

Madras Almanac

1845.

Part 3. Pp From 451 to the
end.

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Vol. 1, 1845

1845. 3

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MADRAS TRADE LIST.

ARCHITECT AND SCULPTOR.

Oshneider, H. Mount Road

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION SALESMEN.

Ashton, Richardson and Co. Mount Road
 Dushill, M. and Co. Vepery
 Franck and Co. Mount Road
 Gilles, E. and Co. Popham's Broadway
 Miller and Son. Esplanade and Mount Road
 Oakes, Dolgarns and Co. 17, Popham's Broadway
 Stephenson and Co. North Beach
 Wheeler, John. Popham's Broadway

BAKERS.

Laybourne and Co. Mount Road

BOOK-BINDER.

Borgonha, R. H. Mount Road

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Hogg and Son. Mount Road
 Lacey, B. Popham's Broadway
 Pharoah, J. B. Mount Road

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.

De Rozario and Co. 22, Stringer's Street
 Mackenzie, R. Mount Road
 Rippon, James. do
 (vide Tanners)

BUTCHERS.

Siquera, J. Chintadrepattah, and Market

CABINET MAKERS.

Brisson, Thomas. Popham's Broadway
 Deschamps, J. Mount Road
 Eastmure, J. (and Musical Instrument Repairs). do
 Grant Cyrus. North Beach
 Mascunoe, J. Anderson's Street
 Millett, C. W. Mount Road
 Nowlan, Geo. and Co. (and Camp and Billiard Table Manufacturers)* do
 Shaw, G. B. (and General Furnisher). do
 Shaw, W. P. do
 Shney, P. do
 Williams and Co. do

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Anderson A. (and General Agent). Temperance Hall, Esplanade
 Aubry, A. Junior and Co. Mount Road
 Bruce and Co. Vepery Dispensary, Poonamalige Road
 Gilles, E. and Co. Popham's Broadway
 Lee, Mrs. E. Esplanade
 Scott and Co. Popham's Broadway
 Snelgrove and Co. Mount Road

* The business of Gun-making in all its branches conducted in the Manufactory of G. Nowlan and Co.

CHINA SHOP KEEPERS.

Dinsaw Limjee Pondav.....	2d Line Beach
Ebramjee Pathally and Co.....	do

COACH BUILDERS.

Aubry, A. Senior.....	Mount Road
Brisson, Thomas.....	Popnam's Broadway
Dighton, J. T.....	Mount Road
Hider and Co. (and Cabinet Makers).....	Poonamallee Road
Maddox, J. and Co.....	Egmore
Rozario, L.....	Chintadrepetah
Simpson and Co.....	Mount Road
Sped Hamed.....	do
Wilder, J.....	do

DANCING MASTER.

Perine Lewis.....	11, Verdapen Street, Royapetiah
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DENTISTS.

Brydon, T. B.....	Vepery Dispensary
Macquestin, A.....	Mount Road
Williams, W. A.....	Persewankum Road, Vepery

ENGRAVERS.

Jervis, W.....	Mount Road
Stracey, G. E.....	do

HAIR DRESSERS, WIG MAKERS AND PERMUNERS.

Broomhall and Co.....	Mount Road
Hubert, T.....	do

HOTEL KEEPERS.

Garratt, W. (London).....	Near the Beach
Willick and Co. (Carden).....	Esplanade

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

Cachart, J.....	Philip's Street, Black Town
Love and Co. (and Manufacturers of Military Appointments).....	Mount Road

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS AND WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

Gordon, G. and Co.....	Popnam's Broadway
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LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS.

Burghall, J. and Co.....	Mount Road
Grant, W.....	Royapetiah
Hoss and Co.....	do
Seymour and Co. (and Farriers).....	Vepery
Taylor, R.....	Mount Road
Waller and Co.....	do

MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS.

Brooming and Lynch, Mesdames.....	Mount Road
Burn, Mrs.....	Esplanade
Goodsir, Mrs.....	Mount Road
Marshall, Mrs.....	Stringer's Street
Sullivan, Mrs.....	Mount Road

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRERS.

Eastmure, J. (and Cabinet Maker).....	Mount Road
Freedom, J. F.....	2d Line, Popnam's Broadway
Zscherpel, F. and Son.....	Persewankum
Zscherpel, T.....	do

SADDLERS AND HARNESSE MAKERS.

Atkinson, L.....	Mount Road
Croze, T.....	Poonamallee Road
DeCastellas, G.....	Mount Road
Shaw, R. F.....	do

STONE CUTTERS AND SCULPTORS.

Coult, James.....	Mount Road
Law, Charlotte S.....	do

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

Mackay, J. G.....	Mount Road
Meredith, R.....	do
Shuk Adam.....	Popnam's Broadway
Winter, G.....	Mount Road
Xavier J.....	Popnam's Broadway

TANNERS, AND BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Colecroft, J.....	Maclean Street
Croze, T.....	Poonamallee Road
De Romrio, C. and Co.....	Stringer's Street
Madras Army Tannery (P. DeCeler, Agent).....	Vepery, near the Gun Carriage
Madras Canatic Tannery (C. A. Axtell, Proprietor).....	Manufactory
	Mount Road

UNDERTAILORS.

Clemendar, Burton and Co.....	Popnam's Broadway
DeSena, J.....	do
DeSena, J.....	Sodakarnah's Street
Harber, W. (and Sculptor).....	Poonamallee Road
Mackerton and Co.....	57, Anderson's Street
Perrin and Co.....	Black Town

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

Bougart, B.....	Mount Road
Dutton, T.....	Popnam's Broadway
Kelly, H.....	Mount Road
Perriam, T.....	French Jew's Street
Thoy, Robert.....	Jones's Street
Vinceit, J.....	147, Popnam's Broadway

WINE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Boswell and Co.....	2d Line Beach
Coombs and Co.....	Chapel Street, Persewankum
Dunkin, Thomas and Son.....	Sembodoss Street
McDonnell and Co.....	2d Line Beach
Taylor, W. T.....	10, Popnam's Broadway
Whelan, R. and Co.....	2d Line Beach

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Newspapers.

Name.	Times of issue.	Publishers.
The Fort St. George Gazette (Official).....	Twice a week, Tuesday and Friday Evening.	E. Lawrence.
The Madras Circulator.....	Twice a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning.	J. Connor.
The Spectator.....	Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday Morning.	C. M. Pereira.
The United Service Gazette.....	Twice a week, Tuesday and Friday Morning.	J. S. De Costa.
The Athenaeum.....	Twice a week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning.	J. B. Pierard.
The Madras Evening Mail.....	Every Evening, Sundays excepted.	H. C. Newland.
The Madras Christian Herald.....	Once a week, Wednesday Evening.	E. Marsden.
The Record.....	Twice a week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning.	B. Lacey.
The Crescent.....	Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday Morning.	G. Fernandez.

Miscellaneous.

BI-MONTHLY.

Madras Price Current and Mercantile Register.....	Chamber of Commerce
The Native Herald.....	J. B. Pharos.
The Aurora.....	P. R. Hunt.

MONTHLY.

Madras Roman Catholic Examiner.....	W. L. Johnston.
do. Church Missionary Record.....	John Princeps.
Madras Christian Instructor.....	J. R. Hunt.
South India Temperance Union Journal.....	T. Hooper, junior.
Madras Christian Intelligencer.....	R. W. Thorpe.

QUARTERLY.

Madras Army and Civil Service Lists (published by authority, and for the benefit of the Military Male Asylum).....	E. Marsden.
do.	J. B. Pharos.
Medical Journal.....	

ANNUALLY.

Madras Almanac and Compendium of Intelligence (for the benefit of the Military Male Asylum).....	E. Marsden.
Pocket Calendar (do. do. do.).....	do.
Sheet do. (do. do. do.).....	do.
Madras New Almanac.....	J. B. Pharos.
Pocket Calendar.....	do.
Sheet do.	do.

PRINTING PRESSES.

Albion (Hogg and Son's).....	Mount Road
American Mission (P. R. Hunt, Superintendent).....	Popham House
Athenaeum (J. B. Pharos's).....	Mount Road
Catholic Orphan (E. Luzzo, Agent).....	2, Armenian Street
Christian Knowledge Society (R. W. Thorpe, Supt.).....	Church Street, Vepery
Cultiv. Vellala Vichee Codum.....	Woolly Coast-h
Fort St. George Gazette (F. Lawrence, Superintendent).....	Fort
Gent's Lithographic.....	12, Popham's Broadway
Government Lithographic.....	Fort
Hindu (V. Parthasarathy Naidoo, Agent).....	13, Armenian Street
Male Asylum (E. Marsden, Superintendent).....	Mount Road
Mimera (P. DeCelles's).....	New Town
Oriental Lithographic (E. A. Rodriguez's).....	Vepery
Record (B. Lacey's).....	24, Popham's Broadway
Saham.....	Jones's Street
Saraswatee Codum.....	Egmore
Speciator (James Ouchterlony's).....	Maclean Street

PROPRIETORS OF SCHOOLS.

Ashton, Mrs.....	Vepery
Harley, E.....	do.
Hindley, Mrs. and Miss.....	do.
Hill, T. (Madras Surveing School).....	Puramankum
McLeod, Mrs.....	Egmore
Metzger, R.....	Boyal-nam
Page and Boyle.....	25, Jones's Street, Black Town
Thomald, Mrs.....	Vepery
Trowler, Mrs.....	Panthoon Road

AGENCIES IN MADRAS.

Life Insurance Societies' Agencies.

Madras Equitable Assurance Society.....	Arbuthnot and Co.
Universal Life Assurance Society (of London and Calcutta).....	Bandridge and Co.
Indian Laidable and Mutual Assurance Society (of Calcutta).....	Barny and Co.
Australasian Life Assurance Society.....	Line and Co.

Marine Insurance Societies' Agencies.

The Hindoostan Insurance Company, (of Calcutta)	Arbuthnot and Co.
The Atlas Insurance Company, (ditto)	
The London Assurance Company, (of London)	
The Neptune Marine Insurance Company, (ditto)	
The Alliance Insurance Company,	Bainbridge and Co.
The Amicable Insurance Company,	
The Universal Marine Insurance Company,	Barny and Co.
The Calcutta Insurance Society, (of Calcutta)	
The Bengal Insurance Society, (ditto)	
The Indemnity Insurance Office, (ditto)	
The Bombay Insurance Society, (of Bombay)	Line and Co.
The Equitable Insurance Society (of Calcutta)	
The Commercial Insurance Company, (ditto)	Parry and Co.
The Sun Insurance Office, (ditto)	
The Calcutta Insurance Company, (ditto)	Sew and Co.
The Ocean Marine Insurance Company, (ditto)	
The Reliance Marine Insurance Office, (ditto)	Perry, Fardes and Co.
The Phoenix Insurance Company, (ditto)	

Premium of Marine Insurance.

From the Port of Madras to	From the Port of Madras to	per Cent.
Masulipatan.....1 to 1½	Malacca or Singapore.....1½	per Cent.
Coimbatore.....1 to 1½	Chinnai.....2½	per Cent.
Vinayapattinam.....1 to 1½	Colombo.....1½	per Cent.
Calcutta.....1 to 1½	Malabar Coast 1½ to 2	per Cent.
Amherst.....2	Bombay.....2	per Cent.
Pennang.....1½	London.....2½	per Cent.

Insurances on Bullion and Precious Stones have an addendum of ½ of amount of Premiums. Monsoon risk from 15th October to 15th December on the coast of Coromandel to Ceylon is covered by an extra Premium of half per cent.

Fire Insurance Agency.

The Alliance Insurance Company of London.....Bisau and Co.

Miscellaneous Agencies.

For the Island of Ceylon.....	} Arbuthnot and Co.
For the French and Danish Settlements on the Coast of	
Coromandel.....	
For Victualing Her Majesty's Navy.....	} Captain C. Butler.
For the Government of Travancore.....	
For the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.....	} Barry and Co.
To the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ire-	
land.....	
Deputies to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospi-	
tal.....	} J. I. Gaddet.
Deputies to the Treasurer of the Navy.....	
For the Derwent Bank at Robert Town.....	} Griffiths and Co.
For the Bank of Australasia.....	
For the Asia and United Service Bank.....	} Lint and Co.
For Messrs. Waghorn and Co. in Egypt.....	
Agents to the Subscribers at Lloyd's.....	} Parry and Co.
Navy Agents.....	
For H. M. Dockyard, Trincomalee.....	

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1st January 1842.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. James Ansell,
George Arbuthnot,
J. U. Evans,
Alex. Orr,
G. A. Reynolds.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

Extracts from the Regulations.

Art. 1.—The object of this Association is to provide a Fund for the Assurance of Lives to which an individual may subscribe to a certain extent, either on his or her own life, or on the life of any other person. In the former case, the General Estate of the deceased 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 amount subscribed for, unless in either case such amount be expressly 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.

Art. 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. Copartners or other bodies of individuals may hold assurance jointly on any given life, but in such case the parties uniting in the subscription shall not be entitled each to a separate voice in the concerns of the Society, but must vote collectively, or by deputation of one of their number on all matters relating thereto.

Art. 3.—No smaller sum than Five hundred, nor larger than Eighteen thousand Company's Rupees, can be subscribed for on one Life, except in the case of those parties whose interest in the late Fifth Madras Laudable Society having been transferred by them to this Society at the valuation of Six thousand and four hundred Company's Rupees per share, in accordance with the Resolutions passed at a General Meeting of the said late Fifth Madras Laudable Society held on the 20th November 1841, shall exceed the above mentioned limit of eighteen thousand Company's Rupees.

Art. 4.—The following are the rates of Subscription to be paid for Assurance in the Society according to the age of the parties upon whose lives the Assurance is effected; but the Premium for Military Lives, upon all Policies obtained in this Society by transfer from the late Fifth Madras Laudable Society, shall be charged at the rate for Civil Lives.

Table of Rates of yearly Premium of Assurance of One Thousand Rupees, charged by the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, payable half-yearly.							Table of Rates of yearly Premium of Assurance of One Thousand Rupees, charged by the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, payable half-yearly.						
ON CIVIL LIVES.							ON MARITIME AND NAVAL LIVES.						
Age.	Policy not renewable without fresh Certificate of Health.				Policy for Life.		Age.	Policy not renewable without fresh Certificate of Health.				Policy for Life.	
	For 1 year.	For 2 years.	For 3 years.	For 4 years.	Fixed.	Increasing Annuity.		For 1 year.	For 2 years.	For 3 years.	For 4 years.	Fixed.	Increasing Annuity.
16	37	37	37	37	37	37	16	37	37	37	37	37	37
17	37	37	37	37	37	37	17	37	37	37	37	37	37
18	37	37	37	37	37	37	18	37	37	37	37	37	37
19	37	37	37	37	37	37	19	37	37	37	37	37	37
20	37	37	37	37	37	37	20	37	37	37	37	37	37
21	37	37	37	37	37	37	21	37	37	37	37	37	37
22	37	37	37	37	37	37	22	37	37	37	37	37	37
23	37	37	37	37	37	37	23	37	37	37	37	37	37
24	37	37	37	37	37	37	24	37	37	37	37	37	37
25	37	37	37	37	37	37	25	37	37	37	37	37	37
26	37	37	37	37	37	37	26	37	37	37	37	37	37
27	37	37	37	37	37	37	27	37	37	37	37	37	37
28	37	37	37	37	37	37	28	37	37	37	37	37	37
29	37	37	37	37	37	37	29	37	37	37	37	37	37
30	37	37	37	37	37	37	30	37	37	37	37	37	37
31	37	37	37	37	37	37	31	37	37	37	37	37	37
32	37	37	37	37	37	37	32	37	37	37	37	37	37
33	37	37	37	37	37	37	33	37	37	37	37	37	37
34	37	37	37	37	37	37	34	37	37	37	37	37	37
35	37	37	37	37	37	37	35	37	37	37	37	37	37
36	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	37	37	37	37	37	37
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	37	37	37	37	37	37	38	37	37	37	37	37	37
39	37	37	37	37	37	37	39	37	37	37	37	37	37
40	37	37	37	37	37	37	40	37	37	37	37	37	37
41	37	37	37	37	37	37	41	37	37	37	37	37	37
42	37	37	37	37	37	37	42	37	37	37	37	37	37
43	37	37	37	37	37	37	43	37	37	37	37	37	37
44	37	37	37	37	37	37	44	37	37	37	37	37	37
45	37	37	37	37	37	37	45	37	37	37	37	37	37
46	37	37	37	37	37	37	46	37	37	37	37	37	37
47	37	37	37	37	37	37	47	37	37	37	37	37	37
48	37	37	37	37	37	37	48	37	37	37	37	37	37
49	37	37	37	37	37	37	49	37	37	37	37	37	37
50	37	37	37	37	37	37	50	37	37	37	37	37	37
51	37	37	37	37	37	37	51	37	37	37	37	37	37
52	37	37	37	37	37	37	52	37	37	37	37	37	37
53	37	37	37	37	37	37	53	37	37	37	37	37	37
54	37	37	37	37	37	37	54	37	37	37	37	37	37
55	37	37	37	37	37	37	55	37	37	37	37	37	37
56	37	37	37	37	37	37	56	37	37	37	37	37	37
57	37	37	37	37	37	37	57	37	37	37	37	37	37
58	37	37	37	37	37	37	58	37	37	37	37	37	37
59	37	37	37	37	37	37	59	37	37	37	37	37	37
60	37	37	37	37	37	37	60	37	37	37	37	37	37
61	37	37	37	37	37	37	61	37	37	37	37	37	37
62	37	37	37	37	37	37	62	37	37	37	37	37	37
63	37	37	37	37	37	37	63	37	37	37	37	37	37
64	37	37	37	37	37	37	64	37	37	37	37	37	37
65	37	37	37	37	37	37	65	37	37	37	37	37	37
66	37	37	37	37	37	37	66	37	37	37	37	37	37
67	37	37	37	37	37	37	67	37	37	37	37	37	37
68	37	37	37	37	37	37	68	37	37	37	37	37	37
69	37	37	37	37	37	37	69	37	37	37	37	37	37
70	37	37	37	37	37	37	70	37	37	37	37	37	37

Art. 5. All persons admitted to hold Assurance on the Society shall pay the Premium, calculated according to the above Table of rates, in advance to the 30th June or 31st December next ensuing, according as the Policy may be issued in the first or second half of the year, and thereafter twice for six months in advance, but in case of a lapse occurring before the full current year's Pre-

mium shall have been paid, the Premium for the remaining portion of the year shall be deducted from the Sum Assured, it being agreed that Premium for the whole of every year shall in all cases be paid. The Premium so paid shall be carried to the credit of a Fund denominated the Premium Fund.

Art. 6. In the election of Directors, as well as in all other questions relating to the concerns of the Society which may be proposed for the decision of the Members at large, a Member holding assurance to the extent of Six thousand Rupees shall be entitled to one vote, if to the extent of Rupees Twelve thousand to two votes, and if to the extent of Rupees Eighteen thousand to three votes.

Art. 7. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. shall officiate as Secretaries and Treasurers to the Society, and shall charge a commission of two and a 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 one Rupee on each certificate of admission, and one Rupee for the registry of each assignment of shares, in half of all charges, advertisements, printing, and law expenses excepted.

Art. 11. All applications to be admitted to hold Assurance in 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 Queen's or Company's Service, or of otherwise ascertained professional requirements, and by an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life the Assurance is applied for, such letter, certificate and affidavit to be of the prescribed forms, printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretaries.

Art. 12. All applications for admission, accompanied by the prescribed forms of Certificate and Affidavit, which may be transmitted 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.

Art. 13. In all cases it shall rest with the Directors 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 presentation, be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such Certificate and Affidavit 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 the Certificate and Affidavit of Health, and his admission, and the Assurance of his life was not effected from the date of the Certificate and Affidavit, the amount of Premium paid for such Assurance shall be refunded.

Art. 14. 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 time of the Directors, agreeably to the prescribed form, 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.

Art. 15. 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 subscription, together with the said penalty, within two months of the day on which such sub-

scription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his assurance.

Art. 16.—If subsequent increase of Assurance 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 Assurance to be according to the age of the party at the time of making the new application.

Art. 17.—A Member desiring to transfer his interest to any Assurance 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 duly registered by them in a General Book of Registry to be kept in the Office of the Society.

Art. 19.—A statement of the Society's accounts shall be prepared on the 30th June and 31st December in each year, for the purpose of ascertaining the then state of the Funds, when, after a reservation for the Premium Fund to the extent of 1 per cent on the amount of outstanding risks, any surplus which may remain shall be held to be the individual property of the surviving Policy holders, in the ratio of the amount of Premium respectively paid, and the said surplus shall either be paid to them, or applied in reduction of Premium, subject to retention to individual credit to the extent of 10 per cent on each individual risk, which shall be carried to a Fund denominated the *Guarantee Fund*, and should the surplus of any individual at the close of the term not amount to 10 per cent on his individual risk, his future surplus shall be added thereto until it does so.

Art. 20.—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 shall be satisfactory to the Directors, immediately receive the amount assured, together with the amount at credit of the lapsed life in the *Guarantee Fund*, the whole however subject to arrears of subscription, or to any other sum due to the Society.

Art. 21.—All lapses shall be paid out of the Premium Fund until exhausted, in which event, but not otherwise, the *Guarantee Fund* shall be available to make good all payments for which the Society is responsible; and in the event of the *Guarantee Fund* being thus trenching upon, the amount withdrawn shall be made good at the commencement of the succeeding half year out of the current premium, so that every surviving Subscriber at the time of his repayment to the *Guarantee Fund* shall have his full amount made up to him as it stood at the time the Fund was drawn upon; and in case of lapse after the *Guarantee Fund* shall have been so trenching upon, and before the payment of the next half-year's Premium, the full amount to the credit of the lapsed shall be paid, notwithstanding the temporary reduction in the total amount of the *Guarantee Fund*.

Art. 22.—In the event of a party being desirous to withdraw from the Society, the amount to his credit in the *Guarantee Fund* shall be paid to him, subject to a fine of 25 per cent to be carried to the Premium Fund, and a proportionate payment shall be made in the event of a party reducing the amount of his Assurance, provided that in such case no payment shall be made unless the amount at his credit shall equal 10 per cent on his reduced risk.

Art. 24.—Any mis-statement in the Affidavit of Health makes the policy void, as does suicide in cases when a person effects an Assurance on his own life, but not so in the case of creditors effecting an Assurance on the lives of their debtors.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES.

&c. &c. &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 in 5,000 Shares of £100 each.

Madras Branch.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

James Lawder, Esq.

Mrs. Morpeth, Esq.

Henry Morgan Howlandson, Esq.

Major Alfred Thorpe.

William E. Munro Underwood, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

George Pearce, Esq. M.D.

AGENTS.

Messrs. Bainbridge and Co.

The plan of this 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 result 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 give their responsibility which releases the Assured from any contingency of loss, to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, on which date all persons assured in the Society for the whole term of life, whose Policies have been in existence five complete years, are entitled to participate.

"The practice of an annual division," as observed by Mr. Babbage, "disembarrasses the profits with more regularity and justice than any other," and it is especially advantageous to persons of advanced years, who cannot hope to participate in many subsequent, septennial, or decennial divisions.

One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the Policy-holders, and Share-holders, three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

The third division of profits was declared on the 15th May 1842, in London, and on the 23rd August in India, amounting to a reduction of 60 per cent on the annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation.

The following Table will show the operation of the reduction made by the Society.

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium payable in 1842.
20	May 1835	Co.'s Rs. 10,000	Rs. 420	Rs. 252	Rs. 168
30	"	" 10,000	" 490	" 289	" 199
40	"	" 10,000	" 590	" 354	" 236
50	"	" 10,000	" 740	" 444	" 296
60	"	" 10,000	" 1,030	" 618	" 412

This system of reduction in the Premiums is the immediate benefit to the Assured, or enables them to secure a considerable saving by effecting a new Policy.

Separate tables, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the whole of India, at reduced rates for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of Premiums to participation in the general profits.

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 charged the Civil rate of premium only while engaged in duties purely Civil. It will be in the discretion of the Directors in each particular case to say, whether the higher or the lower rate of Premiums shall be chargeable, and that discretion will be regulated by the particular circumstances of the case.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

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 sum, in annual or quarterly payments, or for a given number of years; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20. Some persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity, and adopt the latter course, in which case (although their contributions will 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.

The Parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for issuing Policies, Premiums, as well as Claims, are payable in either country, at the option of the Policy-holder. The appointment of Sub-Commissioners at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

All Policies becoming claims on the Society will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death, and cause of death, of the Assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, on which Premiums shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years; or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, are laid before General Meetings convened twice a year for that purpose. In like manner the accounts of the Parent Society are regularly transmitted to India for inspection, the Indian Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

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 approval of the risk by the Directors, but 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.

All applications for Assurance must be accompanied by a Medical Test of Eight Rupees.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other necessary manuals to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

Indian

Indian Rates of the Universal Life Assurance Society.

TABLE No. 1.—CIVIL SERVICE.										TABLE No. 2.—MILITARY AND NAVAL.									
Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for periods from one to seven years, on the lives of persons in the Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, without participation in the profits of the Society.										Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rupees for periods from one to seven years, on the lives of persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, without participation in the profits of the Society.									
Age.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	Age.	Age.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	Age.
10	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10
11	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	11	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	11
12	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	12	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	12
13	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	13	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	13
14	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	14	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	14
15	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	15	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	15
16	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	16	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	16
17	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	17	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	17
18	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	18	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	18
19	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	19	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	19
20	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	20	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	20
21	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	21	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	21
22	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	22	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	22
23	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	23	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	23
24	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	24	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	24
25	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	25	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	25
26	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	26	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	26
27	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	27	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	27
28	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	28	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	28
29	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	29	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	29
30	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	30	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	30
31	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	31	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	31
32	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	32	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	32
33	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	33	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	33
34	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	34	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	34
35	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	35	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	35
36	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	36	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	36
37	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	37	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	37
38	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	38	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	38
39	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	39	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	39
40	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	40	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	40
41	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	41	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	41
42	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	42	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	42
43	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	43	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	43
44	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	44	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	44
45	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	45	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	45
46	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	46	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	46
47	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	47	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	47
48	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	48	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	48
49	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	49	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	49
50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	50
51	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	51	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	51
52	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	52	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	52
53	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	53	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	53
54	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	54	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	54
55	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	55	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	55
56	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	56	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	56
57	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	57	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	57
58	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	58	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	58
59	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	59	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	59
60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	60
61	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	61	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	61
62	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	62	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	62
63	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	63	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	63
64	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	64	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	64
65	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	65	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	65
66	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	66	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	66
67	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	67	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	67
68	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	68	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	68
69	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	69	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	69
70	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	70	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	70

* 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.

A person holding a policy for a term not exceeding six or ten years, on his return to Europe for a continuance will be required to pay a month's Indian Premium after his return, before he is admitted to the English rate, to be taken at which he originally assured;—in this no reference is made to the time during which the policy has been in force.

Parties visiting England on Furlough, or for a temporary residence, will be required to pay the Indian Premium during residence in England, without reference to the number of years for which they may previously have been paid in India.

Table No. 1. Example.—A person aged 25 may by paying 32 Rupees secure 1,000 Rupees for his representatives if his death should occur within one year; if within five years by paying 54 Rupees annually, and if within seven years by paying 50 Rupees per annum.

Table No. 2. Example.—A person aged 25 may by paying 32 Rupees secure 1,000 Rupees for his representatives if his death should occur within one year; if within five years by paying 54 Rupees annually, and if within seven years by paying 50 Rupees per annum.

WHOLE LIFE.

CIVIL.		MILITARY AND NAVAL.		ENGLISH RATES.	
TABLE No. 3. Annual Premiums required for the Assu- rance of 1000 Rs. with participation in profits, or re- duction of 15 cents on the rate to Europe.	TABLE No. 5. Annual Premiums required for the Assu- rance of 1000 Rs. with participation in profits, or re- duction of 15 cents on the rate to Europe.	TABLE No. 4. Annual Premiums required for the Assu- rance of 1000 Rs. with participation in profits, or re- duction of 15 cents on the rate to Europe.	TABLE No. 6. Annual Premiums required for the Assu- rance of 1000 Rs. with participation in profits, or re- duction of 15 cents on the rate to Europe.	Annual Premiums for assuring £100, for the whole of life.	
				Inserted as a guide to persons insur- ed in India under Tables No. 3 and 4.	
15	42	37	45	2	1 17 5
16	42	38	46	1	17 11
17	43	38	47	1	18 3
18	43	39	48	1	18 6
19	44	39	49	2	18 5
20	44	40	50	2	18 4
21	45	41	51	2	18 3
22	45	41	52	2	18 2
23	46	42	53	2	18 1
24	46	42	54	2	18 0
25	47	43	55	2	17 11
26	47	43	56	2	17 10
27	48	44	57	2	17 9
28	48	44	58	2	17 8
29	49	45	59	2	17 7
30	49	45	60	2	17 6
31	50	46	61	2	17 5
32	50	46	62	2	17 4
33	51	47	63	2	17 3
34	51	47	64	2	17 2
35	52	48	65	2	17 1
36	52	48	66	2	17 0
37	53	49	67	2	16 11
38	53	49	68	2	16 10
39	54	50	69	2	16 9
40	54	50	70	2	16 8
41	55	51	71	2	16 7
42	55	51	72	2	16 6
43	56	52	73	2	16 5
44	56	52	74	2	16 4
45	57	53	75	2	16 3
46	57	53	76	2	16 2
47	58	54	77	2	16 1
48	58	54	78	2	16 0
49	59	55	79	2	15 11
50	59	55	80	2	15 10
51	60	56	81	2	15 9
52	60	56	82	2	15 8
53	61	57	83	2	15 7
54	61	57	84	2	15 6
55	62	58	85	2	15 5
56	62	58	86	2	15 4
57	63	59	87	2	15 3
58	63	59	88	2	15 2
59	64	60	89	2	15 1
60	64	60	90	2	15 0
61	65	61	91	2	14 11
62	65	61	92	2	14 10
63	66	62	93	2	14 9
64	66	62	94	2	14 8
65	67	63	95	2	14 7
66	67	63	96	2	14 6
67	68	64	97	2	14 5
68	68	64	98	2	14 4
69	69	65	99	2	14 3
70	69	65	100	2	14 2
71	70	66	101	2	14 1
72	70	66	102	2	14 0
73	71	67	103	2	13 11
74	71	67	104	2	13 10
75	72	68	105	2	13 9
76	72	68	106	2	13 8
77	73	69	107	2	13 7
78	73	69	108	2	13 6
79	74	70	109	2	13 5
80	74	70	110	2	13 4
81	75	71	111	2	13 3
82	75	71	112	2	13 2
83	76	72	113	2	13 1
84	76	72	114	2	13 0
85	77	73	115	2	12 11
86	77	73	116	2	12 10
87	78	74	117	2	12 9
88	78	74	118	2	12 8
89	79	75	119	2	12 7
90	79	75	120	2	12 6
91	80	76	121	2	12 5
92	80	76	122	2	12 4
93	81	77	123	2	12 3
94	81	77	124	2	12 2
95	82	78	125	2	12 1
96	82	78	126	2	12 0
97	83	79	127	2	11 11
98	83	79	128	2	11 10
99	84	80	129	2	11 9
100	84	80	130	2	11 8

* The rates are inserted in the above tables for the assurance of the whole of life, but in case of term assurance, the rates will be reduced.

Any person insured for the whole of life, who is permitted to pay for his assurance, provided he has already paid.

In case the party should not have paid for his assurance, he will be required to pay for the same, and will then be admitted as a regular member.

Persons visiting England and Ireland, or other parts of the United Kingdom, who have been paid in India.

When a party applies to pay a premium in India, he will be required to state the date when he last paid in England, and the date when he last paid in India.

The rate of interest of the policy will be 4 per cent, and the rate of interest of the premium will be 5 per cent.

INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA—MESSRS. JENNY AND CO.

TABLE OF RATES OF YEARLY PREMIUM OF INSURANCE OF Rs. 1000,
CHARGED BY THE INDIAN LAUDABLE AND MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
PAYABLE HALF YEARLY.

INSURANCE ON COMPANY'S RULES 1,000.

ON CIVIL LIVES.						ON MILITARY AND NAVAL LIVES.						
Age.	Policy not renewable without fresh Certificate of Health.				Policy for Life.	Not renewable at the time of Insurance.	Policy not renewable without fresh Certificate of Health.				Policy for Life.	Age.
	For 1 year.	For 2 years.	For 3 years.	For 4 years.			For 1 year.	For 2 years.	For 3 years.	For 4 years.		
13	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	13
14	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	14
15	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	15
16	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	16
17	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	17
18	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	18
19	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	19
20	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	20
21	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	21
22	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	22
23	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	23
24	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	24
25	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	25
26	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	26
27	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	27
28	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	28
29	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	29
30	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	30
31	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	31
32	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	32
33	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	33
34	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	34
35	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	35
36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	38
39	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	39
40	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	40
41	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	41
42	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	42
43	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	43
44	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	44
45	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	45
46	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	46
47	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	47
48	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	48
49	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	49
50	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	50
51	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	51
52	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	52
53	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	53
54	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	54
55	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	55
56	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	56
57	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	57
58	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	58
59	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	59
60	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	60
61	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	61
62	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	62
63	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	63
64	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	64
65	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	65
66	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	66
67	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	67
68	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	68
69	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	69
70	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	70
71	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	71
72	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	72
73	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	73
74	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	74
75	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	75
76	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	76
77	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	77
78	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	78
79	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	79
80	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	80
81	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	81
82	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	82
83	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	83
84	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	84
85	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	85
86	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	86
87	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	87
88	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	88
89	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	89
90	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	90

MADRAS WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Established 1st March 1834.—Extended 1st August 1841.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. A. Eswell,
H. W. Branson,
J. D'Ver,
J. Fontana,
H. A. French,
R. C. Hart,

Messrs. E. Miesden,
T. Murray,
F. Orme,
G. M. Storey,
and
G. C. White.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. P. Carstairs.

The object of this Fund is to afford relief to the Widows and Orphans of persons not in the connected service of Government, and others, who are no longer able to look to for making a provision for their families. It consists of two branches, namely, a Widows' branch and a Children's branch. The benefits of the former are secured by the payment of a donation (equal to two years' subscription, as entrance money) and a monthly subscription, for which the widow will enjoy a pension equal to six times the rate of subscription. In the Children's branch, a monthly subscription on account of each child will secure a pension equal to four times the amount of that subscription, until a specified age. The capital of the fund amounts to about one hundred thousand (1,40,000) Rupees: it has about 200 Subscribers in its connection, and its present liabilities do not exceed 3,600 Rupees per annum. The following are its principal rules, affording all useful information regarding its constitution and mode of operation, namely,

1. That the Fund shall be re-opened to the Public on the 1st August 1841, from which date, Christians not exceeding the age of 55 years, shall be eligible for admission as Subscribers.

2. That all applications for admission into the Fund, shall be accompanied by a medical certificate of health of the form laid down in the appendix.

3. That Subscribers to this branch shall pay a donation as entrance money equal to twenty-four months' subscription of their class in four years, and a monthly subscription at the rate affixed to that class.

4. That Subscribers to this branch shall be divided into six classes, and pay a monthly subscription at the following rates:

First Class	.....	10	Rupees per month.
Second do.	.....	7	do. do.
Third do.	.....	5	do. do.
Fourth do.	.....	3	do. do.
Fifth do.	.....	2	do. do.
Sixth do.	.....	1	do. do.

5. That Widows shall not receive any pension from the Fund, unless it has actually received on their account as follows:

First Class	.....	500	Rupees.
Second do.	.....	400	do.
Third do.	.....	300	do.
Fourth do.	.....	200	do.
Fifth do.	.....	150	do.
Sixth do.	.....	100	do.

and in the event of the death of Subscribers before completing the above sums, according to their respective classes, all payments made by them shall be forfeited to the Fund.

6. That Widows shall not receive their full amount of pension unless the Fund has received on their account as follows:

First Class	.....	2,000	Rupees.
Second do.	.....	1,500	do.
Third do.	.....	1,000	do.
Fourth do.	.....	800	do.
Fifth do.	.....	600	do.
Sixth do.	.....	400	do.

and in the event of Subscribers dying previously to their paying the full amount of the above sums, according to the classes to which they may belong, their Widows shall notwithstanding be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, but a deduction from the Widows' quarterly pension of one-sixth of the amount shall be made, until the full sum of the class is completed.

7. That for each child, a subscription, at the option of the Subscribers, shall be paid to the Fund at any of the following rates, namely, 4, 8, or 12 Annas, or from 1 to 10 Rupees per month.

8. That for the above payment, every child shall be entitled to a pension equal to four times the rate of subscription received on his or her account.

9. That the above pension shall be continued to the boys till they are 13 years of age, and to the girls till they are 21 years of age. This pension to cease in the event of their marriage within the above specified ages.

10. That no donation shall be required for admission into this branch, and that in consequence, the children of those Subscribers only who have completed the payment of the amount fixed by Rule 5, shall be entitled to the benefits of this branch, on payment of the subscription required by Rule 7.

11. That six months' subscription on account of each child shall be paid into the Fund, before the full benefit of this branch is enjoyed. In the event of those before payment of the above subscription is completed, the difference shall be deducted from the Children's pension.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

NEW 5 PER CENT. TRANSFER REMITTABLE LOAN.

Not payable before 22d April 1854; opened 15th October 1854; Notes to be dated 31st December 1854.

GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING 5 PER CENT. REMITTABLE LOAN.

Fort William, Financial Department, 13th October 1854.

1. Notice is hereby given, that the Secy-Treasurer of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are generally authorized to receive from and after the 1st of this month, any of the 5 per Cent. Promissory Notes of the Government bearing date the 30th June 1852, 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, creating the Promissors, 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 nominal sum of the Note surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 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 31st of June and 31st of December of each year, in the manner hereinafter provided.

3. Transfer 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 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 to 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 367, 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 applications made for Promissory Notes in exchange for the Sub-Treasurer's Certificates; that is to say, in the order in which the Notes thereof may be received in the Office of the Accountant General at Calcutta. The accounts of this Loan will be closed on 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 6 per Cent. Transfer Loan who may be resident in Europe, the Honorable the Court of Directors have made arrangements, whereby they have given public notice in English, 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 notice, 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 23d April 1834; 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 Note of this Loan, it shall be at the option of Proprietors to receive the principal sum 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 2s. 1d. 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 four months in Cash, or in Bills of one year's date to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the exchange of 2s. 1d. (Two Shillings one Penny) for the Sicca Rupee.

9. Proprietors residing within the Presidency of Fort St. George and Bombay, shall be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of one hundred and six and a half Madras and Bombay Rupees for one hundred Calcutta Sicca Rupees, from the General Treasury at those Establishments 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 to the said Principal plus 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. Date. Sub-Treasurer.

The above certificate shall be signed by 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 23d April 1834, 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 2s. 1d. 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 postponed 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 payment, 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 166½ 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 Ho-

honorable the Court of Directors, at the rate of two Shillings and one Penny for the Calcutta Sica 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 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.

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.

PORT WILLIAM; FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 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 Port 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 fulfillment 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 Sica Rupees; and the Stock Receipt will bear interest at the rate of five 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 2s. 1d. the Sica 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, and the remittances 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 of 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 31st 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 2s. 1d. the Sica 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 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 Sica 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 13th of October last, or their authorized 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,

Secretary to Government.

PORT 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 into 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. BISHBY, Secy. 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 337 inclusive, that may be transferred to the Book Debt, will be designated the Book Debt of 10th August 1835, and Promissory Notes from Nos. 338 to 5478 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. of 10th August, 1835-36.
do. do. of 15th January, 1835-36.

Accompanying General's Office.

The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from — the sum of Sixteen 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. BISHBY, Secy. to Govt.

Fort William; Financial Department, the 10th August 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively are authorized 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 due 31st December 1834, or for the Transfer of Notes of the 6 per Cent Remittable Loan of the 20th 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 cancellation, and shall grant in lieu thereof certificates entitling the holders to receive Stock Receipts from the Government 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 endorsement 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 ar-

rise, the holders thereof will be entitled, on delivering them up for cancellation, to receive certificates from the said Sub-Treasurers, in lieu of which Stock Receipts of the Government of India, bearing the prescribed date, 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 cancellation, 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.

G. A. BISHBY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William; Financial Department, the 5th October 1835.

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 Remittable 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 substituted to the Government Transfer Loan, that is, from the date 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 13th May and 17th September 1834, but whose stock had been transferred by Agents or Trustees in India to the Government Loan of the 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 original 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.

H. T. PARSONS, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William; Financial Department, 24th January 1837.

Notice is hereby given, that under the conditions of the Advertisement of this Department, dated 5th October 1835, and in conformity with further orders recently received from the Honorable Court of Directors, payments of interest will be made upon all Stock Certificates of the Book Debt Loan, bearing date the 1st 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 original and principal of the transferred Stock.

The difference of interest that may be claimable under this notice will, in case the Stock has been held conjointly 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 the date of application for payment of interest under this notice, the circumstances of each case, and all particulars of the transfer, 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 shall be delivered up to be exchanged for other Certificates of the date of advertised discharge of the original 6 per cent Stock therof, viz. 10th August 1834, or 15th January 1836, respectively, according to the number of the Promissory Notes in 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 then be charged: the payment in both cases to be recorded 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 authorized, 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, obtain 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.

H. T. PARKER, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1824-25.

Opened 11th September 1824 and closed 19th May 1825. Interest payable quarterly in cash, or to Proprietors bona fide resident in Europe, at their option, in cash, or by Bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of 1s. 11½ per Sicca Rupee, and payable 12 months after date. The Notes of this Loan have nearly all been transferred to the Five per cent Loan of 1825-26, and no further transfers are now admitted.

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 fide resident in Europe, at their option, at the exchange of 1s. 11½ 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 26 July 1832; from 251 to 720 paid off 29th November 1833; from 721 to 1150 paid off 20th March 1834.

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 1s. 11½ 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 21st 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,

H. T. PARKER, Secy. to the Govt.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1826-29.

Opened on the 3d July 1828. The conditions of this Loan are the same as those of the Second 5 per cent Loan of 1825-26, 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 Second 5 per cent Loan of 1825-26; 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 1830-33.

PROMISSORY NOTES DATED 1ST MAY 1832.

Opened on the 7th June 1831, and closed by an order in the Financial Department, dated the 16th Sept. 1831. Interest payable half yearly and in India only—at the Fort St. George and Bombay Treasuries at the exchange of 1000 per 100 Sicca Rupees. No greater amount than 1½ Crores of Rupees to be advertised for payment in one year. And to be discharged in the inverse order of the place of the Notes in the general registers. By a subsequent advertisement, dated Fort William 26 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. 11½ per Sicca Rupee, at 12 months after date, to continue during the pleasure of the Honorable Court.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1835.

This Loan was opened by an order in the Financial Department on the 15th September 1835, and closed on the 15th May 1841. It was consequent on the circulation of the currency over India; and no subscriptions were admitted 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 Agents Government, have been authorized to receive, and further, to lend, any sums of money, in even hundreds or not 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. And that Bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in full 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 authorized Public Demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorized, to cash any drafts which may be payable by them respectively on 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 Drafts shall be received by the several Officers above mentioned in payment of Subscriptions, or being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Ferruchabad, 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 Sica Rupees, when these Rupees are current, will be received at the rate of 15 Sica 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 authorized 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 Company'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 received, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the Advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st October 1835, and (immediately 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 therein, 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 demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, under 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 tendered as equivalent to notice of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the Note,) no further interest shall accrue."

"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 authorized 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 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. 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 their Notes to him to have an order for the payment of the 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 given, on the application of the Proprietor, he may obtain any Note, the interest of which shall be payable only from the said Treasury, unless the Proprietor shall present the Note with an application, for the purpose of obtaining 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, in the case of Proprietors of Notes who may desire to have the interest to be 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 subdivided 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 subdivided, 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 Notes 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 or 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 comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attorneys duly authorized, 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 holden 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 10s. 6d. 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 thereafter, 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 authorized to receive Subscriptions to the Four per Cent Loan this day opened, are hereby required to transmit to the Account-

an 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. Company's Rupees.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

G. A. BUSHNET, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FIVE PER CENT LOAN OF 1841-42.

PROMISSORY NOTES DATED 30th JUNE 1841.

Opened on the 31st March 1841, and closed by an order in the Financial Department, dated 4th January 1843. Interest payable half-yearly and in India only. Notes to be advertised for discharge, relatively to the 5 per cent loan of 1835 and 16th January 1830, in the order of their date, and to be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed on the General Register. All Notes, however, advertised at the same time for payment are to become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government also to 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 Notes comprised in prior Advertisements, may have omitted by themselves, or their Attorneys duly authorized, to apply for payment.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN OF 1842-43 - 25th Open.

Fort William; Financial Department, 4th January 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Benchis at Native Courts, and the several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors under the Agent Government, are hereby authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, or not less than 500, of Company's Rupees, which may be tendered on 1-1/2 to the East India Company, at an interest of 4 per Cent per annum, subject to the same provisions as specified in the Advertisement of the Loan of the 16th of September 1835. This Loan will bear date 1st February 1843.

Published by order of the Hon^{ble} the President of the Council of India in Council.

G. A. BUSHNET, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Transmission of Government Securities.

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 authorized, 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 securities on production of the other half, provided it shall be ascertained that the same has been so 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. PAINSTER, 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 4th of the same month, page 230: 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 versa, 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 CLARK, 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 15th 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 Accountant General respectively, under the Provisions of the abovementioned Notification.

Published by order of the Honorable the President in Council.

H. T. PAINSTER, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLARK, Secy. to Govt.

Fort St. George; Accountant General's Office, 6th May 1840.

It is requested that Holders of Government Securities resident at Madras transmitting them to this Office, either for renewal, or for payment of Interest, will specify, in the Letters with which those Securities are forwarded, the Streets in which they reside, and the Numbers of their Houses, in order to insure the safe return of such Government Securities from this Office to their Proprietors.

S. CRAWFORD, Accountant General.

PUBLIC AGENCY.

[The Public Agency Regulations, dated Fort William, December 21, 1810, having from time to time undergone alteration, it has been judged expedient to print them again as originally published: the following are therefore substituted, being the Regulations now in force.—COMPILER.]

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 herein-after mentioned) of the public creditors of this Government, whether residing in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The Officers above-mentioned are authorised to receive charge of, and to grant receipts in duplicate for any obligations of Loan Acknowledgments of this Government, which the Proprietor may wish to deposit with them. No Note is to be secured or deposited, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person depositing it. Persons desiring to deposit their Government Securities shall make their application to the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer in the form hereto subjoined, No. 1; and the receipt of these Officers will be given in the form No. 2.

4th. The Officers above-mentioned 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 or India, to be drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable to each 3th 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 the Presidency, by Drafts on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Delhi or Lucknow, according to the rate 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 payments. The instructions as to the manner in which the interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms hereto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified. The Proprietor will be at liberty to withdraw any of these modes of remitting the interest for the other, as often as he shall think fit; provided that the fresh instructions be delivered to the Treasury not more than one month before the day on which the interest is to be paid. 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 above-mentioned Officers will, according to the instructions of the Proprietor, either pay the amount, with the interest due upon it, to such persons as shall be appointed to receive the payment; or they will convert it in any other Loan to which it may be subscribable at the time, or in the purchase of other Obligations or Loan Acknowledgments 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 hereto 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 to 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 above-mentioned are authorised to subscribe the paper or deposited to such Loans, upon receiving the instructions of Proprietors for that purpose, although the Notes may not bear course of payment. Instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the form No. 9.

7th. The Officers above-mentioned are authorised to receive remittances, from individuals desiring to purchase the public securities for deposit 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 hereto subjoined, Nos. 10 and 11.

8th. The Officers above-mentioned 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 Proprietor's instructions for that purpose: such instructions must be made out in the form hereto 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 endorse any one or more Notes deposited with them, as Attorneys 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 have become due according to the rates hereinafter prescribed upon the paper deposited to be interest, are to be paid before the endorsement 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 is to last, or to sell, must be made out according to the form No. 13; the direction to endorse 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 above-mentioned 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 above-mentioned 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 removed to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited Paper must be made out according to the form No. 17.

11th. In each of the cases on which the Officers above-mentioned 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 sums as may remain in their hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the Treasury in the order of the Proprietor: such order is to be made out according to the form No. 18.

12th. The full postage must be paid on all letters directed to the Officers above-mentioned, 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."

13th. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly confined to the cases above specified, and to such remittances 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 these Officers.

14th. Commission shall be payable to the Accountant General and Sub-

Treasury, on the several transactions above specified, according to the subjoined rates.

On Cash receipts.....	Rs. 4 per cent.
On buying and selling Company's Paper—Brokers.....	3 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 entering Company's Paper on the Principal.....	4 ditto.
On Transfer from one Loan to another.....	Rs. 1 per mille.
On redeeming the Principal of Notes.....	As 4 ditto.

16th. Such fees or commission as may have become due on any of the above-mentioned 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 these 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, Fort St. George. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c. A. B.

No. 2.

Form of the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer's Receipt for Paper deposited.

FORT ST. GEORGE, GENERAL TREASURY.

of 13

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 these 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. No.	of of	for Sa. Rs. for Sa. Rs.
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To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

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. No.	of of	for Sa. Rs. for Sa. Rs.
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To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

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. or C. D. 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, Fort St. George. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

Form of Instruction 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 open 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,
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,
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 of Fort St. George.

No.	of	for Sa. Rs.
No.	of	for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General
and Sub-Treasurer,
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,
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 retained for such Subscription in deposit on my account, 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.

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.

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-Treasurer,
Fort St. George.

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 Attorneys (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 indorse, 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 in doing all lawful acts requisite for

effecting the promises, 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 Attorneys, 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 and 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 Attorneys 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

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 Sa. Rs.
No.	of	for Sa. Rs.

To the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer,
Fort St. George. I am, Gentlemen, &c. &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 Honour-

able the Court of Directors, if any such remittance for the Principal shall have been made, on the receipt of these instructions, or at any time (until further orders thereon) as directed by the Bengal Government.

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. 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 Sa. Rs.
No.	of	for Sa. Rs.

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.

Bank of Madras Shares.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 27th July 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer are authorized to receive and retain charge of Certificates of Shares in the Bank of Madras, and to receive the Dividends thereon for absent Proprietors wishing to employ their Agency, on the same terms and subject to the rules which at present guide them as Public Agents in the management of Securities of the Government of India.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

G. D. DAVEN, Chief Secretary.

Tanjore Bonds.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 16th September 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, in their capacity of Public Agents, are authorized to receive charge of Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt, and to draw the Interest thereon, on behalf of parties wishing to employ their Agency, on the same terms, and subject to the rules, which at present guide them in the management of Securities of the Government of India.

JOHN OSBORN,
Accountant General,
A. L. OSBORN,
Sub-Treasurer,
Government Agents.

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE

FORT ST. GEORGE, April 23, 1843.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Terms and Conditions, presented by the Honorable the Court of Directors, for making Advances upon the Goods and Merchandise of Individuals intended for Consignment to England, repayable to the Honorable Court.

