The custom of saying "God bless you," to the sneezer, originated, according to Strada, among the ancients, who through an opinion of the danger attending it, after sneezing, made a short prayer to the gods,—as, "Jupiter help me." Polydore Virgil says it took its rise in the plague of 591; in which the infected fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health. This custom is practised among the Jews, and among the Abyssinians. When the king of Monomotapa sneezes, those that are near him loudly wish him happiness, this is catched by those further off, and it is echoed through the whole city.

TWELFTH DAY, custom of drawing king and queen on, was borrowed from the Greeks and Romans, who, on the tabernacle, or Christmas festivals, drew lots for king, by putting a piece of money in the middle of a cake, which whoever found, was saluted as king.

WAITS, at Christmas, are derived from those choirs of angels that attended the birth of Christ: in imitation of these, shepherds in ancient times used to usher in Christmas with music and carols. The *pastorali*, or rural music, performed by the Calabrian shepherds on bag-pipes are of this nature.

WAKES or vigils, were instituted as festivals on the days of dedication of the churches, or on those saints' days to whom the buildings were devoted, and commenced on the evenings preceding those days. They are of early origin (see John x. 22,23.) The first institution was religious, but now is degenerated into a day of festivity.

WHIG AND TORY, the epoch of, 1680. The first was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagonists for resembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland, and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popish robbers in Ireland. They formerly were called Whigs from *whiggamors*, a name given to the Scots in the South West, who, for want of corn in that quarter, used annually to repair to Leith, to buy stores that came from the North, and all that drove were called *whiggamors* or *whigs*, from the term *whiggam*, which they used in driving their horses.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A. B. or B. A. *Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts.*—Abp. Archbishop.—A. C. Ante Christum, Before Christ.—Acct. Account.—A. D. Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord.—A. M. Ante Meridiem, Before Noon, or Anno Mundi, in the year of the World.—Anon. Anonymous.—A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College.—A. U. C. Anno Urbis Conditæ, in the year of the City; i. e. the Building of Rome.

B. Basso, Bass.—Bart. Baronet.—B. C. Before Christ.—B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.—B. D. Baccalaureus Divinitatis, Bachelor of Divinity.—B. L. Baccalaureus Legum, Bachelor of Laws.—B. M. Baccalaureus Medicinæ, Bachelor of Medicine.—Bp. Bishop. B. R. Banco Regis, the King's Bench—B. V. Beata Virgo, Blessed Virgin.

C. or Cap. Caput, Chapter.—C. or Cent. Centum, a hundred.—C. B. Companion of the Bath.—C. C. Caius College.—C. C. C. Corpus Christi College.—Capt. Captain.—Ch. C. Christ Church.—Co. Company.—Col. Colonel.—Coll. College.—C. P. Common Pleas.—C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Cr. Creditor.—Ct. Count. Cwt. a Hundred Weight.

D. D. Divinitatis, Doctor of Divinity.—Dec. December.—Deg. Degree.—Dent. Deuteronomy.—Do. ditto, the same.—Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.—Dwt. a Penny weight.—d. denarius, a penny.

E. East.—Eccl. Ecclesiastes.—Eccles. Ecclesiasticus.—E. E. English Ells.—E. G. Exempli Gratiâ, for Example.—Ep. Epistle—Eph. Ephesians.—E. I. M. Coll. East-India Military College.—Esq. Esquire. Ex. Example, or Exodus.—Exr. Executor.

F. Fiat, let it be done; or Forte, strong.—F. A. S. Fraternitatis Antiquariorum Socius, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.—Fl. E. Flemish Ells.—Feb. February.—Fig. Figure.—F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.—F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.—F. L. S.—Fraternitatis Linneanæ Socius, Fellow of the Linnæan Society.—Fo. folio.—F. R. S. Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius, Fellow of the Royal Society.—F. R. S. and A. S. Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius et Associatus, Fellow and Associate of the Royal Society.—F. S. A. Fraternitatis Artium Socius, Fellow of the Society of Arts.

Gal. Galatians.—Gall. gallons.—G. C. B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.—Gen. Genesis, or General. Gent. Gentleman.

H. M. S. His Majesty's Ship, or His Majesty's Service—H. or Hr. hours.—Heb. Hebrews.—Hhd. hogshead.—H. P. Half Pay.

I. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of Men.—ib. or ibid ibidem, in the same place.—i. e. id est, that is.—Incog.—incognito, unknown.—In. inches.—Int. interest—Inst. instant, or of this Month.