Terms and Conditions for making Advances in India upon the Goods and Merchandise 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 Government, 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 Advances is made under the Court's orders.

3d.—For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at ten months' date, at the rate of

Rs. 6. Per Company's Rupee for Advances made at..... Bengal,
Ditto..... Ditto..... Madras,
Ditto..... Ditto..... Bombay.

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.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors to be authorized, 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, by the Government from whom he received the Advances, at the rate of Exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing bills upon such Government.

6th. 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 expense 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, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the Goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person whatsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the bills; also authorizing, 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.

FORM REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

HONORABLE SIRS,

With reference to the Terms and Conditions on which the Government, by the Advertisement published in the Gazette on the 14th of March last, offers to make advances of Money on the security of Goods and Merchandise, we have the honor to state that concurring in all of those conditions, and availing ourselves of the offer of Government so made, we have drawn

Bills of Exchange for £..... in your favor, as undermentioned,* against consignment of..... on the ship..... upon which your Government of..... have advanced us Company's Rupees..... And we hereby agree that the Consignment of..... in question by the said ship..... shall be delivered into such Warehouses as your Honorable Court may approve, and that the Goods therein comprised shall be subject to the control of your Honorable Court until the lien of the Company upon the Consignment shall have been satisfied.

In case default shall be made either in Acceptance or in Payment of the Bills in question, we hereby expressly authorize your Honorable Court, at any period after such default (without either notice to or concurrence on the part of any person whatsoever) to sell the Goods and to repay to the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, by retaining from the Sale Proceeds the amount of Principal and Interest due upon the Bills (should any have accrued) and of all charges the Company, on the other hand, allowing us Discount for any unexpired time the Bills may have to run at the time, or respective times, when the proceeds of the Goods shall be realized, and we consent that the balance of account,

* Note extended to three-fourths. See Notification of the Governor General in Council, dated 23d August 1844, published in the Fort St. George Gazette for 1844, page 751.—CONCISE.

whether of surplus or deficiency, if settled in India, be paid at the rate of exchange at which you may at the time be receiving Bills upon your Government there.

We hereby further authorize your Honorable Court, on payment of the Bills, to make over the Goods, subject to any of the conditions which may then attach to them, to Messrs. _____, not Agents, with whom we intend to authorize you to transact generally all business relative to these goods, and thereby to settle the account relating to them.

We also engage that our Agents in England shall effect an Insurance from Fire upon these Goods, and deposit the Policies with the East India Company, such Insurance to commence from the date of the termination of the Sea Risk, and in the event of their failing to effect such Insurance, we authorize your Honorable Court to insure the Goods, the expenses to be reimbursed to you previously to your making over the Goods or the Net Proceeds thereof.

The following Clause may be added or not, at the option of the Party.

Should, however, those gentlemen fail to accept the Bills which we have drawn upon them in your favour, we authorize you, in that case, to transact all business relative to these Goods with Messrs. _____, instead of Messrs. _____, and to make with the former the account relating thereto.

We have the honour to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient Servants.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

H. CHAMBERLAIN, Chief Secretary.

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

Tables of Money, Weights and Measures.

MONEY.

Accounts were formerly 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 Bazaars 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 Annot Rupee—3½=1 Star Pagoda:—(it exchanged in the Bazar for 12 Fanams 80 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 2 Cash value, the latter being worth 3,75ths, 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 nablig accounts were all converted at an exchange of 330 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 to account for 1 pagoda.

A lot 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, altered 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 I I I I, King.

On the Reverse the denomination of the Coin in English and Persian in the centre, encircled 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 proportions 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, Ferokehabad, and Surat Rupee; and to fifteen sixteenths of the Calcutta Silver Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz. the Double, Half, and Quarter Rupees to bear a due proportion therein.

The following Proclamation of the Government of India, respecting a new gold coinage, was issued on the 13th January 1841.

Proclamation.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that the Gold Coins heretofore to be issued from the Government Mints at the different Presidencies in India, in conformity with Act No. XVII. of 1803, shall bear the following Device:

On the Obverse—The Head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with the words

Victoria Queen, 1841.

On the Reverse—A Lion and a Palm Tree in the centre, with the designation of the Coin in English and Persian below, and around the border the words

East India Company.

The coin will be minted on the edge like the Rupee.

The weight and standard will be according to the Act as follows:

Weight of the Gold Mohur or Fifteen Rupee Piece—180 Grains troy.

Standard of ditto $\frac{11}{12}$ or 165 Grains pure Gold, $\frac{1}{12}$ or 15 Grains alloy.

The other Gold Coins, viz. the Five Rupee, Ten Rupee and Thirty Rupee, or double Gold Mohur Pieces, will be of the same standard as the Gold Mohur or 15 Rupee Piece, and of proportionate weight.

Officers in charge of Public Treasuries are hereby authorized freely to receive these Gold Coins, at the rates, until further orders, respectively denoted by the denomination of the Pieces, until they shall have passed the limits of lightness allowed for wear laid down in the annexed table, when they will only be receivable as Bullion, and be subject to a deduction of one per cent. for seigniorage.

THE PIECE FOR

	50 Rs.	25 Rs.	10 Rs.	5 Rs.
Standard Weight.....	560 grs.	180 grs.	120 grs.	60 grs.
Limit for Wearage.....	9 "	14 "	18 "	4 "
Minimum Weight.....	551	176	110	56

The Gold coins received in Public Treasuries will be disposed of as may be ordered by the Accountant General, or the Accountant of the Presidency.

WEIGHTS.

10 per. weight	make	1 pollard,
40 pollards,	"	1 vir,
8 virs,	"	1 mark, wt. 25lb. avoird.
20 marks	"	1 catty, 500lb. avoird.

MEASURES.

Grain or Dry Measure.

8 olocks,	make	1 measure, or paddy,
3 measures,	"	1 marsh,
40 marshes,	"	1 garce, wt. 9256lbs.

Each garce is to be 2 feet square and 54 inches deep.

A garce of chawm is 3 marshes.—Milk, Oil, Ghee, &c. are sold by the grain measure, containing 8 olocks: 2 olocks are equal to 1 English gallon.

Land Measure.

Land is usually measured with Gunter's chain of 100 Links, or with a rod of 20 feet, and reduced to Cawnies, Gounds, and Square feet, agreeably to the following table:

60 feet long and 40 feet broad, make 1 ground or mouche, containing 2,400 square feet.

24 grounds, or Maches, make one Cawnee, equal to 57,600 square feet.

The Indian Cawnee is in proportion to the English Acre as 1 to 1,3223, or as 121 to 160.

To reduce Indian Cawnies to English Acres, multiply the given number of Cawnies by 160, 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 shams, and the figures so cut off are the decimal part of an Acre.

The Cowd in Cloth Measure is 18 inches, but the English yard of 26 inches is generally used.

Number per month.	of 28 Days.	of 29 Days.	of 30 Days.	of 31 Days.
59	2 1 9	2 0 7	1 13 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
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 4	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 2
81	2 14 3	2 12 9	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 6	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 3	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	2 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 8	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
200	10 11 5	10 5 6	10 0 0	9 10 10
400	14 4 7	13 12 6	12 5 4	12 14 5
600	17 18 9	17 3 10	16 10 8	16 2 1
800	21 5 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 15 9	137 14 11	132 5 4	129 0 6
5000	178 9 2	172 6 7	166 10 8	161 4 9
6000	214 4 7	206 14 4	200 0 0	193 3 9
7000	250 0 0	241 6 1	233 5 4	225 12 11
8000	286 11 5	275 13 10	268 10 8	258 1 0
9000	321 5 10	310 5 6	300 0 0	290 5 2
10000	357 2 3	344 13 3	333 5 4	322 9 3

MARINE BOARD.

Office—Sea Custom House, North Beach.

The Hon. H. Chamber, Esq. *President.*
 The Quarter Master General
 The Commissary General
 Lieut. Col. B. R. Hildes, (Cape S. C.)
 Captain C. Biden
 J. J. Franklin, Esq. Secretary, (on other duty.)
 J. R. Boyson, Esq. Acting Secretary.

MARINE POLICE.

(United with the Town Police—See POLICE ESTABLISHMENT, page 373.)

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

North Beach.

Open for the transaction of business, every day (Sundays excepted.)
 from 11 A. M., to 5 P. M.

W. E. Underwood, Esq. *Collector.*
 R. H. Williamson, Esq. *Deputy Collector.*
 Mr. George B. Shaw *Appraiser.*

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

MADRAS.

Office—Sea Custom House, North Beach.

Hours of business from 11 A. M., to 5 P. M.

Captain Christopher Biden *Master Attendant and Marine Storekeeper.*
 John Fandy McKinnis, Esq. *Assistant Master Attendant.*

OUT PORTS.

Mr. B. Alexander *Master.*
 James Flower *Captain.*
 E. Jensen *Boatswain.*
 F. S. Dirks *Cook.*

REGISTERING PORTS AND OFFICERS UNDER THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Ports.	Registering Officers.
COROMANDEL COAST.	Collector of Sea Customs, and Deputy Collector of Sea Customs. Collector of Tanjore, and Head Assistant to the Collector of Tanjore. Collector of Rajahmundry, and Head Assistant to the Collector of Rajahmundry. Collector of Malabar, and Sub-Collector of Malabar. Collector of Malabar, and Principal Ameen of Cochin. Principal Collector of Canara, and Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Canara.
MADRAS.....	
Negapatam.....	
Coringa.....	
MALABAR COAST.....	Collector of Malabar, and Sub-Collector of Malabar. Collector of Malabar, and Principal Ameen of Cochin. Principal Collector of Canara, and Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Canara.
Tellicherry.....	
Cochin.....	
Mangalore.....	

Of Officers appointed to officiate for the last being.

The periodical and all other returns of registers required to be sent to Government under Acts 30 and 4th William III., Chap. 55, 3d and 4th of Victoria, Chap. 55 and Act No. X of 1841 of the Government of India, are to be submitted through the General Registry Office under the Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, and all correspondence connected with the Registry of Shipping, is to be forwarded to Government through that Office, and not, as formerly, through the Revenue and Marine Board.

Under authority from the Government of India, a Fee of one Anna per Ton is levied according to the Registered Measurement of the Vessel for which the Certificate of Registry is granted, and earned to the Public Account.

Instead of the Fee formerly levied of 2 Annas per Ton on Passes issued from the Office of the Secretary to the Government in the General Department, a Fee of one Anna per Ton of Measurement is now taken for Passes issued under the 24th Section of Act No. X of 1841, and earned to the credit of Government.

PORTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AT WHICH MERCHANDISE MAY BE SHIPPED AND LANDED UNDER SECTION XXIV, ACT VI, 1844.

[For the Act itself see page 402.—COMPILER.]

Districts.	Ports.	Subordinate Ports.
MADRAS.....	Madras	
CANJAM.....	Canjam	
	Munoorcottah	
	Schnepore	
	Barwah	
	Poondy	
	Banwarapandoo	
VIZAGAPATAM.....	Celingapatam	
	Gadagapatam	
	Vinagapatam	
	Bondupatam	
	Cemalah	
	Pooderneckah	
	Wotahah	
	Cotapetam	
	Pentacottah	
	Polavaram	

Districts.	Ports.	Subordinate Ports.
RAJAHMUNDRY.....	Coringa	
	Cocanada	
	Woopadah	
	Nursajoor	
MASULIPATAM.....	Bendamcorianick	
	Masulipatam	
GUNTUR.....	Nezampatam	
	Eapoorpottam	
	Cottapattam	
	Gottipatam	
NELLORE.....	Etamookala	
	Pavulu	
	Ammeangam	
	Poommalapattam	
	Isorahadivah	
	Easipully	
	Ennorepooty	
	Mypud	
	Kinnapattam	
	Doogarapattam	
	Chennapattam	
	Pannunji	
	Tacpely	
	Pooty	
NORTH ARCOT.....	Pottat	
	Cuddalore	
SOUTH ARCOT.....	Port Novo	
	Negore	
TANJORE.....	Tanjore	
	Tanjore	
	Negapatam	
	Trinaculam	
	Moosopettah	
	Keelakuray	
	Durapatam	
	Tondy	
	Madura	
	Pambam	
MADRAS.....	Velagony	
	Codiripattam	
	Adichipattam	
	Arnachipattam	
	Cattibonnavady	
	Gopalpatam	
	Thirupattacooty	
	Merapattam	
	Arankuray	
	Karagudoo	
	Poodipal	
	Nambetah	
	Dharmarapatam	
	Trochundathangam	
	Sooderathangam	
	Arumangherry	
	Cottapattam	
	Banwarapattam	
	Thangachamadom	
	Mudaram	
	Tilumadam	
	Vadilly	
	Munimattam	

District.	Ports.	Subordinate Ports.
TINNEVELLY.....	Vypas	
	Tuticorin	
	Colpalam	
	Coolassagarapalam	
	Cananore.....	Cavay
		Balliapattam
		Egatt
	Tellicherry.....	Dammappattam
	Calay near Mahé.....	Chombay
	Baddagbary.....	Mootingur
MALABAR.....		Kottah
		Trekody
	Quilandy.....	Cudaloor
		Kepatt
		Eletoor
		Poodiangaddy
	Calicut.....	Molankate
		Beypoor
		Parumangaly
	Tanore.....	Parroney
		Kootay
		Vellangode
	Pennay.....	Audistode
		Manalakkona
	Choughat.....	Attakooty
		Koorkeoye
	Cochin.....	Maddawye
		Antipoonam
	Mangalam	
	Moorky	
CAVANA.....	Munjiwer	
	Chingode	
	Coombalah	
	Bekal	
	Canicatcherry	
	Oodinjiver	
	Pudhidry	
	Caup	
	Oochal	
	Yermal	
	Baroor	
	Cundapoor	
	Neikunkutiah	
	Byndoor	
	Seeroor	
	Bukul	
	Sheerally	
	Moordisher	
	Muniky	
	Coombah	
	Honover	
	Tudory	
	Sedashipur	
	Gangavilly	
	Arkoia	
	Bulekerry	
	Chendivish	
	Binnagay	

BOAT AND CATTAMARAN REGULATIONS, &c.

Rules and Regulations subsidiary to Act No. IV. of 1842, "for the better management of Boats and Cattamarans in the Madras Roads, and for the amendment of certain Harbour Regulations," and to the Rules, Ordinances and Regulation commonly called the Marine Police.

[The above mentioned Act is given in the MADRAS ALMANAC for 1843, page 391.—COMPILER.]

1. It is hereby notified that beneath the Master Attendant's Office on the Beach, is an Office where Boats and Cattamarans can be procured, and where Registers of all Licensed Boats, Cattamarans, and their respective Owners, and Crews, are kept, and are open to public inspection, and in which copies of the Act No. IV. of 1842, for the better management of the Boats and Cattamarans, and for the amendment of certain Harbour Regulations, are suspended.

2. If a Boat or Cattamaran is required for any extraordinary service to a Ship or Vessel, either at anchor or under way beyond the limits of the Port, then the amount of hire which may be demanded may be referred to the Master Attendant or his Deputy for adjustment.—N. B.—For the purposes of the foregoing Rule, a Ship at anchor is, or beyond 10 fathoms, and a Ship at any distance under sail beyond that depth of soundings in any line of bearing from the Master Attendant's Flag staff, shall be considered as without the limits of this Port.

3. In cases of great emergency, by night or by day, the Owners of Boats and Cattamarans kept for the purpose of being let out on hire, shall aid and assist the Master Attendant and his Deputy by every means in their power, and shall induce the Boat-men and Cattamaran men to perform the service required, and when great personal risk shall have been incurred, or arduous services performed, and those on whose account such duties are undertaken refuse to remunerate the Crew for the same, the Master Attendant will bring the merits of the case to the notice of Government.

4. The Boat and Cattamaran men are not to be employed on board any Ship or Vessel in these Roads: any wilful breach of this Regulation will be considered desertion and neglect of duty, and will render the persons offending liable to the punishments provided for such desertion and neglect by Section 15 of Act No. IV. of 1842.

5. All Owners of Boats and Cattamarans, and all other persons, either belonging to any Ship or Vessel in the Madras Roads, or to the Boats and Cattamarans to be let on hire, are cautioned against the transhipment of any goods or passengers or ballast without first obtaining a permit from the Collector of Sea Customs or his Deputy, any person or persons found guilty of any such transhipment being liable to the penalties provided in Section 23 of the Marine Police Regulations.

6. All Owners of Boats and Cattamarans must make known to their respective Crews the full intent and purport of the several port signals, which, on occasion, may require, will be displayed at the Master Attendant's Flag staff, especially the recall signal for all Boats and Cattamarans, which is a white pendant with a red ball; and when this signal is hoisted, all Boats and Cattamarans must immediately repair to the shore.

7. The Crews of Boats and Cattamarans kept for the purpose of being let on hire shall not be changed or transferred from one Boat or Cattamaran to another, without the sanction of the Master Attendant.

8. The Accommodation Boats shall be kept in the same good order as heretofore, and are always to be provided each with an awning, and with seats and cushions, and in case they shall not, in the judgment of the Master Attendant, be kept in proper order, the Owners shall be deprived of their Licenses until the same shall be put in proper order for the reception of Passengers.

9. All Owners of Boats and Cattamarans are to make known to their respective Crews, that the Officer or Person in charge of the Police or Revenue Boat, is authorised and empowered by Section XIX. of Act No. IV. of 1842, to stop, search, and detain any Boat and Cattamaran plying to and from the Ships and

Vessels in the Roads, and that all Boat-men and Cattamaran-men who may impede or obstruct any Police Officers in the execution of his or their duty, will render themselves amenable to the penalties provided for in Section XIX. of the above recited Act.

10. Should any difference or dispute arise between the Owner or Owners of Boats and Cattamarans let on hire, and any person or persons hiring the same, as to the amount of hire for services performed, the party or parties may refer the case for adjustment to the Master Attendant or his Deputy, in which case each party shall sign a paper agreeing to abide by the decision of the said Master Attendant or his Deputy, and such paper shall be retained in the Office of the said Master Attendant.

Boat and Cattamaran Hire.

MAXIMUM RATE.

12 European or 15 Native Passengers to comprise a boat load :
2 children to be considered equal to one grown up person.

[For Schedule of Articles comprising a boat load, see MADRAS ACT 1859, for 18-2, page 461.—COMPTROLLER.]

ACCOMMODATION BOATS.		R.	A.	P.
Galley Trip, South or North Roads.....	per trip	3	0	0
Extra hire in and beyond 9 fathoms.....	ditto	1	0	0
Foul Weather.....	ditto	6	0	0
Transshipment.....	ditto	1	0	0

COMMON BOATS.		South Roads.		North Roads.	
Ordinary Trip.....	per trip	1	8	0	0
Ballast ditto.....	ditto	1	10	0	0
Ballast in and beyond 9 fathoms.....	ditto	2	10	0	0
Return Trip.....	ditto	0	12	6	0
Return Trip in and beyond 9 fathoms.....	ditto	1	8	0	0
Water ordinary Trip.....	ditto	3	8	0	0
Water in and beyond 9 fathoms.....	ditto	4	3	0	0
Trip in and beyond 9 fathoms.....	ditto	2	12	0	0
Transshipment.....	ditto	0	15	0	0
Transshipment in and beyond 9 fathoms.....	ditto	1	14	3	0
Foul, in and beyond 9 fathoms.....	ditto	4	3	0	0

SMALL CATTAMARANS.		R.	A.	P.
Ordinary Trip, South or North Roads.....	per trip	0	8	0
Foul Weather in or beyond 9 fathoms.....	ditto	0	10	0
Cattamaran for rafting Timber.....	per day	1	0	0

LARGE CATTAMARAN HIRE.		R.	A.	P.
For landing or shipping an Europe Cable of 13 to 16 inches.....		18	12	0
For ditto ditto ditto of 17 to 22 ditto.....		28	6	0
For shipping Chain Cables.....	per trip	18	12	0
For ditto an Anchor from 14 to 25 cwt.....		18	12	0
For ditto ditto 30 to 50 cwt.....		10	0	0
For making a Rope fast to an Anchor under 12 cwt.....		10	0	0
For ditto ditto ditto above 12 and under 20 cwt.....		10	0	0
For ditto ditto ditto above 20 cwt.....		15	0	0

RAIPAULANI.		R.	A.	P.
Per Trip.....		0	4	0

WATER CARRIES.		R.	A.	P.
For Trip (4 Casks).....		1	9	0

EXTRA HIRE IN ADDITION TO THE REGULATED CHARGES FOR BOATS AND CATTAMARANS.

	Accommodation Boat.	Common Boat.	Cattamaran.
South Road Trips between 6 and 8 P. M.	1	12	0
North Road ditto ditto ditto	1	12	0
South Road Trips between 8 P. M. and 4 A. M.	2	3	0
North Road Trips ditto ditto	3	3	0
Boats or Cattamarans detained alongside for every three hours during the day or night.....	3	3	0
Boats or Cattamarans employed between the Commissariat Granary and Parry and Co.'s Office ..	0	14	0
Ditto between Parry and Co.'s and the Tunnel.....	1	12	0
Ditto between the Tunnel and the Sea Gate.....	2	5	4
Ditto between the Sea Gate and the Marine Villa.....	4	10	8
Ditto between the Marine Villa and the Agyar.....	7	0	0
Ditto North of Royapponam.....	1	12	0
Ditto Travatore and Esom.....	10	3	0
Beyond the limits of the Anchorage.....	1	3	0
Boats employed on Sundays.....	1	8	0

N. B.—The ordinary period within which Boats and Cattamarans shall be let on hire, shall be between Sunrise and Sunset.

Hire of Batta Mascars and Artificers employed aboard.

	per day.....	R.	A.	P.
Tindal.....		0	10	0
Mascars.....		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
Blacklayer.....		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 2 Annas per day.

CONSOLIDATED PORT DUES FOR THE PORT OF MADRAS.

WHICH TOOK EFFECT FROM THE 1ST OF AUGUST 1859.

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 1-8dhs.				Remaining more than 48 hours and less than 4 complete days duty per ton 7-10dhs.			
Rs.	A.	P.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	C.
1	0	3	0	0	1	2	40	0	2	1	20
European Vessels under Foreign Colours and American of 700 Tons Burden or less.											
(at 3 Annas and 6 Pice.)											
1	0	3	6	0	0	1	4	30	0	2	40

The above Dues are receivable by the Collector of Sea Customs only.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
The Right Hon. Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Halifax
Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B.
Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.B.

For Admiral William Baynes, C.B.
Captain Hon. William Gordon
The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry.

Flag-Officers in Commission, Vice-Admirants, and Secretaries.

Station.	Flag-Officers.	Date of Appointment.	Flag-Lieutenants.	Secretaries.
North.	Vice-Admiral Sir John Chantren White, K.C.B.	15 Jan. 1944	John H. Ganga, 19 Jan. 1944	John Irving
Portsmouth.	Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B.	18 Dec. 1942	1942 C. P. P. 1943	Richard Halse
Exeter.	Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B.	21 April 1942	Frederic Krombie, 20 Mar. 1943	John Loudon
Mediterranean.	Vice-Admiral Sir Edward W. C. R. Owen	14 Oct. 1941	1941 W. T. Bedford, 17 May 1942	G. C. Smith
West Indies, Halifax and Newfoundland.	Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B.	17 Aug. 1941	1941 J. E. Raton, 17 June 1942	James A. Smith
Pacific.	Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, K.C.B.	14 May 1941	1941 F. P. Seymour, 20 Aug. 1941	Alexander Ross
Woolwich.	Commodore John E. Parris	1 Mar. 1942	1942 J. E. Parris, 1 Jan. 1943	Joseph F. Adams, (orig.)
East India.	Admiral Sir Thomas J. Cockburn, K.C.B.	21 Feb. 1942	1942 J. E. Parris, 1 Jan. 1943	Edward Wallis
Port Arthur Service.	Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Phipps, K.C.B.	16 May 1941	1941 G. C. P. 1942	John W. Nicholls
Cap of Good Hope.	Rear-Admiral Hon. Jocelyn Pavy, C.B.	17 Dec. 1941	1941 James H. Lockhart, 16 May 1942	William Dyer
Academy Superintendent at Portsmouth.	Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B.	4 Aug. 1942	1942 Peter Chacoff, 6 Aug. 1942	
Admiral Superintendent at Plymouth.	Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B.	10 Dec. 1941		
Admiral Superintendent at Malta.	Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., C.B.	9 Mar. 1943	1943 Roger Curtis, 91 March 1943	

Distribution of the Navy.

(Corrected to 1st October 1944.)

ABOLISH, 80, Devonport, building
 ACACUS, 2, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. B. Allyn, Mediterranean
 ACHILLE, 76, Sheerness
 ACORN, 16, sloop, Devonport
 ACTEON, 26, Plymouth
 ACTIVE, 36, Chatham, building
 ADDER, 1, st. ves., Master-Com. J. Hammond, (acting), Pembroke
 ADVENTURE, transport, Chatham
 ADVICE, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. C. A. Fetch, Pembroke
 ADOLPH, 42, Sheerness
 ADRA, 8, Devonport
 AFFRICAINE, 44, Chatham
 AFRICA, 1, st. tug ves., Master-Com. J. King, (acting), Sheerness
 AGAMEMNON, 80, Woolwich, building
 AGINCOURT, 73, Flag Ship, Captain H. W. Bruce, East Indies
 AGILE, 24, Captain Right Honorable Lord C. E. Paget, Mediterranean
 AJAX, 72, Portsmouth
 AIGLE, quart. service, Liverpool
 ALAN, 66, Sheerness, building
 ALBAN, 2, transport, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. F. Lowe, particular service
 ALBATROSS, 16, Carb. R. Yorks, Coast of Africa
 ALBANY, 3, st. ves., Coast of Africa
 ALBION, 30, Commodore N. Lockyer, C.B., particular service
 ALECTO, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. W. Housson, Mediterranean
 ALERT, 6, sloop, Com. G. J. Bosquet, Coast of Africa
 ALFRED, 50, Commodore J. B. Parvis, Brazil
 ALGERS, 90, Pembroke, building
 ALLIGATOR, 26, troop ship, Master-Com. Joseph N. King, East Indies
 AMAZON, 42, Sheerness
 AMERICA, 50, Captain Hon. J. Gordon, Pacific
 AMETHYST, 26, Devonport, building
 AMPHIBOS, 36, Woolwich, building
 AMPHITRITE, 42, Portsmouth
 ANDROMACHE, 26, Devonport
 ANDROMEDA, 44, Devonport
 ANSON, convict bulk, Hobart Town
 ANTILOPE, convict bulk, Bermuda
 APOLLO, 8, troop ship, Com. W. Marland, particular service
 ARA, 16, sloop, Chatham, building
 ARBENT, st. ves., Com. J. Russell, Coast of Africa
 ARCTURUS, 50, Pembroke, building
 ARGO, rec. sh., Devonport
 ARIEL, 1, st. ves., Woolwich
 ARMADA, 72, Devonport
 ARROW, 6, ketch, Portsmouth
 ASIA, 84, Sheerness
 ASP, 1, M.W., Lieutenant-Com. W. W. Oke, Portpatrick
 ASSEL, 6, store ship, Falmouth
 ATALANTA, 16, sloop, Pembroke, building
 ATHOLL, 2, Portsmouth
 AURORA, 46, coal depot, Falmouth
 AVERON, s. ingate, Devonport, building
 AVON, 2, st. ves., Woolwich
 BACCHANTE, Scudgate creek, quart. service
 BACCHUS, Liverpool, quarantine service
 BACCHUS, mooring ves., Cape of Good Hope
 BABLER, 6, ketch, Lieutenant H. S. Hunt, (acting), Pacific
 BATHURST, sloop, coast guard service
 BEACON, 6, st. v., Com. T. Graves, Mediterranean

BEAGLE, 4, Woolwich
 BEAVER, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. R. Mudge, Dover
 BEE, st. ves., Portsmouth
 BELLHUSK, 20, troop ship, Devonport
 BELLEROPHON, 78, Portsmouth
 BELLONA, 72, rec. sh., Devonport
 BELVIDERA, 38, Captain Honorable G. Grey, Mediterranean
 BENDOW, 72, Sheerness
 BITTERN, 16, sloop, Com. Edmund Peel, Cape of Good Hope
 BLACK EAGLE, 2, st. ves., Master S. H. Cook, (acting,) Woolwich
 BLACK PRINCE, 72, Chatham
 BLAKE, 74, rec. sh., Portsmouth
 BLASCHKE, 46, Portsmouth
 BLAZER, 3, st. surveying ves., Captain John Warrington, Harwich
 BLUNHEIM, 72, Sheerness
 BLONDE, 42, Portsmouth
 BLOODHOUND, st. v., Glasgow, building
 BLOSSOM, quart. service, Standgate creek
 BOADICEA, 42, Chatham
 BOMBAY, 84, Devonport
 BONETTA, 3, brigantine, sur. ves., Lieut.-Com. Thomas S. Brock, Mediterranean
 BOSCAWEN, 70, Sheerness
 BRAMBLE, 10, sch., Lieutenant C. E. Yule, East Indies
 BRATEN, Floating Chapel, Deptford
 BRILLIANT, 22, Chatham
 BRITANNIA, 120, Portsmouth
 BRITONARE, 10, brig, Pembroke, building
 BRITON, convict sh., Portsmouth
 BRUNSWICK, 80, Pembroke, building
 BULLDOG, 6, st. ves., Chatham, building
 CADMUS, coast guard
 CALCUTTA, 84, Devonport
 CALLEDONIA, 120, Captain Alexander Milne, particular service
 CALLIOPE, 26, Devonport
 CALYPSO, 20, Chatham, building
 CANBRIAN, 36, Commodore H. D. Chads, c. v., East Indies, (ordered home)
 CAMBRIDGE, 78, Devonport
 CAMELLION, 10, brig, Sheerness
 CAMILLA, 18, sloop, Pembroke, building
 CAMPERDOWN, 104, Portsmouth
 CANOPUS, 84, Devonport
 CARNATIC, 72, Portsmouth
 CARRON, 2, st. ves., Woolwich
 CARYSPORT, 26, Captain Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, Pacific
 CASTOR, 30, Captain Charles Graham, East Indies
 CANTAU, 6, st. ves., Portsmouth, building
 CANTERBURY, 80, Devonport
 CERCERUS, 42, Devonport
 CEREUS, tender, Sheerness
 CEYLON, 2, rec. sh., Lieutenant R. Curtis, F. L., Malta
 CHALLENGER, 18, corvette, Chatham, building
 CHAMPION, 18, sloop, Com. J. Clavel, (acting) Pacific
 CHANTICLEER, Coast Guard Service in the Channel
 CHARGER, coal depot, Woolwich
 CHARON, st. ves., Second Master E. C. Rutter, (acting) Dover
 CHATHAM, Shear hull, Chatham
 CHATHAM, yacht, Chatham
 CHICKADEE, st. ves., Lake of Canada
 CHICKADEE, 36, Chatham, building
 CHICHESTER, 50, Woolwich
 CHILDERS, 16, sloop, Portsmouth

CINDER, 42, Devonport
 CLARENCE, 84, Devonport
 CLEOPATRA, 26, Captain Christopher Wynd, Cape of Good Hope
 CLIFTON, Coast Guard Service, Carisbrooke Haven
 CLID, 10, sloop, Com. J. Fitzjames, —
 CLYDE, 42, Sheerness
 CO-MIN, mail ves., Sheerness
 COGNAC, 6, schooner, Lieutenant Com. J. Oxenham, Brazil
 COLLINGWOOD, 80, Flag Ship, Captain R. Smart, K. R., Pacific
 COLOSSUS, 80, Pembroke, building
 COLUMBA, 1, st. sur. ves., Lieutenant Com. John Harding, North America
 COLUMBIA, 16, sloop, Chatham
 COMET, st. sur. ves., Lieutenant Com. W. Pretymann, Portsmouth
 COMUS, 18, sloop, Chatham
 CONFESCE, 2, st. v., Second Master J. Jago, (acting,) Plymouth
 CONFLICT, st. frigate, Pembroke, building
 CONQUISTADOR, 50, Sheerness
 CONSTANCE, 50, Pembroke, building
 CONWAY, 26, Captain W. Kelly, Cape of Good Hope
 COQUETTE, 20, Chatham, building
 CORMORANT, 6, st. ves., Com. G. T. Gordon, Pacific
 CORNWALL, 50, Sheerness
 CORNWALLIS, 72, —
 CORMANDEL, convict ship, Bermuda
 CRANE, 6, brig, Lieutenant Com. T. A. Lewis, Falkland
 CREOLE, 20, Devonport, building
 CRESCENT, 42, rec. sh., Lieutenant-Com. Wm. G. Hemsworth, Rio Janeiro
 CREST, 80, Chatham, building
 CROCODILE, 20, tr. sh., Sheerness
 CRAWLER, 16, sloop, Com. E. C. Fanshawe, Chatham
 CUCKOO, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. A. Parks, V. R., South
 CUMBERLAND, 70, Chatham
 CURACOA, 24, Captain Sir Thomas S. Pasley, Barbadoes
 CUTHBERT, 10, brig, Portsmouth
 CYCLOPS, 6, st. v., Captain W. F. Lardge, particular service
 CYCNET, 6, sloop, Com. H. Leyton, Coast of Africa
 DAFALUS, 16, Woolwich
 DAPHNE, 18, Captain J. J. Onslow, Pacific
 DARING, 12, sloop, Com. H. J. Matson, Portsmouth
 DART, Coast Guard Service
 DART, 3, brigantine, Sheerness, building
 DASHMOUTH, quart. ser., Leith
 DASHY, 1, st. ves., Master-Com. R. White, (acting,) Weymouth
 DASHLESS, st. frigate, Portsmouth, building
 DAY, 2, st. v., Master-Com. T. Driver, particular service
 DEERCE, 72, Chatham
 DESPATCH, 16, Chatham, building
 DESPERATE, st. frigate, Pembroke, building
 DEVASTATION, 6, st. v., Com. Wm. Henry Kitchen, (acting,) Mediterranean
 DEWINGHIRE, 72, Chatham
 DIANA, 42, Depot, Chatham
 DIAD, 16, Captain the Honorable H. Keppel, East Indies
 DOLPHIN, 3, brigantine, Lieutenant-Com. William O'B. Hoare, Brazil
 DONOGAL, 78, Portsmouth
 DORSET, 1, st. ves., Master-Com. J. Grey, (acting,) Holyhead
 DOVER, 1, st. ves., Master E. Lyne, (acting,) Dover
 DRAGON, st. frigate, Pembroke, building
 DREADNOUGHT, Seamen's Hospital Ship, Greenwich
 DRIVER, 6, st. v., Com. C. O. Hayes, East Indies
 DROMEDARY, Bermuda
 DUBO, 44, Devonport

DEYAR, 42, *reb. ship*, Portsmouth
 DEVLIN, 30, —
 DUNCAN, *Standard* Creek, *quar. ant.*
 DWANE, st. ves., particular service
 EAGLE, 30, Chatham
 ECHO, st. ves., Portsmouth
 ECLIPSE, st. sloop, Com. W. G. B. Escoffier, Portsmouth
 ECLIPSE, brig, coast guard service
 EDINBURGH, 72, Portsmouth
 EGGHILL, 24, *reb. sh.*, Devonport
 EGMONT, 72, Portsmouth
 ELECTRA, 18, sloop, Com. A. Darley, North America and West Indies
 ELK, 16, sloop, Chatham, *building*
 EMERALD, *ten. to the St. Vincent*, Second Master J. D. Beach
 EMULOUS, coast guard service
 ENIMION, 44, Devonport
 EMBOS, bomb, Woolwich
 ESPIEGLE, 12, sloop, Com. T. P. Thompson, Chatham
 ESSEX, 10, st., Com. A. Merrill, Coast of Africa
 ETALION, Harwich
 EUROPA, 44, Chatham
 EUTALUS, Chatham
 EURYDICE, 26, Captain George Elliot, North America and West Indies
 EXCELLENT, *Flag Ship*, Captain Sir T. Hastings, Kt., Portsmouth
 EXMOUTH, 90, Devonport, *building*
 EXPERIMENT, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. J. Harper, Lake Huron
 EXPRESS, 6, brig, Falmouth
 FAIR ROSAMOND, 2, —, Lieutenant-Com. A. G. Buhner, North America and West Indies
 FAME, 74, *reb. ship*, [West Indies]
 FANNY, tender, Master J. C. (acting), Portsmouth
 FANTOME, 16, sloop
 FAVORITE, 18, sloop
 FEARLESS, 1, st. ves., W. L. Sheringham, Portsmouth
 FEBERT, 6, Com. —, Coast of Africa
 FIREBRAND, 5, st. ves., A. L. Cotty, —
 FIREBOLT, 2, st. ves., P. W. Beechey, Woolwich
 FISCARD, 42, Captain —, Pacific
 FLAMER, alien service, Gravesend
 FLAMER, 6, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. C. J. Poole, particular service
 FLOKA, 36, Devonport, *building*
 FLY, 16, *reb. ves.*, Captain F. P. Blackwood, East Indies
 FLYING FISH, 12, sloop, Com. B. Harris, Portsmouth
 FORMIDABLE, 84, *Flag Ship*, Captain Geo. F. Raby, Mediterranean
 FORTY, 44, Devonport
 FORTITUDE, convict hulk, Chatham
 FOUNDRYMAN, 76, Devonport
 FOX, 42, Commodore Sir H. M. Blackwood, Bt., East Indies
 FROLIC, 16, sloop, Com. C. B. Hamilton, Brazil
 FAX, st. ves., Sheerness, *building*
 GALATEA, coal depot, Jamaica
 GANGES, 84, Sheerness
 GEYSER, 6, st. ves., Com. E. J. Carpenter, Mediterranean
 GIPSY, tender, Sheerness
 GLADIATOR, 6, st. ves., Woolwich, *building*
 GLIATON, 2, st. ves., tender, N. America & West Indies
 GLOUCESTER, 50, Chatham
 GOLLATH, 20, —
 GORDON, 6, st. ves., Captain C. Notham, Coast of Africa
 GOSHAWK, 12, brig, Bombay, *building*
 GOSAMER, tender, Sheerness
 GRECKIN, 16, sloop, Devonport

GRAPPLER, st. ves., Poplar, *building*
 GRIFTON, 3, brigantine, Lieutenant-Com. C. Jenkins, North America and West Indies
 GRIPES, brig, coast guard service, Chichester Harbour
 GROWLER, st. ves., Com. C. H. M. Buckle, Coast of Africa
 HADADRYAD, 42, Devonport
 HANNIBAL, 90, Woolwich, *building*
 HARTINGTON, 10, sloop, Com. the Honorable G. F. Hastings, East Indies
 HARRY, st. ves., Blackwall, *building*
 HART, tender, Sheerness
 HARRINGS, 72, Portsmouth
 HAVATNAT, 22, Sheerness
 HADGOS, coast guard service, Hamble river
 HAWTH, 72, Sheerness
 HAZARD, 12, sloop, Com. C. Bell, East Indies
 HEAD, 42, convict sh., Woolwich
 HEAT, 4, st. ves., Com. J. P. Bower, particular service
 HECLA, 1, st. ves., Com. J. Duffell, Woolwich
 HELIANA, 16, sloop, Com. S. C. Harkins, Bt., Cape of Good Hope
 HERALD, 26, Chatham
 HERCULES, 72, Sheerness
 HERMES, 3, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. Washington Kerr, North America and West Indies
 HESPERUS, 6, brig, Lieutenant-Com. H. B. Toole, Coast of Africa
 HERON, 18, sloop, Chatham, *building*
 HIBERNIA, 120, Portsmouth
 HINDOSTAN, 76, Devonport
 HIGGINS, 72, Chatham
 HIRON, 4, brig, Devonport
 HORN, tender, Sheerness
 HORNET, 44, Sheerness
 HOSNEY, 6, brigantine, Lieut.-Com. R. B. Miller, North America and West Indies
 HOUSFORD, 44, Devonport
 HOUND, 6, brig, Woolwich, *building*
 HOWE, 120, Sheerness
 HUBBARD, 46, *reb. sh.*, Chatham
 HURWORTH, 19, sloop, Com. F. Scott, North America and West Indies
 HURON, 4, st. ves., Com. H. B. Young, Coast of Africa
 IANUS, brig, Lynnhington, coast guard service
 ILLUMINATOR, 72, *Flag Ship*, Com. J. E. Erskine, North America and West Indies
 IMCUM, 72, *reb. ship*, Commodore A. R. Sharpe, c. r., Jamaica
 IMPREGNABLE, 72, Devonport
 IMPREGNABLE, 104, Devonport
 IMPUDENT, 46, Captain G. H. Fremantle, North America and West Indies
 INDIAN, 76, Devonport
 INDIAN, chapel, Isle of Man
 INDEPENDENT, 6, st. ves., Pembroke, *building*
 INVESTIGATOR, Woolwich (Thames police)
 INVINCIBLE, 72, Portsmouth
 IONIAN, hut to the Marine Society, Deptford
 IONIA, 26, Captain G. R. Mundy, East Indies
 IRONSTONE, 80, Chatham, *building*
 ISIS, 44, Captain Sir John Marshall, Kt. x. c. r. & c., Cape of Good Hope
 JACKALL, st. ves., Glasgow, *building*
 JAMES, 6, st. ves., Chatham
 JASPER, 1, st. ves., Master Com. F. Ambrose
 JAYA, 50, Portsmouth
 JUNE, 26, Chatham
 JORDON, 12, tr. sh., Devonport
 JESSIE, convict hulk, Woolwich
 KANGAROO, 16, sloop, Chatham, *building*

POLYPHIMUS, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. Thomas Smith, Mediterranean
 PORTER, 1, st. ves., Captain F. Bullock, Devonport
 PORTLAND, 50, Devonport
 PORTSMOUTH, 1, st. ves., Plymouth
 POWERFUL, 84, Portsmouth
 PRESIDENT, 50, Portsmouth
 PRINCE ALBERT, 120, Portsmouth
 PRINCE OF WALES, 110, Portsmouth, building
 PRINCESS ALICE, st. packet, Master-Com. L. Smith (acting), Devonport
 PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104, Portsmouth
 PRINCESS ROYAL, 96, Portsmouth, building
 PROGRESS, tank vessel, Cape of Good Hope
 PROMETHEUS, 1, st. ves., Com. John Hay, Coast of Africa
 PROSERPINE, 42, Devonport
 PROSPERO, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. ———, Pembroke
 PYLADIS, 18, sloop, Sheerness
 PYRAMUS, 42, receiving ship, Halifax
 QUEEN, 110, Captain W. F. Martin, Plymouth
 QUEEN CHARLOTTE, 104, Portsmouth
 RACIBOUL, 16, sloop, Devonport
 RACK, 16, sloop, Com. Archibald Reed, Brazil
 RALPH, 50, Chatham, building
 RAMBLER, quar. ser., Standgate Creek
 RANGER, 6, brig, Devonport
 RAPID, 10, brig, Lieutenant-Com. ———, Coast of Africa
 RATTIER, st. ves., Woolwich
 RATTISNAKE, 2, Portsmouth
 RAVEN, 4, cutter, Lieutenant-Com. J. Stephen, Sheerness
 READER, brig, Poplar, building
 REIDMILL, 12, quar. ser., Liverpool
 REIDING, 2, st. ves., Commander Thomas Davis, Liverpool
 REINDER, 6, brig, Gibraltar
 REINARD, 4, mooring vessel, Chatham
 RENNER, tender, Sheerness
 RESISTANCE, 42, Commander C. G. E. Patry, particular service
 RESOLUTE, diving bell ves., Bermuda
 RESOLUTION, st. frigate, Chatham
 REVEREND, 76, Sheerness
 RHADAMANTHUS, 2, st. ves., Master-Com. Thomas Laen, particular service
 REINE, quar. ser., Standgate Creek
 RINGDOVE, 16, sloop, Com. Sir W. Denham, R. I., Coast of Africa
 ROBERT, st. ves., under, Portsmouth
 ROBERT, 92, Portsmouth
 ROLLA, 10, brig, Chatham
 ROMEY, 20, rec. sh., Lieut-Com. Robert L. M. McClure, Harwich
 ROSE, 18, sloop, Commander Henry E. Sturt, North America and West Indies
 ROVER, 18, sloop, Chatham
 ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Devonport
 ROYAL ALBERT, 120, Woolwich, building
 ROYAL FREDERICK, 110, Portsmouth, building
 ROYAL GEORGE, 120, Sheerness
 ROYAL GEORGE, 1, Portsmouth
 ROYALIST, brig, Lieut-Com. G. Ogle, East Indies
 ROYAL OAK, 74, rec. sh., Bermuda
 ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 110, Portsmouth, building
 ROYAL SOUTHERN, 1, Capt. Sir William Owen P. ———, Pembroke
 ROYAL VICTORIAN, 120, Devonport
 RUBY, st. ves., under, Chatham
 RUSSELL, 72, Sheerness
 SAGITTARY, rec. sh., Tortois
 St. GEORGE, 120, Devonport
 St. JEAN D'ACRE, 90, Devonport, building

St. LAWRENCE, 46, receiving ship, Sheerness
 St. VINCENT, 120, Flag Ship, Captain H. P. Rowley, Plymouth
 SALAMANDER, 4, st. ves., Com. A. S. Hammond, Pacific
 SALSITTE, 42, rec. sh., Woolwich
 SAMARANG, 26, sub. ves., Capt. Sir E. Biddle, R. I., East Indies
 SANDER, 3, st. ves., Woolwich, building
 SAN JOSE, 110, Capt. F. W. Borgeyne, Devonport
 SANS PAREIL, 94, Devonport, building
 SAPHIRE, 22, it. sh., Master-Com. J. P. Fitzack, East Indies
 SAPHO, 18, sloop, Com. Hon. Gen. Hope, Cape of Good Hope
 SARACEN, 10, brig, Devonport
 SATELLITE, 18, sloop, Com. R. H. B. Rowley, Brazil
 SATURN, quar. ser., Millford
 SAVAGE, 10, brig, Lieut-Com. J. H. Bowker, Mediterranean
 SCANTON, 10, brig, Devonport
 SCORPION, 6, st. ves., Portsmouth, building
 SCOT, 18, sloop, Com. Hon. J. R. Drummond, Mediterranean
 SCOTLAND, 16, sloop, Com. R. Sharpe, North America and West Indies
 SCOTLANDER, 4, cutter, Com. N. Appleby, Portsmouth
 SCOTLANDER, 6, schooner, Devonport
 SCOTLANDER, 14, Devonport
 SCOTLANDER, 10, sloop, Com. T. L. Goss, Coast of Africa
 SCOTLANDER, 42, Hullwell
 SCOTLANDER, 15, sloop, Com. W. Nevill, East Indies
 SCOTLANDER, 10, Chatham, building
 SCOTLANDER, Medway, Com. guard
 SCOTLANDER, 10, Portsmouth, building
 SCOTLANDER, 2, st. ves., Com. C. G. Robinson, Coast of Scotland
 SCOTLANDER, 4, brig, Devonport
 SCOTLANDER, 16, sloop, Com. W. Smith, —
 SCOTLANDER, 42, Portsmouth
 SCOTLANDER, 4, brig, Lieut-Com. Geo. Morris, Coast of Scotland
 SCOTLANDER, 16, sloop, Com. Hon. W. B. Doreen, Mediterranean
 SCOTLANDER, 10, brig, coast guard service
 SCOTLANDER, 2, cutter, Lieut-Com. G. Raymond, particular service
 SCOTLANDER, 1, st. ves., Coast of Africa
 SCOTLANDER, 50, Chatham
 SPANARD, 6, beach surf. ves., Lieut-Com. ———, Coast of Scotland
 SPANARD, 26, Captain Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, North America and West Indies
 SPANARD, 78, Devonport
 SPANARD, tender to Blazer
 SPANARD, 2, cutter, Lieut-Com. G. Beaufort, Sheerness
 SPANARD, 6, st. ves., Woolwich, building
 SPANARD, 6, sch., Lieutenant-Com. R. E. Pym, Brazil
 SPANARD, 6, st. ves., Com. W. Mulvan, East Indies
 SPANARD, st. ves., Dartford, building
 SPANARD, 1, st. ves., Master-Com. J. P. Moss, (acting), Holyhead
 SPANARD, 2, frigate, Sheerness
 SPANARD, 16, sloop, Pembroke, building
 SPANARD, 14, Devonport
 SPANARD, 6, sloop, Com. H. J. W. Denham, Coast of Africa
 SPANARD, Cayre, convict ship, Devonport
 SPANARD, 4, st. ves., Com. Hon. E. Pickett, Portsmouth
 SPANARD, 6, st. ves., Captain A. T. E. Vidal, Azores
 SPANARD, 23, rec. sh., Portsmouth
 SPANARD, 8, barque, Woolwich
 SPANARD, 72, Portsmouth
 SPANARD, 90, Devonport
 SPANARD, 45, convict hulk, Cork
 SPANARD, 1, st. ves., Master-Com. Robert Sherlock (acting), Dover
 SPANARD, 6, brig, Lieut-Com. John Douglas, Falmouth
 SPANARD, 74, rec. sh., Portsmouth

SYBILLE, 36, Pembroke, *building*
 SYDENHAM, 6, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. D. R. B. Maguire, Mediterranean
 SYLPH, 2, tender, Devonport
 SYLVIA, 6, st. ves., Portsmouth, (*under a Seafarer*)
 TALBOT, 16, Captain Sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, Barb., Pacific
 TARTAR, 42, rec. sh., Chatham
 TARTARUS, 2, st. ves. ves., Captain J. Wolfe, (*acting*) Coast of Ireland
 TARS, convict sh., Liverpool
 TASCOS, convict hulk, Bermuda
 TENDLER, st. ves., Woolwich, *building*
 TERROR, 7, Woolwich
 THALIA, 42, Captain C. Hope, Pacific
 THAMES, convict ship, Chatham
 THAMES, tender, Sheerness
 THENA, 30, Devonport, *building*
 THESIA, 42, ordinary vessel, Devonport
 THUNDER, 6, st. ves., Com. E. Barnett, Chatham
 THUNDERBOLT, 6, st. ves., Com. G. N. Burke, Cape of Good Hope
 THUNDERER, 34, Devonport
 TOPAZ, 46, rec. sh., Portsmouth
 TORCH, st. ves., Blackwall, *building*
 TORTOISE, 2, store sh., Com. W. Finistral, Ascension
 TRAFALGAR, 120, Chatham
 TREMBLOUS, 50, Woolwich
 TRIAL, Coal Depot, South America
 TRIDENT, 8, ship, Blackwall, *building*
 TRINCOMALEE, 42, Portsmouth
 TRIUMPH, quar. sen., Milford
 TWEED, 20, Devonport
 TYNE, 26, Captain W. N. Glascock, Mediterranean
 TYZIA, 4, brig, Devonport
 UNDAUNTED, 42, Portsmouth
 UNICORN, 42, Chatham
 UNITE, 42, convict hulk, Woolwich
 URGENT, 2, st. ves., Master-Com. J. Emerson, Liverpool
 VAGUARY, 36, Devonport
 VANDERBILT, 36, Portsmouth
 VAPOR, 42, Chatham
 VASSON, 50, Sheerness
 VESPER, 26, Captain C. Talbot, East Indies
 VESUVIUS, 6, st. ves., Com. E. Oumtoney, Mediterranean
 VESUVIUS, 42, rec. sh., Portsmouth
 VICTORIA, 120, Pembroke, *building*
 VICTORIA AND ALBERT, st. ves., Captain Sir Hon. Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, C. C. R., Portsmouth
 VICTORINA, 41, rec. sh., Portsmouth
 VICTORY, 104, Flag Ship, Captain William W. Henderson, R. A., C. R., Portsmouth
 VIGOR, 74, rec. sh., Devonport
 VIGOR DE PACE, quar. sen., Milford
 VINDICTIVE, 26, Portsmouth
 VIOLET, 6, brigantine, Lieutenant-Com. James Carter, Barb.
 VIRAGO, 6, st. ves., Com. G. G. Overy, Mediterranean
 VILLEN, 6, st. ves., Com. G. Giffard, East Indies
 VOLAGE, 26, Flag Ship, Captain Sir W. Dickson, Barb., particular service
 VOLCANO, 9, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. E. C. Miller, particular service
 VULCAN, 11, st. ves., Liverpool, *building*
 VULCAN, 6, st. ves., Woolwich
 WANDERER, 16, ship, Portsmouth
 WARRIOR, convict sh., Woolwich

WARSPIKE, 50, Captain F. W. P. Wallace, Mediterranean
 WASP, 16, ship, Commander S. H. Usher, Coast of Africa
 WATERLOO, 130, Sheerness
 WATERWITCH, 10, ship, Com. T. F. Birch, Portsmouth
 WELLESLEY, 72, Devonport
 WELLINGTON, 72, Sheerness
 WEXMOUTH, 14, rec. hulk, Bermuda
 WIDGESS, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. T. Swain Scriver, Dover
 WILBERFORCE, 3, st. ves., sent to Colonial Govt. at the Gambia
 WILDFIRE, 3, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. Abraham Darby, Weymouth
 WILLIAM AND MARY, yt., Commodore Sir F. A. Collier, R. A., C. R., & C. R., Woolwich
 WINCHESTER, 50, Flag Ship, Captain C. Eden, Cape of Good Hope
 WINDSOR CASTLE, 110, Pembroke, *building*
 WISARD, 10, brig, Devonport
 WOLF, 18, ship, Com. A. Vyse, East Indies
 WOLVERINE, 16, ship, Com. W. J. G. Clifford, East Indies
 WOODLARK, tender in Harb.
 WOODSIDE, 50, Bedford
 WRE, convict sh., Chatham
 YOUNG, convict hulk, Portsmouth
 YOUNG HESK, Lieutenant-Com. W. T. Bate, East Indies
 ZEPHYR, 15, brig, Bon Day, *building*
 ZEPHYR, 1, st. ves., Lieutenant-Com. James Smith, Holyhead.

HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE EAST INDIES.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Kt., C. R.,
 Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Indian Sea.

AGINCOURT, 72 GUNS—(Flag Ship.)

Captain	Henry W. Bruce
Commander	Henry Lyster
Lieutenant	James Rawstorne
	P. P. Egerton
	David A. Buchan
	James A. Peyater
	Nicholas Vanadort
	John Reid
	James T. Caldwell, F. L.
Additional	George Newton
	John Townsend
	Edwin R. F. Halford
	Charles T. Compton
	Charles J. Austin
	William L. Partridge
	Charles S. Denbar
	Thomas Miller
	John C. Boney
Captain-Major	Samuel Hawkins
2d Lieutenant-Major	W. M. Mansell
Platoon	James E. Elliott, (<i>acting</i>)
Chaplain	William S. Parish
Surgeon	John W. Read
Paymaster and Purser	Henry B. B. Long
Naval Instructor	William S. Harvey
Assistant Surgeon	Robert Anderson
	Archibald Scheld, M. S.
14 Master	Thomas Wallis, (<i>acting</i>)

ALLIGATOR, 25 GUNS—(Troop Ship.)

Master Com. Joseph N. King
Asst. Surgeon Hen. Richardson, M.D.
2d Master A. G. Whicheo

**BRANDLE, 10 GUNS—(Schooner.)
(Tender to Fly.)**

Lieutenant Charles G. Yale

CAMBREX, 35 GUNS—(Ordered home.)

Commodore Henry D. Chads, C. R.
Master Richard Stokes
Surgeon John Smith
Paymaster and
Purser Robert M. Read
Asst. Surgeon Nich. L. Dolling, M.D.

CANTOR, 35 GUNS.

Captain Charles Graham
Master David Craigie
Chaplain Henry Jones
Surgeon John Kidd
Paymaster and
Purser John Marks
Asst. Surgeon Archibald J. Little

COCHIN—(Tank Vessel.)

Dido, 18 GUNS.

Captain Hon. Henry Kappel
Master Robert C. Allen, (act.)
Surgeon John Davidson, (act.)
Paymaster and
Purser James Chinmo
Asst. Surgeon Robert Smith, (act.)

DOCTOR, 8 GUNS—(Steam Sloop.)

Commander Constant O. Hayes
Master John Jarvis
Surgeon William Houghton
Paymaster and
Purser Robert E. Crispin
Asst. Surgeon Thomas M. Canfield

FLY, 14 GUNS—(Surveying Vessel.)

Captain Francis P. Blackwood
Master Fred. J. O. Evans, (act.)
Surgeon Alexander Macdonald
Paymaster and
Purser John Bell
Asst. Surgeon Donald B. Whipple

Fox, 42 GUNS.

Commodore Sir Henry M. Blackwood, Bart.
Master George Grant
Chaplain George Jackson
Surgeon Frederick W. LeGrand
Paymaster and
Purser Henry Dyer
Asst. Surgeon Andrew Graham, M.D.

HARLEQUIN, 15 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commander Hon. Gen. F. Hastings
Master Francis Blingum
Surgeon Charles R. Nutt
Paymaster and
Purser Charles S. Gales, (act.)
Asst. Surgeon William C. Collier

HARVEY, 18 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commander Charles Bell
Master Charles J. Parker
Surgeon
Paymaster and
Purser W. A. Hannes
Asst. Surgeon

IRIS, 25 GUNS.

Captain George R. Mundy
Master James T. Sullivan, (act.)
Chaplain
Surgeon Robt. A. Barlett, M.D.
Paymaster and
Purser George Simmonds
Asst. Surgeon William Henderson

LOUISA—(Cutter.)

MINNES, 30 GUNS—(Hospital Ship.)

Captain Michael Quirk
Master Peter Wellington
Chaplain Josiah Thompson
Medical Registrar
John Watson, M.D.
Surgeon Alfred G. G. Tucker
Paymaster and
Purser John H. Cony
Asst. Surgeon Richard D. Telford
Gentleman of the Bedchamber
Francis W. R. Fader

NATHAN, 20 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commander Fred. H. H. Clarke
Master William L. Hyde
Surgeon Richard D. Parnard
Paymaster and
Purser W. D. Bateman
Asst. Surgeon

NEPTUNE, 26 GUNS.

Captain Sir James G. Barry, Bart. C. B.
Master Richard O. Stuart, (acting)
Surgeon Wm. McK. Saunders, (acting)
Paymaster and
Purser R. I. Sutherland
Asst. Surgeon

PERMAN, 10 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commander Philip Justice
Master Stephen Johns, (act.)
Surgeon
Paymaster and
Purser Hon. S. Collins, (act.)
Asst. Surgeon Thomas C. Miller

PILOT, 10 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commander William H. Jarvis
Master William J. W. Boney
Surgeon Alexander J. Pimot
Paymaster and
Purser Edw. D. Beck, (act.)
Asst. Surgeon William McKimley

PLATON—(Surveying Vessel.)

Captain Rich. Collinson, C. R.
Asst. Surgeon Henry S. Wilcott
2d Master Camilla Fox

REGENT—(Brig.)

Lieut. Com. Graham Ogilvie
Asst. Surgeon John A. Corbett

SARATOGA, 26 GUNS—(Sur. Vessel.)

Captain Sir Edward Pelcher, Kt., C. B.
Master P. J. Loney, (acting)
Surgeon Hon. W. Mahon, M.D.
Paymaster and
Purser H. S. Hooper, (acting)
Asst. Surgeon Arthur Adams

SARATOGA, 22 GUNS—(Troop Ship.)

Master Com. John B. Pitcock
Asst. Surgeon Thos. J. Layton, M.D.

SEARBY, 10 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commodore William Nevill
Master W. J. B. Hillard, (act.)
Surgeon James Lambert
Paymaster and
Purser Richard A. Gordon
Asst. Surgeon George S. Roberts

SETTELL, 6 GUNS—(Steam Sloop.)

Commander William Mainland
Master John Currier
Surgeon
Paymaster and
Purser John N. De Vries, (acting)
Asst. Surgeon William T. Alexander

VESTAL, 26 GUNS.

Captain Charles Talbot
Master John Haynes, (acting)
Surgeon James Brown, M.D.
Paymaster and
Purser James Gregory
Asst. Surgeon John Ward, (acting)

VIXEN, 6 GUNS—(Steam Sloop.)

Commander George Oxford
Master George Giles, (acting)
Surgeon Edward H. Cope, (act.)
Paymaster and
Purser John Harlow
Asst. Surgeon William Webber, M.D.

WOLF, 10 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commander Arthur Vyse
Master
Surgeon Thomas Bellott
Paymaster and
Purser Stephen Rains
Asst. Surgeon William Macdonald

WREYTHES, 15 GUNS—(Sloop.)

Commander W. J. G. Clifford
Master Miles Hammer
Surgeon John Bowler, M.D.
Purser H. D. P. Cunningham
Asst. Surgeon Wm. Molero, M.D., (acting.)

YOUNG MAN.

Lieut. Com. William T. Bain

Henry Warrington, Esq. Storekeeper, and Agent Victualler, Tablem, Cas
Mason, Gladders, Arthurian
and Co. Agents for Purchasing H. M. Navy, Gunpowder
Messrs. Ashurst and Co. do do Madras
Messrs. Hayles and Co. do do Bombay
Messrs. Bury and Co. Dypties to the Commissioners of Greenwich
Hospital, Madras
Messrs. Laid and Co. Navy Agents, and Agents for the Royal Supplies
to H. M. Navy at Madras.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Captain Sir Robert Oliver, R.N.—Superintendent—(Europe).
 Captain John Pepper, Acting Superintendent.

VESSELS IN THE INDIAN NAVY.

Ship's Name.	When and where built.	Tonnage.	Horse power.	Armament.
AGAR	Glasgow 1841	1209½	350	6 Guns
ASTORIA	Turkish Arabia 1840	153½	40	
ATALANTA	London 1835	617	210	5 do
AUCKLAND	Bombay 1840	946	220	4 do
BERENICE	Glasgow 1835	664	230	3 do
CLEOPATRA	London 1839	773	220	4 do
COMET	Bombay 1839	204	40	
EUPHRATES	Turkish Arabia		50	
MUCH LINDSAY	Bombay 1828	411	100	
INDUS	do 1838	304	60	
MEDUSA	do 1840	432	70	
MEDEA	do 1839	149	24	
MYROR	Turkish Arabia 1840	153½	40	
NITON	do		40	
PRINCE	Bombay 1840	335	60	
SATALLITE	do 1840	335	60	
SANTAMIA	do 1840	960	300	
SCORPION	London 1839	876	220	1 do
SNAKE	Bombay 1839	40	10	
VICTORIA	do 1839	795	230	
ZEPHYRUS	Waterford 1837-8	684	280	
ELPHINSTONE	Bombay 1827	337	Sloop	4 do
CLIVE	do 1826	429	do	3 do
COOTE	do 1827	429	do	3 do
EUPHRATES	do 1828	235	Brig	0 do
TIGRIS	do 1829	250	do	0 do
PALINURUS	do 1823	192	do	3 do
TAPTEL	do	179	do	
CONSTANCE	do 1837	182	Schooner	
MAH	do 1838	157	do	
MARGARET	do 1836	61	Cutter	2 do
NEBUCCADNEZAR	do 1832	49	do	2 do
HASTINGS	do 1821	565	Rec. ship	
BREEMAN	do 1830	58	Patamar	
POWELL	do 1831	43	do	
CHARGER	do	732	Coal ship Adon	

REGULATIONS RESPECTING RETIREMENT AND FURLOUGH.

Retirement.

Every Officer who has actually served twenty-two years or upwards in India is permitted to retire from the service with the following pay:

A Captain £260; Commander £190; Lieutenant £190; Purser £190.

Every Officer retiring from ill health after ten years' service, and before he has completed that of twenty-two years, is granted the following retiring allowance:

A Captain £290; Commander £170; Lieutenant £125; Purser £125.

Furlough.

A certain proportion of the Officers (to be determined by the Government, with a due regard to the exigencies of the service) are allowed to go home on furlough for three years, with the pay only of their rank.

No Officer under the rank of Captain who has not actually served ten years can be permitted to go home on furlough, unless in cases of ill health, under the certificate as required from Medical Officers.

The regulations for drawing pay on furlough and retirement by the Officers are, as far as circumstances will admit, the same as those for the Military Officers.

* From boats sent from England in pieces, and put together abroad.

MERCHANT VESSELS CONNECTED WITH THE EAST INDIES.

Extracted from Part III of Murray's Code—VIIIth (1841, or latest), Edition.*

First distinguishing Pendant to be hoisted over the Mast, or, at some other Mast Head.

2 Abazian,	519 Arab,	1354 Brexbournebury,
5 Aboussford,	549 Arethusa,	1368 Beedleugh,
47 Adam Clark,	367 Argyle,	1369 Bursaphus,
43 Adge,	619 Ashburton,	1371 Buckingham,
52 Adams,	621 Asia,	1374 Buckinghamshire,
53 Adelaide,	625 Assam,	1393 Barrell,
67 Admiral Beaufort,	634 Atlanta,	1397 Bassorah Merchant,
105 Ariel,	650 Atlas,	1428 Casar,
120 Arkon,	658 Auckland,	1433 Calcutta,
129 Argenta,	674 Augusta,	1430 Calcutta,
138 Agnes,	675 Amelia,	1453 Calcutta,
146 Agostine,	681 Jesse,	1459 Cambria,
155 Acher,	687 Angeline,	1460 Cambrian,
172 Albert,	692 Aurora,	1462 Cambridge,
178 Alcazar,	705 Ara,	1465 Camden,
183 Albert,	710 Avoca,	1472 Cecilia,
192 Alton,	714 Ayre,	1486 Canong,
209 Alton,	715 Ayshire,	1497 Canopus,
210 Alexander,	722 Barossa,	1503 Canton,
213 Adam,	724 Baryto Junior,	1506 Cape Packet,
231 Johnston,	725 Batavia,	1520 Captain Cook,
243 Alfred,	814 Bedford,	1522 Caronic,
247 Alce,	845 Belle Alliance,	1578 Caronic,
254 Allerton,	864 Benares,	1579 August,
268 Alligator,	865 Benoolen,	1538 Castle Edin,
269 Amazon,	867 Bengal,	1582 Castleburgh,
290 Ambassador,	869 Merchant,	1634 Custor,
293 Amalia,	870 Packet,	1639 Catherine Anne,
297 America,	871 Bangalee,	1684 Cecilia,
301 Anachyst,	918 Balsey,	1735 Challenger,
342 Anconade,	937 Betty,	1729 Clamprose,
349 Anconade,	933 Blanche,	1742 Charles,
364 Ann,	934 Blane,	1753 Forbes,
372 Elizabeth,	1034 Russell,	1764 Fern,
378 and Eliza,	1035 Sanderson,	1784 Charlotte,
410 Anna,	1042 Boston,	1827 Chichester,
420 Amelia,	1052 Bombay,	1840 Chisham,
428 Annamora,	1053 Packet,	1843 Child Harold,
434 Ann,	1054 Bounty Hall,	1850 China,
450 Robertson,	1059 Boyne,	1902 Circusman,
451 Sophie,	1098 Braman,	1904 City of Aberdeen,
453 and Eliza,	1257 Brigand,	1908 of Bristol,
458 Anne,	1268 Bristol,	1925 of Derry,
461 Elizabeth,	1276 Britannia,	1926 of Edinburgh,
466 Mary,	1279 British Empire,	1940 of London,
467 Antelope,	1287 Merchant,	1947 of Foomah,
468 Antelope,	1289 Merchant,	1958 Clara,
469 Apollo,	1298 Briton,	1967 Clarence,
470 Apollo,	1348 Brougham,	1970 Clarendon,

* It is requested that all vessels possessing the Edition of 1841, in making their communications, with any of the Royal Stations, will hold the British Flag, and other Mast Head, to signify that they are using that edition.

Given, Dares, Master, 1841.

1976 Claspia,	2679 Duke of Lancaster,	3912 Flora,
2015 Clementina,	2684 of Norfolk,	3916 Florence,
2016 Claspia,	2996 of Sussex,	3924 Flowers of Ugar,
2031 Clifford,	2901 of Wellington,	3946 Forester,
2032 Clifton,	2943 Durham,	3956 Fortescue,
2048 Clyde,	2956 Eamont,	3951 Fortitude,
2051 Clydesdale,	2957 Earl,	3955 Florence,
2067 Codrington,	2961 of Dalhousie,	4012 Frances,
2075 Coldstream,	2964 of Durham,	4027 Farnham,
2083 Colombo,	2971 Grey,	4069 Frank,
2095 Columbian,	3029 of Uxbridge,	4076 Frederick,
2103 Columbine,	3042 Earsart,	4137 Fenton,
2130 Comet,	3059 Felipe,	4152 Felton,
2135 Commerce,	3068 Eden,	4162 Galatea,
2148 Competitor,	3074 Edinburgh,	4173 Galway,
2164 Conway,	3075 Castle,	4180 Gambia,
2308 Corcoran,	3089 Edward,	4162 Ganges,
2341 Cornelian,	3104 Robinson,	4239 General Graham,
2357 Cosmopolis,	3154 Pegasus,	4231 Hewitt,
2361 Corsair,	3168 Eleanor,	4253 Kydd,
2369 Cassock,	3186 Eleonora,	4250 Palmer,
2378 Courtess,	3197 Esch,	4270 Gemini,
2385 of Durham,	3198 Ann,	4278 George,
2391 of Liverpool,	3208 Grant,	4280 Armstrong,
2407 Courier,	3267 Elizabeth,	4286 Canton,
2437 Acadie,	3418 Ellen,	4312 Polaris,
2438 Crescent,	3468 Elphinstone,	4317 Robinson,
2469 Cuba,	3482 Etna,	4357 George IV,
2476 Cumberland,	3489 Emerald,	4365 Georgiana,
2479 Cambrian,	3490 Isle,	4370 Gertrude,
2493 Carlew,	3496 Emigrant,	4389 Gilbert Henderson,
2540 Daniel Grant,	3507 Emily,	4385 Munro,
2561 Daphne,	3508 Jane,	4389 Gilmart,
2570 Dartington,	3510 Emma,	4391 Gipsy,
2581 Dauntless,	3519 Emperor,	4509 Glasgow,
2584 David,	3542 Eudymon,	4527 Glenelg,
2589 Clark,	3571 Enterprise,	4561 Globe,
2594 Scott,	3572 Enterprise, N.	4567 Gloucester,
2614 Defence,	3574 Entry,	4566 Goldfinch,
2617 Deference,	3624 Esau,	4568 Gondola,
2637 Delight,	3628 Esther,	4610 Goodrich,
2650 Decatur,	3649 Eudoxia,	4628 Gough,
2684 Devon,	3656 Euphonia,	4632 Governor Brooks,
2685 Devonshire,	3671 Euphates,	4633 Grace,
2695 Diamond,	3672 Europa,	4638 Darling,
2701 Diana,	3674 Europa,	4637 Grenville,
2709 Diligence,	3719 Exmouth,	4669 Grasshopper,
2741 Dolphin,	3716 Experiment,	4680 Gratitude,
2753 Doncaster,	3720 Express,	4691 Great Britain,
2756 Donna Maria,	3745 Fairfield,	4693 Grecian,
2769 Dorothy,	3746 Faith,	4697 Greenwich,
2798 Dover,	3750 Fairy Queen,	4693 Grenock,
2831 Dromedary,	3756 Falcon,	4710 Grenville,
2845 Duchas,	3761 Farnouth,	4713 Greyhound,
2846 of Clarence,	3764 Fane,	4715 Griffin,
2849 of Gloucester,	3791 Fanny,	4719 Grocer,
2851 of Kent,	3795 Fatima,	4721 Guardian,
2856 of Northumbria,	3801 Fawcett,	4722 Gypsy,
2863 Duke of Argyll,	3814 Fawcett,	4805 Halcyon,
2867 of Bedford,	3829 Ferguson,	4832 Hannah,
2870 of Buckingham,	3831 Featon,	4901 Harrier,
	3837 Fitzroy,	4931 Harrier,

4931 Harrier,	6040 James Kinloch,	7341 Louis,
4936 Harrier,	6054 James Kinloch,	7343 Cammell,
4937 Harrier,	6057 Laura,	7351 Miami,
5031 Mary,	6147 John,	7410 Lowther,
5035 Maria,	6191 Fleming,	7412 Castle,
5034 Maria,	6205 Hayes,	7430 Lucy,
5034 Thompson,	6230 Lane,	7431 Anne,
5086 Henry,	6233 McAdam,	7496 Lysander,
5097 Brougham,	6257 Palmer,	7516 Madagascar,
5123 Percer,	6413 Joseph Henderson,	7524 Madras,
5120 Tanner,	6425 Bane,	7526 Madras,
5130 Turner,	6432 Wallace,	7586 Maidstone,
5143 Herald,	6493 Julia,	7590 Mangay,
5161 Hercules,	6497 Juliana,	7591 Maitland,
5160 Herfordshire,	6504 Juliet,	7592 Majestic,
5180 Heron,	6519 Jupiter,	7594 Malabar,
5192 of Malvern,	6521 Justina,	7596 Mahay,
5193 Heroine,	6531 Kangaroo,	7596 Malechin,
5207 Hibernia,	6539 Kate,	7620 Mangalore,
5214 Highland Lad,	6542 Katherine Stewart,	7621 Mangles,
5236 Himalaya,	(Forbes),	7623 Manilla,
5250 Hindoo,	6574 Kent,	7639 Margaret,
5241 Hindostan,	6701 King George IV,	7690 Forbes,
5250 Hooghly,	6705 William,	7699 Thompson,
5254 Hope,	6713 Kingston,	7819 Wikie,
5301 Hopkinson,	6720 Kite,	7817 Wilson,
5327 Hudson,	6721 Kitty,	7835 Maria,
5401 Ida,	6745 La Belle Alliance,	7841 Ann,
5418 Imam of Muscat,	6780 Lady Amber,	7926 Marion,
5420 Imogen,	6790 Campbell,	7941 Marjorie,
5425 Indefatigable,	6793 Clarke,	7946 Marquis Camden,
5421 India,	6814 Parashan,	7950 of Dacca,
5429 Indian,	6815 Fitz Herbert,	7951 of Ely,
5467 Chief,	6817 Flora,	7952 of Hastings,
5468 Lass,	6831 Jane,	7957 of Hantsley,
5469 Indus,	6837 Remedyway,	7960 of Wexley,
5472 Industry,	6849 Macpherson,	7961 of Wellington,
5486 Ino,	6890 Nugent,	7962 Mary,
5489 Integrity,	6891 Paper,	8023 Mary,
5612 Iris,	6901 Rocket,	8025 Anderson,
5634 Isabella,	6912 Scott,	8026 Ann,
5690 Isadore,	6922 Talli Hood,	8033 Webb,
5702 James Gibson,	6931 Lancer,	8037 Alhambra,
5743 Genet,	6973 Jackson,	8038 Camell,
5749 Exposed,	7012 Laurel,	8109 Jane,
5812 Haze,	7035 Lander,	8112 Roberts,
5846 Ash,	7206 Liverpool,	8156 S. A. I.
5850 Ham,	7241 London,	8163 Seaway,
5853 Clarke,	7253 Lord Auckland,	8235 Melilla,
5859 Lockhart,	7283 Durham,	8236 Mauritius,
5851 Land,	7286 Lymouth,	8237 Maxwell,
5858 Boyd,	7290 Croydon,	8238 Maxima,
5859 Justice,	7291 Goderich,	8239 Meg Merricks,
5871 Paper,	7296 Humberford,	8247 Melilla,
5872 Lure,	7298 Lawton,	8251 Remond,
5873 Lure,	7304 Lyndoch,	8253 Merchant,
5874 Jean,	7305 Malboorne,	8254 Mercury,
5875 Graham,	7309 Nelson,	8259 Merman,
5876 Lure,	7340 Wellington,	8260 Merman,
5877 Lure,	7349 W. A. Bentick,	8261 Merman,
5878 Lure,	7353 Lure,	8262 Merman,

8462 Modest,	9186 Orestes,	9131 Persia,
8469 Moss,	9204 Orient,	9132 Persian,
8491 Monarch,	9205 Oriental,	9138 Persa,
8506 Munro,	9208 Orion,	9141 Pestifer Bom-
8532 Money,	9215 Orlando,	9142
8534 Morang Star,	9237 Orestes,	9203 Phoenix,
8561 Mount Stuart El-	9245 Orwell,	9143 Pict,
phinstone,	9257 Osprey,	9146 Planet,
8607 Mysore,	9280 Owen Glendower,	9141 Platanenst,
8621 Nancy,	9283 Oxonian,	9171 Plymouth,
8627 Nanny,	9304 Padang,	9106 Porcupine,
8641 Narcissa,	9308 Paget,	9120 Portsea,
8657 Nautilus,	9324 Palmyra,	9131 Portsmouth,
8670 Navarin,	9326 Paula,	9124 Posthumous,
8702 Nelson,	9328 Palmer,	9134 Precursor,
8706 Neptune,	9342 Palmyra,	9140 Premier,
8750 New Grove,	9347 Pandora,	9142 President,
8769 Orleans,	9351 Pantaloon,	9152 Prima,
8904 York,	9361 Pangon,	9158 Prince,
8921 Newport,	9376 Parrock Hall,	9160 Albert,
8926 Niagara,	9382 Pascoe,	9164 George,
8945 Nightingale,	9407 Patriot,	9184 Regent,
8952 Nimrod,	9408 King,	9801 of Wales,
9017 Norfolk,	9412 Queen,	9802 Princess Caroline,
9024 Normanby,	9415 Pattison,	9804 Amelia,
9045 Northumberland,	9451 Peacock,	9806 Charlotte,
9056 Nottingham,	9436 Pearl,	9807 Elizabeth,
9068 Nymph,	9458 Pegasus,	9813 Mary,
9074 Oak,	9458 Peggy,	9814 Loyal,
9083 Ocean,	9462 & Mary,	9815 Victoria,
9085 Queen,	9468 Pekin,	9826 Sophie,
9086 Ocean,	9471 Pelican,	9843 Proserpine,
9124 Olive,	9478 Penang,	9846 Prosper,
9135 Branch,	9483 Penelope,	9852 Protector,
9142 Olympus,	9518 Perfect,	9857 Providence,
9178 Onor,	9530 Perseverance,	9872 Prudent,

Extracted from Part III of Murray's Code—VIIIth Edition.

Second Distinguishing Pendant,

To be hoisted over the number, or at some other mast-head.

12 Queen,	146 Resource,	452 Royal Saxon,
13 Adelaide,	175 Richard,	453 Sovereign,
23 Victoria,	183 Brown,	461 William,
25 Queensland,	248 Rob Roy,	467 Ruby,
42 Raj Hare,	250 Roberts,	472 Runnymede,
3 Rahab,	251 Robert,	510 Saint George,
8 Rambler,	259 Fulton,	568 Selatin,
54 Randolph,	264 Kerr,	569 Salamander,
56 Ranger,	301 Robert Small,	570 Salamander,
58 Rapid,	315 Roberts,	573 Selah,
62 Rutherford,	345 Recluse,	579 Sely,
70 Rebecca Jane,	349 Rockingham,	571 Seltram,
79 Recovery,	362 Rose,	594 Spauld,
81 Red Rover,	402 Rosalie Castle,	598 Bro,
97 Regina,	416 Rover,	643 Sappho,
120 Reliance,	423 Rowley,	650 Sarah,
130 Renou,	425 Roxburgh Castle,	655 Jane,
136 Repulse,	427 Royal Adelaide,	680 Scott,
145 Resolution,	436 George,	682 Stuart,

498 Sardinia,	1513 Tropic,	1679 William Brown,
736 Seagull Castle,	1540 True Briton,	1703 Gates,
723 Seagull,	1544 Tucker,	1746 Jarding,
726 Seagull,	1562 Turk,	1749 Lockley,
742 Seagull,	1575 Tweed,	1756 Miles,
756 Seagull,	1588 Two Brothers,	1758 Metcalfe,
755 Seagullham,	1585 Sisters,	1760 Money,
758 Seagull,	1586 Tyne,	1765 Parker,
759 Seagull,	1587 Tynemouth,	1795 Shand,
759 Seagull,	1589 Udney,	1806 Winchester,
759 Seagull,	1591 Castle,	1807 Windermere,
759 Seagull,	1597 Undaunted,	1810 Windsor,
759 Seagull,	1598 Underwood,	1817 Wolf,
759 Seagull,	1599 Unicorn,	1841 Woodbridge,
759 Seagull,	1608 Unity,	1848 Woodlark,
759 Seagull,	1605 Urobin,	1851 Worcester,
759 Seagull,	1606 Urgent,	1852 York,
759 Seagull,	1608 Urwin,	1854 Yorkshire,
759 Seagull,	1609 Uxbridge,	1854 Young Gipsy,
759 Seagull,	1607 Valentine,	1854 Queen,
759 Seagull,	1608 Valiant,	1854 Zebra,
759 Seagull,	1609 Valleyfield,	1854 Zenobia,
759 Seagull,	1613 Vansittart,	1854 Curraghmore,
759 Seagull,	1617 Venerable,	1854 John Bibby,
759 Seagull,	1614 Venture,	1854 Oriental, St.
759 Seagull,	1615 Venus,	1854 Agincourt,
759 Seagull,	1619 Veracity,	1854 Exeter,
759 Seagull,	1619 Vernon,	1854 Purser Merchant,
759 Seagull,	1618 Vesper,	1854 Bangalore,
759 Seagull,	1619 Victor,	1854 Candahar,
759 Seagull,	1621 Victoria,	1854 John Graham,
759 Seagull,	1625 Victory,	1854 Cadet,
759 Seagull,	1627 Virgil,	1854 Claudine,
759 Seagull,	1628 Virginia,	1854 Thomas Ardathnor,
759 Seagull,	1629 Vis. Melbourne,	1854 Grindlay,
759 Seagull,	1627 Victor,	1854 Samarang,
759 Seagull,	1629 Vulcan,	1854 Oxford,
759 Seagull,	1629 Walker,	1854 Samuel Boddington,
759 Seagull,	1629 Walmer,	1854 Pathfinder,
759 Seagull,	1629 Castle,	1854 Charley Castle,
759 Seagull,	1629 Walter,	1854 Pordy,
759 Seagull,	1629 Hamilton,	1854 British Sovereign,
759 Seagull,	1629 Wanderer,	1854 Nepal,
759 Seagull,	1629 Warner,	1854 Compa Packet,
759 Seagull,	1629 Warren,	1854 Malcom,
759 Seagull,	1629 Warrior,	1854 Docket Richmond,
759 Seagull,	1629 Warwick,	1854 Lord Ellerborough,
759 Seagull,	1629 Washington,	1854 Velore,
759 Seagull,	1629 Wasp,	1854 Oriental Queen,
759 Seagull,	1629 Water Lily,	1854 Bona,
759 Seagull,	1629 Watch,	1854 Bona,
759 Seagull,	1629 Waterford,	1854 Duke of Portland,
759 Seagull,	1629 Waterloo,	1854 Templar,
759 Seagull,	1629 Wickins,	1854 Duke of Cornwall,
759 Seagull,	1629 Waverly,	1854 of Cornwall,
759 Seagull,	1629 Wellington,	1854 Castle Hardy,
759 Seagull,	1629 Westminster,	1854 Charles Grant,
759 Seagull,	1629 Westmoreland,	1854 Earl of Palenore,
759 Seagull,	1629 White,	1854 John Pashell,
759 Seagull,	1629 Wigton,	1854 Arden,
759 Seagull,	1629 Wild Irish Girl,	1854 Wellesley,
759 Seagull,	1629 William,	1854 Wigrams,
759 Seagull,	1629 Barras,	

French Merchant Vessels.

Foreign Vessels to bear their National Ensign.

2976 La Gloire,	2976 Glorie,	La Courte de Hour-
1902 Pompee,	Carriada,	5158 Louisiane,
2537 Elia,	Dolphe,	Jean-Henri,
3847 Laurente,	4730 Phoebe,	4225 Robert La Diable,
1932 Clotilde,	3694 Jean Nelly,	546 Afrique,
1954 Commerce,	1492 Rollachan,	1889 Asia,
1920 Bon Henri,	5347 Tréant,	Vichou,
2163 Courte de St. Pierre,	4805 Ponacherry,	1452 Angèle,
5620 Virginie et Gabou-	4510 Olinda,	4163 Midon,
5362 Triton,	2406 Diana,	4360 Nouveau Trompe,
5018 Salamandre,	2765 Fenslon,	5857 Louisa,
1457 Bolguerie,	4180 Memnon,	3896 Gange,
5459 Victoire et Lise,	3259 Indas,	2541 Elizabeth,
13 Artimese Fugate,	3257 Indes,	3433 Dardogne,
Perouse,	5372 Tropicque,	3840 Laure,
Solomandre,		

American Merchant Vessels.

Star,	Mary Satan,	Mary and Susan,
Edward,	Brighton,	Lentin,
Eliza Warwick,	Valparaiso,	Columet,
621 Washington,	Montezuma,	Franklin,
Saracen,	Augustus,	Angelo,
Osage,	Champlain,	Ashburton.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

AGENT AT MADRAS.....Captain Christopher Biden.

STEAMERS OF THE COMPANY RUNNING IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

NAME.	Commanders.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
Hindutan.....	R. Mofsky.....	2000	540
Bentuck.....	A. Kellack.....	2000	540
Prattist.....	Henry Harris.....	1800	520

VESSELS BELONGING TO MADRAS AND ITS SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Tons.	Vessel Names. (all Ports.)	Commanders.	Managing Owners.
512	Defiance.....	S. P. Hall.....	Gair, Bates and Co.
465	Lord Elphinstone.....	B. Crawford.....	do. do.
359	Laurie.....	G. White.....	Hall and Phillips.
225	Monica.....	W. G. Shepherd.....	Gair, Bates and Co.
354	Tamar.....	V. Bodd.....	do. do.
325	Lady Sale.....	J. Foster.....	George Rodland.
344	James Hall.....	H. Grant.....	do.
176	Amelia.....	H. W. Murren.....	do.
166	Intrepid.....	W. Forley.....	R. H. D. Lewis.
174	Indian Queen.....	J. Ke.....	H. Lambard.
172	Sybil.....	W. I. Walker.....	W. I. Walker.
166	Dragon.....	C. Boxley.....	J. P. Faxon and C. Baxter.

GENERAL RATES OF FREIGHT FROM MADRAS.

	To Bencoolen.	To Ceylon.	To Singapore.	To Negapat.	To Colombo.	To the Madras Coast.	To Bombay.
For A Tonne of Berdy	14 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	22 0
A Box of Beer.....	14 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	22 0
A Hhd. of do.....	7 0	8 0	9 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	11 0
A Pipe of Wine.....	10 8	12 8	14 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	18 0
A whole Chest.....	10 8	12 8	14 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	18 0
A half do.....	5 4	6 4	7 0	3 0	6 0	7 0	9 0
A 4 cwt. case.....	5 0	6 4	7 0	2 0	5 0	6 0	8 0
A 1 do do.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
A Tub of Sugar Candy.....	1 4	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 8
A Case of Tea.....	2 0	2 0	3 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
A Chest of Tea.....	3 0	3 4	4 0	2 0	3 0	3 8	4 0
A Grand Piano.....	10 0	12 0	14 0	0 0	10 0	12 0	14 0
A small do.....	10 0	12 0	14 0	0 0	10 0	12 0	14 0
Small Kegs and Jars, each.....	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8
A Barrel.....	35 0	40 0	45 0	25 0	40 0	45 0	55 0
A Puncture.....	14 0	16 0	18 0	0 0	14 0	16 0	18 0

N. B.—These rates are adopted by the Generality of the Madras Owners and Commanders, and are subject to rise or no variation whatever.

SIGNALS FOR SHIPS OR VESSELS IN THE OFFING

Signals respecting Ships or Vessels in the Offing, whether Men of War, Merchants, or others, from the Customs House, Staff, a small flag or pennant, the points of which represent the quarter from which the Vessel is coming in.

Three classes of Vessels are expressed by the Signals:—Vessels of 500 tons, two masts, and one main.

An Ensign, or square National Flag, represents a Ship of 500 tons; a National Flag, with two points or swallow-tail, represents a Brig or Schooner of two masts; and a broad National Flag, terminating in one point, represents a Sloop or Cutter of one mast.

If either of these Flags is hoisted in the east or west quarters, the Vessel is on the North or South quarter of the anchorage.

The number of Ships in the Offing is expressed by pointing a white pendant, or pennant, over the Ensign, and a red pendant, or pennant, over the Ensign, and a yellow pendant, or pennant, over the Ensign. When a number of Vessels are in the Offing, the number of these pendants will be hoisted.

If the Vessel is a Ship or 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 Merchants are 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 flag will be hoisted after the signal of the fleet made, and if there are two Fleets of different nations in the same position, the flag of the first seen Fleet will be hoisted, when the signal of the second, and a third, signal hoisted, which is likewise to be hoisted by the fleet.

A Sloop or a Packet is announced with a blue flag placed with under hoisted to the yard arm, expressive of the quarter she is in.

The covered flag represents the flag of all nations that trade to Madras, and the manner in which the Signals are made, to express ships or Vessels in the offing.

The St. George's Flag hoisted on either point of the yard arm, with a white pendant over it, announces a British Man of War. The French or English Flag of two points or swallow-tail hoisted, with a red and white pendant over it, represents two French armed Brigs or Schooners. A broad American pendant hoisted with a red pendant placed with under hoisted over it, represents an American armed Cutter, and a Dutch flag hoisted with a yellow pendant placed with a blue over it, represents four Dutch Men of War.

The St. George's Union Jack, hoisted on either side of the yard arm, and the number of the Signal for the same being.

If the numerical pendant, instead of being over the national Colours, is hoisted under the flag, it will describe the class of Vessels to be mentioned.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

St. Thome Street, Fort St. George.

Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. for the reception of Baggage parcels. Open daily for Newspapers till 5 P. M. and for Letters till 6 P. M., after which hours respectively they will be received till 6½ P. M. on payment of a fee of 8 Annas each.

RECEIVING HOUSES.

No. 18, Choolay Bazar Street, Vepery.

Montrose's Salaz Street, Rongpettah, adjoining the Bazar, No. 53.

Open daily from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M. for the reception of letters, papers, and packets not exceeding 12 Rupees in weight.

Post Master General.

Alexander Farrie Bruce, Esq.

Deputy Post Master.

Mars Morrell, Esq.

Post Masters at Out-Stations.

Mr. W. J. Cosby	Arcoot.
Mr. R. James	Bangalore.
Mr. B. W. Gray	Bellary.
Mr. C. W. West	Cannanore.
Mr. Thomas W. Wray	Hyderabad.
Captain E. Baker, 32d N. I.	Jaulna.
Captain C. Yates, 46th N. I.	Kanpur.
Mr. John Hodges	Quana.
Mr. J. H. Segun	Pandicherry.
Captain O. Reynolds, 25th N. I.	Secunderabad.
Mr. P. B. Whannell	Trichinopoly.

POST OFFICE ACTS.

- No. XVII of 1837—Passed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council on the 24th July 1837.
 No. XX of 1837—Passed by the same authority on the 27th August 1837.
 No. XVII of 1838—Passed by the same authority on the 1st July 1839.
 (For the details see Madras Almanac for 1843, pages 497 to 505.)

Section XXVIII of Act XVII of 1837 confers 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 baggery on the Public Service free of postage, upon the undermentioned personages, viz.

- Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
- President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.
- The Chairman, Deputy 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 or 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.

* The Assistant Secretary to the Board of Control was granted the same privilege by C. O. S. G. 34 of 1839.—CORRECTION.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

PORT ST. GEORGE, September 19, 1837.

The following Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, are republished for general information.

PORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30th August 1837.

Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th 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 Hawk travelling and matters of account, shall cease to have effect from the 1st of 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.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES, EMPLOYMENT OF LETTERS, &c.

General Post Office and Post Office

II. There shall be a General Post Office at each of the following places, viz. 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 may from time to time direct. The immediate charge of the General Post Office, and the subordinate charge of the Provincial Post Offices, shall be respectively vested in the Post Master General, each of whom shall be appointed by the Governor General of India in Council, and the Post Master General shall be severally conducted by the Post Master General at Madras and Bombay and the Post Master General of India in Council, and shall exercise their functions in Subordination to the said Governor General. The Post Master General and Post Master 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.

Receipt of Letters, and for despatch by Land or Sea.

III. The existing Post Master 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 the rules, in the manner as if they had been appointed specially under their provisions.

IV. Letters papers and parcels shall be received wherever a Post Master or Post Office Writer is stationed, for despatch by Land to every part of India or in Ceylon, and by Sea to every part of the World with which there is a Post Office communication; the latter, unless superseded 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

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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 Surp, 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.

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland Postage from Point Calimere, or the place where the same are landed in India.

X. The Table of Distances for calculation of Postage shall, until otherwise ordered and duly notified, be the Polyometrical 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

Receipt of Letters for Foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland.

Payment of Postage on Letters in India in advance optional. Name of sender of a Letter not to be required.

Newspapers and Parcels are not to be received "Bearing Postage" without name of sender.

Payment of Postage on "Ship Letters" outward required in advance.

Letters to Ceylon to be paid in advance.

Excepting Letters received from Sea.

Letters from Ceylon to be charged Postage.

Table of distances to be hung up in Post Offices.

* No letter or packet will be received into any of the Post Offices under the Madras Presidency for transmission bearing postage, unless superscribed bearing or not paid. See (Acting) Madras Post Master General's Notification published in the Port St. George Gazette of 1832, page 339.—Continued.

of the Post Master General of the Presidency; and one copy as approved and countersigned by the Post Master General shall be retained for the use of the Office for which it is framed, and the same with a translation or transcripts 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 mile weight.	Postage on single Newspaper not exceeding 34 total weight.	Banghy Postage on Books in open covers not exceeding 20 lbs weight.	Postage on single Banghy parcel not exceeding 50 lbs weight.
	Miles.				
Agra.....	794	12 Annas.	2 Annas.	6 Annas.	24
Ahmedabad....	1712	1 Rupee.	3 Annas.	14 Annas.	2 Rupees.
Ahmednagar....	1034	12 Annas.	3 Annas.	12 Annas.	2.18
Almorah.....	1134	1 Rupee.	3 Annas.	14 Annas.	2 Rupees.
Amrit.....					
Akyab.....					
Allahabad.....					
Alleppe.....					
&c.....					

Letters to be received at any Station for delivery at such Station.

Every thing received from Sea to be forwarded to parties directly by Letter or Banghy Post according to weight and destination.

Newspapers &c. not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "dutiful."

Letters, Papers, &c. sent by Post to be weighed at Office of dispatch.

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.

XII. Every thing received by Post from Sea-ward, not exceeding 500 lbs 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 500 tons weight shall be made over to the Collector of Customs, for publication in his list of Unclaimed Packages.

XIII. Newspapers, or other printed or engraved matter packed in open covers, or covers attached as containing letters, accounts or vouchers only, or letters franked as for the public service, respecting any of which there is reasonable belief that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the Dispatching office, but shall be forwarded marked "Dutiful." 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.

XIV. All letters, newspapers, or other papers and packets received for dispatch by Post or Banghy post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of dispatch, 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 "Boating Postage." In order to obviate delay, Service and Free Letters shall never be reweighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in case of suspicion. Banghy parcels shall in all cases be reweighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters prior to delivery shall be at discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master.

XV. In the event of any letters declared or required by Clauses VII and VIII, preceding, or by Clause XIX, 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.

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 access must be made, either in person or in writing, or the party requesting the same.

HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS, DISPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

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 5 p. m. and Letters also every day till 6 p. m. after which hours respectively they will be received till 6 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 "boating postage" or "paid."

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 lbs 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.

XIX. At Provincial Post Offices, banghy parcels and newspapers will be received, for despatch at the ordinary regulated postage, from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m. and letters till 5 p. m., after which hours respectively they will be received till 6 p. m., on the sender paying an extra half rupee each, to be appropriated as provided in Clause XVII.

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 3, Sundays excepted.

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

Letters on which Postage has not been properly paid how to be dealt with.

Examination of Post Office Records not permitted to the Public.

General Post Office hours for receipt of Letters, Newspapers and Banghy Parcels.

General Post Office Receiving Houses, hours for receipt of Letters.

Provincial Office hours for receipt of Letters, Newspapers and Banghy Parcels.

Office hours for references, &c.

General Post Office delivery of Letters, &c.

the Poems 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 Poems 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. 1840, 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 Poems 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 5 P. M. and the Banghies as soon after as possible.

Provincial Post Offices
despatch of Mails.

XXVI. At Provincial Post Offices the packets 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.

XXVIII. In order to protect as far as possible the public mails from the chance of robbery, Objects in charge

* In conformity with a Notification issued by the Acting Post Master General, Madras, on the 17th August 1841, letters arriving in the Mails after the distributing Poems have quit the office, are delivered at the General Post Office, Fort St. George, daily, except on Sundays, either to personal applicants, or to individuals furnished with a written memorandum upon the payment of the regulated postage.—GORENBOUR.

† The use of badges discontinued in the Madras Presidency, and replaced, duly lettered and numbered, worn by better Distribution on the 1st April 1840. See P. M. O.'s Notification, dated 5th July 1840.—GORENBOUR.

of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive money, bullion, precious stones, or jewels, for despatch either by letter or by post.

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.

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 express or temporary Dawk, shall not be charged separately for the increased distance.

XXXI. The servants at the several Post Offices are not bound to give change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case.

XXXII. Receipts will not be granted for letters, papers or parcels received at any Post Office for despatch, unless they are produced duly 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.

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 in the same, will send to the Post Office a notification thereof in writing.

SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

XXXIV.

[Superseded and other notes, (for which see Appendix.) substituted.]

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 regulation of which the Commander shall proceed to despatch 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.

Letters once received
in any Post Office
are not to be returned.

But papers and parcels
may be recalled
by the sender.

Forward Letters or
parcels to which
postage liable.

Forward Newspapers
not liable to
increased postage.

Post Office not
bound to give
change.

Receipts if required
must be presented
along with letters,
&c.

Address of parties.

Rates of Steam
Postage to be charged
on letters sent
overland by the
Government Steamers.

Notice to arriving
Vessels for despatch
of Packets.

Receipts to be granted for Packets.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all Vessels.

* Vide Form A. Post Master General to publish the same weekly.

Post Master General to publish weekly Notice of packets despatched.

† Vide Form B.

Receipt of Letters for despatch to places in India by Sea.

Ship Letters despatched from Out-Station to be acknowledged.

Letters received at Post Office for parties who may have sailed from India to be returned to the sender.

Harbour Letters not to be charged with Ship postage.

Imported Newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

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 any 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.

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 Gulf, 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.

XXXVIII. The Post Master General shall also cause to be published weekly, in the Official Gazette of the Presidency, a Notice of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by mail, and that may have left the port.

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."

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.

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.

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."

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.

When bulk of Mails exceed regulated weight what packets to be kept back.

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 in 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 troy weight.

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 those marked "by express," and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back.

XLVI. Despatches to be transmitted by express must bear on the face or than the words "by express," and the signature in full of the Officer sending them.

XLVII. As the employment of expresses interferes with the regularity 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.

XLVIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals, at the discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master applying to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annas per page in advance.

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.

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.

II. Letters from Commissioned Native Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, and others borne on the returns of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Army, including Guides, Lighters and men of the regular Corps of Madras Sepoys, shall pass free of postage when not exceeding single weight, and containing no enclosures other than Bills of Remittance expressed 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 Commanding Officer of the Regiment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona 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

FORM OF DIRECTION AND FRANK FOR NATIVE'S OR SEPOY'S LETTER.

From Hassan Khan, Sepoy
D. Troop 1st Lt. Co.
To
Major Hassan Khan,
4th N. Infantry,
Adicut.
A. B.
Comp 1st Lt. Co.

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 Commanding Officer of the Regiment or detachment, who shall adopt the most effectual measures in his power to satisfy himself that the same are bona 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

Private Letters, except large Ship Letters, never to be kept back.

Expresses.

Public Officers to employ them sparingly under penalty.

Expresses for private persons.

Secretaries to Government only to stop Mails.

Commanding Officers to receive Letters for their own Regiments.

Soldiers' Letters to pass free under what restrictions.

franked shall be closed in presence of the Commanding Officer, who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trustworthy person.*

Number of such Letters restricted to one per Company.

Sailors' letters to be treated as Soldiers' Letters.

Letters of European Soldiers' wives to be franked in certain cases.

Letters from Europe to Soldiers to pass free under what restrictions.

On emergent service, Letters although not franked to be forwarded free to certain authorities.

Letters franked not according to form, to be charged with postage. But Post Office authorities to have discretion to remit the same.

Person addressed to satisfy Post Master General, &c. that the Letter is a Service Letter.

LIII. 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.

LIII. Letters from Petty Officers and Seamen in Her Majesty's Ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privilege specified in Clause LII.

LIV. Letters from Wives of European Soldiers addressed to their Husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by Officers Commanding Stations, Posts, or Depôts.

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.

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 Police Officer, or Magistrate, or Officer Commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

LVII. All franked letters which do not correspond in every respect with the several provisions of the Post Office 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 bona fide on the public service.—N. B.—The franks of Members of Parliament will not exempt letters from India postage.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance will be remitted, on the Officer addressed satisfying the Post Master General or Post Master that the communication received is exclusively on the public service.

* Commanding Officers of Stations and Posts, and the Station Staff, may frank letters containing Circulars Out Passengers' Declaration Certificates under the Rule of this Clause. See G. O. N. O. 32 of 1905.—CONTINUED.

* The following Resolution of the Government of India, respecting letters to Native Officers &c., was published by the Madras Government, Nov. 15, 1902.—CONTINUED.

* Resolved.—With reference to Rules 51 and 52 for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Government General in Council on the 24th of August 1901, that the following supplemental Rule be adopted, and published for the information and guidance of the Department.

* Letters to Commissioned Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates and others borne on the returns of the Hon'ble Company's Army, including Guides, Lancers, and men of the regular Corps of Horse Boreers, from their relatives, shall pass free of postage when addressed to the care of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Detachment, provided they do not exceed single weight.