K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (Russia)—K. A. N. Knight of Alexander Newski (Russia.)—K. B. Knight of the Bath—K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle (Russia)—K. C. Knight of the Crescent (Turkey)—K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath—K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece—(Spain) K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa (Sweden) K. M. Knight of Malta—K. P. Knight of St. Patrick—K. M. T. Knight of St. Maria Theresa (Austria)—K. N. S. Knight of the Royal North Star (Sweden) K. S. Knight of the sword (Sweden) K. R. E. Knight of the Red Eagle—(Russia) K. S. A. Knight of St. Ann (Russia)—K. S. E. Knight of St. Esprit (France)—K. S. F. Knight of Ferdinand of Sicily—K. S. G. Knight of St. Georgia (Russia) K. L. S. Knight of the Lion and Sun (Persia)—K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus (Poland)—K. S. W. Knight of St. Waldimer (Russia)—K. T. Knight of the Thistle.—K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword (Portugal).—Kt. Knight—K. W. Knight of William (Netherlands.)

L. libra, a pound.—L. or lib. liber, a book.—L. D. Lady Day.—Ldp. Lordship. Lev. Leviticus.—Lieut. Lieutenant.—L. L. D. Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws.—L. S. Locus Sigilli, the place of the Seals.

M. A. Artium Magister, Master of Arts—Mac. Maccabees—Mal. Malachi,—Matt. Matthew—M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Medicine; or Musicæ Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Music—M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Medicine—Mem. memento, remember.—Mess. Messieurs, Gentlemen—M. P. Member of Parliament—Mr. Mister.—Mrs. Mistress—MS. Manuscriptum, Manuscript—MSS. Manuscripta, manuscripts—M mille, a thousand; and, in a recipe, for Manipulus, a handful; misce, mingle, and mixtura, a mixture.

N. north. or note—N. B. nota bene, take notice—Nem. con. or Nem. diss. nemine contradicente, or nemine dissentiente, unanimously—No. numero, number.—Nov. November.—N. S. New Style.—Numb. Numbers.

Obt. obedient—Oct. October—O. S. Old Style—Oxon, Oxford—Oz. Ounces.

Parl. Parliament.—Per cent. per centum, by the hundred.—Pet. Peter.—Phil. Philippians.—P. M. post meridiem, afternoon.—P. M. G. Professor of Music in

Gresham College—Pres. President—P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.—Prof. Professor.—P. S. post scriptum, postscript.—Prob. Problem—Prop. Proposition.—Ps. Psalms.

Q. Question—Q. D. quasi dictum, as if it were said.—Q. E. D. quod erat demonstrandum, which was to be demonstrated.—Q. E. F. quod erat faciendem, which was to be done.—Q. P. L. quantum placet, as much as you please.—Qr. Quarter—Q. S. quantum sufficit, a sufficient quantity—Q. V. quantum vis. as much as you will: or quod vide, which see.—Qy. Query.

R. Rex, King. R. A. Royal Academician,. Rec. recipe, take,. Recd. received. Rect. Rector,—Rev. Revelations, or Reverend—R. N. Royal Navy,—R. M. Royal Marines,—Rom. Romans,—Rt. Hon. Right Honorable,—Rt. Wpful, Right Worshipful.

S. Sanctus; Societatis; Solidus or Shilling; South—St. Saint, or street—Sec. Secretary, or seconds—Sept. September—Sol. Solomon, or solution.—Sr. Sir—Sq. Square.

Th. Theology.—Theor. theorem.—Tim. Timothy—Tit. Titus.

V. or vide, see.—Viz. videlicet, namely—V. verse—Ult. ultimo, the last or last month.—V. R. Victoria Regina, Queen Victoria.

Xmas. Christmas.—Xn. Christian—Xper. Christopher.—Xnty. Christianity.

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TRIPURA

State/District	Size Class/ Status in 1971	1872 Males	1872 Females	1881 Males	1881 Females	Ma
1	2	3	4	5	6	
TRIPURA						
1. West Tripura		—	—	—	—	
2 North Tripura		—	—	—	—	
3. South Tripura		—	—	—	—	
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	

District/U.A./Town	Size Class/ Status in 1971	1872 Males	1872 Females	1881 Males	1881 Females	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. WEST TRIPURA						
1. Agartala U.A.	1	—	—	—	—	
2. Khowai	V/N.M.	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	
AA		—	—	—	—	
DECLASSIFIED						
D		—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL		—	—	—	—	

Continuous or discontinuous urban status up to 1971
A-Town in British India—Nil
B-Town in Princely State
1. Agartala
C-Town after 1941
1. Khowai

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