* The number of Letters, to Commissioned Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, entitled to be delivered free under the above Rule, shall not exceed one for each man per annum."

LIX. Letters which individuals address in 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 occasion they shall superscribe on the envelope with their official signatures, the words "Bearing Postage."

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.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of Section XXIX of the Post Office Act, the Governors of the Foreign European Settlements in India, in ability 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 baggy post to or from any such authorities shall be chargeable with postage.

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;

Letters addressed to Public Officers on private affairs to be Post paid.

Official Gazettes required for record to pass free.

Letters to and from Governors of Foreign European Settlements to pass free.

Private Letters, Notes, or Memoranda, not to be forwarded under "Service" covers.

Adjutant Genl's Office.

Service.

Lieut. Colonel A. B.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry.

J. H. B.

Canonpore.

Asst. Adj. 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, bona fide on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Offices or Departments.

Civil Department.

Accountant General, or Deputy Sitto.
Accountant, Military or Revenue.

* Public Officers when corresponding with individuals on their private affairs are to use ordinary letter paper, without envelopes or official seals. See Order of the Madras Government, published in the Fort St. George Gazette for 1911—page 266.—CONTINUED.

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 signalling and purchasing stores for H. M. Squadron in India "On Her Majesty's service."

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.

Commissioners for the Government of Mysore.

Secretaries and Assistants.

Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue and their appointed Assistants;

Special

" for Criminal Cases.

Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foujdarry Adawlut, or of Provisional Courts of

Appeal, when on Circuit or Deputation only.

Judges, Sessions and Zillah.

" Assistant.

Law Commission—Members and Secretary.

Members of Boards or Commissions, when on Circuit or Deputation only.

Minist Masters.

Officers 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 Adawlut, Courts of Appeal, or Zillah Courts.

Residents of Foreign Courts, and their Assistants.

Resident Commissioners 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 Amree.

Superintendent of Botanical Gardens and Government Plantations.

or Chief Magistrate of Police.

of Government Lithographic Press.

of Stamps.

of Stationery, or Clerk to Stationery Commission.

for Suppression of Thuggee.

Assistants.

Warehouse-keeper.

Deputy.

Deputies and Commissioned Assistants in Offices, in absence or by order of their Principals.

* Amended by G. O. S. G. No. of 1827.—CONFIRMED.

* Authorized by G. O. S. G. No. —Do.

1828 do. do. —Do.

† Letters to these Authorities or the Public Service, superscribed as aforesaid, shall be delivered at their Offices without demand of postage.

Marine Department.

Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships or of Indian Navy.

Comptroller of Government Stores.

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 to the Kirk Session.

Registrar to Archdeaconry, in absence of Archdeacon.

Military Department.

Adjutant General of Queen's or Company's Troops.

" " Deputy.

" " Asst. or Deputy Assistant, of Divisions, Forces, or Artillery.

Agent for Army Clothing.

Adjutant General.

Brigadiers.

Commandants of Forces of Stations.

Commanding Officers of Corps or Detachments.

Commissary General.

" " Deputy.

Commissary Senior Executive Officer, at the Presidency or at Out-Stations.

Commissaries of Ordnance.

" " Deputy, being assigned Officers.

Director of Artillery Depot of Instruction.

Engineer, Chief.

" Civil, or Civil Executive Officer.

" Executive, or Superintendent.

" Inspecting or Engineer.

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.

Masters 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, of Stations, or of Stipends.

Principal Interpreter to the Commander in Chief.

President of Prison Commission, 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.

* Authorized by G. O. S. G. No. of 1828.—CONFIRMED.

† The Archdeacon of any Presidency, when Head of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of that Presidency, shall be authorized to receive and send all letters free of postage. See G. O. S. G. No. of 1828.—CONFIRMED.

‡ Officers Commanding Military stations are authorized to frank the Returns of sacred places which the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malabar may have occasion to transmit periodically to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malabar, under the G. O. of the 10th December 1827. Minutes of Consultation, 21st July 1828.—CONFIRMED.

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 the Cotton cultivation, at Calpee.
 " of Family Payments and Pensions.
 " of Gun Carriages.
 " of Gun Powder.
 " 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.

The Secretaries of
 The Civil and Annuitiy Funds,
 Military Funds,
 Medical Funds,
 Queen's Military Fund.

The Secretaries of
 Military Orphan Society in
 Military Male Asylum at M., and
 Charity for relief of Soldiers' Wives at Bombay.

Members of the Service
 the benefit of which the fund
 stipulated, on the affairs of
 fund, superscribed "Fund
 ce."

To
 small persons on the af-
 of the Fund, superscrib-
 ed 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.

* Authorized by Order of the G. C. in Council, dated 16th June 1841.—Governer.

† This Office to frank the Letters of Petty Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Sergeants and Seamen who may be patients in Hospital.

‡ No periodicals, pamphlets, printed papers, bills, or subscription accounts of any Public Society are allowed ordinarily to pass free of charge, and the public frank is restricted to special cases in which the Secretary may deem the indulgence to be fairly claimable on public grounds.

Letters, papers and parcels from the Societies to which the frank of the Secretary in the General Department was formerly granted are now required, whenever an exemption from postage has been solicited and obtained on special occasions, to come open to the Secretary of that Department in respect to the two first, viz. letters and papers, and so on, to be franked which shall exceed the prescribed limit of weight for the large frank.

No parcels or packages from any Public Society are allowed to be forwarded free of duty except under a public frank. See Regulation of the Government of India, dated 16th November 1842.—Governer.

LIST No. II.

Parties authorized to frank Letters sent free on the Public Service relating to the business of their respective 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 Archbishop, or to the Registrar of the Archbishopric.
 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 Paymasters, on the business of the Lotteries.
 Master Attendant, Calcutta..... To Authorities at Diamond Harbour, Kedgees, or other Stations down the River.
 Mathematical Instrument Maker to Government..... To the Surveyor or Deputy Surveyor General.
 Medical Officer, Nelligeries..... 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 Paymasters 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 Deputy Opium Agents.
 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.

* The Chief Civil or Military authority at Stations in the Interior, where no Chaplain is resident, is authorized to frank the returns of ranked officers, which the Ministry Clergy at those places may have occasion to transmit periodically to the Registrar of the District and Archbishopric of Madras. See Notification of the Madras Government of the 10th April 1841, published in the Fort St. George Gazette for that year, page 145.—Governer.

† Collectors and other authorities will be desired to see that this privilege is not abused.

‡ Authorized by G. O. S. C. II of 1848.—Governer.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.
MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLEMENTARY
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 Honourable the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th of August last, is re-published for general information.

No. 20.

Fort William, General Department, the 11th October 1837.

With reference to the list of Public Officers entitled to frank Letters, Packets and Parcels both side on the public service which is included in the Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th August last, the Right Honourable 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 Circumlocutionary Assistants, and the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue and to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, so as to provide that the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and the Secretaries to the said Boards, shall have power to nominate an Uncovenanted Assistant in their Office 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 named by them and referred to the Despatch-book of the Office, respectively to be transmitted but in the name as if signed by the heads of the Office. With respect to Commissioners of Circuit and Revenue, when there may be no Covenanted Assistant present with them, or in charge of their Office, 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 Honourable the Governor General of India in Council has been 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. 5, and likewise to include 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 Office, or other 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 forwarding of Letters both side on the Public Service as Commissioners of Circuit and Land Revenue, and their Assistants respectively.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.
H. T. PARSONS, Secy. to Govt.

Re-published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
ROBERT CLARK, Secy. to Govt.

Correspondence with Members of the Honorable Court.

Retracted from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Public Department, November 2, 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 Mail, under the impression that such letters are exempt from the duty of postage, it is necessary that we should apprise you, that the privilege of receiving letters so addressed free of postage, does not attach to letters sent from the East Indies by packet, via 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 via Mediterranean, but the privilege does not extend to any other Director or Officer of the Company.

A. F. DAVIS, 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 the 4th instant, stating that a Black Ball will be hoisted at daylight on the day of a S. P. M. 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 the 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. H. TAYLOR, Post Master General.

Refund of Postage.

FORT ST. GEORGE: GENERAL POST OFFICE, 8th May 1839.

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 &c.—Notice is hereby given, that in future, whenever the postage shall have been charged and

* The practice of using a Black Ball was discontinued from the 15th May 1839, when by a notice from the Town Major's Office, it was intimated that a Packet Flag would be substituted.—Continued.

levied on letters delivered at the General Post Office, for the delivery of letters at out-stations, no refund will be made to the writers or senders of such letters, when they are detained by orders 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, 1833.

The following additional Post Office Rules are re-published for general information.

No. 29.

Fort William, General Department, 22d 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 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 A, 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 may 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 same be not thereby loaded above the maximum gross weight to be charged by a single runner, viz. 9 seers, or 10 lbs.

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 reach, and thence be sent on by letter post, should such transmission be possible without overloading the runner; otherwise their further transmission will be completed by means of extra Banghies, so to insure the postage.

By order of the Honourable the President in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Re-published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary to Government.

Packets containing Potials, &c.

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 23 July 1833.

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 Muzam 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 provision into effect."

No. 23 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 Honourable Court of Directors, dated 19th September, No. 24 of 1838, and of a despatch, dated 7th November, No. 23 of 1838, both cited in the margin, the Honourable the President in Council, under the powers reserved to the Government of India by Section XXIX of Act XVII of 1297, directs that letters dispatched 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 superintending "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 Honourable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary to Government.

Letters not superscribed to be sent by the Overland Mail how to be dealt with.

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 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 Honourable 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, 2nd March 1840.

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. BAKER, Post Master General.

Arrival of the Overland Mails.

Fort St. George; General Post Office, 13th September 1840.

It is hereby notified for general information, that immediately upon the arrival of the Overland Mails during the day, the Flag, No. 7, signifying the night, a signal Lantern, 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, paper, and small coins, to defray the postage that may be due on them.

A. F. BAKER, Post Master General.

Public Letters.

Fort St. George; General Post Office, 1st June 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that arrangements have been made to deliver the Mails previously at 8 o'clock, &c. daily, from this date, as enjoined by Section XXV. of the Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 29th August 1837, and the receipt of several Letters from some of the Public Departments of the Presidency, at a very late hour in the evening, being calculated to impede or frustrate the design, the Post Master General, requests, that all Public Letters may be delivered daily into the General Post Office before 6 p.m., and begs to remark, that Letters put into the General Post Office after that hour, unless in a case of great emergency, the same being countermanded by an Official Notification from the Head of the Department to the Post Master General, will be detained at the Office for transmission by the following day's Mail.

A. F. BAKER, Post Master General.

Letters, &c. for the United Kingdom, except Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters, and those specifically marked, to be forwarded through France.

Fort St. George; General Post Office, 4th June 1840.

Taken I. Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, communicated through Government, it is hereby notified, for general information, that all Letters and Newspapers for the United Kingdom, except Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters, and except those specifically marked "via Palamouth," will be forwarded through France. Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters, written by their Commanding Officers, will be forwarded by way of Palamouth, whether so directed or not, as if sent through France they become liable to a heavy rate of postage; and Letters and Newspapers specially marked "via Palamouth," will be forwarded as indicated by such mark.

* Read Notification, that being now the part of arrival and departure for the Overland Mails.—(Continued.)

2. Letters for the United Kingdom, weighing less than a quarter of an ounce, and passing through France, are charged single postage, which amounts to 2s. 6d. or 1 s. 5 as. 4 p. By the Palamouth route, Letters of half an ounce in weight are subject to single postage only, which has been reduced to one shilling, or 2 annas. Newspapers if sent via Palamouth are free of postage, but if transmitted by the way of Marseilles, they are charged 2d. or 1 anna and 3 pils each.

3. Newspapers or Gazettes sent by the Public Officers to the Authorities in England should be left open at the ends, in order that they may not be charged as Letters.

4. All printed publications which may be sent to the Authorities in England should be transmitted as enclosures to the Letters from Government.

A. F. BAKER, Post Master General.

Letter Deliverers.

Fort St. George; General Post Office, 9th July 1840.

With reference to Section XXIV of the rules for the management of the Post Office Department, it is hereby notified, that, under the sanction of Government, the use of Badges and Bells by the Letter deliverers will be discontinued at the Presidency, in lieu of which, they will be provided with medals duly lettered and numbered, which are to be worn on the right arm. In addition to which they will be supplied with hand bells, which are designed to be rung in the streets with the view of affording speedy announcement of their arrival with Letters, and to obviate the detention of deliverers at the doors of houses. As the Medals and Bells are now under manufacture, and until their completion, the Letter deliverers are necessarily obliged to distribute Letters without Bells and Badges.

A. F. BAKER, Post Master General.

Fort St. George; General Post Office, 2d September 1840.

Adverting to my Notification dated the 9th July last, it is hereby notified that the Letter deliverers will, from this date, be supplied with hand bells; and, as the object of their use is to announce their approach with Letters to parties interested, both in the streets and at the doors of dwelling houses, it is requested, that any person observing the deliverers failing to ring the bells, in the course of their tour of delivery, intimation of the same may be given to the Post Master General, in order that the conduct of such deliverers may be enquired into, and, if necessary, punishment inflicted.

A. F. BAKER, Post Master General.

Sealing of Letters.

London, General Post Office, August 1840.—The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other warm climates, with wax is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury to the letters, in consequence of the melting of the wax, and adhesion of the letters to each other. In the case of a mail recently received from India considerable loss was occasioned at this office, and notwithstanding the greatest care was taken in separating the letters, which, owing to the cause already mentioned, adhered closely together, many were much damaged and torn; the public are therefore recommended, in all possible cases, to use wafers in preference to wax in sealing their letters sent to India, or other warm climates; and also to advise their correspondents in those countries to pursue the same course.

(By command)

W. L. MABERLY, Secretary.

Letters for the Overland Express.

PORT ST. GEORGE; GENERAL POST OFFICE, 14th November 1840.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to permit the Department to reserve a portion of the Government Express when despatched for the Overland Mail to accommodate the community:—

Notice is hereby given, that the General Post Office will be prepared on the day appointed, to receive a limited number of Letters for that purpose, under the following rules:

1st. No Letter to exceed 1 Tola in weight.

2d. An Extra postage to be levied on Express Letters of 8 Annas for a Letter not more than ½ a Tola weight, and One Rupee for a Letter above ½ a Tola, and not exceeding 1 Tola weight.

3d. Each Letter to be superscribed "Overland Express."

It is requested that no firm or individual will send more than 2 Tola weight of Letters.

W. R. UNTERWOOD, Acting Post Master General.

Overland Packets per the Ceylon Steamers Boat.

PORT ST. GEORGE; GENERAL POST OFFICE, 2d January 1841.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that an arrangement has been made with the Ceylon Government, for the transport of the Overland Packets to and from the Stations particularized in the annexed List, by the Steamers "Seydlitz," to be imported and supported, as Consignments, and that Overland Letters received and despatched at and from those Stations shall be liable to the following rates of postage, for payment to the Ceylon Government, in addition to the regulated inland postage to and from Cannanore, and Steam postage, if any leviable thereon.

On each Letter without reference to weight 4 Annas.

On each Newspaper..... 1 "

On each Parcel..... 1 "

and that the same will take effect from the 1st current.

A. F. BRUCE, Post Master General.

List.

Wangalore	Dindigul	Coimbatore
Travancor	Palghat	Bangalore
Sabangar	Covilputty	Madras
Kannur	Cottayputty	Ernad
Cannanore	Mettoor (Coorg)	Calicut
Telicherry	Perampalam	Trichacopoly
Calicut	French Rocks	Quassy
Travancor	Malaypattam	Royaswami
Calicut	Mannoddy	Vannambuddy
Calicut	Yelwal	Alwar
Calicut or Cattyam	Seringapatam	Ernad
Calicut or Travancor	Mysore	Calicut
Ernad	Ottumund	Travancor
Paluncothai	Kotticherry	Kannur
Tellicottin	Paluncothai	Nagore
Vellopputty	Calicut	Kannur
Macra	Avanaty	Calicut
Calicut	Honnor	Calicut

A. F. BRUCE, Post Master General.

Optional Prepayment of Postage on Overland Letters.

PORT ST. GEORGE; GENERAL POST OFFICE, 12th February 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that the Scheme of optional prepayment of postage on Overland Letters will be brought into operation, in the Post Offices under the Madras Presidency, on and from the 1st of March next.

The British rates of Steam Postage to be collected in India, in addition to the usual Indian or Inland Postage, on Letters received bearing from, or despatched paid to, the United Kingdom via Southampton, are as follows:

When not exceeding.....	1 Ounce*	3 Annas.
Above 1 Ounce and not exceeding.....	1 do.	1 Rupee.
" 1 do. and not exceeding.....	2 do.	2 "
" 2 do. and not exceeding.....	3 do.	3 "
" 3 do. and not exceeding.....	4 do.	4 "

and so on, increasing 1 Rupee for every additional ounce, or any fraction thereof.

The system of optional prepayment of the Steam postage applies only to the route via "Southampton," and Letters sent by Mails cannot be prepaid in this Country. It applies also only to Letters posted in India addressed to the United Kingdom and vice versa, and does not apply to Letters posted to or addressed to places beyond the United Kingdom, i.e. all Letters for America, as well as those addressed to the continent of Europe, if marked via "Southampton," must go "Leaving" from this Country. Letters for America, if superscribed to the care of an Agent in the United Kingdom, may be paid for in advance, as if the Letters were designed for delivery in the United Kingdom.

A. F. BRUCE, Post Master General.

PORT ST. GEORGE; GENERAL POST OFFICE, 22d February 1841.

With reference to the Notification from this Department inserted in the Port Saint George Gazette, page 142 of 1841, it is hereby notified, that Letters designed for transmission Prepaid, should bear the following superscription on the envelope, for the guidance of the Post Office Receivers.

"British postage Pre Paid
via Southampton."

Letters for places out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or which are not designed to pass thro' the English Post Office to any ulterior destination, will as heretofore be subject to Foreign Steam or Red Sea Postage, precisely at the same rates as those fixed for the levy of British Prepaid Postage.

For the convenience of the individuals bringing Letters, and of the Receivers at the Post Offices, it is recommended that Letters intended to be prepaid should be accompanied by separate receipts, or be entered separately from other consignments of Letters in the Sender's Post Book.

A. F. BRUCE, Post Master General.

Remuneration to Commanders of Vessels for taking charge of the Hon'ble Court's Packets.

PORT ST. GEORGE, March 1, 1841.

In publishing for general information the following despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 3d January last, the Most Noble the Governor in Council directs that the Regulation therein contained, may take effect from the 16th February 1841.

* See Appendix, page 376.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, 3d January 1844.

1. Having had under our consideration the remuneration to Commanders of Vessels for taking charge of Packets addressed to the Court, we have determined to fix the sum of Five Pounds as the amount to be paid to Commanders of Homeward Vessels for such service; and we desire that the allowance for the charge of the Outward Packets be the same, viz. Fifty Rupees—this Regulation to be published for general information on the receipt of this despatch, and to take effect from that date.

2. Should the number or weight of the Packets be excessive, we shall be prepared to consider the claim of the Commander to some additional remuneration, but in no case will the total remuneration exceed the sum of Ten Pounds.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

J. E. THOMAS, Secretary to Govt.

Parcels from Foreign Settlements or Foreign Native States.

PORT ST. GEORGE: GENERAL POST OFFICE, 25th July 1844.

It is hereby notified for general information, that all Parcels received by Postage from Foreign Settlements, or Foreign Native States, supposed to contain articles upon which a tax is leviable, will be forwarded to the Collector of Modum to be opened and examined in person. The parcels to which such Parcels are addressed will be duly warned of the despatch of the Parcels to the Collector.

A. F. BAYEN, Post Master General.

Parcels by the Bombay Steamers.

REGULATION.

Marine Department.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to revise the Rules, under which Parcels and Packages are conveyed in the Mail Steamers between Bombay and Suez; and to direct, that the following Rules be established and in force from the 1st October next, in supersession of all former Rules which have heretofore been published.

- 1st. All Parcels shipped from Bombay by the Red Sea Steamers, must be paid for in advance.
- 2d. All Parcels received at Bombay by the Red Sea Steamers, must be paid for on delivery.
- 3d. All Parcels or Packages must be distinctly addressed by name to the parties to whom they are to be delivered, and not by marks or numbers.
- 4th. No Package to be larger than one man can conveniently handle, or to weigh more than forty pounds.
- 5th. No Parcel is to contain any merchandise.
- 6th. No Parcel is to contain Letters, Bills, or Money.
- 7th. No more Packages will be received on board, than can conveniently be stowed away in each vessel, according to the discretion of the Commander.
- 8th. Particulars of the contents may be called for, if thought necessary, and if refused, the Package may be rejected.
- 9th. All Packages sent or received by the Steamers are to be delivered at the Custom House.

10th. The Government will not be responsible for any loss or damage.

11th. Private Treasure will be received under the Regulations which have been separately notified for its conveyance; and when so conveyed, no charge for freight will be levied beyond the per centage due to the Commander.

12th. The Post Master General and Collector of Customs respectively have authority to open any Parcel, that they have reason to suspect contains articles in contravention of these rules.

Scale of Charges for Freight.

SIZE OF PARCELS.	Between Bombay, Suez and Cosnier.
1. Cubic Foot, or less	3 Rupees.
2. " " "	6 " "
3. " " "	9 " "
4. " " "	12 " "
5. " " "	16 " "
6. " " "	24 " "
7. " " "	40 " "
and 10 Rupees per Foot additional above 3 feet.	4 " "

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

P. M. MERVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th September 1843.

SCHEDULE exhibiting the amount of Postage, as fixed by the Government of India, on Letters, Books, printed or engraved Papers, &c., as also, the amount payable for a Print the use of the Post Office Departments in the several Post Stations throughout India.

M A

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distances.	LETTERS.			LAW PAPERS, Accounts and Vouchers, directed or each with the full signature to the Secretary.			NEWSPAPERS, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers packed in short covers at each end.		
		Single.	Double.	Treble.	Single.	Double.	Treble.	Single.	Double.	Treble.
		Not exceeding Quarter Tola.	Exceeding Quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola.	Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola.	Not exceeding third and half Tola.	Exceeding third and half Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola.	Exceeding 1½ Tola and not exceeding 2 Tola.	Not exceeding 2 Tola.	Exceeding 2 Tola and not exceeding 3 Tola.	Not exceeding 3 Tola.
		Rs.	P.	A.	Rs.	P.	A.	Rs.	P.	A.
Agra (or Bhatnagar)	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmednagar	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Almora	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amritsar	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anantnag	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angkor (Siam)	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arakan	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

and leviable on Letters, Law Papers, Accounts, Vouchers, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Baggy Par-Express, upon direct distance, as shown in the three Polygonical Tables A, B, and C, framed for to which are added, scales of Ship and Steam Postage leviable in addition to Inland Postage from R.A.S.

NAMES OF POST OFFICE STATIONS.	Distances.	PARCELS.			BOOKS, Pamphlets, Newspapers, and any written or engraved Papers sent by the Public Baggy Post exceeding 10 Tolas and packed in short covers open at each end.		
		Single.	Double.	Treble.	Single.	Double.	Treble.
		Not exceeding Quarter Tola.	Exceeding Quarter Tola & not exceeding one Tola.	Exceeding one Tola and not exceeding 1½ Tola.	Not exceeding 1½ Tola.	Exceeding 1½ Tola and not exceeding 2 Tola.	Exceeding 2 Tola and not exceeding 3 Tola.
		Rs.	P.	A.	Rs.	P.	A.
Agra (or Bhatnagar)	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	134	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmednagar	135	0	0	0	0	0	0
Almora	136	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amritsar	137	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anantnag	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	139	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angkor (Siam)	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arakan	141	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	142	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	143	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	144	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	145	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	146	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	147	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	151	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	152	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	153	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	154	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	155	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	156	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	158	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	159	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	161	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	162	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	164	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	165	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	166	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	168	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	169	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	170	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	172	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	174	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	176	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	177	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	178	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	179	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	181	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	182	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	183	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	184	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	185	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	186	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	187	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	188	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	189	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	190	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	191	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	192	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	193	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	194	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	196	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	197	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	198	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atankpur	200	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX

SHIP POSTAGE

to be levied, in addition to Land Postage, on Letters, Newspapers &c. 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	Annas. 3	Annas. 1	Annas. 2
An Anna being added for every additional Tola.		An Anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas weight.	Two Annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received.

STEAM POSTAGE

leviable, in addition to Inland Postage, on all Letters received or sent by Steamer, those received from or sent to the United Kingdom via Marseilles (the postage on which is not leviable in India) excepted.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding 1/2 an ounce.	Exceeding 1/2 an ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce.	Exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces.	Exceeding 2 ounces and not exceeding 3 ounces.	Exceeding 3 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces.
Annas. 2	Rupen. 1	Rupen. 2	Rupen. 3	Rupen. 4

One Rupee being added for every additional ounce, or for any fraction of that weight.

Newspapers directed via Southampton are forwarded Postage free. Those directed via Marseilles are liable to a charge, (payable in England only) of 2d. each.

Note.—As British weights may not be generally available to the Public for regulating the weight of their correspondence, the following scheme for using Coins of the Indian Currency for that purpose, will be found to afford a very close approximation to the ounce and the half-ounce weights.

The half ounce avoirdupois (the weight for a single Steamer Letter) being equal to Grains Troy 218 3/4, and one Rupee and one Copper Pie of the Company's currency being equal to Grains Troy 213 3/4, every person confining his English correspondence to the weight of these two Coins will be certain of being within the weight prescribed for a single Steamer Letter.—The ounce avoirdupois (the weight of a double Steamer Letter) being equal to Grains Troy 437 1/2, and two half anna pieces, and one Copper Pie being equal to Grains 433 3/4, every Letter not exceeding the aggregate weight of three such Coins will, in like manner, be within the weight allowed to a double Steamer Letter.

1 Rupee	180
1 Copper Pie....	33. 333
Grains Troy	213. 333
Two half anna pieces of Grains Troy 200 each...	400.
1 Copper Pie....	33. 333
Grains Troy	433. 333

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PART VII.

Chronological, Domestic, and Miscellaneous Department.

ACQUISITIONS OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

TABLE OF EVENTS, 1843, 1844.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SHIPS, 1843—44.

Do. Do. OF Do. AT AND
FROM BOMBAY WITH THE OVERLAND PACKETS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, 1843—44.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES, 1843—44.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT INDIVIDUALS
WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1844.EUROPEANS, &c. RESIDING AT MADRAS, NOT
COMPANY'S MILITARY OR COVENANTED CIVIL.

THE STRANGER'S GUIDE.

MADRAS CLUB.

ICE HOUSE.

MASONIC LODGES.

ARTICLES RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN THEIR
PROPER PLACES.

ACQUISITIONS OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

Date of Treaty.	DISTRICTS.	Square Miles.	From whom acquired.
1757 Dec. 20	Twenty-four		Nabob of Bengal
1759 May 14	Masulipata		the Nizam
1760 Sept. 27	Burdwan, Chittago		Nabob of Bengal
1765 Aug. 12	Bengal, Be		the Mogal
1765 Aug. 30	Company's		
	city of Madras (Chingaput)	3,000	Nabob of Arcot
1766 Nov. 12	Northern Circars	27,750	The Nizam
1773 May 21	Zemindary of Benares	12,000	Vizier of Oude
1776 May 22	Island of Salsette		Mahrattas
1778 June 17	Nagore		Rajah of Tanjore
1778 Sep. 18	Guntour Circar	4,900	The Nizam
1786	Pulo Penang, &c.	160	King of Queda
1792 Mar. 17	Malubaa, Dindigul, Salem, Baranul, &c.	24,000	Tippoo Sultan of Mysore
1799 July 13	Coimbatore, Canara, Wynnaac, &c.	20,000	Conquered from Tippoo Sultan, and ceded to the British by the partition Treaty of Mysore
1799 Oct. 25	Tanjore	4,000	Rajah of Tanjore
1800 Oct. 12	Districts acquired by the Nizam from Tippoo Sultan in 1792 and 1799	25,950	The Nizam
1801 July 31	Carnatic, &c.	17,250	Nabob of the Carnatic
1801 Nov. 10	Goruckpoor, Lower Docab, Bareilly, &c.	32,000	The Vizier of Oude
1802 Dec. 31	Districts in Bundelcund	4,685	Peishwah
1803 Dec. 17	Cuttack and Balasore	10,000	Rajah of Benar
1803 Dec. 30	Upper part of the Dooab, Delhi Territory, &c.	22,000	Dowlat Rao Scindia
1805 Apr. 21	Districts in Guzerat	6,000	Gaieowar
1815 Dec. 2	Kumaon and part of the Terai	10,000	Nepaul
1817 June 13	Saugur and Hurlah, Darwar, &c.	10,000	Peishwah
1817 Nov. 6	Ahmedabad Farra	4,600	Gaieowar
1818 Jan. 6	Candeish, &c.	12,430	Holcar
1818	Ajmere		City Dowlat Rao Scindia
1818	Poonah, Konkan, Southern ?	20,000	Conquered from the Peishwah
1818	Mahratta Country		
1818	Districts in the Nerbutda, Sumbhulpoor, Patna, &c.	85,700	Rajah of Berar
1820 Dec. 17	Lands in Southern Konkan	6,700	Rajah of Sawuntwarree
1822 Dec. 12	Districts in Beejapoor and Ahmednuggur	5,000	The Nizam
1824 Aug. 2	Singapore	337	Rajah of Johore
1825 April 9	Malacca	800	Dutch
1826 Feb. 24	Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Ye, Tenasserim, &c.	77,000	King of Ava
1834	Coorg		Rajah of Coorg
1843	Scinde		The Ameers of Scinde.

TABLE OF EVENTS, 1843, 1844.

1843.

Occidental.

- A treaty of commerce between England and Russia settled.
- The services of the Officers and Troops employed in China and Afghanistan honored by the thanks of Parliament.
- Sir Charles Metcalfe, formerly Governor General of India, appointed Governor General of Canada.
- 13. A dreadful hurricane and snow storm in London: the damage very extensive—several houses blown down, and barges in the river sunk, and a great number of lives lost.
- The Ship *Conqueror*, Captain Duggin, from Calcutta to London, wrecked off Lorient, on the French Coast, and all on board, excepting a caddy boy, lost.
- The American Ship *Samarang*, with a valuable cargo from Quebec, lost on the Godwin Sands: crew saved.
- The Ship *Lily* lost in the British Channel: crew saved.
- 16. The Ship *Jessie Logan*, Captain Major, from Calcutta to London, lost on the coast of Cornwall, with all on board and a valuable cargo.
- 19. The *Forest* Steamer wrecked near Tynemouth Castle: crew saved.
- The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer *Bentuck*, intended to run between Calcutta and Suez, launched.
- 20. A dreadful gale in Donnybrook Bay, Ireland: nearly 100 lives lost.
- 25. E. Drummond, Esq., Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, assassinated by a maniac, named MacNaughten, at Charing Cross.

FEBRUARY.

- 8. An awful shock of an Earthquake felt in the West Indies: several lives lost and property to the amount of £100,000 destroyed.
- 18. The Crown Prince of Hanover married at Hanover, to the Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburgh.
- A violent shock of an Earthquake felt in the environs of Leipsic.
- John Dent, Esq., appointed Provisional Member of Council at Madras.

MARCH.

- 1. The thanks of the Court of Directors given to Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, for the ability and judgment displayed by him in the support of the military operations in Afghanistan; to Major Generals Sir George Pollock, C. C. B., Sir William Nott, C. C. B., Sir J. MacCaskill, C. C. B., Sir R. H. Sale, C. C. B., and R. England, and the other officers of the army, both European and Native, for the intrepid military skill displayed by them in Afghanistan; and to the Non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, for the valour and patient perseverance displayed by them in the same country.
- General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., C. C. B., appointed Commander in Chief in India and an Extraordinary Member of Council.
- 3. A second shock of an Earthquake experienced at the north point of Guadaloupe.
- 4. A dreadful fire at Liverpool: two warehouses, the foundry, and other property of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, in York-street, destroyed. Loss estimated at 50,000£.
- The trial of MacNaughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond closed in the Central Criminal Court: the jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity.

TABLE OF EVENTS, 1843, 1844.

- 12. The Ship *Windor Castle*, from Bombay to London, with a valuable cargo, dismasted and abandoned.
- 17. A shock of an Earthquake sensibly felt at Liverpool and its neighbourhood.
- 18. An Earthquake in the French West India Islands: Point-a-Petite entirely destroyed, and between 5000 and 6000 persons perished at Guadaloupe.
- 19. An enormous Comet, 30 degrees in length, visible in Europe.
- 20. Sir Charles Metcalfe, C. C. B., Governor General of Canada, arrived at Boston.
- 22. A memorial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, complaining of the interference of the East India Company with respect to the rates of exchange, presented to the Board of Control.
- 25. The Thames Tunnel opened for foot passengers.

APRIL.

- The Revolution at Hayti terminated.
- Major General Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., C. C. B., appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong.
- Sir Edmund Stanley, Kt., formerly Chief Justice of Madras, died.
- 3. A postal convention concluded between Great Britain and France.
- 4. The *Solway* West India Steamer, from Falmouth to Corunna, wrecked, and 35 lives lost—the greater part passengers.
- 5. A fatal explosion in Stormont Main Colliery at Wreckington, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne: twenty-seven persons killed.
- 13. Four terrible and fatal explosions at Waltham, at the Government Buildings for the manufacture of gunpowder, and seven men killed.
- The Siamese twin brothers, Messrs. Chang and Eng, married at Wilkes' County, North Carolina, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates of that place.
- 20. The Princess Clementina of France, married to the Prince Augustus of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, at the palace of St. Cloud.
- 21. His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, died in Kensington palace, aged 70 years.
- 25. Her Majesty Queen Victoria delivered of a princess.
- 26. The Royal Steam Yacht *Victoria and Albert* launched at Milford.
- 28. The Theatre of Hayze burnt to the ground.

MAY.

- A society formed at Berlin, chiefly consisting of ladies, to improve the condition of females in India.
- The subscription in England for the relief of the Sufferers in Cabool closed, and the sum collected announced to be £4,832 10s. 3d.
- The Ministers and Elders of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland, with a large proportion of the people under their charge, withdrew from the Scottish Ecclesiastical Establishment.
- The Reverend Dr. Pusey, of Christ Church, Oxford, suspended from preaching within the University for two years.
- Accounts received at Lloyd's, via New York, of the total loss of 36 vessels, laden with merchandize and other valuable property.
- 2. The first stone of the Royal Naval School to be erected at Cowanhill, Deptford, laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
- 3. General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., C. C. B., formerly Commander in Chief at Madras, (the Hero of Maudpoor,) died.
- 9. The new light on the South Foreland exhibited.
- 10. The Colosseum in the Regent's park sold by auction, at the Mart, for 23,000 guineas.
- The Prince de Joinville, son of King Louis Philippe, married to the eldest sister of the Emperor of the Brazils.
- 11. The Right Honorable Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce, President of the Board of Control, died.

13. A destructive fire at Liverpool, and property destroyed to a large amount.

24. Frederick Millet, Esq., appointed a provisional Member of the Council of India.

28. Collections made in the Churches and Chapels in the metropolis, and throughout the diocese of London, for the formation of a fund for planting the Church of England in the newly acquired territories on the coast of China.

JUNE.

— The Right Honorable Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, appointed President of the Board of Control.

— A Revolution in Spain, occasioned by the removal of the Lopez ministry.

— Lord Auckland, late Governor General of India, elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society.

— Sir Edward Ryan, late Chief Justice at Calcutta, sworn a member of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

1. A melancholy and fatal duel in London, between Colonel Fawcett, H. M. 55th Foot, lately returned from China, and his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Munro, Adjutant of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, in which the former was killed.

2. His Majesty the King of Hanover landed at the Custom House, London.

— The ceremony of the baptism of Her Royal Highness the infant Princess, 2d daughter of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, performed in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham palace.

28. Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, married to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strélitz.

JULY.

— Mehmet Ali elected his grandson Abbas Pacha to assist him in the Government of Egypt.

— The Ship *Regular*, Captain Carter, from London to Bombay, abandoned at the Cape.

— Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of homoeopathy, died in Paris, aged 88 years.

— The Troop Ship *Alert*, with 200 men of H. M. 64th Regt., from Halifax to London, wrecked off Goose Island: no lives lost.

2. The American Steamer *Columbia*, from Boston, wrecked near Seal Island: passengers and crew saved.

12. The King and Queen of the Belgians embarked at London for Ostend.

19. His Royal Highness Prince Augustus of Prussia, died at Brandenburgh, aged 64 years.

— The Great Britain Iron Steamer, of 1500 tons, and 1000 horse-power, launched at Bristol, in presence of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

— The *Pegasus* Steamer, from Leith to Hull, wrecked near the Fern Islands, and upwards of 50 lives lost.

21. Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal delivered of a Princess.

25. Her Majesty's Steamer *Lizard* run down near Gibraltar by the French War Steamer *Felice*, and sunk: crew saved.

AUGUST.

— Espartero, the Regent of Spain, compelled to fly to Cadiz, and place himself under the protection of the British flag, on board H. M. Ship *Malabar*: he afterwards arrived in England.

6. The American Steamer *Champlain* destroyed by fire at Gibraltar.

19. A destructive fire at Cotton's wharf, near London bridge: several buildings, including St. Olave's Church, destroyed. Another fire in Fetter lane, in which 5 lives were lost.

21. The Prince de Joinville, accompanied by his bride and his brother the Duc d'Aumale, paid a visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

26. A dreadful fire at Kingston, Jamaica; 400 houses reduced to ashes, and property amounting to nearly half a million sterling destroyed.

29. The Princess Christophe, of Hayti, gave birth to a daughter in England.

SEPTEMBER.

— His Majesty Kamru Shah, King of Herat, died, and Tar Mahomed Khan, the usurper, acknowledged king.

— The Grand Duke Michael of Russia arrived in England.

2. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, landed in France on a visit to the French monarch.

3. The Queen Steam packet, from Bristol to Dublin, lost on the N. E. part of the Island of Skokam. Passengers and crew saved.

7. A meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, to adopt measures for the despatch of the Reverend Dr. Wolff to Bokhara, in search of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly.

8. Her Majesty Queen Victoria and suite returned to England from their visit to the King of the French.

12. Her Majesty and Prince Albert re-embarked, on a visit to the King of the Belgians.

14. Prince Alexander elected Sovereign of Servia.

15. A bloodless revolution in Greece.

19. An important meeting at the Hall of Commerce, London, for the purpose of incorporating Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, for adopting other measures for obtaining increased despatch in the conveyance of the mails between England and India.

21. Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to England from their visit to the King of the Belgians.

25. The Right Hon. James A. Stewart Mackenzie, formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, died.

OCTOBER.

10. The Queen of Spain took the Oath prescribed by the Constitution in the presence of the Cortes.

12. The Ministry in Spain tendered their resignation to the Queen.

— Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B. and K. T. S., who commanded the Field Force in Burmah, died.

29. The brig *Frances*, of London, sunk near Tynemouth: crew saved.

— Twenty-six Rebeccaes apprehended on a charge of pulling down the gates and destroying the toll-houses at Parkmaria.

NOVEMBER.

11. Major General T. Webster, of the Madras Army, died at Edinburgh.

21. Sir Francis Workman MacNaghten, Kt., for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta and Madras, and father of the late Sir W. H. MacNaghten, Kt., died at Bushmills-house, aged 81 years.

29. The Marquis of Winchester died in Cavendish-square.

— Mr. Daniel O'Connell arrested on a charge of sedition.

— The Dublin Grand Jury found a true bill against Mr. O'Connell and his co-seditioners.

DECEMBER.

2. 1,200 Negroes rescued by H. M. War Steamer *Thunderbolt*, on the West Coast of Africa.

8. The Earl of Plymouth died at his residence in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in his 75th year.

12. His Majesty King William Frederick, Count of Nassau and Exile of Holland, died, aged 71 years.

17. The Ojibway Indians, from the country to the North or North-East of the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, arrived at Windsor, and had the honor of being presented to Her Majesty and Prince Albert.

18. General Lord Lynedoch died, aged 94 years.

20. Lieutenant General L. Loveday, senior officer of the Bengal Army, died at Barr.

— Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., late Commander-in-Chief at Madras, appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

1843.

Oriental.

JANUARY.

— The Transport Ship *Gertrude* wrecked at Palicat.

— A serious revolt at Manila, in one of the Spanish Regiments, which took possession of the Fort and massacred all the Officers. The authorities succeeded in recapturing the Fort, and passed sentence of death on 40 soldiers.

3. The Ship *Adalino*, Captain Clarke, from Calcutta, wrecked at Venloo's Bay near Tranconallee. Passengers and crew saved.

— A serious outbreak in Upper Assam amongst the Singpoo, who attacked the British force at Ningroo, but were repulsed and driven off by the latter.

— The foundation stone of the "Jamsjee Jejeebhoy Hospital" at Bombay, laid with all the honors of masonry, in the presence of the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, &c.

5. A fearful and destructive Earthquake at Pulonnas near Java: a portion of the moort Hooft and other Government buildings destroyed.

— A slight shock of an Earthquake at Penang.

9. The Brig *Chandra*, from Singapore to Macao, lost in the Puluan passage—crew saved.

23. The Honorable H. Channier, Esq., appointed a Member of Council at Madras, sworn in and took his seat.

31. A destructive fire at Hong Kong, and the whole of the Corn market godowns destroyed.

FEBRUARY.

— Slavery partially abolished in Ceylon.

— Dost Mahommed Khan liberated by the Indian Government, and allowed to take his departure for Afghanistan.

1. The Honorable C. M. Lushington, Esq., late Member of Council at Madras, embarked for England.

7. His Highness the Maharajah Alee Jai, Jankjee Rao Scindia, Raja of Gwalior, died, aged 27 years.

17. A severe action between the Ameer of Scinde and the British troops stationed in Beloochistan. The former, with a body of 3000 men and 6 guns, attacked the British Residency at Hyderabad, whose force consisted of only 100 men of H. M. 22d Foot. After a most gallant defence, the British were forced to retire; but being afterwards joined by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, with a considerable body of men and 12 guns, the Beloochees were totally defeated: upwards of 1000 of them were killed, including 6 Chiefs, and 1000 wounded. The City of Hyderabad was taken, and 6 Chiefs surrendered.

19. A party of Beloochees, consisting of about 25 horse and 50 foot, suddenly attacked the British camp, and killed Sub Conductor Barnes of the Bombay Establishment, and his wife, and two Sepoys.

22. His Highness Maharajah Jankjee Rao Scindia Bahadar installed on the throne of Gwalior.

MARCH.

2. A magnificent Comet visible at Madras.

11. Elepoo, the imperial Comptrolsor, died at Canton.

13. A great fire at Maulmein, consuming a portion of the town adjoining the cantonment.

— Scinde declared a British province, and Major General Sir C. J. Napier appointed its first Governor.

19. An attempted insurrection at Jeypore by the Regent Rane, during the temporary absence of the Political Resident.

20. Major Generals Sir Geo. Pollock, and Sir Wm. Nott, installed by the Governor General in the Palace at Agra, by command of the Queen, with the order of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

24. A desperate action between the Beloochees, under Sheer Mahomed, with a force of 20,000 strong, and the British, under Major General Sir C. J. Napier with 6000 strong, at Meerpoor. The enemy completely broken and dispersed: 11 guns captured, with the whole of their standards, and 1000 killed and 2000 wounded. The loss of the British in killed and wounded amounted to 300.

APRIL.

1. A shock of an Earthquake felt at Bellary.

3. A destructive fire at Surat, and property to the amount of 2 lakhs of Rupees destroyed.

4. An action between the Beloochees and the British force at Oomercote: the fortress surrendered to the British.

6. A shock of an Earthquake felt at Assam.

19. The Ameer of Scinde, who were taken prisoners, arrived at Bombay, on H. M. Ship *Nimrod*.

20. A dreadful fire at Manila: upwards of 2000 huts, several substantial houses, and some lives destroyed.

22. The remains of the late Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart., late British Envoy at Cabool, interred in the new Calcutta burial ground.

27. The Ship *Hero of Malacca* wrecked near Aleppy: 1 life lost.

29. Violent storms and whirlwinds occurred at Nantpoor near Bengal: three villages with men and cattle destroyed.

MAY.

— The Ship *Pink*, Captain MacIntosh, lost near Hangermassing.

5. The Portuguese Brig *Tres Leões*, from Mozambique to Bombay, with a valuable cargo of ivory, sunk at sea with 25 lives on board.

10. A valuable medal from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, presented to Dwarkamath Tagore, at Government House, Calcutta, in the presence of a large assembly.

18. Vice Admiral Sir Wm. Parker invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, by Sir Henry Pottinger, on board H. M. Ship *Cornwallis*, at Canton, in presence of all the British Naval, Civil and Military Authorities, and the Chinese Mandarins.

21. A violent gale in the Bay of Bengal of several days continuance, in which many vessels were wrecked and some lives lost. The barques *Favourite* and *Inez*, from Vizagapatam to Madras, supposed to have foundered at sea, during this gale, in about the latitude of Madras. The Rev. John Smith, of the London Missionary Society, and Assistant Surgeon Adams, of the Madras Establishment, were passengers by the former vessel. Much damage done also on shore—at Guntoor, Masulipatam, and other places.

JUNE.

— The Ship *Thomas Grenville* destroyed by fire at Bombay.

14. The Beloochees, under Ameer Sheer Mahomed, attacked at Shadadpoor by Captain Jacob, Bombay Est.: the former defeated and completely dispersed.

17. Three distinct and terrific shocks of an Earthquake felt at Calombe.

20. The Criminal and Admiralty Court at Hong-Kong opened.

24. The Act of Incorporation for the new Bank at Madras published.

25. The ratification of the Treaty of Peace with China exchanged and proclaimed at Hong Kong.

JULY.

1. The Bank of Madras opened.
— The Ship *Captain Cook*, of 730 tons, with coals for Aden, wrecked on Burnt Island.

25. A new volcano island emerged from the Sea among the group of the S. E. shore of the island of Chedocba near Arracan.

30. His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough and family embarked at Madras, on board the *Samarang*, for Calcutta.

AUGUST.

1. The Steam frigate *Mexmon*, Lieut. Powell, Commanding, from Bombay to Suez, wrecked off Cape Gardafui; 1 life lost and the whole of the Mails.

3. General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart, G. C. B. arrived at Calcutta, and assumed office as Commander in Chief in India.

28. Lieut. Colonel W. J. Butterworth, C. B., Madras Army, sworn in at Singapore as Governor of the Straits.

31. The Hon. J. R. Morrison, Esq., Member of Council and Chinese Interpreter, died at Hong Kong.

SEPTEMBER.

6. The Steamer *Victoria*, with the mail from Bombay to Suez, returned to port for the want of coal.

15. A dreadful revolution at Lahore, in which His Highness Maha Rajah Shere Singh, Ruler of the Panjab, his son Pertaub Singh, and Ragh Dhyana Singh, the prime minister, were assassinated. Dhulap Singh, a supposed son of the late Ranjeet Singh (a boy of 6 years old,) placed on the throne.

24. The Hon. Sir J. D. Norton, Kt., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras, died at Sea.

OCTOBER.

— Captain Beynon, of the Ship *Harriet Scott*, from Penang to Bombay, murdered by a party of Convicts.

5. The Barque *Catherine*, Captain S. Felix, from Malacca to Singapore, sank off Pulo Kennedy, with nearly 50 lives, a valuable cargo, and 12,000 dollars.

24. His Highness the Ragh Hurrea Holkar, of Mhow, died, and his youthful adopted son placed on the throne.

NOVEMBER.

1. A Meeting at the Banqueting Room, Madras, for the purpose of considering the question of an improvement in the communication between the Shore and the Shipping.

6. An action took place between the insurrectionary leaders of the Jeypoor State and the British troops under the command of Major Foster, of the Bengal Establishment, in which the former were defeated, and the fort of Khetree was captured.

7. A new Bridge, erected by Sooloochenam Moodelliar at the cost of 50,000 rupees, opened at Pullamottah near the Tambrapoorney River.

15. Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., the hero of Hengat, died at Hong Kong.

26. The Cholera raged at Amserapoom, the capital of Ava, and the King's illegitimate son, the Prince of Pekhan, attacked by it, died.

DECEMBER.

2. A mutiny broke out in the lines of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry at Jubulpore.

5. The Ship *Campo-chano*, a Spanish vessel, bound to Manila, lost in the Straits of St. Bernardino: four lives lost.

29. Battles of Maharsipore and Penniar.

— Major General D'Aguiar, Commander in Chief of H. M. Forces in China, arrived at Hong Kong.

1844.

Occidental.

JANUARY.

2. The Ex-King of Holland interred at Delft, at an expense of £25,000.

4. A terrible steam-boat accident near St. Louis, United States, by the vessel striking on a sunken tree: from 90 to 100 lives lost.

7. The newly-launched barque *Cambridge* entirely burnt at Plymouth.

10. Sir Hudson Lowe, formerly custodian of the Emperor Napoleon, at St. Helena, died.

13. The Marquis of Hastings died, aged 36.

— Queen Isabella of Spain recognised by the King of the Two Sicilies.

20. The Island of Lewis, one of the largest of the Hebrides, with a population of 15,000, sold for £190,000.

21. King William's college, Isle of Man, destroyed by fire.

22. The statue of Nelson opened in Trafalgar square.

23. Sir Francis Bardin, Bart, M. P. for North Wilts, died, aged 74.

27. The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, daughter of King Gustavus IV., died.

29. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, father of Prince Albert, died.

31. General Bertrand, the friend and companion of Napoleon, died.

FEBRUARY.

3. The *Wilberforce* Iron Steamer, built for the Niger expedition, wrecked on a cruise along the Gambia.

4. The Ship *Palestine* destroyed by fire on her passage from England to India: crew saved.

5. Judge Alessandrini stabbed during the Carnival at Ancona.

11. Hillagdon House, near Uxbridge, destroyed by fire.

12. Proclamation issued by the King of Prussia for the expulsion of the refugee Poles from Posen.

— Verdict returned against O'Connell and others on the 25th day of the State Trials at Dublin.

— Mr. Oastler, the Poor Law Agitator, liberated from the Queen's Prison, after upwards of three years' incarceration.

14. Lieutenant Munro tried at the Old Bailey, for the murder of Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett in a duel: acquitted.

20. The first vessel from Africa with guano, with a full cargo of 400 tons, arrived at Liverpool.

21. St. Paul's Church, Western Canada, destroyed by fire.

— Intelligence received of the deposition of Queen Pomare, and the seizure of the Society Islands by the French.

29. Frightful explosion of the newly-invented gun on board the American steam frigate *Princeton*; killing five persons instantly, and wounding several others.

MARCH.

2. The Sultan resolved to maintain friendly relations with the Great Powers, and to prevent converts from Islamism from being put to death.

6. The Earl of Zetland elected Grand Master of the Free Masons, in room of the late Duke of Somerset.

9. Sir H. Halford, Bart, M. P. died in his 78th year.

11. King Otto signed the new Greek Constitution.

16. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, died, aged 80—succeeded by his son, Oscar the First.

— His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor and Commander in Chief, landed at the Cape.

19. Disaffection very general in the Papal States. Cardinal Spinola resigned.
- Earl of Lonsdale died, aged 86.
20. Dr. Paris elected President of the College of Physicians, in the room of the late Sir H. Hallford.
21. News of the surrender of Alicanti, and of 24 insurgents shot by order of Roncali, without a trial.
22. Great Irish Repeal meetings held at Philadelphia and New York.
- Queen Christina entered Madrid with enthusiasm.
24. Thorwaldsen, the celebrated Danish sculptor, died, aged 74.
25. A fancy fair held in the Thames Tunnel.
31. 404 persons killed and 199 severely wounded by the fall of a wall, at Flumitz in the Balearic Islands, during a Palm Sunday procession.
- Revolt at Hayti: the black people rose and indiscriminately butchered the brown population; at Aux Cayes, the blacks joined by the National Guards.

A P R I L

1. The Supplementary Treaty with China presented to Parliament.
4. Maunday Thursday: the Emperor and Empress of Austria washed the feet of 12 aged men and 12 aged women at Vienna.
7. Lord Chief Baron Abinger died at Bury St. Edmund's, aged 76.
13. Sir Frederick Pollock appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Mr. Thesiger Solicitor General.
14. Insurrection at Aux Cayes; Negroes butchered the whites and coloured; President Herard assassinated.
19. Railway opened between Hanover and Brunswick.
21. Vice Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton died.
29. Recall of Lord Ellenborough from the Governor Generalship of India by the Directors of the East India Company, and the remonstrance of Government, discussed in Parliament.

M A Y

6. Dreadful riots in Philadelphia between the native Americans and Roman Catholic Irish: two Churches and several houses burnt.
7. The Manchester Theatre Royal destroyed by fire.
11. Fire at Lyme Regis, Dorset: 40 houses burnt.
18. Naworth Castle, a seat of the Earl of Carlisle, near Brampton, destroyed by fire.
21. The Ship *Saladix* lost near Ireland Harbour, Nova Scotia.
22. Overflow of the Mississippi; tremendous destruction of property.
- Dinner of the East India Company to Sir Henry Hardinge, on his appointment as Governor General of India.
23. Proceedings on the petition of Sir A. D'Este, claiming the Dukedom of Saxe, commenced in the House of Lords.
26. M. Jacques Lafitte, the celebrated Parisian Banker, died, aged 77.
28. Arrival of the King of Saxony at Dover.
30. Sentence passed on Mr. O'Connell and the other State Criminals:— Mr. O'Connell, 12 months' imprisonment, fine of £2000 and Sureties; the others 9 months' imprisonment, £50 fine, and Sureties: imprisonment to take place in the Richmond Penitentiary, Dublin.

J U N E

1. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Woolwich, from the Continent, on a visit to the Queen.
3. The Duke D'Angoulême died at Goritz.
4. The Emperor of Morocco joined Abd-el-Kader, and raised "the Holy War" against France.
9. Great fire at Gravesend; damage £10,000.
- The Emperor of Russia embarked at Woolwich on his return.

15. Mr. Campbell, the Poet, died at Boulogne, aged 67.
16. The *Manchester* steamer wrecked on the Marble Sands, and the crew supposed to be lost.
18. The City Wellington Statue opened: King of Saxony present.
22. The third instalment of the Chinese ransom (1,000,000 dollars) received in London.
23. Disastrous fire at Boston; damage £10,000.

J U L Y

- The French declared Tahiti under martial law, and seized and imprisoned Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul.
- The Duchess of Nemours delivered a son.
9. The House of Lords decided against the claim of Sir A. D'Este to the Dukedom of Saxe.
21. Joseph Buonaparte died at Florence in his 78th year.
22. Sir Robert and Lady Sale, from India, landed at Lyme Regis.
25. An attempt made to assassinate the King of Prussia, by a man named Tschack who fired into the royal carriage.
27. Dr. Dalton, the celebrated chemist, died at Manchester in his 78th year.

A U G U S T

- Ninety-two Schoolmasters in Scotland suspended for having joined the Seceding Church.
- The Grand Duchess Alexandra, fourth daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and consort of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, died, aged 19 years.
6. Her Majesty Queen Victoria delivered of a Prince, subsequently named ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT.
- Tangiers, in Morocco, bombarded by the French.
14. The Court of Directors entertained Sir William Nott and Sir Robert Sale, at a Dinner at the London Tavern.
- The Princess de Joinville delivered of a daughter.
- The battle of Isly fought, and Mogador bombarded by the French.
21. A Resolution passed by the Court of Directors, granting an annuity of £1000 to General Sir Wm. Nott, G.C.B., subject to the approbation of the Court of Proprietors.
25. Lord Kenne, formerly Commander in Chief at Bombay, died at Buxton Lodge in Hampshire, aged 63.
29. A grand entertainment given by the Lord Mayor in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion house, London, to Sir Robert and Lady Sale and Mrs. Sturt.
- Peace in Dominica restored: the ringleaders in the late disturbances tried, five found guilty, and sentenced to death.

S E P T E M B E R

6. Mr. O'Connell and the other state prisoners liberated, the judgment of the lower court having been reversed by the House of Lords.
9. Queen Victoria visited Scotland, where she was received with the greatest enthusiasm.
20. Sir R. Sale entertained by the corporation of Liverpool.

O C T O B E R

2. The *Windsor Castle* Iron Steamer wrecked between Edinburgh and Dundee: passengers and crew saved.

1844.

Oriental.

JANUARY.

1. The New Light House at Madras opened.
2. The barque *Potter*, Captain Sailer, from Madras to China, lost on the Prata Shoal: crew saved.
- A severe hurricane at the Mauritius: several buildings destroyed, ships injured and lives lost.
20. His Highness the Mahajah installed at Gwalior.
29. A slight shock of an Earthquake felt at Trincomallee.

FEBRUARY.

- A Mutiny broke out on board the *John Line*, among the Sepoys of the 47th Madras Native Infantry.
- The barque *Isis*, Captain John Stewart, from Calcutta to Liverpool, sunk near Ceylon: crew saved.
4. The Cholera broke out fearfully in the lines of the 42d Madras Native Infantry, on route from Nagpore to Madras—3 Ladies, with 2 European and 2 Native Officers, and nearly 500 Camp followers, died.
17. The Belgic brig *Borneo*, Commander Charles Hoed, wrecked on the coast of Borneo: the vessel and property captured by the Pirates.
20. The Honorable W. W. Burton, Esq. Senior Puisne Judge at Sydney, appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras.
21. Several Sepoys of the 47th Madras Native Infantry tried by Court Martial at Bombay for Mutiny, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment.
- 252 persons died of Cholera this month at Bombay.

MARCH.

5. Several smart shocks of Earthquake felt at Monghyr.
15. A whirlwind of extraordinary violence occurred in the Jessore district: several persons injured, and cattle and houses destroyed.
20. The 34th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry disbanded for mutinous conduct.
21. The schooner *Union* wrecked on the rocks near Castellan Bay, on the Chinese coast: crew saved.

APRIL.

8. The Cholera broke out fearfully in the Camp of the 11th Madras Native Infantry. Major and Mrs. Bixed, with two of their children, also several other persons (officers and men) fell victims to it.
10. Jagnabault, a Hills fort in Bogulkund, taken and destroyed by a British force under the command of Major Forbes, 61st Bengal N. I.
16. Major General Sir William Casement, K. C. S., Member of Council, died at Cossipore in Bengal, aged 65 years.
23. Their Highnesses the Ex-Ameets of Hyderabad arrived at Calcutta.
26. A dreadful fire broke out at Simla: several bazars and shops destroyed.

MAY.

1. A Court Martial held at Cannanore for the trial of several mutineers of the 47th Madras Native Infantry: one man sentenced to be shot to death, five men to be transported for life, and two to be imprisoned for two years, with hard labour.
7. A desperate battle fought between the Maha Rajah's troops and those of Uster Singh at Lahore: the latter completely defeated.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Davis, the new Governor of Hong Kong, landed and sworn into office.

15. Lieutenant Spence and Ensign Clemons, of the 45th Madras Native Infantry, drowned at Cannanore while bathing.
20. His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B., late Naval Commander in Chief, embarked for England, on H. M. Ship *Cornwallis*.
- A serious overflow of the rivers took place from Gindura to Wallaway in Ceylon, above 30 feet high: several bridges carried away, and sugar estates and houses destroyed.
- A new treaty entered into with Gwalior, between the East India Company and Jejee Rao Scindiah: the Sardars nominated to conduct the affairs of Government during his Highness's minority.
- The Rev. Dr. Wolff arrived at Bokhara, and ascertained the fact of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly having been put to death by the Ruler at that place in 1842.

JUNE.

7. The Brig *Sir Archibald Campbell* lost in Torres Straits: crew saved.
8. A fire broke out in the lines of the 8th M. N. I. at Bangalore, which consumed 114 houses, and several others were destroyed by being pulled down.
17. The mutineer of the 47th Madras Native Infantry sentenced to be shot to death executed at Cannanore.
23. The Ship *Candahar*, Captain Kerr, from China to Bombay, wrecked at Ceylon: six lives lost.
24. A serious mutiny broke out in the lines of the 64th Bengal Native Infantry at Shikarpore.

JULY.

3. The Ship *Camco*, with a valuable cargo valued at £60,000, wrecked at Kedgee: crew saved.
19. The Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., Governor General of India, arrived at Madras.
- The Ship *Royal Admiral*, Captain Garbutt, from Newport to Aden, wrecked near Bombay: crew saved.
23. The Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B. landed at Calcutta, and sworn in as GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

AUGUST.

- His Highness the Nawab Eecrumud-oo-Dowlah, and his son, a lad 14 years old, murdered by the Arabs at Hyderabad.
1. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Ex-GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, embarked for England.
11. An alarming fire broke out in the Timber yard, Popham's Broadway, Madras. The Wesleyan Chapel partially injured, and property to a considerable amount destroyed.
16. A dreadful fire in Persia: the Town of Mohamrah completely burnt to the ground.
21. A fire broke out on board the Ship *Larkins* in the Madras Roads: a great quantity of cotton was consumed, but the vessel sustained very little damage.
- A severe gale at Calcutta.
27. The Hon. W. W. Burton, Esq. arrived at Madras, and was sworn in as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.
- Major General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B., late Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Hong Kong, embarked at Bombay for England.

SEPTEMBER.

9. The first stone of a New Church at Simla laid by the Right Reverend Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta.
11. Six of the principal mutineers of the 64th Bengal N. I. executed at Sukkur.

13. Lieutenant Colonel Stratford Powell, late Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, died at Sea, while on his passage to England.
18. The Hon. W. W. Bird, Esq., Deputy Governor of Bengal, embarked for England.
20. The Hon. Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., sworn in as 3d very Member of the Supreme Council of India.
26. Dr. Lane, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, died—of apoplexy.

OCTOBER.

The Ship *Ceylon*, from London to Bombay, lost on a coral reef off the coast: crew saved.

A sanguinary battle fought between the Arabs and the British Army, under Colonel John Wallace, 20th Madras Native Infantry, in the Southern Malabar Country. The Fort of Samanghur stormed and taken—with a severe loss on the part of the enemy.

16. The Ship *Brilliant*, Captain King, from Calcutta to Bombay, with a valuable cargo, lost on Saugor Sand: crew saved.

30. His Highness Rajah Kishenath Roy, of Berhampore, committed suicide.

31. Captain R. P. Alcock, of the Bengal Army, murdered by dacoits while travelling from Cawnpore to Agra.

NOVEMBER.

2. Major General M. Ridcell, Commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army, died near Trichinopoly, en route from that place to the Presidency.

7. Two troopers, the principal ringleaders in the mutiny of the 6th Light Cavalry, executed at Arcot.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF SHIPS

and to England, the Red Sea, &c. with their Passengers, during the year

1843—44.

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 1843.

Wellington, W. C. Kendrick, sails 15th and Madras 30th August Cape of Good Hope 28th Oct.

—Messdames Ratcliff, Tinton; Miss Lesley; Major 18th N.I., J. Ratcliff, Esq., verser J. Harton, Messrs F. W. H. Crompton, A. C. and G. A. Sandys, Cadets; and 5 servants.

Briton, C. C. Consitt, August, and Capt 3d Nov.

—Messdames Freese, Jackson and Rhode; Misses Chummi, A. Adams, Barn, Flude, Tomkyns, Moorhead, and Rhode, and C. F. Chummi, M. C. S., Lieut J. W. R. Eng., Captain J. Jackson, Dr Duncan; Messrs Miller, Cadets. Steerage: Messrs Elliot and J. Walsh, Mrs Allip, 5 European female servants, 5 children, 2 ayahs and one servant.

Mary Ann, R. Jacques, Ports 15th August, and the Cape of Hope 7th November.

Passengers from England—Mrs Coles, Blenkinsop and Ardagh; Rev. Coles and Schwartz; Mr. W. J. Cadet; Messrs Skynner, A. C. Scott. From the Cape: G. major, Esq., C. S.

John Line, Henry Edwards, London and Portsmouth 12th Sept.

Passengers—Mrs Dinan, Mr. C. F. Cadet, and 1 native woman.

JANUARY 1844.

P. and O. Company's Steam

Ship Hindostan, Commander R. Moreby, 1 N. Suez 28th Dec., Aden 5th, and Ceylon 17th January.

Passengers for Madras—Messdames Logan, Waters, Pratt, Hunter, and Stockwell; Lieut. Colonel T. S. Pratt, C. S., Deputy Adjutant General Queen's Troops, Major T. Stockwell, 28th N.I., Captains C. E. Faber, Engineers, G. Allan, 3d Light Infantry, and H. S. Waters, 3d Light Cavalry, Lieutenants G. Lennox, 4th Light Cavalry, and H. C. Taylor, 2d E.L.I., Surgeon R. H. A. Hunter, H.M. 57th Regiment, Assistant Surgeons J. Kellie and J. C. Fuller, Madras Establishment, Mr J. T. Clarke, Cadet, Messrs Bird and Cameron.

For Calcutta: Messdames Bruce, Kettlewell and servant, Money, Alexander, Shaw, Birley, Yerle and servant, Gibbon, Carpenter and child, Lamb, Corrie, Dirom and servant, O'Shaughnessy, Gilbert, and Dunlop; misses 2 Gilberts, Dabine and Stowell; Major General Gilbert, Captain Ford, H.M. Service, Lieutenants Bruce, Yerle, Ben, Engineers, Hutchinson, Harvey, Roberts, and Mackenzie; Doctors Lamb, O'Shaughnessy and Dunlop; Rev R. Everest; Messrs Lackerstein, Young, Kettlewell, Money, Alexander, Mair, Galloway, Dirom, A. Harris, J. D. Bowring, Shaw, Birley, Lennox, Dunlop, Hadow, Gibbon, Corrie, Bourdillon, Schlusser, Cloner, Bargett, Ashburner, Hogg, Sibley, Buckley, Westou, Seppings, Forbes, A. J. Walker, Darnall, Scott, Phillips, Worthington, J. H. Channing, Maurel, and Roquet; Mr. Ward, Cadet; J. Skinner, Esq., Sir Jose D'Almeida, Signior Gonsalves, and James Deck.

21, Pearl, Williams Burrows, Cape of Good Hope 25th November.

Passengers—Captain and Mrs Sedgwick, 2 children and servant. For Calcutta: Mrs Burrows and 2 children.

21, American ship Matrobert, G.

DEPARTURES.

DECEMBER 1843.

19, P and O Company's Steam ship *Bantock*, Captain A. Kellock, R. N. Suez.

Passengers from Calcutta, for Suez—General Available: Colonel Evans and servant; Doctors H. Pellian and Burghie; Messrs D. Chester, Keegan and Padmore, and Reverend Mr Florian. *For Southampton*: Mesdames Firth, Wilson, Goodwyn, Calder, Saunders, Fisher, and Percival and child; Captain Saunders; Messrs Fraser, and servant, G. M. Robertson, G. J. Gordon, G. Thompson, Firth, Fisher, Barry, Hugh Forth, Anderson, Gilbert, Brain, George, and Challice and servant. *From Madras*: Mrs Home; J. Home, and J. F. Nisbet, Esq; and Major A. Fraser, Retired Lieut.

21, *Essex*, W. H. Brewer, Cape and London.

Passengers from Calcutta—Mesdames Brewer, Perrett, and Wright; Captains Kelly, H. M. 31st Regiment, and Traill, R. Engineers. *From Madras*: Lady Norton; Mesdames Cardoso and 2 children, Wallimerson, Bridge and child, and Gordon; Miss Norton and 2 Misses Kennedy; Lieutenants J. S. Dunbar, 30th N. I., and Brock, and Master Thorpe; Mr and Mrs Doran, and seven servants.

23, *Springston*, D. Robertson, Cape and London.

Passengers from Calcutta—Mesdames Scott, Clark and Gledhill; Miss Howden, 2 Misses Scott, Miss Clark, 2 Misses Gledhill, and Miss Gledhill; Colonel Oliver, H. M. 1st Light Infantry; Captains Wood, and Melis, H. M. 6th Foot; Lieutenant Johnson, R. Engineers, Esq; 3 U. S.; and P. Paul, Esq; 2 Messrs Pender, 2 Messrs Clark, 2 Messrs Gledhill, and Master Gledhill. *From Madras*: Mesdames Logan and Taylor; Benjamin, Esq; 3 U. S.; 31st N. I.; Lieutenant Cooper, 30th N. I.; 1st Macfarlane, Esq; 3 U. S.; Retired Lieut; Brown, Esq; 1st European Regiment; Mr Ogilvie; Master Macfarlane, and 2 Messrs Taylor.

25, *Northampton*, James Dow.

Passengers from Calcutta—Mesdames Taylor and 4 children, Wilson and 2 children, Bellars and child, and Bellars and child; Mr Alexander Forbes, B. C. S.; Major Chapman, 30th N. I.; Captains Searson, H. M. 1st Regiment, and Perrett, 13th N. I.; and Messrs Bell, Mayer, and Brewer. *From Madras*: Mr. Crisp, and Lieutenant F. Nelson, 2d European Light Infantry.

JANUARY 1844.

3, *Nepos*, J. Campbell, London.

Passengers—None.

25, *Ocea*, Gledhill, G. Goddard, Cape and London.

Passengers for the Cape—Mrs Blackman; J. Orr, Esq, Accountant General, and Captain J. Blackman, 47th N. I. *For London*: Mesdames Williamson, Briggs & 4 children, and Jones & child; Mrs McCausland; Captains Hughes, 13th N. I., and Gordon, 35th N. I.; R. Finmore, J. Innes, and C. M. Duff, Esq; Lieut. Fielder, H. M. 1st Regt; Mr Boyle, Merchant; 2 Messrs Anderson and Master McLennan.

30, *Tremadoc*, E. Graham, London.

Passenger—Mr William Elliot.

FEBRUARY.

5, *Stewart*, Edlington, R. Peck, London.

Passengers from Calcutta—Mesdames H. H. S. Harty and Henry and daughter, and 2 servants; Miss McDowell; and Messrs Hawkins & McDowell. *From Madras*: The *Barnes* De Vries; Mesdames (Richard) Gledhill, Davis, and Harty and child; Misses Gledhill and Thompson; Captain de Bona P. de Vries; & Master Gledhill, A. and F. Debus, Grocers, Luce and Kerr.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS, 1843—44.

MARCH.

10, *Mailemont*, Jean Thomas Nash, Cape and London.

Passengers—None.

12, *Hindostan*, G. J. Redman, London.

Passengers from Calcutta—Mrs Gledhill and servant, Captain Crew, Paymaster H. M. 13th L. I., Asst Surgeon Gledhill, and Lieutenant Miller, H. M. 40th Regiment. *From Madras*: Mrs Smith, 3 children and 1 female servant; E. Stiff, Esq, Assistant surgeon; and Messrs S. and M. Grant.

16, *Wellington*, W. C. Kenrick, Cape and London.

Passengers from Calcutta—Mrs. Pender, Mahony and Wilson, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. H. Seaman, 13th N. I., G. P. Munglton, Esq, 6th service, Captain C. M. Gledhill, and Lieutenant Hunt, H. M. 57th Regt. Lieuts. Messers, H. M. de Bona, P. T. L. G. Russell, 2d L. C. Harty, and G. S. Pechell, 37th N. I., C. Jackson, Esq, Vety Surgeon and C. Gledhill: Masters Walker, Smith, 2 Winslows, Mahony, 2 Sheridans and Fortescue; Misses Scott, 2 Bannister, Jackson, 2 Pollocks and Mahony; 34 men, 7 women and 7 children, Invalids of H. M. service.

20, Steam ship *Hindostan*, R. Moresby, Suez.

Passengers from Madras for Southampton—Lieut. G. R. Fraser, 30th N. I., and P. Montgomery, c. 2, Madras Artillery; Lieutenant Tottenham, 4th Light Cavalry, and W. Hodgson, Esq, U. S. *For Suez*: M. P. Daniell, Esq, U. S. *For Point de Galle*: J. Gledhill, Esq, and Lieutenant J. Gledhill, Engineers.

24, *Duke of Argyll*, H. Beistow, Cape and London.

Passengers—Mesdames (Genl) Fearon, A. J. Arrachool, Bowie, Orms and child, Shaw and child, Mackenzie, & Beggan & child; 2 Misses Fearon, & Miss Garratt; Major Genl Fearon, c. 3; A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq, Lieutenant Colonel R. J. H. Vian, H. S. Fleming, Esq, m. r., Surgeon, Revd. M. Bowie, and Captain Orms, H. M. 57th Regt. Children: Miss Arbuthnot, Miss Beggan, 4 Messrs Arbuthnot, and Master Robertson; 33 men, 2 women, 5 children Invalids of H. M. Service.

2, *Lady Flora*, R. Ford, London.

Passengers—Mesdames Elliot, Wright, Jamieson, and Barrie; Miss Rowlandson; Captains Tulloch, 35th N. I., H. Pace, 2d N. V. R., A. C. Wight, 2d N. I., Pellewe, 2d N. V. R., Perrett, in command of Queen's Invalids, & Rawlins in command of H. C. Invalids; Dr. Jamieson and A. Barrie, Esq, Chl. de. Messrs Bodd, G. Campling, E. Garrie, McQuinn, Powell, S. A. Jamieson, J. A. Jamieson, A. E. Garrauld, Barrie, and 2 Perretts; Misses M. E. Jamieson, E. C. Garrauld, K. Tulloch, E. Rogers, E. Pace, Elliot, and 2 Wights.

8, *Filong*, W. Hall, London.

Passengers—None.

17, *Harmon*, Joseph Baillie, London.

Passenger—1 Pensioned Private.

22, Steam ship *Bedouin*, Captain A. Kellock, Point de Galle, and Suez.

Passengers from Calcutta—Hon. Mrs Grey, Mesdames Grey, Dunlop, Sand, Gledhill, Schermer, Litchfield and family, D. Wilson; 6 children and 1 servant, Deveraux and Marsh, 3 children and 1 native servant; Misses Henderson, Linton, Jarvis, Turner, and Oastly, and servant; Major General Lord Selkirk, c. 2, & c. 2, and servant, Brigadier T. Young, Colonel T. Monteth, C. R. Curzon and Cheung; Messrs Payne & family, Solinsky, Gledhill, Southfield and Ousey; Captains Durbin, Bodd and Native servant, Stephen, Wakefield, Minawalla, Gray, Best and 2 Native servants, Macartney, C. W. Reynolds and MacGregor; Lieutenants Oldfield, Cust, Wedderburn and Fitzmaurice; Messrs Rutledge, A. Paul, W. A. Dick, Sym, Messrs Kitchen, C. Strange, Gowe, Smollett and Native servant, Spain, Nicholson, Francis, A. F. Smith, E. Adam, J. Spruce, J. Patton, Frew, Cunningham, Goldworthy, Burkingyoung, Stirling, Hurley, Shedd, Bockly, C. Garston, G. Parbury, Cadogan, S. Fraser, J. Monteth, D. Coane, C. Newall, G. C. Macintosh, A. A. Lackerstein, L. H. Bosilow, Midman, Turton, L. Clerk, Sapping, Alford, D. Wilson, and Boyd, and 7 Natives.

11, *Duke of Cornwall*, J. Whitbread, London.

Passengers—Miss Hobson; D. Madson, Esq., Captain Hobson, 15th N.I., E. R. McDonald, Esq., C.S., and 1 female servant.

12, *Duke of Portland*, G. Hamlin, London.

Passengers—None.

16, *Earl of Durham*, E. L. Dickson, London.

Passengers—None.

21, *Cambria*, W. J. Shaddick, London.

Passengers—Four children of A. North, Esq., Mrs. Curtis and child, and Mrs. Martin.

31, *Pera*, J. Bateson, Liverpool.

Passengers—None.

NOVEMBER.

19, *Tory*, J. Row, London.

Passengers—None.

20, *Robert Smith*, E. Williams, London.

Passengers—T. D. Lightbody, Esq., M.D., and Lieutenants Colvin 4th N.I., and Benson, 11th N.I.

23, *C.P.M.*, Steam ship *Hentrick*, A. Kellie, Point de Galle, Aden and Socot.

Passengers from Calcutta—Mandana Gadhwa and child, Maney and 2 children, Sheriff and child, D. Smith and child, and Macconochie and child; Dr. Hunt; Captains Marshall, and John D. Louder; Lieutenants Macconochie and Martin; and Messrs D. Smith, T. Lloyd, D. Campbell, Johnson and C. J. Long. *From Madras*: Mesdames White, Saper and 1 child; White-more and 2 children, C. Ford, Johnston and 4 children, and D. Horgan, and child; H. E. Moss De Camper, late Governor of Pondicherry; Chevalier J. B. Kousman; Major E. Messter, 39th Regiment M.N.I.; J. Pugh, James Row, W. Ashton, and William Dent, Esqs.; Mr. Charles Forbes, one European and 3 native servants; Master J. A. Mottett; Assistant Apothecary J. Miller and native servant, and 21 Dresser Vermaawny.

DECEMBER.

1, *Stratford*, R. Howlett, Cape and London.

Passengers from Calcutta—Mesdames Howlett, Edwards, 4 children and native servant; Blackworth, child and native servant, and Waddy, child and native servant. *Miss West*; Lieut. Colonel J. Anderson, C.B., R.S., H.M. 50th Regt. and native servant; Captain Waddy, H.M. 50th Regt.; Mr. Waddy, Messrs. Vally, and Master E. D. Hargreave. *Passengers from Madras*—For Calcutta: Assistant Surgeon W. Kirkwood. *For London*:—Miss J. Bateson and Captain J. R. Sandford, 22d N.I.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF STEAMERS, &c. AT AND FROM BOMBAY WITH THE OVERLAND PACKETS, 1843-44.

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 1843.

11, *Steamer Revenue*, Lieut. Thompson commanding, from Aden 25th November.

Passengers—Mesdames G. Robinson, Davis, Smith, Stack, Le Mesurier, Nicolslett, Mrs. Thompson, Oudecott, Mallett, Mrs. Keate, Spooner, Leman, Margary, Moore and Stewart. *Messrs* L. M. M. Carey, Carnac, Barnes, McGilvray, Davidson, Speckemson and Moghlar; Major Genl. F. W. Wilson, C.B., Madras Army; Captains J. W. Faircliff, H.M. 15th Hussars, Madden, Bengal Artillery, S. W. Kennah, 4th Madras Cavalry, J. Clifton and H. B. Wilson, 1st Native Infantry, and Pontardent, Bombay Army; Lieutenants Jurgery, Bedford and Hare, Bombay Army; Surgeons R. D. Smith, H.M. 14th Dragoons, Bonta, Mackenzie and Bhoram, Bombay Army, and Assist. Surgeon C. Ferrier, Madras Army; Messrs Mallett, Spooner, Ellis and Bowring, Bombay C.S.; E. P. Thompson, Esq., M.C.S.; Messrs J. Kemner and Donald, Merchants; Messrs Nicholslett, Cente, Ragsdale, and Anderson, Balfour, Haddington, and Buchanan; Revd. Mr. Metcalf, Missionary; 7 children and 3 European servants. *Second Class*: Mrs. Hall, and Mr. Keaton.

and James Outram, C.B., 23d Regt. B.N.I., and two Native servants; the Archbishop of Goa, and European servant; Signors Francisco Torres and Joseph Chocida; Capt. Mammel, H.M. 16th Lancers, Hendley, 2d B. Eur. Regiment and Cater, Mad. Army; Major Wahab, 16th M.N.I.; Lieut. G. D. Sealy, Bom. Army; Mr. Burn, (Bombay Barracks); Dr. Will, Madras, Esq.; Messrs James, and Wood, Cadets, and Martin, Cadet Madras, Esq.; Padres Anassio Da Lacerda, Lorenzo Da Costa and Angelo Maria Da Costa, Maurizio, and one Native servant of Mr. Candy.

JANUARY.

11, *Steamer Victoria*, Lieutenant W. C. Barker, commanding, from Aden 1st February.

Passengers—Mr. Colonel Sappin, and an European female servant; Miss Sappin, Miss M. Sappin; Miss Arden, Miss O'Brien; Mrs. Wilson; Miss Begbie, Miss Richardson; Mr. Brown, Capt.; Mr. F. H. H. Cadet; Mr. Ashburner, Cadet; Mr. Hensford, Cadet; William Barker, Esq., and two European servants; Mr. Parkman, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Miles, Cadet; Mr. Dobson, Cadet; Mr. McGregor, H.M. 24th Co. at Calcutta; Mr. Scott; Mr. Mackenzie, Cadet; Mr. Seiler; Mr. Poynter; Lieut. Col. Appleton, H.M. 20th Foot, and a native servant; Lieut. Col. Seibach, Madras Army; Messrs Lefevre; Messrs. Rankin, & T. Turner; Capt. Evans, 6th Regt. N.I.; Mr. Hogg, R.N.; Mr. Pender, Cadet; Mr. Berrow, Cadet; Mr. Wylie, Assistant Surgeon; 3 second class Passengers; 2 servants, and Native servant of Colonel Sappin's.

FEBRUARY 1844.

13, *Steamer Atlantic*, Captain J. W. Young commanding, from Aden 1st January.

Passengers—Mesdames Denolly, Walsh, Hartwood, Coler, Hambley, Sealy, infant and European servant, and Madame De Souza. *Messrs* F. H. H. Cadet, H.M. 10th Lancers

MARCH

12, Steamer *Berwick*, Lieut. Johnstone commanding, from Suez 22d February and Aden 3d March.

Passengers—Mesdames J. A. Young and 2 children, Ferris, Milne, Wacker, Mollaly and Pigeon; Misses Maat, Baumgart, and L. Baumgart; Lieutenant J. A. Young, 1 N. Major Woodward, 22d M N I, Lieut. Saunders, 2d Eur Regt, Lieut. Lye, 13th Regt N I, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, 7 N, C. A. West, Esq, J. Smith, Esq, C. J. Bice, Esq, Lieut. Martin, 42d M N I, Signor Salhan, Signor Mutt, (2d class), Messrs Chapman, Maude, Short, and Blackie, Cadets; Mr McLaren, Engineer, (2d Class). For Ceylon: Captains Bringham, H M 60th Regt, and Blackall; G. C. Craig, Esq. For China: D. Ramsey, Esq, S. Rawson, Esq, G. F. Ruffmann, Esq. For Manila: Signor Apodiano, Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces in the Philippines, Signor Bancroft, Captain of the Port of Manila, Signor Santos, Engineer; Signor Cluccone, do. From Aden: Captain Powell, late of the *Mammon*, Asst Surg Osborne, Mids. Stradling, 1 N, 1 Gunner, 2 Engineers, 10 Seamen, 1 European and 1 native servant of Captain Powell, 1 Engineer's servant, Mr Fernandez, Political Agent's Clerk, 1 Corporal and 1 Gunner, Bombay Army, 1 Corporal and 1 Private, H M 17th foot, 1 Private do, 2 women of the Artillery, 1 Naick and 1 Private, Marine Battalion, 1 Detachment of Police, 1 Police Peon, 1 Native time expired prisoner, 3 of the *Peonah* irregular Horse; 12 Rank and File, 10th N I, 2 do, 16th N I, 4 Sappers and Miners, 5 Engineers and Pioneers, 2 Europeans and 4 Native servants from Suez.

APRIL

5, Steamer *Cheptra*, Lieutenant Daniels commanding, from Suez 23d and Aden 30th March.

Passengers—Mesdames Thomas, Officar and two children, Crawford, Airey and child, Ware, Hume, Tucker,

Stewart & Clarkson; Misses Neanyth, Barmback, Ross, Edgell, Wilkingsby, two Hulmes, Tucker and Clemons; the Hon. J. F. Davis, Esq, Governor of Hongkong; Hon. Mr W. A. Bruce, Secretary to Legation, do; R. D. Cay, Esq, Registrar, Supreme Court, do; J. W. Hulme, Esq, Chief Justice, do; Montgomery Smith, Esq, Treasurer, do; Mr Horner, Private Secretary, do; Professor A. B. Orkist, Elphinstone College; W. R. Crawford, Esq; Captains Jackson and Stafford; Messrs. Terry, Hunter, Douglas, Anderson, Novell, Bancheri, Betts, Leon, Tucker, Manson, Dawson, Bloomfield, Dennis, Scott, Hulme, Eckstein, Hodgson, Stewart, Knill, Sandoni, Villacris, Davidson, Hardy, Stidley and Pope; two European and four native servants. Landed at Aden: Mr McGowan, from Aden; Mrs Christopher and a native servant, Mr Erickson, Mr Conight, Surgeon J. Scott, Gazeten Surgeon, Bombay, Mr Apothecary Vinters, 9 European Soldiers, 9 destitute seamen, 49 Native troops and followers, Moolah Jaffet, and 2 servants.

MAY

11, Steamer *Atalanta*, Captain J. W. Young commanding, from Suez 22d and Aden 29th April.

Passengers—Ladies Fustina, and Claretta and 3 children. Mesdames Ormsby, Molynux, and Smith and child; Misses Ormond, Bradshaw, and Barvella; His Excellency Sir J. P. Pastina, Governor of Goa; Genl. Claverig, Governor of Manila; Mr Gomes, Secretary to Government, Goa; Captains Barroeta and Escobedo, A.P.C. to the Governor of Manila; Browne, R.N., in charge of Supplementary Treaty of China; Skipper, 7th Eur B N I, and Ormsby; Lutens, Lieut, H.M.'s 86th Regt; Mr Evans, Cadet, B.A.; Messrs Molynux, Creswell, Gabrielle and Dolfus; 3 Europeans, 1 female and 2 native servants. From Aden: Captain Crispin, 16th Regt N I; 2 Privates, H.M.'s 17th Regt; 1 weighing man, Commissariat Dept; 1 destitute Seaman and 4 servants.

JUNE

6, Steamer *Victoria*, Lieutenant W. C. Erke commanding, from Suez 2d and Aden 24th May.

Passengers—Mesdames Schellhaef and infant, Schwartzberg and Romarte; Mr. Latham; Lieut. Gurnor, Bengal Army; Messrs West, Romarte, and Schwartzberg. From Aden: Ukhbar Ally Khan's family, consisting of one lady, 3 female and 4 male servants; and 3 time expired prisoners of the *Aden* force.

JULY

6, Steam frigate *Savaria*, J. A. Young commanding, from Aden 30th June.

Passengers from Suez—Mesdames Boultonson, and Jessop; Messrs Rawson, G. Lawson, and Jessop; Captain Boultonson; Lieut Hamilton; Messrs Aspernil, Dorf, Rawson, Brown, Pole, Cole and McGregor; Rev. J. Jesson; Senhor Marmgio Sreacosa; Senhor Gregorio Marchetto; Senhor Greva and 2 native servants. From Aden: Captain Yaselli, R.A., Lieut Dunsterville, 10th N I, Conductor Stratford, wife and child, 1 Engineer, 1 Gunner, 4 Seamen, 1 Asst. Apothecary, 1 Bombay Artilleryman, 3 Sappers, 7 Native Veterans, and 30 others.

AUGUST

10, Steamer *Albatros*, R. Elbersey, Esq, commanding, from Aden 20th July.

Passengers—Mr and Mrs Alcock and a European servant, Mr Hies and his wife, Foster, and one European female servant, Mr and Mrs Turner, Ben Fawcett, Mr and Mrs Bates, Mr Thompson, Mr Lajard, Senr, Roberts, Senr, Senr, Mr Beale, Mr Bent, Mr Allen, Lieut. Smith, and Mr Herbert; H M 17th Regt, 1st class, 47th Regt, 3d N I, and Pickett, 12, 2 Subadars,

3 Harildars, and 6 Servants 47th Regt, M N I.—Second Class: Mr Melbourn, Mr Barker, and a return lady, servant of Mr Barker's.

SEPTEMBER

7, Steam frigate *Savaria*, Commanded by J. A. Young, from Aden 30th Aug.

Passengers from Suez—Lieut and Mrs Dighton, M N I; Mr and Mrs Gray; Messrs Calder, Walker and Sparks; Mr Fitzgibbon, Engineer, and two European female servants. From Aden: Esquire Parkinson, 47th M N I, one Apothecary 47th M N I, one Je-madar 47th M N I, Wm. H. H., late Sergeant Major 47th M N I, sixteen rank and file, 47th M N I, two Hospital Orderlies, 47th M N I, Dr Wallace, Bengal Medical Service, 12 rank and file H M 17th Regiment, 17 men, 5 women and 2 children, Engineering Department, 2 rank and file Madras Artillery, 4 private followers, 1 Purser and servant, 1 Writer and servant, 4 Mate's and 10 Seamen belonging to the late barque *Blaring*; 1 Seaman and 2 Las-cars of the *Charger*.

OCTOBER

17, Steamer *Albatros*, Lieutenant Daniels commanding, from Suez 23d and Aden 30th Oct.

Passengers—Mesdames Campbell, Adams, Foster, late of Aden; Wright, Pollock, Cockburn, Pollock, & Bayly; Messrs Baker and Wingham, (late of Aden); Mr Campbell, Mr Daniel, Mr McKee, Mr Thompson, Mr Wingham, Mr Brown, Captain Latham, Mr Widdowson, Gordon, Senr, Senor Luna, Lieutenant Burke, Capt. Barry, Lieutenant Simpson, Itinerary, Messrs Mahomed Ali, two Europeans and two native servants. From Aden: Commis-sary-General, Narmann Waller, Gun-ner, Senr, one Native servant, and Artilleryman, his wife, and two children, two Seamen and forty Camp followers.

APRIL.

1, Steamer *Victoria*, Lieut. W. C. Barker commanding, to Socz.

Passengers—C. C. Donville, Esq., and Mrs. Donville, Mrs. Lewis and family, Misses Arthur, Jewry, and G. Arthur, and one Eur. ser., Lieut. Colonel George Moore, Bom. Army, Mrs. Major Twemlow, and two children of Captain W. C. Statler's, Mrs. Rawlinson and two children, W. J. W. Baynes, Esq., Mrs. J. P. Porter, Mrs. Hibbert and child, Mrs. Milnes and child, Mr. P. M. Skinner and child, Doctor and Mrs. Coghan, Dr. Macke.—2d Class: Mr. J. Marcus Joseph, Chemist and Druggist, and Mr. P. McLanish, Merchant.

MAY.

1, Steamer *Beverly*, ——— commanding, to Socz.

Passengers—Mesdames Vekant, Morgan and child, with two children of Miss Widdowson, and two European female servants, Gwathum and child, Johnson and child, Coghan and child of Dr. Sinclair's, Hallett and child, with a native female servant, Whitehill, Lechnere, and three children with a native servant, Hyndes, Evans, and four children, with an European female servant, and Hendley, Misses Valiant, Hyndes, Coffin and Marriott; Messrs W. Graham, Merchant, Bombay, and Gwathum; Dr. Coghan, H. M. 4th Foot, Lieut. Col. Sir Claude Martin Wade, late Resident at Indore, and a native servant; Majors Hyslop, Madras An. and C. Delamain, c.w., 3d Bombay L. C.; W. S. Bord, Esq., Bombay C.S., Resident at Baroda; Captains T. W. Johnstone, H. T. Bowman, H. M. 60th Foot, H. Henselman, 27th Bengal N.I., and E. Evans; Lieut. T. B. Dury, 49th M.N.I., C. R. Douglas, Bombay Horse Artillery, C. E. Christie, 2d Bombay E. L. I., B. J. Widdowson, do, F. Connor, H. M. 2d Queen's, and Brett, B. M. 76th Regt; Ensign E. Flood, 32d M.N.I., Surgeon W. B. Barrington, 2 L. A., 15th Bombay

N. I., Asst. Surgeon W. Parnaby, Bombay Army; E. M. Scott, Esq., Bombay C.S., R. O. Buckley, T. Jennings, A. & W. J. S. Clarke, G. W. Leach, C. Fisher, and J. Forbes, Esquires, and Rev. John Welch.

20, Steamer *Cleopatra*, ——— commanding, to Socz.

Passengers—Captain and Hon. Mrs. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. King, A. Spence, Esq., Bombay C.S., lady and two children, Captain W. Trevelyan, 2d Bombay L. C., Lieut. H. Rolland, 19th Bombay N.I., T. Creswell, Esq., Captain Owen, H. M. 17th Foot, Captain W. J. Hynes, Captain Brown, R. N. W. B. Farrer, Esq., R. N., Ensign G. ———, 35th Bombay N.I., Ensign H. Beale, 12th Bombay N.I., Asst. Surg. Keith, Bombay Army, Captain W. Parnaby, Lieut. R. H. C. Mowle, 2d Bombay Grenadier N.I., Mr. Kennedy, H. D. Armitage, Esq., Mr. J. G. Supper, J. T. Durke, Esq., Lieut. Power, 7th M. L. C., Monsieur De Lattie, (2d class). To arrive: six natives.

JUNE.

20, Steamer *Achbar*, R. Ethersey, Esq. commanding, to Socz.

Passengers—J. A. Strong, Esq., Captain G. Ruit, Thomas Moncrief, Esq., Dr. Majeste, E. Schmidt, Esq., Dr. Gibb, 5th Regt B.N.I., Captain J. W. Collins, H. M. 47th Regt, Mr. Fred. Roper, Francis Lave, Esq., Mr. E. Read, Captain Bryant, Mr. Desgranges, Madame Desgranges, Mr. R. C. Babington, and Ensign H. P. B. Berthon.

JULY.

19, Steamer *frigate Semiramis*, Cap-

tain Saunders commanding, to Aden and Socz.

(Returned to Bombay on the 30th, having met with an accident at Sea on the 24th.)

31, Steamer *Scotris*, Commander J. A. Young, to Socz.

(List of Passengers not furnished.)

AUGUST.

27, Steamer *Achbar*, R. Ethersey, Esq. commanding, to Socz.

Passengers—Edward Armitage, Esq., Capt. C. H. Wilson, 32d M.N.I., Sir Henry Portinger, Bart., c.w., and a native servant, Capt. Ormsby, De Wolsingham, and a native servant, Thomas Edmond, Esq., Merchant; Captain and Mrs. Wootnam, child, & a native female servant; Asst. Surgeon Limon; Lieut. Colonel S. Powell, & a native servant; Lieut. Polly, 7th Mad. Cav.; Ensign Holland; Capt. Barrow; Lieut. Nichol, 22d Regt N.I.; Asst. Surgeon D. McPherson; Charles D. Ochoa, Esq.; Captain H. Rodd; William Church, Esq., Merchant; Miss Winchester; Captain C. T. Powell, H. M. 22d Regt; Ensign T. B. Jones, 11th Regt N.I.; Brevet Captain Henry Creed, Horse Artillery; W. W. Cargill, Esq.; Lieut. Col. H. Stunzsch, Lahore Army, with an European servant.

OCTOBER.

1, Steamer *Victoria*, Lieut. W. C. Barker commanding, to Socz.

Passengers—Mesdames Brown, Tarsan, Carthew and 4 children, and Valentine and 2 children; Miss F. Sander-

son; Colonel Wyllie, c.w., Mad. Esq., Captain Jameson and child, Lieuts J. C. Barrett, H. M. 14th Dragoons, C. P. Rigby, 16th N.I., and H. Grounds, I.N., Ensign Wm. Southern, 48th Mad. N.I., Doctors Brown and P. Young; R. Willis, E. Crompton, and M. Piston, Esqrs., Sr. Dr. Pedro Pampulion, and a native female servant.

NOVEMBER.

2, Steamer *Atalanta*, J. W. Young commanding, to Socz.

Passengers—Mesdames Dashon, Ramsay, Purvis, Fere, Carmichael, McNeill, Capper, Bailie, Airey and Outley; Messrs Howarth and Arthur; Colonel Townsend, H. M. 14th Drags, and Carmichael; Captains Sir R. Oliver, Kt. R.N., and C. F. Compton, 48th Mad. N.I.; Lieuts H. Skinner, G. Colby, H. M. 98th Regt, V. Carter, J. Lodwick, and T. Down, 12th N.I.; H. B. F. Prere and G. Achon, Esquires, Asst. Surg. G. Maitland, Mr. G. Roope, 1 Brit and 1 native servant, and 2 children.—2d Class Passengers: Captain D. Ferguson, Lieut. Bail, Ensign Douglas, A. Gabbelle, Esq., and 3 Europeans and 3 native servants.

DECEMBER.

2, Steamer *Cleopatra*, ——— commanding, to Socz.

Passengers—Mesdames Fawcett and 2 children, Sheddin and 2 children, Gule and child, Fodle and 2 children, Chambers, Hamond, child, & European servant, and Payne and 3 children; Miss Adams, Mr. Fawcett, Major LeMessurier, Lieut. Galt, 5th Mad. Lt. Cav., and European servant, Thomas Waghorn, Esq., Capt. Payne, J. Eaton, Esq., Surgeon, Lieut. G. A. Marshall, 18th Mad. N.I., Asst. Surg. Pearson, and J. T. Lugard, Esq.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

1843-44.

BIRTHS.

NOVEMBER 1843.

23, at Penang, the lady of captain The Parrier, 46th N I, of a son

DECEMBER.

2, at the French Rocks, the lady of captain C. M. Palmer, 16th N I, of a daughter

7, at Bangalore, the wife of captain W. C. Ouslow, of a son

— at Bangalore, the wife of the late J. Garrett, of a son

6, at Kanchi, the lady of major J. Wyke, artillery, of a daughter

11, at Calicut, the lady of H. Morris, esq, C S, of a son

15, at Madras, Mrs Elizabeth Davis, of a son

— at Bangalore, the lady of J. W. Ranking, esq, assistant surgeon, of a son

18, at Jaipur, the lady of lieutenant W. Crewe, 32d N I, of a son

— at Bangalore, the lady of R. R. Suleff, esq, assistant surgeon, of a son

19, at Moulmein, the lady of captain G. W. Y. Simpson, artillery, of a daughter

20, at Singapore, the lady of captain H. W. Wood, 4th N I, of a son

26, at Bellary, the lady of captain T. P. Hay, 2d E I L, of a son

1, at Arcot, the lady of captain R. D. Wain, 1st Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter

25, at the Presidency, the lady of J. C. Morris, esq, of a son

— at Madras, the lady of captain R. Taylor, 20th light cavalry, of a daughter

26, at Bellary, the lady of T. L. P. Harris, Esq, C S, of a daughter

28, at Trichinopoly, the lady of captain F. Eades, 23d N I, of a son

JANUARY 1844.

2, at Perambur, the lady of lieutenant F. Harris, 6th N I, of a daughter

4, at Tellicherry, the lady of lieutenant A. Wyndham, 5th N I, of a son

5, at Ootacamund, the lady of E. Story, esq, C S, of a son

— at Chitradurga, the lady of lieutenant colonel G. Duns, of a daughter

7, at Pondicherry, the wife of Mr J. R. Larmann, of a daughter

9, the lady of Z. Muttanlay, esq, of a son

10, at Kanchi, the lady W. F. Ring, esq, H M 21st Fusiliers, of a daughter (since dead)

13, at Black Town, the wife of Mr James Hayes, of a daughter

14, at Madras, the wife of Mr E. A. Rodriguez, of a daughter

15, at Bombay, the lady of captain A. Mallet, Nizam's reg, of a daughter

16, at the Neighbourhood, the lady of H. Cherna, esq, M D, medical officer, Neighbourhood, of twins (still born)

17, at the French Rocks, the lady of captain F. W. Tull, 14th N I, of a son

— at Ootacamund, Mrs R. E. Dairymple, of a son

— at Cochin, the lady of assistant surgeon J. T. Blackin, of a daughter

18, at Arnee, the lady of captain J. Hayes, 1st Madras Fusiliers, of a son

— at Belgaum, the lady of captain B. Heyne, 16th N I, of a son

19, at Madras, Mrs G. E. Mutton, of a daughter

— at Negapatnam, the lady of captain E. Lawford, esq, of a son

21, at Bangalore, the lady of lieutenant W. D. Blunvell, 2d E I L, of a daughter

22, at Trivandrum, the lady of major J. Cunningham, 17th N I, of a daughter

— at Bangalore, the lady of captain A. McLeod, 5th L C, of a daughter (still born)

26, at the Presidency, the lady of lieutenant T. Carpendale, 5th N I, of a daughter

FEBRUARY.

1, at Ootacamund, the lady of captain J. W. Bayley, 30th N I, of a daughter

2, at Madras, the wife of Mr J. Gooding, of a daughter

4, at St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of captain J. Paterson, artillery, of a daughter

1, at Trichinopoly, the lady of major J. Davidson, 31st L I, of a son

6, at Bellary, the lady of captain Atwell Lake, engineers, of a son

— at Pailghant, the lady of captain E. H. Atkinson, 19th N I, of a daughter

10, at Bellary, the lady of assistant surgeon P. A. Andrew, M D, of a son

11, at Chitradurga, the lady of lieutenant and adjutant A. Robinson, 13th N I, of a son

12, at Secunderabad, the lady of W. Wilby, esq, H M 4th regiment, of a son

14, at Trichinopoly, the lady of captain J. Gordon, 31st L I, of a son

16, at Bangalore, the lady of captain J. Macdonald, scholastic commissary general, of a son

18, at Secunderabad, the wife of captain H. M. Dobson, 30th N I, of a daughter

22, at Kanchi, the lady of captain B. W. Chamberlaine, 7th L C, of a son

— at Moulmein, the lady of captain D. Babington, 17th N I, of a daughter

23, at Mysore, the wife of pensioned apothecary John Zillhardt, of a son

— at Bellary, the wife of Mr A. Bradley, post master, of a daughter

— at Secunderabad, the wife of Mr assistant apothecary S. Maine, of a son

— at Rajahmundry, the wife of Mr D. Bartley, of a son

25, at Carstairs House, Madras, the lady of J. Y. Fullerton, esq, of a daughter

MARCH.

2, at Trichinopoly, the lady of captain H. C. Gosling, acting assistant commissary general, of a daughter

— at Vepery, the wife of Mr B. Buttery, of a daughter

4, at Cuddalore, the lady of assistant surgeon Alexander Hunter, M D, of a daughter

13, at Cuddalore, the wife of Mr R. Smith, of a son

— at Madras, the wife of Mr John Spencer, out-pensioner Chelsea Hospital, of a daughter

15, at Cuddalore, the wife of the late J. Giest, of a son

— at Jaipur, the lady of captain N. H. Fiske, artillery, of a daughter

17, at Bangalore, the lady of lieutenant and adjutant C. Cooke, 2d E I L, of a son

20, at Arcot, the wife of Mr Samuel Potter, of a son

21, at Madras, the lady of lieutenant C. C. Johnston, engineers, of a daughter

— at Rajahmundry, the lady of W. S. Neave, esq, C S, of a son

— at Bangalore, the lady of W. Vine, esq, 6th light cavalry, of a daughter

23, at Tellicherry, the lady of T. L. Strange, esq, C S, of a son

27, at Ootacamund, the lady of Geo. Bird, esq, C S, of a daughter

— at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of R. R. Cotton, esq, C S, of a daughter

29, at the Presidency, the lady of major W. E. Litchfield, 6th light cav, of a daughter

APRIL.

1, at Mercat, the lady of T. Thompson, esq, 34th L I, of a son

2, at Secunderabad, the lady of captain G. S. Coote, artillery, of a daughter

— at Kanchi, the lady of assistant surgeon H. Southworth, of a son

3, at Bellary, the wife of captain W. J. Daring, 1st M 93d regiment, of a son

8, at Ootacamund, the lady of brevet captain P. B. Young, adjutant 19th N I, of a son

8, at Bangalore, the wife of assistant apothecary J. Faulkner, of a daughter

10, at Coimbatore, the lady of assistant surgeon H. W. Porteous, of a daughter

12, at Madras, the wife of Mr J.

Thorpe, of the quartermaster general's office, of a daughter

15, at Bellary, the wife of the rev J. Shrieves, of a son

— at Madras, the lady of R. H. A. Hunter, esq, surgeon, B. M. 57th regiment, of a son

17, at Madras, the lady of captain J. T. Smith, engineers, of a daughter

20, at Rajahmundry, the lady of assistant surgeon C. S. Scott, of a daughter

31, at Waltair, Mrs Reynard, of the Female Orphan Asylum, of a daughter

— at Madras, the wife of Mr L. Cahill, Magnetic Observatory, of a son

27, at St. Thome, the lady of Lieut W. H. Grubb, artillery, of a son

28, at Tanjore, the wife of the rev H. Cowles, of a son

29, at Lur, the lady of S. A. Seth, esq, of a son

30, at Maktul, the lady of captain commandant H. Stoddard, Nizam's infantry, of a daughter

MAY.

5, at Bolaram, the lady of dr MacKenzie, medical storekeeper, Nizam's Army, of a son

6, at Egmore, the wife of Mr J. A. Wilson, of a daughter, (still born)

8, at Bolaram, the wife of Mr sub assistant surgeon H. W. Smith, Nizam's cavalry, of a daughter

9, at Ongole, the wife of assistant apothecary P. Faulkner, of a daughter

— at Madras, the wife of Mr A. Anderson, of a son

— at Palamcottah, the wife of assistant apothecary E. Smith, of a son

10, at Ramnad, the lady of Lieut H. P. Thompson, 13th N I, of a son

11, at Madras, the lady of T. Pycroft, esq, C S, of a daughter

— at Madras, the lady of David Ross, esq, of a son

— at Secunderabad, the lady of D. T. Chambers, esq, H M 4th regt, of a daughter

12, at Madras, the lady of captain J. Hayne, 36th N I, of a son

15, at Guntur, Mrs W. Hall, of a son

20, at Bellary, the lady of Lieut W. Anderson, 20th N I, of a son

21, the wife of the rev J. Morant, domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop, of a son

22, at Fort St. George, the lady of assistant surgeon F. H. Clark, B. M. 57th regiment, of a son, (still born)

24, at Combar, the lady of J. G. Wroughton, esq, C S, of a son

— at Sholapoor, the wife of Lieut W. Johnston, 51st N I, of a son

26, at Black Town, the wife of Mr T. Dashwood, of a daughter

— at Madras, the wife of Mr F. B. Festing, of a son

— at Rajahmundry, the lady of C. Brackenbury, esq, 20th N I, of a son

27, at Bangalore, the lady of major general W. H. Sewell, &c, of a daughter

31, at Secunderabad, the lady of captain T. D. Roberts, 76th N I, of a son

JUNE.

2, at the French Rocks, the lady of brevet captain J. Jackson, 14th N I, of a son

3, at Madras, the wife of Mr F. Nesle, of a daughter

— at Palamcottah, the wife of Mr W. Cruikshanks, of a daughter

— at Chikuldah, near Ellichpore, the lady of captain T. H. Balloch, Nizam's service, of a son

6, at Vellore, the lady of S. S. Coffin, esq, 24th N I, of a daughter

7, at Salem, the wife of assistant apothecary Cosmo D'Sautes, of a son

10, at Madras, the lady of the rev A. Pennell, of a son

11, at St. Thome, the lady of Lieut R. Sibby, 2d N V B, of a daughter

— at Mysore, the wife of Mr F. R. Van Ingen, of a son

12, at Masulipatam, the lady of John Rohde, esq, C S, of a son

14, at Hyderabad, the lady of capt. W. H. Welch, commanding trainee's escort, of a son

14, at Dharwar, the lady of major H. Prior, 23d light infantry, of a daughter

15, at Perambore, the wife of the rev W. Porter, of a son

— at Tanjore, the wife of the rev F. H. Schmitz, of a daughter

18, at Vizagapatam, the wife of capt A. Cotton, engineers, of a son

18, at Mysore, the wife of Mr E. Van Ingen, of a daughter

— at Hoosoor, the wife of sergeant G. T. Eddington, of a daughter, (still born)

29, at Cannanore, the lady of captain W. Leader, 5th N I, of a daughter

— at Quilon, the lady of doctor Canning, 12th N I, of a son

— the lady of Lieut colonel T. S. Pratt, c a, deputy adjt genl H M forces, of a son

— at Mysore, the lady of captain J. F. Porter, Mysore commission, of a son

23, the lady of C. F. Lewis, esq, of a daughter

26, the lady of major F. A. Reid, c a, 6th N I, of a son

28, at Madras, the wife of the rev G. W. Mahon, garrison chaplain, of a daughter

29, at Madras, the wife of Mr J. L. Riddens, of a daughter

30, in Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut colonel E. Armstrong, commandant, of a daughter

JULY.

3, at Ootacamund, the lady of J. Sanderson, esq, medical officer, Northampton, of a son

— at Madras, Mrs William Edwards, of a daughter

— at Bangalore, the lady of J. T. Blatch, esq, surgeon, of a son

— at Kulladghee, the lady of major M. Cartmew, 21st N I, of a daughter

8, at Bangalore, the lady of captain S. R. Hicks, deputy adjt genl Mysore division, of a daughter

— at Masulipatam, the lady of R. T. Porter, esq, C S, of a daughter

— at Kambler, the wife of quartermaster R. V. Marston, of a son

7, at Anantapur, the lady of C. Pelly, esq, C S, of a son

9, at Trichinopoly, the wife of the rev C. S. Kelland, of a daughter

14, at Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut and adjt W. Scafe, 23th N I, of a son

— at Vinnamgram, the lady of capt C. Ireland, 15th N I, of a daughter

16, at Palacorum, the lady of Lieut G. S. Dobbie, 44th N I, of a son

— at Coimbatore, the lady of Lieut col I. Gammart, commanding 50th N I, of a daughter

16, at Koppak, the lady of J. W. Branson, esq, of a son

19, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut A. Cooper, 45th N I, of a son

25, at Bangalore, Tanjore, the lady of J. J. Cotton, esq, C S, of a daughter

27, at Church street, Vepery, Mrs Taylor, of a son

— at Trichinopoly, the wife of assistant apothecary Samuel Ashworth, of a daughter

AUGUST.

3, the lady of Charles M. Teed, esq, of two sons

6, at Secunderabad, the lady of assistant surgeon R. Sutherland, of a daughter

— at Madras, the wife of Mr assistant surgeon G. Oliver, of a son

7, at Chandrapattah, the wife of Mr W. W. Wadgrave, of a son

— at Sholapoor, the lady of L. Barrow, esq, 5th light cav, of a son

8, at Coimbatore, the lady of F. B. Blom, esq, C S, of a daughter

— at Hoosoor, the lady of captain W. H. Sedhi, actg ass't comdr genl, of a son

10, at Ootacamund, the wife of W. Fisher, esq, C S, of a son

12, at Ootacamund, the lady of major general G. M. Stewart, commanding Northern division, of a daughter

13, at Madras, the wife of Mr W. Scott, of a daughter

— the lady of E. Mahby, esq, C S, of a son

16, in Black Town, the wife of Mr W. Melban, of the comd genl's office, of a son

17, the lady of W. E. Underwood, esq, of a daughter

19, at Mysore, the lady of J. B. Marshall, esq, 54th L I, of a daughter
20, at Arcot, the lady of Lieut F. E. C. Dalrymple, 1st Madras fusiliers, of a son, (still-born)

21, at Kumbakonam, the lady of Lieut F. C. Barber, 23d N I, of a son

22, the lady of W. A. Serie, esq, registrar of the Supreme Court, of a son

23, at Howrah, the lady of Captain E. Dixon, 8th I. C., of a son

24, at Ponnalur, the wife of sergeant major R. Jackson, 6th N I, of a son

— the wife of the rev A. R. Symonds, headmaster of bishop Cornish's grammar school, of a son

25, at Bellary, the wife of the rev Dr. Powell, of a son

27, at Black Town, the wife of sub-commissioner J. Goudie, of a son

28, at Tanjore, the wife of assistant apothecary J. Deane, of a son

29, at New Town, the wife of Mr J. Burgess, of a son

30, at Diuwar, the wife of Lieut A. H. M. Chermey, 23d L I, of a daughter

— at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain J. S. Shortt, H M 4th regt, of a daughter

31, at Bellary, the lady of Captain J. L. Neill, 1st Madras fusiliers, deputy assistant general of the district, of a son

— on board the "Athol", on her passage from England to Bombay, the lady of G. P. Erskine, esq, Paymaster H M 21st fusiliers, of a son

SEPTEMBER.

1, the lady of S. P. Arachoon, esq, of a son

5, at the Inn, the lady of E. Seth Sam, esq, of a daughter

6, at John Pereira, the wife of Mr Alexander Barrie, of the Mint department, of a daughter

7, the lady of L. Cooper, esq, solicitor, of a son

8, at Cornwall, the wife of the rev G. P. F. Palmentall, of a daughter

10, at Secunderabad, the wife of second apothecary A. Deane, of a son

11, at Arcot, the lady of Lieut T. Clark, 34th L I, of a son

12, at Madras, the lady of G. D. Dwyer, esq, C S, of a son

— at Guntur, the lady of H. Newill, esq, C S, of a son

— at Secunderabad, the lady of A. W. Macintyre, esq, horse artillery, of a son, (still-born)

— at Secres, the wife of Mr James Percell, clerk to the Deputy Commissioner's office, of a son

16, at Bellary, the lady of W. C. Ogilvie, esq, C S, of a son

— at Moulem, the wife of store sergeant Geo. Chomley, of a daughter

20, at Chappal, the wife of assistant surgeon J. Cadenhead, of a daughter

25, the lady of John Amthoon, esq, of a son

26, at Arcot, the wife of the rev Dr. Whitehead, chaplain of the station, of a son

— at Chingleput, the wife of H. Wood, esq, C S, of a daughter

27, at Calicut, the lady of R. V. Conolly, esq, C S, of a son

28, at Malacca, the wife of assistant apothecary H. W. King, of twin sons

— at Byndra, the wife of brevet captain C. J. Cooke, Madras arty, of a daughter

29, at Madras, the wife of Mr Laco De Krom, of a son

— at Madras, the wife of Mr T. D'Sa, of a daughter

OCTOBER.

1, at Ootacamund, the lady of Captain R. S. Gledhill, 10th N I, of a daughter

2, at Bangalore, the wife of G. A. C. Bright, esq, surgeon 2d N I, of a son

4, at Yelloe, the lady of R. S. Chinn, esq, assistant surgeon, of a daughter, (still-born)

5, at Penam, the wife of Mr sergeant Flannery, 6th N I, of a son

7, at Black Town, the wife of Mr P. A. Thomson, medical board office, of a son

— at Madras, Mrs Alexander Lomax, of a son

— at Vizagapatnam, the lady of A. P. Pearce, esq, of a daughter

— at Bellary, the lady of A. P. Pearce, esq, of a daughter

31, at Black Town, Mrs J. Jans, of a daughter

NOVEMBER.

— at Bangalore, the wife of assistant apothecary J. W. Dixon, of a daughter

— at Royacottah, the wife of assistant apothecary W. McLean, of a son

3, at Pursewankum, the wife of Mr J. Ross, of a son

5, at Madras, Mrs J. Willick, of a daughter

— at Royacottah, the wife of Mr R. Woodden, of a son

10, at Black Town, the wife of Mr P. W. Simons, of a son

— at Mercara, the lady of Lieut Col J. E. Williams, 34th L I, of a son

11, at Madras, Mrs C. W. A. Gaudais, of a daughter

14, at Madras, the wife of the rev H. Cotterill, of a daughter

— at Masulipatam, the lady of Major H. S. Foord, commissary of ordnance, of a daughter

— at Jaunah, the lady of Captain J. Murray Macdonald, 1st L C, of a son

16, the lady of the late Thomas Moore Lane, esq, of a son

20, at Black Town, the wife of Mr J. V. Pereira, of a daughter

21, at Coongul, the wife of the rev John Costick, Wesleyan missionary, of a daughter

— at Secunderabad, the wife of Mr J. H. Taylor, chaplain's clerk, of a son

22, at Trichinopoly, the lady of H. Clare Cardew, Lieut H M 94th regt, of a daughter

23, at Narsingapooram, the wife of Mr W. Woodden, of a son

— at Madras, the lady of Lieut R. W. T. Money, 41st N I, of a daughter

24, the lady of John A. Seth, esq, of a son

— at Cuddalore, the wife of second apothecary James Ashworth, of a daughter

25, at Coimbatore, the lady of Captain R. Henderson, engineers, of a daughter

27, at Aden, the lady of H. C. W. Mide, esq, 47th N I, of a daughter

30, at Bellary, the lady of Lieutenant W. Russell, 2d L C, of a son

— at Vizagapatnam, the lady of Lieutenant and adjutant N. Hobart, Europeans, of a daughter

31, at Black Town, Mrs J. Jans, of a daughter

2, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain John Campbell, 21st N I, of a son

— at Masulipatam, the lady of T. J. W. Thomas, esq, C S, of a daughter, (still-born)

3, at Mysore, the lady of Captain R. Codrington, 40th N I, of a daughter

5, at Sholapore, the lady of Captain G. Leacock, 51st N I, of a daughter

7, at Arcot, the lady of Major T. A. Duke, 1st Mad. fusiliers, of a daughter

— at Masulipatam, the wife of the reverend H. W. Fox, of a son

8, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel G. Fryer, of a daughter

— at Belgaum, the lady of Major Charles Wahab, 16th N I, of a daughter

— at Nassick, the lady of Major J. Fitzgerald, 42d N I, of a daughter

9, at Secunderabad, the lady of Lieutenant H. P. Keighly, 49th N I, attached to the service of H H the Nizam, of a son

11, at Madras, the wife of Mr C. Edwards, of a daughter

— at Bangalore, Mrs George Trevor, of a daughter

— at Nellore, the wife of A. M. Simpton, esq, Indigo planter, of a son

12, at John Pereira, the wife of Mr R. Ritchie, of a son

— at Bolarum, the lady of Captain C. Yates, commanding 2d regt Nizam's cavalry, of a son

— at Singapore, the wife of assistant surgeon J. H. Cheas, of a son

15, at Madras, the lady of A. F. Bruce, esq, C S, of a son

— at the Remount depot, near Ootacamund, the wife of assistant apothecary W. Dickens, of a son

16, at Royapooram, Mrs R. M. Brookes, of a son

— at the Residency, Indore, the lady of Lieutenant W. F. Eden, 1st N I, of a son

22, at Egnore, Mrs Butler, of a son

— at Berhampore, the lady of Lieutenant and adjutant T. P. Moore, 22d N I, of a son

23, at Madras, the wife of Mr J. Ross, of the adjutant general's office, of a daughter

19, at Bellary, by the rev Dr Powell, assistant apothecary J. Orford, to miss Alicia Kelly

— at Belgaum, by the rev C. Sanders, William Stephen Snow, esq, 20th N I, to Frances Maria, eldest daughter of Dr. McMunn, of Rutland Square, Dublin

22, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the right rev the Lord Bishop of Madras, major James Pullar, 17th N I, to Susanna Ann Eliza Harper, eldest daughter of the venerable the archdeacon of Madras

24, at Coringa, by the rev E. P. Lewis, John James Richard Flower, esq, master attendant, to Mary Maubach, daughter of the late John Jacques Michas Rayneau, esq

— at Coringa, by the rev E. P. Lewis, Mr William Larkins Pocat, superintendent of the light house at that station, to Celestina Lapham, eldest daughter of the late Mr Daniel Perry, of the Governor's office

25, at the Vepery Church, by the rev H. Cotterill, M, Mr William Laureolat Bergora, to miss Margaret Jane Anderson

U. I.

at the Cathedral, by the rev W. T. Blenkinsop, A M, J. G. Seymer, Esq, second son of Colonel Seymer, formerly of Dorsetshire, and acting Principal of the Madras Diocesan Institution, to Anne, relict of the late captain H. T. Ogley, of the 28th N I

10, at the Black Town Cathedral, by the very rev Thomas MacAuliffe, D D, Mr Theodore Lazaro, to Elizabeth Alousius, daughter of the late Mr Mr sergeant C. Allan, 1st N V B

13, at Masulipatam, lieutenant Clements Edward Money Walker, 30th N I, to Eliza Anna, daughter of lieutenant colonel W. Watkins, deputy commissary general of the army

— at Masulipatam, by the rev E. P. Lewis, Mr W. R. Hollo, revenue collector, to Jessie, daughter of lieutenant Samuel Clark, retired list, Madras army

15, at Secunderabad, by the rev G. H. Evans, R. Hawkes, esq, 4th King's Own, to Jessie Isabella, youngest daughter of lieutenant colonel G. Tomkyns, Nizam's army

17, at the Cathedral, by the rev H. Cotterill, A M, captain Charles Burton,

42d N I, to Emma, daughter of S. Nicholls, esq, late of the Madras civil service

20, at Secunderabad, ensign C. Ratcliffe, 38th N I, to Agnes Douglas Pickering, third daughter of the late colonel Pickering, of the Madras service

23, at Ootacamund, by the rev J. Knox, J. B. Preston, esq, depot surgeon at Cuddalore, to Margaret Catherine, youngest daughter of Peter Young, esq, of Dover

31, at St. Thomas's Mount, by the rev V. Shortland, sergeant major G. J. Wilkinson, of the Body Guard, to Maria Elizabeth Clemons, second daughter of barrack sergeant C. Cassidy

— at St. Thomas's Mount, by the rev V. Shortland, assistant apothecary J. Munro, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of second apothecary A. F. Smith, 2d battalion artillery

AUGUST.

2, at Quilon, by the rev J. Rowlandson, A M, J. Wells, esq, of Calicut, to Charlotte, second daughter of W. Huxham, esq

3, at Rajahmundry, by the rev Mr Lewis, lieutenant P. N. Smith, Adjutant 30th N I, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late J. Henderson, esq, of Edinburgh

14, at Bangalore, Richard Knox, esq, captain 15th King's Hussars, to Mary Letitia, eldest daughter of lieutenant colonel B. McMaster

15, at Trichinopoly, by the rev W. Hickey, lieutenant and adjutant E. B. Garrard, 39th N I, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late rev T. Browning, of Ceylon, and step daughter of capt W. B. McAlpin, paymaster, H M 94th regiment

20, at the Cathedral, James Hibbert, esq, commander of the ship "Larkins," to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of F. Orme, esq

21, at the Cathedral, by the rev H. W. Stuart, A M, J. R. Pringle, esq, C S, third son of Sir J. Pringle, bart, to Hester Ellen, eldest daughter of lieutenant colonel M. McNeill, Madras cavalry

27, at the Cathedral, by the rev W. T. Blenkinsop, A M, Mr Joseph Hall, to miss Harriet Coultrup

28, at the Cathedral, by the rev John Tucker, George Arbutnot, esq, to

Maria, eldest daughter of the late James Thomas, esq, of the Madras C S

31, at Kemptee, by the reverend J. McEvoy, A M, lieutenant H. B. Herbert, 7th N I, to Mary Gordon Rose, second daughter of Patrick Rose, esq, of Banff

SEPTEMBER.

16, at Mercara, by the rev A. Fennell, A M, Alfred Fox Place, esq, 34th Chicacole light infantry, to Isabel Fimella, second daughter of the late Charles Henry Clay, esq

21, at Vizagapatam, by the reverend F. G. Lugard, A M, lieutenant J. P. Frye, 22d N I, to miss Collins

26, at the Black Town Chapel, by the reverend G. Knox, A M, Mr T. Romeo, to miss Catherine Lydia Symons

OCTOBER.

2, at Arcot, by the rev E. Whitehead, W. J. Corby, esq, to miss Julia Morrell, grand daughter of D. Morris, esq

— at Cuddalore, by the rev J. Knox, A M, captain J. Gerrard, 2d N V B, to Lavinia Sophia, eldest daughter of major J. Crisp, 1st N V B

5, at the Residency, Nagpore, Joseph Fisher Stevens, lieutenant and adjutant 18th N I, to Helen, youngest daughter of lieutenant colonel Spiers, resident at the court of his highness the rajah of Nagpore

8, at the Episcopal Chapel, Grand Cairo, by the rev Mr Leeder, Duncan Macpherson, esq, M D, of the Madras army, attached to H H the Nizam's service, to Margaret, daughter of Archibald Iver, esq, of Edinburgh

12, at St. George's Cathedral, by the rev J. Tucker, A M, Thomas Sydney Smyth, esq, barrister at law, to Anna, niece to Lady, and the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier, chief justice of Madras

22, at Bellary, by the rev doctor Powell, Mr assistant apothecary E. White, 35th N I, to Caroline Ann,

daughter of Apothecary T. Chillingworth

31, at Vepery Church, by the rev H. Cotterill, lieutenant S. Gibbon, 42d N I, to Athenais Stuart, only surviving daughter of H. F. Vanscooten, esq

NOVEMBER.

5, at Trichinopoly, by the rev Mr Clarke, Mr assist apothecary J. Minns, 31st light infantry, to Grace, 2d daughter of Mr W. Boalch, sheriff of the sessions court at Trichinopoly

9, at Panmben, by the rev Mr Tracy, of the American Mission, the rev Henry Cherry, of Madras, to Henrietta Ebell, daughter of captain H. Ebell, custom master Panmben

12, at Bellary, by the rev W. P. Powell, D C L, A. G. Tweedie, esq, C S, eldest son of Alexander Tweedie, esq, M D, to Isabella Fanny, youngest daughter of major general J. Leslie, A M, commanding Bellary

14, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the venerable the archdeacon, lieutenant F. W. Bond, artillery, eldest son of lieutenant colonel F. Bond, artillery, to Ann, eldest daughter of R. Monk, esq, of Reading, Berkshire

19, at Colaba, Bombay, by the rev G. Pigott, captain Thorpe, paymaster H H 63d regiment of foot, son of the rev Thomas Thorpe, rector of Barton Ghery, Leicestershire, to Ann Dorothy, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Washington, esq, of New Parks, in the same county

21, at Nagpore, by the reverend J. McEvoy, A M, lieutenant William Montague Johnston, 18th N I, to Isabella Augusta, only daughter of the late lieutenant William Reynolds, of the Bombay army

25, at Coimbatore, by the rev J. Chapman, A M, lieutenant and quarter master J. Temple, 12th N I, to Emma, youngest daughter of Edward Henry Mudge, esq

25, at Vizagapatam, by the rev F. G. Lugard, A M, Mr Aaron McCombe, late superintendent of the Madras Sailors' Home, to Mrs Elizabeth Henderson

DEATHS.

NOVEMBER 1843.

27, at Madras, Amelia, wife of John Walker, esq, C. S.

DECEMBER.

10, at Madras, Margaret, the wife of asst surgeon M. F. Anderson

11, at Tellicherry, capt J. Sibbald, 34th Lt. Infantry

13, at Manargoody, Mary Ann, the wife of the rev Thomas Cryer, Wesleyan missionary

16, at Madras, Bridget, the wife of Mr S. Symonds, aged 51 years

— at the General Hospital, Mrs Elizabeth Hill, aged 41 years and 8 months

18, at Ardinghee, on route from Secunderabad to Madras, the wife of Lieut Thomas Hay Campbell, artillery

— at Chinnole, John Hamilton, infant son of captain F. Russell, 22d N I

23, at Belgaum, asst apothary J. Rodrigues, late of the 16th N I, aged 32 years

24, at New Town, Vepery, Mr George Dorrer, aged 58 years

— at Kanjee, Arnold Maurice, second son of captain A. C. Pears, arty, aged 13 months

25, at New Town, Vepery, John, son of asst apothary James Devine, aged 17 years, 9 months and 9 days

28, on board of a *Pattimar*, on his way to Chinnole for Madras, Mr J. J. Shumier, aged 19 years

29, at Tanjore, Christina Magdalena, wife of the rev John Caspar Kohlhoff, missionary, aged 56 years

JANUARY 1844.

4, at Madras, on route to Quilon, assistant surgeon Quentin T. Paterson, aged 23 years

6, at Madras, Mr J. Birch, of the Asylum Press

10, at Madras, Mr F. X. Pereira, Jr, aged 29 years, 3 months and 27 days

11, at Madras, Diana, eldest daughter of John Fryer Thomas, esq, C. S., aged 21 years

19, at Ootacamund, Helen Isabella, wife of Hugh Chespe, esq, Mad. med service

21, at Tanjore, Mary Anne, only child of the rev G. V. Heyne, aged 2 years and 5 months

24, at Tanjore, Emma, wife of the rev H. Dower, missionary S. P. G. F. P.

25, at the village of Timmesollem, Lionel Essex Digby Roberts, aged 2 years and 4 months, fifth son, & seven hours after Theodore Edward, infant son, of capt Digby Roberts, 36th N I

— at Ootacamund, Margaret, the child of Mr J. Ryan

— about 15 miles from Tanjore, on route to Negapatnam, Mrs Martha Seyer, relict of the late Mr S. Seyer, aged 68 years

27, at Bellary, James Smith, esq, garrison surgeon

28, at Palaveram, Walter Stuart, the youngest child of major Archibald Spiers Logan, 33d N I, aged 5 years and 4 months

29, in camp near Cannulpaud, cornet F. A. Mason, 1st L C

30, in camp near Cannulpaud, ensign C. Thompson, 35th N I

FEBRUARY.

4, in camp at Vindia, Lieut A. L. C. Inglefield, 36th N I

6, at Moolmein, asst surgeon E. W. Spry

7, in camp at Pedygorn, unposted ensign A. J. Bewley

10, at Cochin, Eliza Jane, relict of the late A. Allardice, esq, asst surg, aged 24 years and 9 months

15, at St. Thomé, Thomas Robert, the infant son of Mr Thomas Wilkins, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days

— at George Town, Cape of Good Hope, Margaret, wife of A. B. Morgan, esq, surgeon, late of H. M. 57th regt

16, at the Presidency, Hester Tey, the wife of Lieut T. Carpendale, 2d N I

19, at Cannulpaud, on route to Madras, Major J. D. Awdry, 1st N I

23, at Madras, wife John Corn, aged 65 years and 9 months

28, in camp at Oopal, major J. C. Wallace, 8th L C

MARCH.

2, at Royapooram, Mr F. Marston, clerk at the Sea Custom House

3, at Madras, captain D. Walker, 1st N V Battalion

5, at Tellicherry, Mr C. E. Papell

10, at Chintadrapetah, Caroline, daughter of quartermaster M. Gleason, aged 5 months and 27 days

15, at Mysore, Frederic Stafford, son of captain R. Codrington, 46th N I, aged 7 months

22, at Madras, Rebecca Rose, the daughter of store sergeant J. Rogers, of the ordnance department, aged 2 years and 8 months

23, at Trichinopoly, Samuel Percell, only child of assistant apothecary S. A. Smith, aged 1 year, 6 months and 14 days

— at Dhoolie, Dr John Grant Malcolmson, of the house of Forbes and Co, Bombay, and late of the Madras medical service

25, at Madras, Mr Daniel Ryans, of the Commercial Hotel, aged 29 years and 4 months

26, at Bombay, Lieut T. F. V. Outlaw, 26th N I

27, at Tanjore, rev John Caspar Kohlhoff, missionary S. P. C. K., aged 31 years

APRIL.

7, at Arcot, sub overcoat W. Price

— in camp at Pondigul, Mary Annie, child of captain F. H. Sansom, 42d N I, aged 7 years, 3 months and 11 days

8, in camp at Scoreapet, Major W. Blood, 11th N I

— in camp at Datchapully, Lieut. B. E. Comyn, 42d N I

— at Datchapully, Emma Elizabeth, wife of captain C. Macleod, 42d N I

9, at Pedy Gurnad, Hester Elizabeth, wife of Lieut colonel F. H. Fly, 42d N I, aged 25 years

10, in camp at Madaveram, brevet captain H. L. Burleigh, 11th N I

— at Ootacamund, Mary, wife of major J. M. Boyce, 1st N V Bn, aged 23 years

— in camp at Scoreapet, on route to Vannaragram, Mary, relict of the late major W. Wood, comd, 11th N I

11, in camp at Datchapully, ensign J. M. Reilly, 42d N I

15, at Vepery, Edward Cooper, esq, aged 33 years

— at Madras, pensioned conductor James Scott

17, at Poyannalloor, Lieut Edward Gaislell, 2d N V Bn

19, at Belgaum, assistant surgeon W. Mackintosh, Madras medical establishment

— at New Town, Mr William Von-Wien, clerk at the commissary general's office, aged 20 years and 3 months

20, at Jambah, Arthur Herve, infant son of brevet captain C. J. Cooke, artillery

21, at Cannenore, Mr John Mossira, head accountant of the collector's office at Calicut

22, at Arnee, the infant son of major T. Anderson, 4th L C, aged 2 years and 5 months

— at Madras, James Drayner, esq, commander of the ship "Carnatic"

— at Adyar, Madras, surgeon J. P. Grant

24, in camp at Annatecpet, W. Laurie, esq, M D

26, at Kamptee, Mary, the infant daughter of Lieutenant A. Ross, 10th N I, aged 11 months

28, at Madras, unposted ensign O. H. Rees

MAY.

2, in camp at Ootacamund, Lieutenant G. Leeson, 4th light cavalry

4, at Vepery, Jane, the wife of Mr R. P. Wheeler, aged 25 years

— at Kamptee, Capt R. E. Boardman, 7th N I

9, at Royapooram, Ann, daughter of Mr F. M. Gelderman, aged 14 years, 9 months and 3 days

— at Sea, on board the "Dunelm-Carmelite" on her passage from Singapore to Madras, John Alexander, the infant son of assistant surgeon J. Robson, M D, aged 3 months and 12 days

— at Sholapore, Catherine Anna, the child of Lieutenant J. C. McCaskill, 31st N I

10, at Palamcottah, Mary Louisa,

the second daughter of captain W. Can-
ter, 15th N I, aged 7 months
— at Camp, at Yandah, Gen G.
Pee, 4th N I

— at Hyderabad, Edward Palmer,
5th N I

11, at Tanjorebar, Harry Benson,
the infant son of W. Benson, who
governor of the Mysore settlements in In-
dia, aged 8 months and 21 days

12, at Tanjore, Mount Edward
John, the infant son of Major P. Ham-
mond, artillery, aged 6 months

13, at Cannanore, Lieut R. Spence,
45th N I

— at Cannanore, Edward J. W. Cle-
ment, 45th N I

— at Kooty, captain H. Thatcher,
45th N I

— at Nared Kandalah, Lieut J. R.
Campbell, 1st N I

17, at Cannanore, Lieut H. W.
Tanner, 45th N I

— at Ottomannur, Henry Edmund
Rowland Mowat, infant son of Mr
Henry Palmer, 41st N I, aged 17 days

19, at Kaimpsee, ensign J. P. Sand-
ers, 15th N I

— at Kaimpsee, Lieutenant W. R.
Tullerton, 45th N I

25, at Negapatam, ensign C. F. Ed-
wards, H M 24th regiment

31, at Bellary, Mr J. Brindley, post
master at that station, third son of the
rev Robert Brindley, rector of Brad-
ford, Dorsetshire, aged 35 years

1844.

1, at Vepery, Maria Maria, wife of
Mr John Chatterjee, Baptist. Gospel
society, and eldest daughter of her late
Mr Richard Patten, aged 19 years, 11
months, and 13 days

3, at Mercan, Port Louis, only
daughter of Thomas Thompson, esq.,
44th light infantry, aged 21 years

4, at Bellary, Frederic, infant son of
captain W. J. Dwyer, H M 2nd regi-
ment, aged 2 months

— at Ottomannur, Isabel L. S.,
youngest child of M. Fisher, esq., 1st S.,
aged 15 months and 10 days

5, at Ponnemuttam, William James
Middleton, only son of Mr W. S. S. S.,
of the Lord Chatter House, aged 1 year
and 3 months

6, at Negapatam, ten miles from

Trichinopoly, ensign 24th regiment
White, H M 24th regiment

10, at Madras, Anne, daughter
daughter of Mr P. C. C. C., aged 1
year 11 months and 4 days

— at Vepery, Anne, eldest daughter
of Mr W. Bowe, Commission department,
Tannassim Pooniam, aged 13 years

11, at the Presidency, Lieutenant F.
W. Watt, 10th N I

12, at Trichinopoly, Louisa An-
drews, youngest daughter of captain F.
Eades, 39th N I, aged 20 months

15, at Batavia, Jacob Anthonis, esq.,
aged 76 years

19, at Kaimpsee, assistant surgeon
M. W. Lloyd

20, at Madras, Mr Henry Philip
Lear, pension establishment, aged 46
years

24, at Bangalore, Thomas Cantor, son
of sergeant major J. Mergher, aged 6
years, 2 months and 2 days

25, at Madras, Mrs Charlotte Morgan,
aged 26 years

— at her residence, Armenian Bazar,
Madras, James P. Chappell, esq., late
proprietor and editor of the "Madras
Examiner"

28, at Cannanore, Pamela Helen,
infant daughter of Captain W. Leavelle,
5th N I

at Tanjore, the rev Thomas Al-
dredges, missionary S. P. C. F. P.,
aged 65 years

1, at the Fort, Rocks, Richard
Downey, son of captain P. J. J., 10th
14th N I, aged 3 months and 13 days

4, at Kaimpsee, Mrs Sarah Bell, relict
of the late commissary John Bell, aged
73 years

— at Bangalore, Ann, wife of Mr J.
Taylor, head clerk of the post and
General's Office at that station,
aged 15 years and 2 months

— at Sec, assistant surgeon W. S.
James, 1st N I

7, at Boverly, surgeon M. B.
Pollock, 2nd light cavalry

8, at Palamcottah, Eliza, wife of Mr
W. Crutchfield, aged 31 years, 8
months and 2 days

9, at Madras, Clara Louisa, infant
daughter of Capt T. Lewis, 1st N V B.,
aged 1 year 3 months and 12 days

10, at Hurryhur, captain F. Senior,
35th N I

— at Hingolee, Mary, the wife of
quartermaster Bairbridge, aged 33
years

— at Berhampore, Matamora, wife
of captain William DeMonte Lys, 22d
N I

13, at Black Town, Mrs Louisa
Wyss, relict of the late Mr John
Wyss, of Calcutta, aged 34 years

15, at Madras, Julia, wife of Mr
Joseph Burghall, aged 46 years

18, at Jaulnah, Margaret, wife of
captain John Campbell, 35th N I,
Sub-assistant commissary general

24, at Sea, on board the ship "Ro-
bert Small," unposted Ensign Fre-
derick Neale

25, at Secunderabad, Mrs Fenning

29, at Madras, Mr John Gebell,
late Printer of the Spectator, aged 45
years

AUGUST.

1, at Beluram, Annie Caroline, only
child of captain S. C. Briggs, 31st light
infy, and major of brigade H E the
Nizam's Hyderabad div, aged 1 year
and 9 months

2, at Vizagapatam, George Michael,
infant son of captain Arthur Cotton,
engineers

3, at Secunderabad, the infant son of
W. Wilby, esq., H M 4th regt, aged 5
months and 22 days

5, at Kaimpsee, assistant surgeon R.
Dickie, M D.

7, at Kaimpsee, Augusta Pattoun
Amisack, infant daughter of the rev John
McEvoy, M D

8, at Pondicherry, Madame Fanny
Chouette, widow of the late captain
Peter Chouette

9, at Vizagapatam, William Rake-
wall, son of Mr Kingston, aged 1 year
and 7 months

10, at Koyapoore, the rev Valen-
tine Daniel Coombes, missionary of
the Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel

12, at Madras, Henrietta, wife of
Lieut col H. Moberly, aged 51 years

13, at Secunderabad, ensign Paris
Lewis Grant Anderson, H M 4th regt,
aged 20 years

— at Cuddalore, Mrs Elizabeth Bar-
ker, widow of the late riding master
John Barker, 2d Lt Cavy, aged 34
years, 6 months and 5 days

— at Malligam, Bridget, wife of
assistant apothecary J. Sampson, 48th
N I, aged 16 years

15, at Madras, captain R. B. Pres-
ton, 17th N I

— at Aurangabad, J. N. F. Mont-
gomery, eldest son of conductor O.
Montgomery, aged 19 years and 6
months

17, at Cannanore, Richard Lewis, in-
fant son of the rev H. Deane, chaplain,
aged 16 months and 17 days

19, at Vizagapatam, Lucy, wife of
the rev J. Hay, M D

20, at Shimoga, James Francis, in-
fant son of James Lancaster Ranking,
esq, assistant surgeon, aged 8 months

24, at Bellary, Lucy Maria, youngest
daughter of sub conductor J. T. Ward,
aged 3 years and 1 month

25, at Bangalore, Lieut E. W. Met-
calfe, 48th N I

— at Mayavaram, the infant daugh-
ter of Joseph J. Cotton, esq, O S

25, at Vepery, Mr Jacob M. Jans,
late Catechist of the Vepery Church,
aged 75 years and 3 months

26, at the General Hospital, Madras,
staff sergeant David Manson, of the
commissariat department, aged 43 years

— at Kaimpsee, Arthur Edward
Dixwell, youngest child of captain J.
Grimes, 6th N I, assistant adjutant
general N. S. Force, aged 16 months

27, at Belgaut, Mary Ann, wife of
sergeant W. Mitchell, A Co. 2d Ba.
artillery, aged 22 years

— at Cannanore, Arthur Owen, in-
fant son of Lieut A. Wyndham, 5th N I,
aged 7 months and 22 days

29, at Bellary, the infant son of the
rev doctor Powell

30, at Secunderabad, ensign C. Hig-
bie, 1st N I

— at Secunderabad, the infant daugh-
ter of captain J. S. Shaw, 10th "King's
Own" regiment

SEPTEMBER.

- 2, at Kamptee, assist surgeon C. Don
 3, at St Thomas's Mount, Brigade
 Major H. Douglas, C. Co 3d Br Army
 11, at Secunderabad, Lieut and adjutant
 T. C. Morgan, 4th "The King's
 Own" regt, aged 26 years
 13, at Vepery, Maria Louisa, wife of
 Mr Charles Berlie, of the military auditors
 General's office, aged 27 years
 16, at Bellary, Lieut J. Considine, H
 M 55th Regt
 17, at Kamptee, Lieut C. A. Brown
 7th N I
 19, at St. Thomas's Mount, Mr W. H.
 Eagles, aged 46 years
 20, at Lingadoogoor, Mary, wife of
 Captain P. M. Taylor, Nizam's army,
 aged 26 years
 21, at Mannamgram, Lieut Colonel J.
 Campbell, 11th N I
 26, at Government House, Madras,
 Thomas Moore Lane, Esq. Private Sec-
 retary to the most noble the Governor,
 and Physician to H H the Nizam of the
 Carnatic
 27, at Vinnagapatam, Martin, wife of
 Mr A. McCombe, late supt of the Mad-
 ras Home
 28, in China, Mr assist apothy John
 Kennard, Mad. Medical Establishment
 29, in camp, Benias Temple, Captain
 T. G. Sayer, 20th N I

OCTOBER.

- 1, killed in action before Samanghur,
 2d Lieut E. M. Irving, Madras Army
 2, at Secunderabad, Lieut H. Bott, 18th
 N I
 8, at Madras, Jane, wife of Mr
 Joseph Wittich, of the Clarendon hotel
 10, at St. Thomas's Mount, Anna
 Maria, widow of the late Captain Peter
 Burgess, of the French royal navy, and
 daughter of the late S. Agvelly, Esq.,
 aged 70 years
 11, at Maralipatam, Lieutenant P.
 Welland, 48th N I
 15, at Persewaukum, James Chal-
 mers, eldest son of Mr J. Ross, aged
 7 days
 16, at the Presidency, Lieutenant
 S. T. Watson 11th light cavalry
 18, at Persewaukum, Mrs Elizabeth
 Long, aged 56 years
 20, at Arcot, Cornet W. Leslie, 6th
 light cavalry
 25, at Persewaukum, H. F. Van
 Solsten, Esq. aged 32 years
 — at the Beach Rocks, twice Wake-
 field Lee, the child of brother Captain J.
 Jackson, 14th N I, aged 4 months and
 25 days
 30, at Shikarpoor, assistant surgeon
 C. Dry, Madras medical establishment

NOVEMBER.

- 2, at Teroomangalam, Major General
 M. Roloff, commanding southern Di-
 vision of the army
 3, at Pondicherry, Major General J. W.
 Wauchope, military auditor General Fort
 St. George, aged 61 years and 3
 months
 4, in camp, at Walloor, Captain
 E. L. Durnot, 3d light infantry
 7, at Coonghur, Sarah Elizabeth,
 infant daughter of Messrs John Costell,
 aged 17 days
 10, Mr Robert Howison, Uncon-
 ventioned assistant in the office of the
 secretary to government military de-
 partment
 13, at Singapore, Lieutenant C. J.
 Power, 2d N V B
 14, at St. Thomas, Maria Letitia,
 wife of the late Ed. Whitehead, a M.
 chaplain of Arcot, aged 25 years
 15, at Tanjorepettah, Surgeon Fran-
 cis Pinday, Esq. Sonnet of Absence,
 aged 38 years, 1 month and 9 days
 25, at Huzurpur, brave Captain and
 adjutant Philip Lane Sayer, 3d N I
 29, at the Presidency, at the res-
 idence of her son Mr Robert Finck,
 Mrs Susannah Finck, aged 64 years

DECEMBER.

- 1, at Madras, William Estlin, only
 child of Mr William Bell Richardson,
 aged 5 years and 8 months
 3, at Kullidighee, Lieutenant John
 Frederick Douglas, 21st N I

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES, 1843-44.

ESTATES.	Dates of Ad- ministrations.	Executors, &c.
Alleyne Mr. Richard..... Alboor Soobah Bramley, other- wise called Bonaganapalay Soobah Bramley..... Anderson, Mr. C. S. Cla.....	2d May 1844 31st Aug. 1st Feb.	W. A. Serie, Esq. Chettaloo Narsiah Bramley. Mrs. Ann Frances Catherine Turner, Administratrix, as the Guardian of Mrs. Ann Frances Anderson, a minor. George Arbuthnot, Esq. T. Moore Lane, and Robert Cole Esquires, Executors; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Agents.
Arbuthnot, Esq. George..... Auchinleck, Esq. C. H. Asst. Surg.	23d do 5th do	Lieut. Colonel R. Bodd E. L. I. and Captain M. J. Rowlandson, 32d N. I. Ex- ecutors—claims &c. to be sent to Captain Rowland- son.
Baker, Esq. T. H., Bombay C. S.	16th Jan.	B. F. Baker, Esq. Administra- tor; Messrs. Parry and Co. Agents.
Best, Mrs. Sarah.....	23d July	Mr. Conductor G. Men- gery.
Boardman, Captain R. E.	7th N I, 20th Jan.	James Annis, Esq. Executor; Messrs. Binny and Co. Agents.
Chambers, Lieut. A. T., Pension Establishment..... Cotton, Captain J. S. 7th L. Co.	18th Jan. 13th Dec.	W. A. Serie, Esq. J. J. Cotton, Esq. Adminis- trator; J. U. Ellis, Esq. At- torney.
Cropley, Mr. James Pembroke.....	25th July	Mr. Robert Finck, Senior, Executor; W. A. Serie, Esq. Attorney.
De Saesati, Rev. Fr. Laurence, Capuchin Missionary.....	1st Apr.	W. A. Serie, Esq.
Finwick, Lieut. Colonel Robert..... Ford, Esq. Lacy Gray, Surgeon.	1st do 26th Nov.	W. A. Serie, Esq. C. G. E. Ford, and R. Wight, Esqs. Executors; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Agents.

ESTATES.	Dates of Ad- vertisements.	Executors, &c.
Fozla, Ally.....	25th Sept. 1844	Messrs. Acheson & Co.
Grant, Esq. John Peter, Surgeon.....	15th May	McTear, and A. McTear, Executors; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Agents.
Hallett, Esq. C. H. Civil Service.....	12th Mar.	Mrs. Emma Mary Hughes Hallett, Executrix; Messrs. Bony and Co., Agents.
Harrison, Quarter Master Ser- jeant G. R., Nizam's Service.....	1st Apr.	W.A. Sule, Esq.
Jeremiah, Mrs. Jane Mary.....	24th do.	Mr. James Connor Jeremiah.
Johson, Colonel John, R. M. Service.....	25th July	The Rev. Philip Johnston, Executor; Messrs. Bony and Co., Agents.
Jones, Mrs. Isabella.....	25th Mar.	Mr. S. J. Garner, Receiver Surveys, Executor; Messrs. Bony and Co., Agents.
Kenworthy, Mrs. Eliza Louisa.....	22d Aug.	Major G. W. Osborne 19th Regt. N. I., Executor; Messrs. McDowell and Co. Agents.
Lane, Esq. T. Moore, Surgeon.....	Oct.	Mrs. Eliza Moore Lane, Exe- cutrix, James Larder, Esq., Executor; Messrs. Arbuth- not and Co. Agents.
Laurie, Esq. Walter, Surgeon ..	2d Sept.	John Laurie, Esq. Adminis- trator; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Agents.

ESTATES.	Dates of Ad- vertisements.	Executors, &c.
Mackay, Esq. John.....	13th Jan. 1844	Mrs. Isabella Gordon, of Mackay, Executrix, W. Ham Young, Esq., Execu- tor; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Attorneys.
Mackenzie, Lieut. W. A. 17th N. I.....	23d do	Mr. C. C. K. Richardson, Administrator; W.A. Sule, Esq., Attorney.
Mundiam Anandam Pillay Street- runga Ranjiah Row.....	20th May	Tenorengalamsah.
Oliphant, Esq. Robert, Surgeon ..	19th April	Mrs. Agnes Oliphant, Exe- cutrix, John Brown, Esq., Executor; Messrs. Parry and Co., Agents.
Patch, Esq. James, of Bombay ..	3d Sept.	Richard Willis and Charles Hardy Bambridge, Esqrs., Administrators; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Agents.
Peddammagootum Vissunna Dava- rah.....	13th Dec.	Peddammagootum Maankla- sum Davarah.
Pollock, Esq. M. B. Surgeon.....	30th Sept.	Mrs. Helen Pollock, Exe- cutrix; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Agents.
Rabeiro, Mr. Joseph.....	2d Oct.	Mr. Robert Bowes Daly.
Ryans, Mr. Daniel.....	12th April	W. A. Sule, Esq.
Shirkhor, Esq. Anietick Anahoon	20th May	P. Melius, Esq. Administra- tor; Messrs. Sam and Co., Agents.
Smith, Lieut. Colonel Henry ..	19th Mar.	Mrs. Maria Smith, Executrix; Messrs. Parry and Co., Agents.
Soobha Lutchmy.....	5th Dec.	J. E. Branson, Esq.

ESTATES.	Dates of Advertisements.	EXECUTORS, &c.
Stokes, Esq. Samuel, Surgeon.	7th Dec. 1843	Thomas Wilson, Esq. Executor; W. A. Serle, Esq. Attorney.
Tadum, Mr. John.	26th April 1844	W. A. Serle, Esq.
Taylor, Captain C. 10th N. I.	24th Oct.	G. Arbuthnot, Esq. Executor; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Agents.
Taylor, Mr. W., Supt. Monagar Choultry.	20th May	Mrs. Charlotte Anne Taylor.
Torquand, Lieut. A. A. 3d L. I.	23 Nov.	Mr. Alexander Orr, Administrator; W. A. Serle, Esq. Attorney.
Vencataswamy Naidoo, &c.	15th Dec. 1843	D. Vencataswamy Naidoo.
Veraswamy Moodelly, M.	26th May 1844	N. Jagganadum Moodelly.
Walker, Major General G. W. H. M. 21st Fusiliers.	23d Jan.	Mrs. Anna Maria Walker.
Wallace, Major J. C. 8th L. C.	9th July	Major R. T. Wallace, 44th N. I.
Whistler, Major G. W. 19th N. I. 19th Sept.		Savoor Vencataram Naick.
Wormsley, Esq. W. H., Veterinary Surgeon 5th L. C.	17th Feb.	G. Chisner, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon 5th Light Cavalry. Executor; Messrs. Morrison and Co., Attorneys.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1844.

Sir Francis Burdett.

The death of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT took place on Tuesday morning [23d of January] at his residence in St. James's-place. That of Lady Burdett was announced some days ago, and her remains were removed only on Monday morning for interment in the family vault in Wiltshire. Soon after her ladyship's demise, it became evident to all the family that a very serious impression had been made upon the feelings and strength of the deceased baronet. On Monday he appeared much worse, and on the morning of Tuesday, as already stated, he breathed his last, in the presence of his son and the other members of his family. He would, had he lived forty-eight hours longer, have completed his 74th year. We cannot permit Sir Francis to pass away without briefly advertent to the leading incidents of his life, and we adopt a portion of the sketch of the *Chronicle* for our narrative. By birth and education a gentleman, his position in society gave him weight and popularity with the mass of the people, of whose cause and rights he appeared the chivalrous advocate; while his conduct and manners—bold, frank, and fascinating—redeemed his self-devotion to popular rights from the imputation of being actuated by the impulses of a mere coarse and vulgar envy. As an active Radical Reformer, in the dark days of forty years ago, the memory of Sir Francis Burdett would be entitled to respectful treatment, were it not that his want of judgment frequently did as much damage to the cause, as his fearless uncompromising energy served it. The substance of what is now called "Chartism," namely, universal suffrage, division of the country into electoral districts, and so forth, which was originally brought forward by the Duke of Richmond in 1780, was reproduced by Sir Francis Burdett, and advocated without the slightest reference to time, temper, or chance, and in a way which did infinitely more to alarm than to conciliate. His conduct, too, during the famous *times* of 1810, was anything but that of a man who had counted the cost, and was prepared for the consequences; for it was all daring rashness and confidence at one time, and shrinking timidity at another. The walls of the metropolis were placarded with the announcement that at a debating society the propriety of a certain resolution of the House of Commons would be discussed. The House fired at the insult, and ordered the committal of the president, Mr. Gale Jones. Sir Francis denounced the House in a letter to his constituents, and was in his turn ordered to the Tower. He refused to obey the warrant of the Speaker; barricaded his residence against the intrusion of the Serjeant-at-Arms and his assistants; and the "mob," proud of the intrepid champion of popular rights against legislative privilege, became his body guard, and for three days and nights London was in commotion; nor did it terminate without loss of life. At last, by a stratagem, of which Sir Francis was not altogether unconscious, the serjeant, with his messengers, got in by the window, somewhat early in the morning, while the exhausted "body guard" were either asleep, or had gone to refresh themselves; and the baronet was driven rapidly and safely to his prison. On his release, a public procession was prepared for him; but partly, as he alleged, from a fear that the public peace would be disturbed, and partly, as others alleged, from his vanity being shocked at the idea that Mr. Gale Jones and other plebeians would share in the honours of the public triumph, he disappointed the thousands who had congregated to escort him home, and fled, in a rather furtive way, from the Tower by water. This little incident gave rather a shock to his popularity. His parliamentary contests; his friendship and quarrel with Cobden; his alternate repudiation of and coquetting with the Whigs; his advocacy of Catholic emancipation, patronage of and friendship with Mr. O'Connell, with his subsequent foolish jealousy and depreciation of him in a quarrel, in which both parties displayed no mean power in the felicitas of abuse; these, and other incidents characteristic of the man, which we have neither time nor space to record, we must pass over. A contemporary sums up some of the earlier of his parliamentary struggles by stating that the Middlesex election, in 1802, in which he was returned over Mr. Manwaring, the chairman of the Middlesex Bench of Justices, by a majority of 270, was set aside on petition. The election which ensued was also severely contested, Mr. Manwaring, jun., who stood in the

place of his father, carrying his election by only five votes, in a poll of more than 5,000. At the next general election Sir Francis made a third attempt to sit in the House of Commons for Middlesex; but was opposed by Mr. Melish, and again failed. In 1807 Sir Francis first became a candidate for Westminster, and was returned without one shilling expense to himself. As "the Man of the People" (the appellation which was conferred on him) his popularity was immense, and the public enthusiasm in his favour was carried to a height altogether unprecedented. The "chairing" on that occasion was a most imposing procession. The appearance of Sir Francis in the triumphal car—pale from a recent severe wound in the thigh, received in a duel with Mr. Paul—added to the interest of the triumph. In 1810 he was once more a subject of great popular sympathy and favour. His courageous rashness (for with him it was the rashness of impulse and not the boldness of clear-headed determination) led him to denounce the "Peterloo" massacre in terms that exposed him to the penalties of law. He was brought to trial in the Court of King's Bench, and condemned to heavy fine and imprisonment. It was something certainly for a man of station and position to come out so boldly, in those dreary days, against a government which threw its shield over that unhappy and disgraceful affair; and as notoriety and popular applause were his heart's desire, he had them to his heart's content. After the great questions in which he was concerned had been carried—such as Catholic Emancipation and Reform of Parliament, especially the last—Sir Francis Burdett was no longer a "man of the people." Something should be allowed for the cooling influence of age—something for the fact that a large portion of what he had advocated during his public life had now been carried. But the true secret was, that he never had the ballast of sound judgment, and never was guided by political principle. That he was sincere, so far as a vain, impulsive man can be sincere, we perhaps need not nicely deny; but it was mainly because his craving desire for popularity was thereby gratified, that he adhered to the popular cause; and the same craving thirst for notoriety, aggravated by vanity wounded, threw him into the ranks of the bitterest Tories. At his last election for Westminster, when Mr. Leader gallantly, though unsuccessfully, contested it with him, old personal feelings of regard secured him votes in spite of his apostasy. He never, however, ventured to stand again, and was glad to shelter himself in Wilshire. But "whatever moral and political influence he possessed, he lost at once and for ever; and even the party for whom he had made this great sacrifice of honest fame, were not slow to despise the man who brought nothing to the cause but the dotage and peevish garrulity of age." Though deficient in all the requisites of an orator—having neither depth, breadth, nor finish—he had a lively, telling, popular style of speaking, level to the general apprehension, which, accompanied as it was by an easy, gentlemanly, graceful manner, captivated an audience. He dealt largely in quotations, and frequently affected a show of scholarship which he was far from possessing; but there was occasionally considerable aptness in his citations, as well as smartness and tact in his application of them. Sir Francis Burdett was born in 1770, and was educated at Westminster School. At the close of his education in 1790, when he was about twenty years of age, the deceased baronet undertook a tour through France and Switzerland, from which he returned in 1793. The time he spent in Paris was principally taken up in attending the meetings of the National Assembly, and the political clubs which, during that period of political agitation in France, were numerous. About three weeks after his return to England, Sir Francis Burdett first entered Parliament. The Duke of Newcastle's interest obtained for him a seat for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. A short time previously to this event he married the second daughter of T. Coutts, Esq., the wealthy banker, whose remains, by a singular coincidence, were to have been committed to the tomb on the day of his death. About this period Sir Francis Burdett became a member of the Constitutional Association for promoting a reform in Parliament, and during a long succession of years, both in and out of Parliament, took a prominent part in every public effort to promote that object. He represented Westminster from 1807 to 1837, when he was returned for North Wilshire, in the representation of which his death causes a vacancy. He died at his residence in St. James's-place on Tuesday, at five minutes to four o'clock.—*London Atlas*.

J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.

MR. SUTHERLAND, who had been before the public at this presidency (Bengal) for more than thirty years, was found dead in his bed, on the 1st February. He was the nephew of that eminent Oriental scholar, Mr. Henry Colebrooke, and on his arrival in India, in the civil service, about the year 1810, applied himself, with a degree of hereditary zeal, to the study of the languages, and more especially of the Sanskrit. As the result of these studies, he was enabled to enrich our library with a translation of two original works on law, which are held in high estimation by legal students. At that period, every young civilian was at liberty to choose his own line of service, and Mr. Sutherland made his election of the judicial branch, in which he rose to such distinction as to enjoy the prospect of eventual elevation to the Sudder bench, if not to a seat in the Supreme Council.

But after he had been about ten years in the public service, he allowed his mind to be diverted from pursuits which were congenial to it, into a sphere of labour for which he was totally unqualified. He quitted the judicial bench, and entered a house of agency. Several members of the firm of Alexander and Co. were returning to their native land with princely fortunes, and an opening was thus made for new members in that temple of wealth. In those days, a seat in one of the big agency houses was considered a shorter road to fortune than a seat at the Council Board; and, in an evil hour, Colonel Young, the Military Secretary to Government, who, if he had continued to occupy that post of pre-eminent distinction, would long ere this have retired with a splendid independence, and taken his seat in the House of Commons, unless he had chosen to remain in India, to enter the Supreme Council, was persuaded to become a member of this mercantile firm, and he brought in with him Mr. Sutherland, who had married the daughter of his early friend, Col. Garstin. We cannot revert to this great house—the largest, and the most unfortunate of those which perished in that deluge which swept away all the old establishments, and gave us a new commercial world, with many of the vices, and little of the patrician bearing, which marked the antediluvian firms—without being reminded how much stronger the house of Alexander and Co. was in great men than in great merchants. It enjoyed the rare fortune of having three of the most superior English writers who have ever attracted the admiration of an Indian public—Fullerton, whose articles in the old *Asiatic Mirror* have seldom been surpassed, and to whom was confided the honour (far in a literary point of view it was an honour) of combating the Reform Bill and its progress, in the classical pages of the *Quarterly*; Young, whose pen was unrivalled for the combination of elegance and vigour; and one who shall be nameless. In addition to these accomplished writers, that house compelled the varied legal and oriental attainments of Mr. Sutherland. Never in the City of Palaces has any mercantile firm been able to reckon among its members so many men entitled to the first distinction in society by the patent derived from nature.

The firm at length broke down. We know that some have attributed its downfall to the elements of which it was composed, and even to the literary talent which adorned it; yet it is not altogether so certain that men of letters must of necessity bring any house which they are connected with to the ground earlier than mere journal and ledger men. We have an anxious desire to vindicate genius from the censure of being the parent of insolvency, or we should scarcely venture to remark that the circumstances in which the retiring partners bequeathed this concern to their successors, must have involved any firm in inextricable difficulties. The assets of the house were taken at the valuation of those whose interest lay in their being over-estimated, not of those whose prospects of life depended on their being fairly and moderately valued. It is possible that those who were eager to fill the vacancies made by the retiring partners were not aware of the deterioration in the value of those assets which eventually contributed to their ruin, and that they made no objection to the estimate put on them. But it is a fact, that the new partners began their commercial career with a load of obligations, against which they struggled manfully for a dozen years, till the accumulation of difficulties at length carried them into the Insolvent Court. We think we shall be fully borne out in affirming, as the result of

a careful study of the course of events during the last quarter of a century, that very few houses of agency in Calcutta have long survived the abstraction of exorbitant fortunes by retiring partners; which fortunes are, in most instances, prospective, and require to be created by the future labour of those who remain. It was to this unsound and barely honest system that the men of Alexander's house fell victims, not to their own intellectual endowments. But it is a painful digression.

On the insolvency of the firm, Mr. Sutherland was cast on the world; but he had no sooner passed through the ordeal of the Insolvent Court, than he determined to turn his knowledge of the law and of the languages of the country to account, and entered himself as a pleader at the bar of the Sudder Court, which would have been honoured by his company on the bench. We have heard that his efforts were so successful as to enable him to realize Rs. 5,000 a month. At length the office of Secretary to the Law Commission, which had been filled by his colleague, Col. Young, became vacant, and he was immediately placed in it. In that situation he died; and the Commission itself will not, in all probability, long survive him.—*Friend of India*.

Lord Sidmouth.

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH expired on 15th February, at the White Lodge, Richmond-park, in the 87th year of his age. He was twice married; first, to Ursula Mary, daughter and co-heir of Mr. Leonard Hammond, by whom he had left one son, William Leonard, the present Viscount, and four daughters. His Lordship married, secondly, Marianne, daughter, and at length heir, of William Scott, Lord Stowell, and widow of Mr. T. Townsend, by whom his Lordship left no issue.

The father of Lord Sidmouth was an eminent physician, through whose practice in the family of the celebrated Lord Chatham, the path of distinction was smoothed to the son. After having been for some time the undistinguished member for Devon, he was made Speaker of the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt. When Mr. Pitt retired from office upon a feeling that personal enmity existed against him in the bosom of the new French ruler, he put Mr. Addington in his place. The peace of Amiens followed; and a speedy war soon followed the peace. The demands requisite upon talents and energy on the renewal of such fearful hostilities, Mr. Addington obviously could not meet. A coolness had for some time arisen between himself and Mr. Pitt, who during his own absence from place afforded but slender and suspicious aid to an Administration which, though of his own creation, he could not hold in the highest esteem. Then sprang up a variety of intrigues, but Mr. Pitt found himself unable to displace his own nominee, without the aid of the Grenville and the Fox parties, so the three united, and Mr. Addington having no larger a majority than 37 upon a Government measure, resigned, and the King gave him a peerage. The union between Mr. Addington, now become Viscount Sidmouth, and Mr. Pitt, was renewed in the same year. Mr. Pitt had learnt that his nearer and dearer friend, Lord Melville, was in some risk, from the report of the Commission of Naval Inquiry. He had, therefore, need of Lord Sidmouth's assistance. The assistance asked on the one side, and promised on the other, gave satisfaction to neither. It was, in truth, hollow and uncertain. Much coldness ensued. The underlings of both parties struggled for their share of plunder, and neither were satisfied. An anonymous paper war was kept up by these dependants, which tended to embitter their chiefs. The Pittites, who had long known the sweets of office, could not retain all their places; and the Addingtonians, who for a time also had sipped the sweets, could not find wherewithal to satisfy their fresh and craving appetites; and within a twelvemonth Lord Sidmouth, with three or four retainers, was again out of office. Lord Sidmouth now joined the Fox and Grenville party, but Mr. Pitt's death followed; and on the continued coalition of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, and their call to power, Lord Sidmouth was made Privy Seal. Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville retired within fifteen months, in consequence of their endeavouring to bring in the Catholic Emancipation Bill; and Lord Sid-

mouth, who was united with the King on this question, felt surprise, and was, perhaps, at last justly taught to appreciate his own unimportance, when he found that he was neither asked by the retiring parties to go out with them, with whom he differed on this question; nor commanded by the King, with whom he agreed upon it, to remain. He, therefore, went out too. A few years afterwards he once more held the seals of office, being appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, during ten years of the Administration of Lord Liverpool. He finally left office in 1822, and for the last 20 years he has taken no part in public affairs.—*London Med.*

Bernadotte.

CHARLES XIV, KING OF SWEDEN, expired at Stockholm on the 8th March. His son and heir assumed forthwith the royal authority, and announced his intention of continuing the government of Sweden and Norway in the footsteps of his late father. Thus another of the distinguished soldiers of the Revolution and the Empire has passed away from earth;—the only one of the royalties of Napoleon's creation who survived the crash of the Imperial dynasty. It may be remembered that it was chiefly by Buonaparte's influence (exerted most unwillingly, if we may believe Bourrienne) that this illustrious soldier of fortune was made Crown Prince of Sweden; and his own politic and sagacious conduct, during the campaign of 1814, enabled him afterwards to grasp the Swedish sceptre. Bernadotte was originally, like Murat, the son of a French innkeeper, and on the breaking out of the Revolution in 1793 he held a sergeant's commission in the Guards. Being a man of an ambitious enterprising character, he of course joined the patriotic party—distinguished himself in many of the campaigns on the frontier—and on the memorable 18th of Brumaire, when Napoleon upset the corrupt worn-out Directory, and established the Consulate, he was specially applied to by that triumphant soldier, who was anxious to secure his co-operation. But Bernadotte, who had a great respect for the laws, and was unwilling to have them set aside by military power, and who was, moreover, doubtful of the result, refused to mix himself up with the movement; and it is well known that if the Ancients, or the Council of Five hundred, had ordered him to arrest the intriguing Napoleon, he would have done so without hesitation. No order, however, of the sort was issued, and in the meantime the great chief of the conspiracy had obtained from him a promise that he would not interfere of his own accord—a promise which was scrupulously, though somewhat reluctantly, fulfilled. During the Consulate, Bernadotte was actively engaged in the campaigns of that period; and on the establishment of the Empire was created a Marshal, and soon afterwards Prince of Ponte Corvo, the name of a petty Italian principality, where he had greatly distinguished himself in action. He served the Emperor faithfully during the famous Austrian campaign, when he commanded a Saxon division of the army; but having issued a somewhat inflated bulletin after the victory of Wagram, in which he ascribed the day's success in a great degree to the skill and valour of his own troops, Napoleon took umbrage, and issued a counter-bulletin, which reflected severely on Bernadotte, who shortly after returned to Paris, and lived in comparative retirement until his elevation to the dignity of Crown Prince of Sweden. When the disasters in Russia took place, and the finest army that the world had ever known was destroyed root and branch, less, however, by the troops of Alexander than the elements, Bernadotte, after a brief season of irresolution, joined the Allies, who were then just preparing to enter on that tremendous campaign which at the battle of Leipzig destroyed for ever the fortunes of Napoleon. His movements, however, were at first tardy and reluctant, and were regarded by some of the Allied Powers not without distrust; but at Leipzig he came resolutely into action, and contributed not a little to the success of that bloody day. On the termination of the great European struggle, he returned to his adopted country, to which, in consideration of his services, the Allies had annexed Norway, and devoted his whole time (for by all accounts he was a just and benevolent monarch) to the welfare of his subjects. Of all Napoleon's marshals none manifested a higher character for justice, moderation, and humanity than Bernadotte. He was not a dashing, brilliant soldier, like Murat, Lannes, or Ney, but he was a skilful and wary strategist, endowed with great foresight, and as sagacious in his

military conceptions as he was resolute in the execution of them. Though the Emperor never liked him, for he was not sufficiently unscrupulous as a partisan to suit his views, yet he did justice to his worth, and placed confidence in his integrity. Bernadotte has been severely taken to task by the French memoir writers of the time, for the line of conduct he pursued in 1814; but he was most painfully situated, the interests of his native country demanding one course of policy—the interests of his adopted country another. Under such circumstances, being without the power to preserve neutrality, but compelled to take a decided part in the great struggle, we do not think he could have acted otherwise than he did, though we are aware it may be alleged against him that the decision he came to was precisely that which best suited his own personal interests. At the period of his death Bernadotte must have been nearly 80 years of age; and whether we consider him as a soldier, or a sovereign, he was undoubtedly one of the most reputable of that numerous band of public adventurers which the Revolution called forth from obscurity into the broad glare of notoriety.—*Ibid.*

Sir Henry Hallford.

SIR HENRY HALLFORD, BART. expired on the 9th of March. He was born on the 2d October 1766, and received his early education at Rugby School, and at Christchurch, Oxford. He afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh, and commenced practice, in conjunction with his father, Dr. Vaughan, a physician of high reputation, at Leicester. In 1792 or 1793, he settled in London, and rose with wonderfully rapid steps to the very first practice. After the death of Dr. Baillie, in 1823, he was left absolutely without a rival. In 1820 he was elected President of the College of Physicians, and remained in that office until his death, having been re-elected every year for nearly a quarter of a century. Sir Henry was Physician to four successive Sovereigns, three of whom he attended in their last illnesses, as well as many other branches of the Royal Family, for he was held in the highest regard by every member of the family of George III. So great was his celebrity that it occurred to him, in the course of his practice, to be consulted by several Sovereigns of other states, as well as by a great many foreigners of the very first distinction. As a physician, Sir H. Hallford was a favourite with all classes, and enjoyed, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of his patients. In consultation he was much regarded by his professional brethren on account of the quickness of his perception, the soundness of his judgment, and the readiness and abundance of his resources. In society he was prized; for, to strong natural sagacity and good sense he added the charm of a highly classical taste, and considerable literary attainments. In temper and disposition he was remarkably sociable and kind-hearted; and his enemies (for a man so successful could not but have enemies) will not deny that no man on earth was more placable and forgiving. Sir Henry was created a baronet by George III., and changed his name from Vaughan to Hallford, in compliance with the will of his maternal great-uncle, the last Sir Charles Hallford, of Wintow, in Leicestershire, whose estates he inherited. He was Knight Grand Cross of Hanover, a member of the Royal Society, and of several other literary and scientific bodies, trustee of Rugby school, &c. He married a daughter of John, eleventh Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, by whom he has left one son and one daughter. His son, who succeeds to his title and estates, has been for some years member for South Leicestershire. Of his brothers (many of whom have earned distinction by their talents, amongst them the late Right Hon. Sir J. Vaughan, the late Warden of Merton and Dean of Chester), one only survives him—viz., the Right Hon. Sir C. R. Vaughan, formerly Minister in the United States.—*Ibid.*

The Earl of Lonsdale.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE, expired on 19th March at York House, Twickenham, in the 87th year of his age, after three separate attacks of illness. Faint effects from the first and second of these were happily averted by surgical skill and the unremitting assiduity of those around him, and his health and spirits were re-

covering their usual elasticity, when on Saturday last his Lordship was seized with the prevailing influenza, (more than ordinarily violent in the vicinity of Richmond), which excited so much alarm in the mind of Mr. Bolton (his consulting surgeon) as to induce that gentleman to call in the additional assistance of Dr. Chambers, who remained in attendance upon the late Earl up to the day of his decease. Some alarming symptoms displayed themselves on Monday, but on Tuesday afternoon every favourable expectation had vanished, and the venerable Earl sank under the effects of the malady that had attacked him; the progress of death being, however, so gentle and gradual, that the moment at which he expired was scarcely perceptible. It is worthy of notice that the demise of the Earl of Lonsdale was preceded only by a short period by that of his friend and former coadjutor, the late Viscount Sidmouth, whose decease (so great was the care and solicitude of those who surrounded him) was never communicated to the aged nobleman, lest so mournful an event should retard his recovery or operate injuriously on his spirits.

The Right Hon. William Lowther, first Earl of Lonsdale, had been for some years the oldest member of the House of Lords, with the exception of the Archbishop of York. The earldom which Lord Lonsdale enjoyed is one of recent creation, but the family from which he descended is of great antiquity, and have long been settled in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, having been seated at Lowther Castle before the date of any living like authentic records. The first baronet was Sir J. Lowther, who received his patent in 1646, and the first viscount received his title in the year 1696; but the viscountcy became extinct in the year 1750, while the baronetcy devolved upon a collateral relative, Sir J. Lowther, who in the year 1784 was created Earl of Lonsdale and Viscount Lowther. He died without male issue, and the Earldom became extinct; but before his death he obtained a patent, granting the viscountcy in remainder to the heirs male of his cousin, the Rev. Sir W. Lowther, of Swillington, from whom the present line descends. The late peer married, on the 12th of July 1782, the Lady Augusta Fane, daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Possessing great parliamentary influence, and being a warm supporter of the Government, he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl on the 7th of April 1807, and in the same year was chosen a Knight of the Order. He likewise held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and that of Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. From the earliest period of the public life of Mr. Pitt, Lord Lonsdale was one of his most earnest supporters. Mr. Pitt's first seat in Parliament was for the borough of Appleby—a place quite under the influence of the Lowther family. After the death of that great man Lord Eldon was the leader to whom the deceased Earl steadily adhered. Till the period which elapsed between the years 1815 and 1826, the political feeling of the county of Westmoreland had been but little called forth. It was during that time, however, roused to a pitch of high excitement by the endeavours of Mr. (now Lord) Brougham to participate in its representation with one of Lord Lonsdale's sons. For eight years the contest could scarcely be said to have slept, and three successive elections displayed the obstinate perseverance of Mr. Brougham and the successful resistance of the Lowther family. In 1818 and 1826 the majorities by which Lord Lowther and his brother were returned to Parliament could not have been regarded as considerable, but in 1826 Mr. Brougham was so decisively vanquished, the majority against him being 647, that he did not again solicit the suffrages of that county.

Lord Lonsdale was a man remarkably popular amongst his neighbours and friends. There was scarcely a little town in Westmoreland, or the western parts of Cumberland, in which a convivial assemblage was not held to celebrate the anniversary of his birth, and to wish health and happiness to their kind friend and landlord, the "good old Earl." Even after his age had exceeded four-score, he continued to take exercise on horseback, and though he might not be able to follow the hounds, he often endeavoured to attend the "meet." He was through life, in some degree, a patron of literature, if any nobleman can be said to share that honour with the only patrons of modern times—the reading public. A friendship, however, subsisted between his Lordship and Mr. Wordsworth, which was thus honourable to the peer and the poet. The "Excursion" is dedicated to

the Earl in one of Wordsworth's best sonnets. The Earlom devolves upon his eldest son, long known as Lord Lowther, who was raised to the Upper House during his father's life time (in September 1841) when the present Ministry was organized, and the office of Postmaster-General conferred on the heir of the house of Lowther. His Lordship is unmarried, and in the 57th year of his age.—*Ibid.*

Dr. Grant Malcolmson.

DR. JOHN GRANT MALCOLMSON, of the [Bombay] house of Forbes and Co., late of the Madras medical establishment, died at Dhootin, on the 23d of March.

Dr. Malcolmson entered the Madras army in 1823. He served as assistant-surgeon in nearly every quarter of the presidency, besides having been with different regiments at Malacca and in the Tenasserim provinces. He was distinguished for his attention to his patients, and skill in his profession, not more than for the indefatigable assiduity with which he pursued his favourite study of natural history, in nearly all its departments. In Prinsep's Journal for 1831, we find a short notice from his pen of a remarkable megalite, which fell at Manipatnam on the 1st of January of that year; and in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society for 1833 is a valuable paper by him on the saline formations around Hyderabad. In 1832, the Madras Government offered a prize of Rs. 500 for the best essay on the disease called Beriberi, and on the rheumatism which is occasionally a sequel to it, called by the natives "burning in the feet." The essays on each of these subjects were directed to comprise a full and accurate history of the malady as it affected Europeans and natives; they were to be transmitted to the Medical Board by the 1st May 1833. The Board, on announcing their decision on the subject, state, that "although there could be no difficulty in determining on those entitled to the prizes, all of them were possessed of very considerable merit." The essay of Dr. Malcolmson, the successful competitor, contained a very able and laborious investigation of the causes, nature, and treatment of the disease. In the fourth volume of the Asiatic Society's Transactions, a short but interesting notice appears by him on the subject of some antiquities examined by him near Hyderabad, in the Deccan.

Having obtained sick certificate, he travelled to England in 1835, by the Suez route, ten years since comparatively little frequented. Having touched at Marseilles and Cosser, Dr. Malcolmson, who never let an opportunity slip of pursuing his scientific investigations, made a large collection of specimens from the nummulite limestone prevailing in the neighbourhood, and took occasion to examine into the accuracy of the general belief as to the extraordinary saltness of the Red Sea. The subject had before engaged the attention of Mr. Prinsep; but the singular fact yet remained to be discovered, that the water in the Gulf of Cosser contained nearly one third more of the sulphate of lime than was to be found in the Indian Ocean. The notice drawn up on this subject was read before the London Asiatic Society, and appears in its Transactions for 1837. The most important, perhaps, of all his contributions to science is his valuable paper "On the Fossils of the Eastern Portion of the Basaltic District of India," read before the London Geological Society in 1837, and published at length in the volume of its Transactions for 1840. It is remarkable for the clearness and purity of the style in which it is written, and for the large body of minute, accurate, and important information it contains. Some of the theories broached in geological chemistry, so to speak, are eminently original and striking; but so sound as to have been since universally adopted by men of science. In the same year, a letter was published by him, addressed to Sir H. Hardinge, on the effects of solitary confinement on the health of soldiers unaccustomed, in which he, with much earnestness, calls the attention of the Government to the detriment occasioned to health by protracted solitary confinement, more especially when combined with a bland diet and total want of exercise. The pamphlet was an able one, and written with that earnest sincerity which invariably wins its way to the reader's heart, whether it may or may not succeed in carrying conviction along with it. It was of much service in directing attention to a frequent source of wretchedness, which had in a great measure till then been overlooked by the

authorities. The letter was well written and well-timed, and the inquiries to which it gave rise were productive of the most substantial advantages. In the number of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal for October 1830, there is a very excellent and practical paper by Dr. Malcolmson, entitled "Clinical Remarks on some Cases of Liver presenting externally," the fruit of his great experience and industry while surgeon of the Madras European Regiment. The aim of this paper is very important, and seeks to correct the misapprehensions and destructive treatment which, up to that time, had not been altogether set aside. In the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. xxi, London, 1838, Dr. Malcolmson's industry and talent are again favourably exhibited in a paper entitled, "On a peculiar Symptom occurring in some cases of enlarged Liver." In the British and Foreign Medical Review for July 1839, there is a very excellent review of several works on Bronchoclele; this article is known to have been written by Dr. Malcolmson, and the subject was, in several respects, one of much interest to him; for in one of the works reviewed, there was an endeavour made to relate the disease to certain geological features of the countries in which it prevails.

He had a large collection of valuable notes, which, if only required time for him to digest and collate; and there was one subject which to him was of particular interest, as giving scope for the exercise of that calm induction which characterizes all his medical writings, and also affording gratification to that spirit of unceasing philanthropy which was a striking feature of his moral constitution—the subject was to point out the diseases arising in individuals and communities from insufficient food, clothing, housing, &c., and then to denote the means of their amelioration. We have heard him express regret that his medical career had been brought to a close before he had been enabled to collate the voluminous information which he had collected on this subject.

A very inadequate idea of the amount of scientific research undertaken by him will be formed by those who judge of them only by his published papers. He was the last man in the world to court notoriety or hurry into print; and if truth was only found out and agreed, was indifferent as to the credit of being its discoverer or disseminator. Mr. H. Miller, then almost an unknown man, though now holding a distinguished place amongst geologists, thus speaks in his admirable little work, "On the Old Red Sandstone Formation," of the assistance he derived from Dr. Malcolmson:—

"I still pursued my inquiries, and received a valuable auxiliary in a gentleman from Lucin, Dr. John Malcolmson, of Madras, a member of the London Geological Society, and a man of high scientific attainments and great general knowledge. Above all, I found him to possess, to a remarkable degree, that spirit of research, almost amounting to a passion, which invariably marks the superior man. He had spent months after month under the burning sun of India, amid fever marshes and tiger-jungles, acquainting himself with the unexplored geological field which, only a few years ago, that vast continent presented, and in collecting fossils hitherto unnamed and undescribed."

Mr. Darwin, in his interesting dissertation "On the Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," in acknowledging his aid, says, "There cannot be a higher authority on the geology of India."

It having been arranged that he should retire from the Madras army, in which he had now attained the rank of surgeon, to become a member of the great firm of Forbes and Company, Bombay, his brother being a partner of the London firm of Forbes, Forbes, and Company, the heads of which are sons of Sir Charles Forbes, the founder of the Bombay firm, before quitting Scotland he needed to examine the old volcanic beds in Perth, Fofar, and Fifehead, whose fossils were now beginning to be so celebrated in geology, and whose occurrence in Morayshire had occupied so much of his attention. He left London for Bombay in spring 1840, and on his way devoted himself, with his usual untiring assiduity, to the study of his favourite science. His discoveries in reference to the geological formations on the Nile have never hitherto been published, but it is so impeded that his notes will be found sufficiently complete, to be given to the world.

The nummulite limestone which had been met with so extensively in India, and subsequently inspected at Cosseir, and so on through Egypt, in his homeward journey in 1835, was narrowly inspected, as it appears in such constant beauty around Cairo, furnishing the material out of which the city and the great pyramids themselves, the sphinx, &c. are constructed—if this last, indeed, be other than a mass of living rock sculptured in situ. In the same volume of the Geological Society's Transactions in which Dr. Malcolson's paper was published, a very admirable account of the geology of Cutch, by Captain (now Lieut. Colonel) C.W. Grant, of the Bombay Engineers, made its appearance; giving minute details of the nummulite limestone which overspreads the whole of this district of India. About the same time, numerous specimens of this rock began to be forwarded to Bombay by officers belonging to the army in Afghanistan, from all parts of Scinde and eastern Beloochistan, and there seemed much reason to believe that from the Gulf of Cutch, across the Indus, by the Bolan Pass, Helat, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Akaba, and so on by Suet to Cairo, Cosseir, and Thebes, as far west into the desert as the researches of geologists extended, the nummulite formation, ranging in breadth from twenty to three hundred miles, prevailed uninterruptedly for a space of nearly three thousand miles. For the sake of examining more minutely into this point, Dr. Malcolson had projected an excursion up the Indus and through Cutch, as high as the entrance to the Bolan Pass, where he hoped to ascertain whether the fossilized wood found in such abundance in the desert betwixt Shikarpore and Dardar, and so closely resembling in appearance the specimens found in Egypt that the two placed together are not to be distinguished, could be discovered in any of the surrounding rocks. The Jasper conglomerate appears to be wanting on the Indus, or at all events no specimens of it have as yet reached us. Having proceeded to Aden, by the steamer, Dr. Malcolson came to Bombay in the ship *Circassian*, which was nearly lost by following in the wake of the *Scout* steamer, in the storm which proved fatal to the *Bentick* and *Chatterleigh*.

On his retirement from the Madras medical service, in May 1840, a very high eulogium was passed on him by Government, and published in General Orders. He arrived in Bombay on the 16th June 1840, and was admitted a member of the House of Forbes and Co. In May 1842, on the return on sick leave of Professor Orlebar to England, he became Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in whose proceedings he had, from the time of his arrival in the presidency, taken a most active share. His exertions in his new office were uninterrupted and indefatigable. The finances and history of the Society alike experienced, and benefited by exertions which knew no relaxation; and a new system of management in both departments introduced prosperously into its funds, and filled its book-shelves with works of which they had previously been defective. While discharging all these duties with the most unassuming modesty, he carefully avoided all appearance of domineering; if he did all the work, he still performed it in the unassuming guise of a servant. The same energy of character and determined perseverance in every pursuit he undertook soon obtained for him distinction in his new profession of merchant, similar to that he had by like means attained in natural and medical science. He was the devoted and judicious friend of the natives; and without exalting their character beyond its merits, or looking for qualities in it which were not to be found, he sought to cultivate and cherish them from the seeds of virtue—stimulate apathy, and to tempt, by gentle means, to the search after information, so rarely prosecuted for its own sake in India. In 1843 he undertook a scientific journey, similar to that in which he was lately engaged, with a view of tracing out the limits of the osseous formation, which presents such extraordinary characteristics in the island of Perim. His researches, commencing at Surat, extended far into the interior; the results of them have in part appeared in the Transactions of the Society, and are now in part in the printer's hands as one of the papers of the Geographical Society preparing for publication: the residue remains among his MSS. The extraordinary interest attaching to these most imperfectly explored regions, and the singular success which had attended his first expedition into Goodenat, led him to undertake a second journey, in February 1844, more amply provided with instruments of observation, and

with an anxiety for further knowledge stimulated by the theories of the Baron Humboldt and M. Elie Beaumont, as well as the investigations of the late Lieut. Blake, whose career was so prematurely terminated in the midst of his scientific labours.

He left Bombay in the first week of February, and on his arrival at Surat immediately proceeded up the line of the Taptree into the jungles towards Dihoolia. Baron Humboldt, in his recently published work on Central Asia, considers that there exist good grounds for the conclusion, that at a time before the historical era, but nearly approaching to the terrestrial revolutions which immediately preceded it, the great depression of Central Asia, the concavity of Turan, may have been one large interior sea, connected on the one hand with the Euxine, on the other by channels, more or less broad, with the Icy Sea, the Baffin, and its adjoining lakes. 2. That probably in the time of Herodotus, and even so late as the Macedonian invasion, the Aral was merely a bay or gulf of the Caspian, connected with it by a literal prolongation into which the Oxus flowed. 3. That by the preponderance of evaporation over supply of water by the rivers, by diluvial deposits, or by pluvial convulsions, the Aral and Caspian were separated, and a bifurcation of the Oxus developed, one portion of its waters continuing its course to the Caspian, the other terminating in the Aral. 4. That the continued preponderance of evaporation caused the channel communicating with the Caspian to dry up. In the paper, by the subject of our memoir, on the eastern portion of Central India, already referred to, a speculation of the same sweeping and stupendous class to which this belongs was brought forward. It is considered that there is proof afforded by the character of the fossils, that the aspect of these countries had been entirely changed since the time that the inhabitants of the fresh-water shells, found so abundantly throughout them, lived; and that as no natural lakes now exist in these regions, nor could shells have accumulated in such vast quantities in rivers as those which are now found, the enormous fresh-water formations, everywhere prevailing throughout Central India, must be traced to a condition of things widely different from that now existing. The aspect of numerous shells found in the collection presented to the Bombay Asiatic Society, by the late Lieut. Blake, are marked by the same characteristics as those described in the paper read before the London Geological Society. From these and other similar facts, he considered the important deduction fully authorized, that the part of the Vindyan range near Mandoo was elevated at nearly the same period as the vast tract of country between the Godavery and Tapi—the Gawlighur range and Satpoo mountains south of the Nerbudda. The grand conclusion arrived at is thus given in the closing part of the forthcoming paper:—

"Over all these tracts, then, I am justified in believing that, at one time, extensive lakes and marshy plains extended, full of the ordinary forms of lacustrine life. The precipitous thirsty mountain-ranges which intersect India, and which now rise bare and burned up in inaccessible cliffs, which for months of every year hardly afford water for the birds of the air, must then have exhibited vast plains of full, fresh-water lakes and marshes, on the muddy shores of which multitudes of gavials, crocodiles, and tortoises must have preyed, and amidst the rank luxuriance of the bordering vegetation the mastodons, hippopotami, bison, and a variety of other animals must have ranged, whose bones are now found so abundantly scattered over India. So mighty a change in the features of our adopted country may justify a little speculation: and I venture to suggest, that the changes induced by the stupendous igneous eruptions, which have formed so many picturesque mountain ranges, must not only have modified the drainage, but must have so altered the distribution of the meteoric agents, as to have cut off the clouds in their course from the Western Sea, and precipitated in those torrents which deluge the Ghats, that water which was before poured out on the now dry countries of the Deccan and the southern part of Hindustan. I have elsewhere stated, that the trap-rocks of Nagpore and Bundelcund have been considered, by every observer, to form part of the great basaltic formation of Western India, with which it is contiguous, and with which it agrees in every particular of character and composition. In the present state of our knowledge it is, therefore, safe to consider them as belonging to one period, and subsequent to the existence of

these lacustrine tertiary fossils; nor are these influences affected by the eminence that the Ghauts, or mountains of the Deccan, were not erupted at a single jet, but that at least two eruptions took place in that region."

This subject has been more minutely dwelt upon because the posthumous paper in which the above extract is taken, forwarded to the present writer from Sicily by its author, is the latest legacy he bequeathed to science, and a further and more extensive investigation of the remarkable facts bearing on the beautiful theory contained in it was, we believe, one of the leading causes of his fatal journey having been undertaken. He had proceeded to satisfy the curiosity of his expedition, and collected a vast mass of invaluable information, when about the 27th February he was seized with jungle fever. With a powerful frame, and strong and robust constitution, which had hitherto withstood the intemperance of a tour and campaign, he permitted his enthusiasm to carry him into situations of peril which his experience and medical knowledge might have taught him to avoid. He penetrated into dells and jungles so proverbial for the pestilential atmosphere which prevailed in them, as to be shunned by the natives themselves, who could scarcely be prevailed on to accompany him as guides. Anxious at all times to avoid annoying or incommoding any one, he frequently started at early dawn without a single servant or attendant, save a few natives of the district, and after a long and tiresome journey to some distant mountain-top, returned in the evening, after a day's exposure to the burning sun, without the means of protecting himself from its effects, exhausted in frame, but unabated in spirit, by the excessive fatigue he had incurred. On the 19th March, he wrote from a station forty miles from Dhoolia, stating that he considered himself materially better, and directing that arrangements should be made for his getting to Bombay as speedily as possible. His letter is cheerful: he expresses himself delighted with his accommodation, and gives no intimation of any apprehension of what was impending. On the morning of the 22d he reached Dhoolia, and though his strength was prostrated by the length and severity of the thicket from which he had suffered, which at its commencement had been allowed to take its course unchecked by medical treatment, he continued in excellent spirits: the affection of the liver, from which he had hitherto suffered, appeared to be yielding before the remedies which had been so judiciously and vigorously employed, and he was recovered almost entirely out of danger. In the cool of the forenoon he got greatly worse, and began to suffer from a discharge of blood, which speedily became so violent as to refuse alleviation from human aid, and to prostrate all his energies before it. From this time he sank rapidly, and continued sensible till near the close, but too weak to attempt to speak with any one. He had been attended for the four preceding days by Dr. Hathorn, who received every assistance medical skill could confer. A post-mortem examination showed that his malady had for some time been beyond the reach of human aid: a large abscess in the liver had burst internally, and about six feet of the great intestine was found in the last degree diseased.

Thus was added to the list of the martyrs of science in India, a man of clear and understanding, an upright and sterling principles, and as warm a heart as ever graced the service to which he had belonged. Although given over to a passion to indulge in paradoxes, yet he was in speculation mild, modest, and unassuming, and sound; rackable in the collection of facts, he was cautious, in the last degree, of expressing his opinions until he felt assured that these rested on sufficient foundation. His range of knowledge was at once vast and wide, and in the midst of an amount of employment sufficient to occupy the hours of the most active, and at an age when, in India at all events, men are generally content to rest from their labours, and to solace themselves in the contemplation of what they have already done, Dr. Macleod was, at all times on the alert to add to his stock of knowledge on any subject, however new to him, or from any source, however humble—eager to enter on any field of inquiry, however grand truths of natural history might thereby be traced out, and the wide and the beauty of the works of Providence given to light. He was in politics a strict liberal; in ecclesiastical matters devotedly attached to the principles of the free church, of which he was the leading supporter in Bombay.

With heart and hand open as day to melting charity, and blest with abundant means of indulging his desires, his benefactions were as numerous and liberal as they were perfectly secret. An acquaintance with the present writer commenced in the house of Sir C. Forbes, in London, in 1840, was afterwards matured into the closest intimacy in Bombay; and he who now pens, with heavy heart, this brief and imperfect notice of a departed friend, remembers the no distant day when a sick couch was watched, with all but a woman's care, by him whose eyes have just been closed for ever. He was never married, and a mother and brother are the only next relatives who survive him.—*Abridged from the Bombay Times.*

Thorwaldsen.

The history of THORWALDSEN, the most eminent of modern sculptors, affords another instance of the wonders which are to be accomplished, by assiduous perseverance, in surmounting poverty and all the attendant evils it casts in the way of struggling but determined genius.

In 1770, a poor sculptor from Iceland, named Golskalk Thorwaldsen, travelled with his young wife, the daughter of a clergyman, to seek his fortune in Copenhagen. On the 19th of November, and while continuing their route, a son was born, who was named Albert, or Bertel. This was the afterwards famous sculptor. The father, after settling in Copenhagen, was not long in obtaining employment, and received several commissions for carving figure-heads for the Danish navy. Being constantly in the workshop, a chisel was amongst young Thorwaldsen's earliest playthings; for as soon as he had strength enough to hold a carving instrument, his father taught him to assist in the work. The entrance aptitude which he evinced made a strong impression on his parents, who, too poor to provide him with special instructors, sent him to the gratuitous school of arts established in Copenhagen. For some time he did not distinguish himself beyond his fellow-scholars; but in due time his natural genius developed itself, and in 1787, when he had attained the age of seventeen, he obtained a silver medal as a prize for one of his productions. It would seem that at this period he had no greater ambition than that of following his father's branch of the profession, and sculpturing allegorical ornaments for ships; but he was reserved for a brighter destiny. The historian painter Abildgaard, appreciating the superior talent displayed in his early artistic efforts, took him so far under his protection, as to give him gratuitous lessons, and was pleased to find they were fully profited by. In 1789 young Thorwaldsen carried away a second prize, and two years later the gold medal; finally, in 1793, his diligence and abilities met with the highest reward the academy ever bestowed, namely, the prize of Rome—that is to say, an annual pension of 1200 francs (nearly £300) guaranteed for three years, to enable him to proceed to, and study in, the metropolis of art. Before, however, taking his departure, he remained two years longer at Copenhagen, closely occupied in the study of his profession; but on the 20th of May 1793 he embarked on board a Danish frigate. His voyage was long and tedious. The vessel touched at a great number of ports, and did not reach Rome till the month of March in the year following. Once, however, settled in the scene of his studies, he set diligently to work, though his early progress, like that of all true geniuses, was in his own estimation slow, and consequently discouraging. Comparing his own crude sketches with the *chef-d'œuvres* of the masters whose works he had come to examine and learn from, he despaired of ever approaching them even at a humble distance. On one occasion, it is said, that having laboured very hard on a figure for some time, and comparing it when completed with its original, the contrast produced so strong a feeling of despair on his mind that he broke it in pieces with his hammer. Others, however, who witnessed his labours, had a far higher opinion of his proficiency than himself; and, encouraged by their advice and plaudits, he continued to persevere.

Thus he worked on till the allotted three years passed, and his means of subsistence were at an end. Poor, unknown, and too modest to make a boast of his talents, Albert Thorwaldsen saw no other prospect than that of returning to Denmark, and again taking to his father's humble branch of art. A happy chance,

however, detained him in Rome. When on the eve of departure, it happened that our tasteful and rich countryman, Mr. Thomas Hope—then travelling to gratify his almost insatiable love for, and admiration of, the fine arts—visited the young sculptor's studio, and, struck with the beauty of a statue of Jason modelled in clay, immediately commissioned its execution in marble. For this he paid so liberal a remuneration, that Thorwaldsen, finding his means of subsistence assured for some time to come, abandoned his intention of revisiting Copenhagen, and remained in Rome. From this epoch the Danish sculptor rose rapidly in fortune and reputation. He soon became a formidable rival to the celebrated Canova; but though some of his full statues are scarcely surpassed by his Italian rival, yet it is upon the beauty of his bas-reliefs that Thorwaldsen's fame chiefly rests. His Jason soon obtained for him an European reputation; and, after a few years, one of the greatest treats afforded to strangers in Rome was a visit to Thorwaldsen's dwelling, the Casa Baci, on the Piazza Barberina. His steadily increasing affluence enabled him to make one of the finest private galleries to be found in Rome; for, besides several of his own sculptures, he made a choice collection of paintings by many of the most celebrated modern artists when they as he had done, visited Rome for the purpose of study. Thus he became, in turn, a patron and a helper to struggling merit, and innumerable acts of generosity and kindness have been recorded of him. To mention only one. Amongst the crowd of patrons who desired to possess something from his chisel was the late king of Prussia, who accordingly sent him a commission; but the Danish sculptor declined it in these generous words:—'Sir, there is at this moment in Rome one of your faithful subjects who is more capable than myself of acquitting himself to your satisfaction of the task with which you have designed to honour me. Permit me to recommend him to your protection.' The rival thus so disinterestedly introduced to the notice of the King of Prussia was employed, and executed the celebrated figure of 'The Spinner, one of the most admired works in the Royal Gallery at Berlin. His name was Rodolph Schadow, one of the best sculptors Prussia has to boast of.'

In 1819 the town of Lucerne commissioned Thorwaldsen to execute a monument in memory of the Swiss guards who, during the French Revolution, fell on the 10th of August 1792 at the Tuilleries. Unable to complete the work without assistance, he called to that of Ahorn, a young artist from Constance. Thorwaldsen only made the model, which proved to be one of his grandest conceptions. A colonial lion, wounded by a lance, expires while covering a shield ornamented with fleur-de-lis, which, though unable to retain, he grasps with his claws. At the base of the figure are engraved the names of the soldiers and officers who were killed. Wishing to superintend the inauguration of this monument, he seized the opportunity of revisiting his native country. He arrived safely at Copenhagen, and during his short stay, Frederick VI., the reigning king, then employed in re-constructing the church of Notre Dame (which was destroyed by the bombardment of 1807 by the British fleet), commanded his illustrious subject to make statues of the Saviour and his twelve apostles. Thorwaldsen returned to Rome, where he worked incessantly to complete this extensive commission; and the statues remain to this day his *chef-d'œuvre*. M. Valéry, French traveller who visited Rome and Thorwaldsen's studio at the time of the near completion of these figures, thus describes both the sculptures and the sculptor. 'Their composition is noble, especially that of Christ, which displays an evangelical and simple sublimity, joined to all the majesty, with none of the terrible characteristics, of the Olympian Jupiter. Thorwaldsen, despite his seven years' residence in Rome, remains in all respects the man of the north; and his rough exterior (which does not diminish the effect of his polite and benevolent manners) forms a striking contrast to his works, which are inspired by the best forms of Grecian art, and to the soft Italian figures which surround his studio. Other descriptions of his person, however, scarcely bear out the rough aspect attributed to him by M. Valéry. He had a fine and large head which late in life was covered with white hair, falling in large curls on his shoulders.

* Schadow died early at Rome, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory in the church of *Andrea de la Pietà*.

His eyes were blue, with a soft and pleasing expression, and his forehead was high and square. In figure he was robust.

Thorwaldsen definitively returned to his native country in 1838, after residing at Rome for forty-two years. He entered it in triumph, for the day of his arrival was made a day of national rejoicing: he was met by an immense crowd, who greeted him with welcome and acclamation. Poets composed verses in his honour. The King—Christian VIII.—who, before ascending to the throne, made his familiar acquaintance at Rome, and had retained a strong friendship for him, named him consulting councillor and director of the Academy of Fine Arts of Copenhagen. Thorwaldsen lived respected and honoured by his countrymen up to March in the present year [1844]. His death was sudden. On the 25th of April he fell back in his chair. Medical aid was instantly summoned, and he was promptly conveyed to his residence. But help was useless; for a few minutes after he was taken home he expired, without having spoken a single word, or shown the smallest sign of pain. He had reached his seventy-fourth year, and up to the latest moment of his existence continued to labour at his art. Even the day previous to his death he worked at a bust of Luther and a statue of Hercules, which he had promised to complete at an early period for the palace of Christianberg. He did not leave, as was expected, much wealth; but all he had was bequeathed to a museum which he founded, and which bears his name. He was buried on the 30th of March, and a description of his funeral (derived from the *Berlin Gazette*) will show in what estimation art and its great masters are held in Denmark. The body lay in state during the 29th, in the room containing antique sculptures in the Thorwaldsen museum, and in this apartment several persons assembled on the morrow, and at eleven o'clock a dirge, composed by Holst and Kirurg, was executed by the pupils of the Academy of Fine Arts. After this a funeral oration was delivered by a Danish clergyman; when concluded, the body was removed to a hearse, while a company of professional singers executed a requiem and psalm, and the canopy of the hearse was surmounted by one of the artist's last and most beautiful works—Hope leaning on an anchor. The procession was headed by 800 students, and followed by the most illustrious persons in the kingdom, including the president and all the members of the Academy of Fine Arts as chief mourners, together with the Crown Prince and other members of the royal family, ministers of state, officers of the army and navy, and upwards of 8000 citizens of all classes. The distance—about a mile—which the funeral passed in its way from the museum to the church of 'Our Lady,' was lined with soldiers, and with the different trades with their colours and insignia covered with crape, and the members of each company in deep mourning. The streets were strewn, according to Scandinavian custom, with white, and interlined with juniper leaves. At the church, the King, attired in deep mourning, received the corpse, and on his being set down, a requiem was sung. The Bishop of Zealand performed the funeral service, and read an oration. The body was then lowered to its last resting place. The Queen and the royal family occupied the royal pew during the whole of the ceremony. The bells of all the churches in the capital tolled from eleven till twelve o'clock.

The works of Thorwaldsen are disseminated throughout Europe. His finest is the triumph of Alexander, a bas-relief ordered by Napoleon, but now adorning the Christianberg palace at Copenhagen. The Saviour and the twelve apostles is considered his next best effort, and after it the tomb of Eugene Bonaparte at Munich, and the mausoleum to Pope Pius VII. at Rome. The works of this sculptor which have found their way to England are in private collections. Besides Mr. Hope's Jason, the Duke of Bedford possesses a Psyche, Lord Ashurst a Hæbe, and Lord Egerton a Ganymede, sculptured by the great Danish artist. Thorwaldsen executed a statue of Lord Byron, to be placed to the noble poet's memory in Westminster Abbey; but it was thought by the proper authorities inexpedient to give it a place in the sacred edifice, and it still lies shut up in its packing-case in the cellars of the London Custom-house unclaimed, though recently offered, for a project is on foot for redeeming it, and placing it in the parish church of Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, where Byron was buried.

The works of Thorwaldsen are conspicuous as much for their poetical beauty as for the severe taste which he always exercised over his genius; consequently they join to correctness of form that purity which never oversteps the modesty of nature. In this respect Thorwaldsen's sculptures contrast most favourably with those of his great Italian rival Canova; but such a comparison is unnecessary to establish the claims of the Danish artist to the highest place in the ranks of fame, for the branches of art in which both sculptors shone were different—Canova's best works being full figures, and Thorwaldsen's bas-reliefs. There is nothing of more importance which, however, materially detracts from a spectator's pleasure in beholding some of the Dane's best compositions—they are executed in an inferior kind of marble, the blue veins of which diminish the general effect of the forms. This is the more to be regretted, as their design and execution will be admired down to the latest posterity.

A magnificent monument will be erected at Copenhagen in memory of Thorwaldsen, for which subscriptions have already been opened, the King of Denmark making the first contribution.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*.

Lord Abinger.

It is with deep regret we announce the melancholy intelligence that the noble and learned lord who for the last ten years has filled the office of Chief Baron breathed his last at Bury, early on Saturday morning [7th April]. Lady Abinger and several members of his lordship's family were present when he expired. He never appeared to regain consciousness from the first moment that his fatal illness supervened. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made the remains of the noble and learned lord will be removed to their final resting-place.

Not only amongst the members of the legal profession, but throughout the community at large, the death of a Chief Judge belonging to any of the superior courts, is regarded as an event, never unimportant, and sometimes to be deeply deplored. During the long period of half a century, Lord Abinger has presided or administered the law. His active and distinguished life was passed during the reigns of four Sovereigns. When he entered upon the exercise of his profession Lord Kenyon presided in the Court of King's Bench, Sir James Eyre was Chief Baron, the first Earl of Roslyn at the head of the Common Pleas, and the first Earl of Eldon Attorney-General. To climb the heights which these great men had already attained formed the object of his youthful ambition. To contend with the formidable rivalry of their imitators and successors became the business of his life; and no reader now requires to be informed that he prosecuted this great design with an amount of professional learning, moral energy, and intellectual power, such as have been rarely equalled and never surpassed. He rose high and maintained himself in a position of almost unassailable eminence; amongst such men as Best, Gibbs, Garrow, Shepherd, Gifford, Copley, Tindal, Romilly, Brougham, Wilde, with the celebrated Thomas Erskine at one extremity of the series, and Sir William Follett at the other. Few duties can be more agreeable to the writer, and perhaps not many more interesting to the reader, than to take a cursory review of the steps by which a man who was neither "born great, nor had greatness thrust upon him," achieved by his own unaided efforts the dignity of the bench and the honours of the peerage.

He was the descendant of a family which settled in Jamaica as long ago as the first establishment of the colony. In that island they lived long enough to acquire considerable wealth and distinction, and there Lord Abinger was born, the second and last surviving son of Robert Scarlett by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Anglin. His youngest brother, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, was also a member of the legal profession, and eventually became Chief Justice in the island with which he and his relatives had been for so long a period connected. As a natural result of the locality in which he had been born, it was necessary for Lord Abinger to leave his home and travel to Europe, in order to secure the benefit of such an education as his early powers seemed entitled to receive, and for this purpose he was consigned to the care of a friend in the north of England at as early an age as a child could venture to travel alone. He was placed for a short time at a private school, but was soon removed to Cambridge, where he en-

tered as a fellow commoner of Trinity College. In four years he took the degree of B.A., and shortly afterwards quitted the university. Within one year after his call to the bar, viz., on the 22nd of August 1792, he married the third daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Kilmory, in Argyleshire, by whom he had three sons and two daughters: of the latter, the eldest is the lady of Lord Campbell, who enjoys a peerage in her own right as Baroness Stratheden.

On quitting the university he came to London, and devoted himself to his profession with great ardour, selecting as the chief object of his laborious studies the perusal of modern reports, which he esteemed the speediest road to success as an advocate. By the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple he was called to the bar in the year 1791. It has frequently been observed that the possession of any considerable patrimony proves an impediment to success in the arduous and often discouraging pursuit of legal eminence. To this general rule the subject of the present memoir formed a remarkable exception. Although he inherited more than a competent independence, he devoted himself to the most laborious of all professions with an earnest perseverance of which there are few examples, and with an industry rarely called into existence by any stimulus less than the pressure of actual necessity. It would seem as if in his case the gifts of nature had been so improved by the accidents of education, as that no bounty of fortune could abate his assiduity, nor any allurement of pleasure corrupt the dignified ambition which aimed at judicial merit, and was eventually gratified by ample income and hereditary dignity.

Mr. Scarlett began his professional career in the usual way. Previous to his call to the bar he shut himself up in that monastic seclusion to which those who read the laws of England must submit for years, without mitigation of their toil, and very often without any reward for their self denial. He was not, however, destined to be the victim of unremunerated labour; for, though he sowed in toil, some solitude, he reaped an early and a golden harvest.

The features which mark the life of a young barrister are full of sameness, and often of dull monotony. He goes to Westminster or to Guildhall in the morning, and returns to his murky chambers to spend his afternoon and evening, in unbroken application to cases, statutes, pleas, demurrers, or decisions; and in the routine proceeds till the circuit varies the scene, and somewhat changes the character of his course of life. Still the difference is immaterial, and detracts little from the noble perseverance of men who, like Mr. Scarlett, have the fortitude to "bide their time."

The practice of common law was that to which he gave a preference; and the Northern was the circuit to which he attached himself. Years rolled by, and like others, he was compelled to go through the usual probation. Men immeasurably inferior in "learning, talents, toil, and sense," occupied the position of his leaders, while he discharged the necessary but subordinate functions of a junior counsel. No extraordinary rapidity of advancement characterised his life at the bar. Thirty briefs did not pour in upon him within the compass of a single day, as happened to Mr. Erskine, in the early portion of his career: on the contrary, Mr. Scarlett proceeded with a secure and steady success, which was sure to wear well, having been dearly and honestly purchased. In due course, the leader of his circuit presented him with a bag, but not until he had business enough to render that species of accommodation quite needful. Not many years elapsed before that bag laboured under a plethora. The opinion entertained of him by attorneys, clients, and jurors, at first favourable, gradually grew into admiration, and at length ripened into unbounded confidence; until, in the end, men began to think that it would be almost "a tempting of Providence" for any one engaged in litigation to omit retaining Mr. Scarlett. At the time to which we refer, his personal appearance was, in a remarkable degree, calculated to win the favour of every beholder. Though born in a tropical climate, his physical strength and animal spirits were indomitable, while his command of temper also presented an exception to the ordinary rules which apply to West Indians. He was as calm as any Englishman, and as discreet as "if bred at Glasgow or at Aberdeen." While he toiled through the duties of a junior counsel, his leader—an unwarlike man who that fortunate person might be—always appeared to place full re-

hance upon his legal information, and even upon the prudential suggestions respecting the conduct of the case, which from time to time he would cautiously pour into the ear of his learned but less able senior. These things are never lost upon that branch of the legal profession which dispenses patronage to the bar; and business in term time, business at *Nisi Prius*, business on circuit, came in "thick and three-fold," until the perquisites of his clerk amounted to an income on which even a gentleman might manage to live. But his position was still that of a junior counsel; the favour of the Crown had not yet conferred on him the honour and emolument of being called within the bar. Nevertheless, the high estimation in which his powers as an advocate were held, induced many an attorney to dispense with the assistance of a King's counsel, intrusting the character and fortune of those who employed him to the dexterity and discretion of one who never disappointed any rational expectation which a client could form, and very often exceeded his fondest hopes. Notwithstanding this signal success, twenty-three years elapsed between Mr. Scarlett's call to the bar and his acquisition of a silk gown. In those days that species of patronage was in the gift of John, Lord Eldon: and though prompt enough to bestow it on any Tory who possessed a fair claim, those who made no public or decided display of Toryism found their advancement in the profession postponed to the latest moment that was at all consistent with fair play, or even with a plausible semblance of justice. At length, in the year 1816, Mr. Scarlett was called within the bar, invested with a silk gown, and became therefore one of that eminent body known as "his Majesty's counsel learned in the law." From this time forward a large portion of the leading business of the Court of King's Bench fell into his hands; and, as there came at the same time a considerable increase of fees, without any great augmentation of labour, he naturally bestowed himself that the time had arrived when, like other great members of the profession, he could advantageously unite the exalted function of enacting laws with the more lucrative, but less conspicuous, occupation of expounding them. To enter the House of Commons, therefore, became the next object of his ambition, and he forthwith offered himself as a candidate for the borough of Lewes; but his opponent, Sir John Shelley, was elected, by a majority of 19. On a subsequent occasion he offered himself for the same place, but with no better success; and in consequence of this disappointment, he was obliged for a few years longer to confine his powers to exclusive exercise of a profession in which he was acquiring great wealth, permanent reputation, and present celebrity. The demise of George III. however necessarily led to a general election, and he accepted the offer of the late Earl Fitzwilliam to come in for Peterborough.

Although his professional fame had not even then attained its highest point of eminence, he entered Parliament with the character of being one of the ablest counsel at *Nisi Prius* that had ever adorned the English bar. Yet there were many amongst his rivals and contemporaries who excelled him in the attributes of an orator. He was no sentence-maker: his style was so unadorned and unpretending that his audience never suspected themselves to be in the presence of a great man. He never abashed a jury, or benumbed their faculties, by any display of intellectual superiority, but rather sought to comfort them and mould them to his purpose by inducing them to conceive a very high opinion of their own wisdom and intelligence. He never made the least attempt to excite imagination, and always gave practical proof that he had no wish to excite the passions of a tribunal by anything approaching to declamatory appeals. The addresses which he delivered to a jury formed a series of closely connected well-digested statements and acute remarks, which appeared to be constructed not so much with reference to the general or abstract merits of the case, as to the peculiar mind and temper of those by whom that case was to be adjudicated. It never seemed to be his object to produce a brilliant effect as regarded the auditory assembled in a court, or to win applause from the more enlarged judgment of the public; but simply to get a verdict by such means as to him appeared the surest and the speediest. His mode of practice at the bar, therefore, and his little towards qualifying him to become distinguished in the senate. Doubtless his understanding was superlatively sound and vigorous, but its whole force had for many years been concentrated upon the subtleties of his profession. The

statesman is accustomed to view mankind in masses—in mighty aggregations—but the *Nisi Prius* advocate deals with no greater body of his fellow men than is barely sufficient to fill a jury box. In his mind the interest of a nation may be confounded, as to its nature and quality, with that of an ordinary client, and the principles of legislation forgotten amidst the heats and struggles of forensic polemics. It can therefore occasion no surprise, that the great luminary of Westminster-hall should, in St. Stephen's Chapel, appear as a star of second or third rate magnitude.

The first subject to which he applied himself in the House of Commons, was the financial policy of the Ministers who were in power when he first obtained a seat in that assembly. He urged the expediency of applying the sinking fund to make good the deficiency in the revenue, but, as might be expected, these early efforts of his in the way of Parliamentary opposition produced little effect upon the general policy of the King's Government, and he therefore thought it expedient to lose no time in applying himself to subjects more congenial to the habits, and probably more agreeable to the natural construction of his mind; accordingly we find him giving cordial and efficient assistance to Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir James Mackintosh, in their efforts to amend the criminal law. In the next stage of his career as a legislator he introduced a proposition for altering the Poor-laws. That attempt proved abortive, and the practical carrying out of the principles which he then put forth was reserved for a later period and another Parliament.

In the year 1822, a vacancy occurring for the University of Cambridge, he became a candidate, but Mr. Banks was returned by a majority of 133, and Mr. Scarlett continued to sit for Peterborough, still a supporter of the Whig interest, though so quiet, unobtrusive, and discreet, that he could scarcely be called a partisan. On the breaking up of the Liverpool administration, in 1827, Mr. Canning invoked the assistance of the Whigs, and Mr. Scarlett became Attorney-General. This was his first approach towards those Conservative principles, by the consistent maintenance of which he has been distinguished for nearly twenty years; and, from the general tenor of his life, it may be inferred that they were at all times more in consonance with the moral intellectual constitution of his nature, than that liberality which enters so largely into the speeches, and so little into the practice, of his *quondam* associates.

In the office of Attorney-General, Mr. (now Sir James) Scarlett was succeeded by that able and very learned, but somewhat eccentric person, Sir Charles Wetherell. Then came the Wellington Ministry, and with their accession to office came many changes, amongst which was the measure of Roman Catholic Relief. To this Sir Charles Wetherell opposed himself with extraordinary effect and characteristic vehemence; whereupon the Duke, in his usual way, intimated that the resignation of the worthy and learned knight would be very acceptable, and without loss of time Sir James Scarlett became once more his Majesty's Attorney-General. This was the period of the Brunswick Clubs, and the enthusiasm which characterised these associations naturally extended itself to their organs amongst the daily and weekly press. Several criminal informations were filed against a publication long since defunct, called the *Morning Journal*, against the *Atlas*, and other papers, for libels on the Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor. It has often been observed, that "that the man who undertakes the advocacy of his own cause has a fool for his client." Some of those who were the objects of prosecution at that time did defend themselves in person; but looking at the circumstances in which they were placed, it may possibly be thought that their case formed an exception to the general rule: for, as they could not indolge much hope of acquittal, they had nothing to lose, while they had every thing to expect from the sympathy of their patrons, and from the sources of advantage which notoriety is frequently supposed to open. These prosecutions, in which Sir James gained verdicts, formed the leading features of his official life. He still continued to owe his seat in Parliament to Lord Fitzwilliam, whether sitting for Maldon or for Peterborough, and yet he gave his unqualified support to those principles which, about that time, ceased to be designated by the term "Tory," and assumed the denomination of "Conservative."

As might have been expected, he resigned the office of Attorney-General

when Lord Grey became the head of the Government, and zealously co-operated with Sir Robert Peel and his supporters in their opposition to the several Reform Bills, which, during the years 1830 and 1831, were submitted to the consideration of Parliament. He had, however, for some time ceased to be the nominee of Lord Fitzwilliam, having been returned for Cockermouth in 1831, and for Norwich in 1832.

Lord Lyndhurst filled the office of Chief Baron in 1834. Towards the latter end of that year, Sir Robert Peel was unexpectedly called upon to form a Conservative ministry. Lord Lyndhurst was, therefore, required to withdraw from the Exchequer, in order that he should preside in Chancery; and the office of Chief Baron was conferred upon Sir J. Scarlett, who, at the same time, was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Abinger.

It has long been proverbial in Westminster-hall, that a distinguished advocate, when raised to the bench, does not always become an eminent judge, and on the contrary, it has happened, in more instances than one, that men who never had enjoyed much fame at the bar, have, when placed on the judgment seat, acquired, amongst the sages of the law, the highest and most enduring reputations. To this rule Lord Abinger formed no exception, for his fame as an advocate has not been equalled by his character as a judge. The same result having often happened in similar cases did not prevent considerable surprise in some minds, that a man who for nearly forty years had been accustomed to influence juries with almost undisputed sway, should suddenly lose some portion of his ascendancy over their minds when he attained to a more elevated position and a weightier responsibility. A full investigation of the causes to which this effect might be attributed, would require little less than a dissertation upon the character and composition of juries, upon the difference which subsists between the qualifications of an advocate and those of a judge, as well as upon those peculiarities of individual character that impart a favourable development to faculties in one position, and which in another cause them to become unmanageable or ineffective. As a brief memory of this description must present rather a summary of facts than a series of metaphysical discussions, it may shortly be stated, that, for some time after his elevation to the bench, Lord Abinger did not get his verdicts out of the jury-box with all the facility that long habit at the bar probably led him to expect. As an advocate he had been the wonder of the age in which he lived. The causes of his matchless good fortune had often been made the subject of elaborate inquiry. One writer would tell the world, that he owed it all to his knowledge of "the books;" a second would impute the whole matter to his skill in cross-examination; a third to habitual influence over the mind of the judge; a fourth, that, "by some conjuration or mighty magic," he acquired a personal acquaintance with every juror in the box during the progress of a cause; a fifth, that under the guise of an artless manner, a homely phraseology, and a passionless aspect, he was, nevertheless, a profound logician, and a consummate orator. It fortunately happens that there exists no necessity for following up these ingenious speculations. No one who ever frequented the courts in which he practised could doubt that he, with much greater rapidity and effect than any other person present, acquired a knowledge of the facts of the case, the law of the case, the feelings and opinions of the judge, the degree of intelligence and prejudice existing in the jury-box, the characters of the parties to the cause, the documentary evidence, the pleadings, the witnesses, and even the solicitors on either side. Under every variety of circumstances, he exerted himself body and soul to present the facts of his client's case clearly and consistently and indisputably before a jury. Few men excelled him in the art of cross-examination; but he outstripped all competition whenever he found it necessary to restore to comfort, and to set up, one of his own witnesses, whose testimony might have been damaged by a severe cross-examination from the adverse counsel. Polite to the bar, respectful to the bench, and conciliatory to the jury, he went through the most toilsome and distracting duties with facilities never obscured by passion, or enfeebled by defeat—with a memory never at fault, a judgment that seemed incapable of error, and an ardent zeal as readily called forth on behalf of the meaneft as well as in the cause of the most dignified client. Though the subject-matter of the action might reach the lowest scale of iniquity,

cause, his best endeavours were put forth; and the weightiest issue could exact from him no more.

Lord Abinger was for many years a benchet of the Inner Temple, and at all times a very zealous guardian of the rights and privileges of that ancient and learned corporation, never failing to use his best endeavours to prevent their selling to the bar any individual whose character or habits were likely to unfit him for becoming a depository of that large confidence, which most often he reposed in members of the legal profession. He was for many years Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Lancaster; and his lordship was also a Privy Counsellor.

His first wife died in the year 1829, and after remaining a widow for fourteen years, he married, in 1843, the daughter of the late Leo Steere Steere, Esq., of Hayes, in Surrey. Lady Abinger had previously been married to the Rev. H. J. Ridley, of Oakley.

Lord Abinger retained the full use of his remarkable and vigorous faculties down to the very day on which he was attacked with the fatal disease that terminated his valuable existence. He was one of the judges of the Norfolk Circuit during the present assizes; and being at Bury St. Edmund's, he presided in court on the second of this month up to the late hour of seven o'clock in the evening, going through the business of the day with the same clearness, precision, and skill, which distinguished him in the prime of life. Within two hours from the adjournment of the court he was speechless, and, within the short space of five days, he breathed his last, having reached the advanced age of seventy-six, and having acquired, as a leading counsel at *Nisi Prius*, higher rewards in fame and in wealth than have yet fallen to the lot of the most fortunate amongst his contemporaries.

His eldest son, Robert Campbell Scarlett (now Lord Abinger), was born on the 5th September, 1794. On the 19th of July 1824, he married Sarah, the second daughter of George Smith, Esq., Chief Justice of the Mauritius. The issue of this marriage was two sons and two daughters. The present Lord Abinger was called to the bar, and practised for a short time. He was returned to Parliament for Norwich in 1835, and for Horsham in 1841; and his elevation to the peerage will therefore occasion a vacancy in the representation of that borough. The second child of the deceased peer is Lady Stratheden; the third is the widow of Sir Edward Currey; the fourth Colonel Scarlett, of the 5th Dragoon Guards; and his youngest son, who had been marshal and associate of the noble and learned Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer, has been recently appointed her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the court of Tuscany.—*London Times*.

Sir William Casement.

It is our most painful duty to record the death of this distinguished individual, in his sixty-fifth year,* after an honourable career of half a century, without having been once absent from his duty during so protracted a period of service in India. This event has been rendered more distressing to his family and friends, by the circumstance of its sudden announcement at the moment they were anxiously expecting his return to his native country, an event to which he had long looked forward, in the hope of passing the remainder of his days in the retirement of private life—the last aspiration of the veteran—the crowning reward of the toils and dangers of a soldier's life.

Under any circumstances, the death of an officer of such high character could not but be a severe loss to the service of which he was a distinguished and exemplary member; but the afflicted relatives and the friends of Sir Wm. Casement have the consolation to reflect that his death was in perfect consistency with his life. At the moment of embarkation for Europe—on the very eve of realising the cherished anticipations of years, his re-union with the remaining relatives and

* Sir William died at Gossypore, on the 19th of April 1854, after a very brief illness.—*Continued*.

friends of early life, and for the attainment of which he was voluntarily relinquishing his seat in the Supreme Council of India—prompted by that chivalrous devotion to the interests of his country which had ever marked his career, he gave up his passage, and abandoned the arrangements which had also in view the restoration of his own and his lady's health, by an immediate voyage to Europe, and, without hesitation, sacrificed all to his sense of duty, and obeyed the call of his colleagues in the Government, who deemed his presence essential to the welfare of the state. The reply is so characteristic of the whole bearing of the man and soldier, that we cannot withhold from ourselves the gratification, or from his memory the justice, of inserting it:—

“Fort William, March 13, 1844.

My Lord and hon. Sirs:—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Council Chamber this morning, and to reply that, at the instance of your lordship and my hon. colleagues, I cannot for a moment hesitate to forego my previously fixed intention of leaving India by the *Windsor*, which vessel proceeds down the river by steam to-morrow morning. The inconvenience which may attend this sudden and unforeseen change of arrangements, at the twelfth hour, is, be assured, in my mind, as nothing in the scale, since, in the judgment of your lordship and my colleagues, my continued presence at my post may, at this juncture, tend to abate any apparently impending evil, or promote any useful object whatever.”

One month after the date of that letter he was suddenly taken ill: the result of the fatal attack is best told in the words of the eminent professional friend who attended the General in his last moments:—

“I write to-day to announce to you the loss of our invaluable friend Casement: he died yesterday (16th April), at Cossimpoor, after little more than forty hours' illness, of cholera. You must by this time be aware that poor Casement gave up his passage in the *Windsor* within two hours of the time he was to embark, at the earnest request of the G. G. and the other members of Council; yet that very day month he died, to the infinite regret of all who knew him and had any knowledge of his character.”

In attempting the following brief sketch of the military services of Sir William Casement, we may observe that, being of an ardent and chivalrous temperament, he was ever anxious to infuse the same noble impulse in others that stimulated his own active zeal and gallantry. Possessed of this promising military qualification, he entered the East-India Company's service in 1795, and consequently witnessed, at the early period of his career, the despatch of the expeditions to Seringapatam, Egypt, and Ceylon, during the Governor-Generalship of the late Marquess Wellesley, and subsequently those sent from Bengal against China in 1808, and the French islands and Java in 1810-11.

On the breaking out of the first great Malatta war in 1802-3, his corps, the 4th N. I., joined Lord Lake's army, and was present at the storming of the strong fort and citadel of Allypore, where Lieut. Casement's conduct was conspicuous, and his commanding officer, we believe, recommended him for the adjutancy, become vacant by the fall of the officer who held it. His corps afterwards co-operated with the army of that distinguished commander throughout the arduous and memorable campaigns that followed the taking of Allypore, down to the battle of Deig, in 1804, where the subject of this memoir, being now deputy quarter master general, at a critical moment, seeing a commanding officer endeavouring to form a regular line for advance, the men being at the time exposed to the tremendous fire of the enemy's battery of guns, the whole line of which was worked with terrific effect along the glacis of a protecting fort, filled with daring opponents, called out to the effect that the corps would be annihilated unless they rushed to the guns with the point of the bayonet, at the same time gallantly setting the example himself. A day or two after that hard-fought battle, while riding with his comrades in front of the tents of the Europeans, being recognized by some of the soldiers, the word was passed—the corps spontaneously turned out and gave the gallant Casement three cheers; a most heart-stirring, honest, English recognition of military prowess, and incipient promise of future fame, which the bravest soldier might well be proud of.

Shortly after the close of Lord Lake's campaigns, Captain Casement was promoted to the office of deputy quarter master general, in which capacity he served with marked approbation and distinction with the armies throughout the Nepal and the Pindaree wars, during the government of the Marquess of Hastings, who entertained so favourable an opinion of his conduct and character, that, on the then adjutant-generalcy of the army becoming vacant, he at once selected him to fill the vacancy, but his lordship was induced to alter his intention in favour of another. Major Casement, however, continued to fill the situation of deputy quarter master general of the army until 1819, when he became military secretary to the Government, which appointment he held until June 1839, when he was raised to a seat in the Supreme Council of India.

As military secretary to the Government, and subsequently as member of Council, Sir Wm. Casement took a prominent part in the formation and equipments of the expeditions against the Burmese, Afghans, and Chinese, and latterly those against Scinde and Gwalior; so that, viewing the whole course of his uninterrupted career, no officer in the Indian service ever had a more extended military experience, or better opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the feelings and characters of the numerous classes of Asiatics who compose our armies in the East. His merits and services in the high situations above adverted to are on record. While performing the duties of those stations, he invariably received the most gratifying and encouraging proofs of the entire confidence reposed in him by the several Governors-General who have presided over the destinies of our Indian empire.

Although, in his capacity of chief military adviser of the Government, he had often to recommend measures at variance with the views and the interests of others, yet the purity of his motives, and the integrity of his principles, were never for one instant questioned, even by those prejudiced by the proceedings which he thought it his duty to pursue. All acknowledged that, such was his character, no consideration, whether of reward or of censure—no apprehension, whether of disapprobation or neglect, or of any other consequences of his acts, could in any way influence his conduct in the discharge of his public duty.

In private life Sir William Casement was an amiable and unassuming member of society—frank, manly, and communicative. He was always a kind friend, and a generous, humane, and liberal benefactor. It was impossible to know him without respecting him and esteeming his sterling worth. The following extract of one of his last letters, written at the moment he supposed he was about to take leave of India for ever, will convey a just idea of his heart and feelings, as well as of the estimation in which he was held by both branches of the service, and other members of the Calcutta society. In that letter, which was dated the 12th of March last, after mentioning a farewell public dinner given to him on the 1st of March in the Government-House, and to which the community of Calcutta had been invited, the Governor-General dwelling on the “bold and unpromising view” he (Sir W. C.) had always taken of every question that came under consideration, the lamented writer continues:—

“Another very gratifying compliment has been paid me. On the morning of the 4th inst., a deputation of civil and military gentlemen waited on me, and in their own names, and those of a large portion of the society, requested, on my arrival in England, that I would sit to some eminent artist for a full-length picture, to be put in the Town Hall. It is flattering to think that, though I never courted popularity, I am not allowed to quit the country without distinguished notice. We leave Calcutta to-morrow, and hope to be at sea in three days after. It is not without a painful effort that I leave a country that has to me been a second home, a profession in which I ever gloried, and friends in whose society I have passed my happiest days: I look forward to little pleasure in England to compensate me for such a loss.”

We cannot better conclude this imperfect sketch of the merits and services of the deceased than in the emphatic words of the Government of India, in reporting his death to the Court of Directors:—“Sir Wm. Casement died as he lived, in the execution of his duty.”—*Asiatic Journal*.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay.

THE HON. HUGH LINDSAY expired at his house in Berkeley Square, on morning of the 23d April, aged seventy-nine. He was brother to the late, made to the present, Earl of Balcarras. Mr. Lindsay served his country in a life in the Royal Navy, and was present in several actions under Lord Row and Lord St. Vincent, and among others that of the 1st of June. He afterwards entered the East India Company's service, and for the last thirty years held the situation of one of the directors. For many years he represented in Parliament the boroughs of Perth, Cupar, and Dundee. He held also the situation of Admiral to the Admiralty. His death will be lamented not only by his relatives, but by many attached friends. He married Jane Gordon, daughter of Lord Rockville, fourth son of William, second Earl of Aberdeen and the Countess of Dumfries, and leaves two children, Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, M.P. for Sandwich, and Lady Antrobus, wife of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.—*London Mail*.

William Beckford, Esq.

ENGLAND abounds in wonders, and amongst these not the least are her small class of exceedingly rich men—men whose means of splendour exceed those of sovereigns of old, and who sometimes do rival these personages in luxury and magnificence. In May of the present year [1844] died one of the most remarkable of the millionaires—William Beckford. The lovers of history knew Mr. Beckford as the son of that Lord Mayor who excited so much remark in the time of the early ministerial troubles of George III.'s reign, by the bold manner in which he replied to an ungracious public speech of the King reflecting upon the loyalty of the city of London. The lovers of literature knew him as the author of the oriental tale of *Vathek*, a work exhibiting extraordinary powers of impressive writing in the department of fiction, but which was nearly the sole fruit of his genius. The tribe of artists and connoisseurs were equally well acquainted with the name of Beckford as that of the greatest collector of works of art in his day. To his own equals in rank and affluence alone was Mr. Beckford little known; but this was because of his singularly reclusive habits. He was a hermit of intellectual refinement, content to be alone with books and works of art for ever.

It appears that the Lord Mayor Beckford was not a merchant, as might be presumed from his occupying the civic chair of the metropolis, but a man of fortune, whose connexion with the city was purely of a political nature. He inherited vast estates in Jamaica, of which island his grandfather had been governor. The descent of the family has been traced into a decayed line of ancient English gentry. The mother of the subject of this notice was Maria Hamilton, a granddaughter of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn. Mr. Beckford was born in September 1760, and succeeded to the vast property of his father, said to be worth a hundred thousand a-year, while only ten years of age. His education was all that could be required for bringing such faculties as his into the highest state of perfection. He became a proficient in the knowledge of the classical languages, and besides acquainted himself with five of those of modern Europe, in three of which he could write like the most refined native. He studied music under Mozart, architecture under Sir William Chambers, and drawing under one of the first artists of his day. At eighteen we find him in France, entering into the highest literary society. He was then introduced to Voltaire, of whose ghastly skeleton-like aspect he had the most vivid recollection. The aged philosopher laid his hand on his head at parting, saying, 'I give you the blessing of a very old man.' At home, Mr. Beckford was on intimate terms with the Earl of Chatham and his son, and other eminent persons on the liberal side.

His first literary effort was a *jeu d'esprit*, entitled *Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters*. Having overheard the old housekeeper at Fonthill ranking the strangest blunders in describing the pictures to visitors, he thought of drawing up a sort of catalogue embodying, or rather exaggerating, her absurdities, and this for the purpose of being used as a guide by strangers, not one of whom in a hundred had

the slightest acquaintance with the names of real artists. To quote himself, 'The book was soon on the tongues of all the domestics. Many were the quotations current upon the merits of Og of Bann and Watersong of Amsterdam. Before a picture of Rubens or Murillo, there was often a charming dissertation upon the pencil of the Herr Sacrewasser of Vienna, or that great Italian artist Blunderbussiana of Venice. I used to listen unobserved, until I was ready to kill myself with laughing at the authorities quoted to the squares and farmers of Wiltshire, who took all for gospel.'

He was but twenty-two years of age when he composed his wondrous tale of *Vathek*, in French, 'at one sitting of three nights and two days.' The beauty of some of the descriptions in this tale, and the dreary grandeur of its close, in a hail of everlasting torment, stamp it as a production of the highest genius. It seems strange that one who could write so well, should have written no more in the same style. The work was, nevertheless, little known to the English public till a translation was published in London in 1815. We have the author's own authority that the composition of *Vathek*, performed as it was without intervening sleep or rest, and productive, as it must have been, of extraordinary excitement, made him extremely ill. Mr. Beckford was perhaps too much a student to be an active author. He gave himself almost entirely up for years to reading, and the cultivation of his taste for works of art. The effects of years devoted by a powerful mind to constant study were most remarkable. He seemed to be acquainted with all the principal authors that ever wrote, and of his own vast collection of books scarce one did not contain remarks written by him.

At an early period of life, Mr. Beckford married Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Abeyne, by whom he was left a widower at twenty-six, with two daughters. He formed no other alliance. Much of this period of his life was spent in France, with most of whose contemporary great men he became acquainted. Italy, Spain, and Portugal, also shared in his affections. His observations on these countries were preserved in a series of letters which was published near the end of his life. At Cintra, in Portugal, he for some time established his residence, building in one of the loveliest spots of that beautiful region a fairy palace, the first of his wondrous creations in stone and lime. Byron alludes to this beautiful, but now ruined mansion, in his *Child Harold*:

There thou, too, Vathek! England's wealthiest son,
Once founded thy paradise, as not aware
When wretched Wealth her mightiest deeds had done,
Mute Peace voluptuous lures was ever wont to shun.

Here didst thou dwell, here achenow of pleasure plan
Beneath yon mountain's ever beautiful brow:
But now, as if a thing unblest by man,
Thy fairy dwelling lies as lone as thou!
Here giant weeds a passage scarce allow
To halls deserted, portals gaping wide;
Fresh lessons to the thinking bosom, how
Vain are the pleasures on earth supplied;
Sleep late wrecks anon by Time's ungodlike tide.

During the troubles in the Peninsula, Mr. Beckford abandoned this residence and returned to England, where he soon applied himself to the business which of all others he most loved, that of building, adorning, and furnishing. He was engaged for the better part of twenty years in rearing and fitting out his palatial Fonthill, in Wiltshire. This estate had been purchased by his father, of whom it is told that, bearing one day of the configuration of the mansion which stood upon it, he coolly said, 'Well, let it be rebuilt,' which was done at the enormous expense of £240,000. The luxurious *Vathek*, dissatisfied with the site, which was low, determined to abandon it, and rebuild upon one more elevated. When this was effected, the mayor's costly mansion was sold for the value of the materials—nine thousand pounds. The construction of the new edifice was conducted by the solitary and self-absorbed enthusiast with an energy highly characteristic. At one time every cart and waggon in the district were pressed into the service, though all the agricultural labour of the country stood still. At another, even

* See an interesting paper by Mr. Cyrus Redding in the *New Monthly Magazine* for June.

the royal works of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, were abandoned, that 400 men might be employed night and day on Fonthill Abbey. These men were made to relieve each other by regular watches; and during the longest and darkest nights of winter, the astonished traveller might see the tower rising under their hands, the trowel and torch being associated for that purpose. This must have had a very extraordinary appearance; and we are told that it was another of those exhibitions which Mr. Beckford was fond of contemplating. He is represented as surveying the work thus expedited—the busy levy of masons, the high and giddy dancing of the lights, and the strange effects produced upon the architecture and woods below—from one of the eminences in the walks, and wasting the coldest hours of December darkness in feasting his sense with this display of almost superhuman power.*

In 1807 the mansion was sufficiently far advanced to accommodate its founder. Now it was that 'England's wealthiest son' seemed entitled to say,

Yon palace, whose towers turret tops,
Over the stately wood survey the cope,
Promerth, if sought, a wished place of rest.

A palace it might not have been properly called, for inside and out it was a structure of surpassing splendour; no bit of gingerbread, like Horace Walpole's villa at Twickenham, but a reproduction in solid stone of the beautiful proportions of the best times of Gothic architecture. The most striking feature was the principal tower, which, rising to an immense height from the centre, was visible, above the trees that embosomed the remainder of the abbey, at a distance of twenty miles. This Mr. Beckford had been induced to build in consequence of the temptation presented by the elevated situation, and from a love he had for extensive prospects, the enjoyment of which was placed within his power by the favour of nature in bestowing upon him extraordinary eyesight. Four lines of building radiated from the tower, so as to form the outline of a Latin cross; but all monotony of effect was effectually precluded by the various heights of the four limbs, the mixture of turrets amongst pinnacles, and the contrast of round with square towers. The park and pleasure-grounds were laid out with consummate art, in order to constitute, either by themselves, or in connection with the abbey, landscapes of the most delightful description. Proceeding to the interior, the visitor selected, as most worthy of notice amongst its hundred apartments, the Great Western Hall, the two galleries called St. Michael's and King Edward's, which, being in a line with each other, could at any time be thrown into one grand vista, the two yellow drawing-rooms, the study, the oratory, the nursery, &c.

These rooms being hung with silks and damasks of the richest dye, adorned with choice pictures of the great masters, stored with the rarest objects of vertu, and filled with valuable books and furniture, formed a whole which was magnificent and indescribable. The mullioned windows were embellished with stained glass,

All garlanded with career imagines,
And discoloured with panes of quaint design.

columns crept up the sides of the endless galleries, and then spread themselves out in network tracery overhead. As for the excellence of the paintings, it is sufficient to mention that one (a Madonna by Raphael) was afterwards purchased by the trustees of our National Gallery for no less a sum than five thousand guineas. His anxiety to possess himself of first-rate specimens of art, was shown when he offered Mr. Angerstein £20,000 for a picture now in the National Gallery, painted by Del Piombo. The cabinets of kings and princes at home and abroad had been ransacked to supply the collection of rarities at Fonthill. Vases of exquisite workmanship; cups, salvers, and other articles wrought in precious metal; carvings in ivory; sculptured gems—these, and a thousand objects of value and curiosity, a few of which we will now particularise, glittered on the tables or enriched the cabinets. Amongst this 'hoard' of estimable things were comprised original drawings by Poussin; a mounted Nautilus upon an

ivory plinth, carved by Bevenuto Cellini; a vase of a single Hungarian topaz, intended as a marriage present by the same artist; a bookcase set with precious stones, formerly the property of Tippoo Saib; a crystal cabinet that had belonged to Pope Paul V.; a painted cabinet designed by Holbein for Henry VII.; six carved ebony chairs, once possessed by Cardinal Wolsey, &c. The collection of china was very extensive. The passion for heaping up neck-nacks of this kind is almost to be considered a powerful nature, when it has been once indulged; but it is scarcely credible that a man of sense and taste could be found who would go on year after year increasing his stock of crockery, until one room actually contained upwards of 2400 dishes of foreign china! It is gratifying to know that the sleeping apartment of the owner of Fonthill was a perfect contrast to the splendour around. His bedroom was small, with diminutive windows, and supplied with no means of warmth; his couch was narrow, and without hangings.

If the reader, after being made acquainted with the splendours of Fonthill, should inquire what provision had been made for the comfort of its occupants, he would find that its domestic arrangements had been previously neglected. In fact, from first to last its effect as a work of art, some would say as a show-place, had been studied to the exclusion of manner considerations. Of all its multitude of rooms, but eighteen were sleeping apartments, and not one of these had a dressing-room attached. The inconveniences of nearly the whole number, arising from want of light or of ventilation, or from being perched at a fatiguing height in the great tower, almost disqualified them for the purposes to which they were applied. Soon after its celebrated founder quitted the abbey, this lofty tower fell with an awful crash in the night of the 31st of December 1825, destroying in its fall a considerable part of the edifice below. The base had not been made strong enough to support the vast superincumbent weight, and a catastrophe of this kind had long been predicted. Happily no one was hurt by the accident. It is reported that when news of what had happened was taken to the former owner of Fonthill, he replied, with a *song from* worthy of his father, 'Well, the tower has paid its possessor a greater compliment than ever it did to me. I had it for nearly twenty years, and during all that time it neither bowed nor courted.'

The pride that seeks its ancestry among the great of former times, evidently exercised much influence over Mr. Beckford's mind. Though he had little to boast of on his father's side, through his mother he claimed descent from kings and princes. The lastre of a lineage thus centred in the son, no ray of which fell upon the father, was studiously emblazoned throughout his dwelling. It blazed from every window in conspicuous colours, whilst his walls, both inside and out, were incrustated with coats of armour and heraldic bearings. One of his immense galleries was built for the express purpose of commemorating the names of those individuals amongst his ancestry who had been Knights of the Garter. He claimed to have the singular distinction of being descended from all the barons (of whom any issue remained) who extorted the great charter of our liberties from King John at Runnymede. One entire pile of building was erected to testify this fact.

The total cost of the buildings at Fonthill, according to Mr. Beckford's own statement, was about £273,000: into this sum he added the expense his father had been at in erecting the former mansion, in pulling down the parish church, which stood within his park, and rebuilding it at another place, we cannot suppose that less than half a million was spent at this spot, where now there is no remnant of any kind in existence. Excessive expenditure and the unfavourable decision of a litigation respecting some of his West India property, determined Mr. Beckford, in 1822, to part with Fonthill, and retire to some less costly abode. The estate and mansion were bought at £330,000 by a gentleman of the name of Fancourt, who had realised a large fortune in India. On that occasion the house was thrown open to the public, with a view to the sale of its numerous articles of vertu, and for some time it was resorted to by immense crowds. The curiosity was undoubtedly the greater, that the proprietor had hitherto lived in it in studious retirement, and never allowed any strangers to be admitted even to his grounds. For some years previous to his death Mr. Beckford resided at Bath, where he again indulged his taste for building, in crowning an eminence with

another tower not far from the house in which he lived. Here, surrounded by his choicest works of art, which he had saved from the wreck, he continued those reclusive habits for which he had always been remarkable, and which made him all but totally inaccessible. One person, who seems to have been admitted to his society, reports that his conversation was as correct and elegant as his writings, abounding in anecdotes of the great men of the last century whom he had known personally. In his latter years he again took up the pen, and gave to the world 'Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha,' a journey which he performed in 1793. One of the last events of a gratifying nature in his history was the union of his daughter's son, the Marquis of Douglas, to the daughter of a sovereign house of Germany, Mary of Baden. Such an alliance must have been extremely pleasing to one who had so keen a relish for ancestral honours.

At length, after upwards of sixty years of mature life spent in unimpaired indulgence of the highest intellectual tastes, this singular man meets the common fate, suggesting the verse of Gray—

The host of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

Charles Becket Greenlaw, Esq.

MR. GREENLAW, who died at Calcutta 15th June, entered the Company's service in 1797, as a midshipman, at the early age of twelve years and a half, and continued to serve in that line for twenty years. All know what the Company's princely vessels were in those days—the most magnificent merchantmen that ever floated the ocean. A finer school for acquiring professional knowledge, habits of order, of self-possession, and self-command, so useful in every walk of life, can scarcely be imagined. The discipline of the Company's ships, at all times good, was, of course, during the war, when Mr. Greenlaw served, severely strict, perhaps in some respects even more so than that of the navy. In one important point, indeed, the Company's service had greatly the advantage over the royal; for in the latter, at the time referred to, the science of navigation was greatly neglected; and we have heard of a captain of a dashing frigate, who could no more take or work a lunar observation than he could square the circle; while in the former, the officers, at every stage of their progress, were required to pass an examination, and were all good navigators. Mr. Greenlaw could not, then, have served twenty years in such a service without being, as he was, a skilful seaman. He did not rise to command however, owing to his deafness, caused by a severe fever consequent on exposure in the arduous duties of his profession.

In 1819 he was appointed by the Hon. Court to succeed to the situation of Agent for loading and unloading the Company's ships, when that should become vacant, and arrived at Calcutta, in 1820, under covenants identical with those of the civil service—a sufficient proof (his was the only case of the kind) of the very high sense entertained of his services by his employers. He never succeeded, however, to this vacancy; for, before it occurred, he had been appointed (in 1823) Assistant Secretary to the Marine Board, and afterwards Secretary, in which appointment he was confirmed by the Honorable Court in 1828, and continued in the office until his death. All professional points of the whole management of the Company's marine in this quarter of India, of course devolved on him during this long period; and the high integrity, the talent, and the untiring zeal with which he discharged the duties of the office, and the disposition he ever evinced to promote the commercial interests of the port, won for him the approbation of government and the respect and confidence of the mercantile community. We have reason to believe, that we are indebted to Mr. Greenlaw for many important improvements in the department to which he belonged. In 1828, when the Finance Committee were sitting, and when various projects of reform in the police service, and changes with a view to improve the local navigation, were talked of,

he addressed circulars to every one whom he thought likely to be able to throw any light on the subject, urging them to offer suggestions, and inducing some of them to appear before these committees to give information. Some alterations proposed by himself, the most judicious of any in all probability, were introduced. His mind was constantly engaged with plans for improving the local navigation: only a fortnight before his death he pointed out one of those to a friend, which, if carried into effect, would be one of the greatest boons that was ever conferred on the commerce of any port.

Mr. Greenlaw had been appointed Coroner about the year 1821, and filled this important post for twenty-two years, when he was called on to resign it, in consequence of the changes in the marine department, to which he was required to devote his whole time, his allowances being augmented to 2,000 rupees, to compensate, in part, for the loss of his Coroner's salary. No man ever discharged the duties of this rather trying situation in a more admirable and satisfactory manner—with more intelligence, attention, and urbanity.

Of Mr. Greenlaw's services in the cause of steam communication, continued for twenty years, it is impossible to speak too highly, and on many occasions his testimony has been borne, both at public meetings and in the public journals, to the enthusiasm with which he devoted himself to the promotion of this great national object, and the ability and unwearied perseverance he displayed in advocating it against doubts and difficulties that would have driven a less earnest mind to despair. The community have already voted him a bust, in recognition of these services, and his name will for ever be associated with the great triumph of the cause of steam communication between Calcutta and Suez, which he lived long enough to witness. It is highly characteristic of Mr. Greenlaw's devotedness to the cause, that one of the last public meetings he ever attended was that which was called to defeat the attempt to deprive Calcutta of the direct communication. He was then ill, and it is too probable that the excitement accelerated his death.

Mr. Greenlaw's exertions for the Laudable Societies have earned for him the thanks of all interested in those institutions. When the great failures threatened ruin to more than one of these associations, and the loss that would be sustained was greatly over-estimated owing to the panic that prevailed, Mr. Greenlaw came forward with plans for placing the society on a securer basis, and preventing the recurrence of such risks. To him is owing the establishment of the Guarantee Fund, and the present flourishing condition of the Laudable Societies.

Mr. Greenlaw was for some time connected with the press, when the connection was not prohibited to the Company's servants. He was once Editor of the *Hurkar*, and, afterwards, of the *John Bull*, in its high and palmy days, and conducted it with great talent and energy. Those were days of fierce controversy. The editorial effusions of that paper partook of the bitterness of the time; but in Mr. Greenlaw's opponents always encountered an honorable and gentlemanly adversary, and his hostility was ever free from the slightest taint of malignity, or personal animosity. Mr. Greenlaw was in politics a Tory, but he was fair and candid to those who differed from him, and political difference of opinion never made him unjust (except for a moment in the heat of discussion) to any man, nor alienated from him a single friend.

Such is a brief outline of Mr. Greenlaw's honourable and useful public career. He had been forty-seven years in the Company's service when he died, and in every department in which he served had given the highest satisfaction to the Government and the public. In private life, he was universally respected and beloved. He was religious without bigotry, and charitable without ostentation; and if he was at times warm in his resentment, he was warmer still in his friendship, and a kinder heart, indeed, never beat in a human breast. In short, he was, in all the relations of life, a truly honourable and estimable man, and as respects his position in the public service, or his place in society, has left a blank in both which will not be easily filled up; for it will be long ere we look upon his like again.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

Thomas Campbell.*

Scotland gave birth to THOMAS CAMPBELL. He was born at Glasgow in 1777, where he was sent early to school, under Mr. David Alison, who had a method of instruction in the classics purely his own. Campbell began to write verse in his boyhood, and some of his earliest attempts at poetry are yet extant among his friends in Scotland. When twelve years old he quitted school for the University of Glasgow, where, in Greek, he was the foremost student of his age, and made poetical paraphrases of the most celebrated Greek poets; subsequently he became the pupil of the celebrated Dr. Millar, who was then delivering philosophical lectures in Glasgow.

Campbell quitted Glasgow to remove into Argyleshire, where he accepted a situation in a family of note. It was in Argyleshire, among the romantic mountains of the north, that his poetical spirit increased, and the charms of verse took entire possession of his mind; and there he wandered alone by the torrent, or on the rugged height, reciting the strains of other poets aloud, or silently composing his own; and several of his pieces, which he has rejected in his collected works, were long handed about in manuscript in Scotland.

From Argyleshire, Campbell removed to Edinburgh, where he became intimate with the late David Stewart, and almost every other leading professor of the University. At the age of twenty-one, he produced his celebrated "Pleasures of Hope," which, for twenty years, produced the publishers between £200 and £300 per annum, although the poet received at first but £10 for the copy-right.

Within three years from this time, Campbell quitted his native country for the Continent; and while residing at Hamburg he composed "The Exile of Erin," from the impression made upon his mind by the condition of some Irish exiles in the neighbourhood of the above city. The poem was set to an old Irish air of the most touching pathos, and will perish only with the language.

Campbell travelled over a great part of Germany and Prussia, visiting the universities, and storing his mind with German literature. From the walls of a convent he commanded a view of part of the fields of Hohenlinden during that sanguinary contest, and proceeded afterwards in the track of Moreau's army over the scene of combat, which impressive sight produced the celebrated ode, "The Battle of Hohenlinden," which is as original as it is spirited, and stands by itself in British literature. In Germany, too, Campbell made the friendship of the two Schlegels, and the venerable Klopstock. His travels in Germany occupied him thirteen months, when he returned to England, and, for the first time, visited London. He soon afterwards composed those two marine odes, "The Battle of the Baltic," and "Ye Mariners of England;" and though, as Byron lamented, Campbell wrote so little, these odes are enough to place him unforgettable in the shrine of the Muses.

In 1803 the poet married Miss Sinclair, a lady of Scottish descent, but of whom he was deprived by death in 1828. He resided at Sydenham until 1821, when literary pursuits demanded his removal to the metropolis. It was at Sydenham, in a house nearly facing the reservoir, that the poet produced his greatest work, "Gertrude of Wyoming." About the same time, Campbell was appointed Professor of Poetry in the Royal Institution, where he delivered lectures, which have since been published. He also undertook the editorship of "Selections from the British Poets," which have lately been reprinted.

Soon after this Campbell re-visited Germany, and returned to England in 1820, to undertake the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*—it is said at a salary of £1000 per annum. In 1824 he published "Theodric, a Domestic Tale," perhaps the least popular of all his poetical works.

By his marriage Campbell had two sons: one of them died before attaining his twentieth year; the other, while in the University of Bonn, where he

* This distinguished poet died at Boulogne, after a protracted illness, at the latter end of June 1844, and was buried in Ross's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, on the 4th of July following.—*CONTINUED.*

exhibited symptoms of an organic disease, which afterwards ripened into mental derangement of the mildest species.

The centenary in Campbell's life will embalm his memory for ever to come; we mean, the origination of the London University College. He was the principal instrument in the establishment of the Western Literary Institution, in Leicester-square.

Campbell, as has been already stated, was educated at Glasgow, and received the honour of Doctor in Law from three universities there, notwithstanding some powerful opponents, among whom were the late Mr. Cantabrig and Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Campbell's literary labours are too well known and estimated to require from us anything more than a rapid enumeration of his most popular works. In his studies he exhibited great fondness for recollection in facts; but his ever-delightful theme was Greece—her arts, and literature. His lectures on Greek poetry appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine*. He also published "Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens," and was the Author of several articles on poetry and the belles lettres in the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*. Among his poetical pieces, the minor ones display considerably more energy than those of greater length. "The Pleasures of Hope" is entitled to rank as a British classic; and his "Gertrude" is perhaps one of the most chaste and delicate poems in the language. His favourite pieces are also extensively known—as his "Hohenlinden," the beautiful "Valedictory Stanza to John Kemble," and the "Last Man,"—the latter worthy of Byron.

Several years since Mr. Campbell relinquished the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*; but a few years since he contributed to its pages a series of "Letters from the South," the result of a short residence in Algiers.

Of late Mr. Campbell wrote but little, and that chiefly prose. Of these works, his "Life of Mrs. Siddons" is, perhaps, the least successful. Nor has his edition of Shakespeare, produced by a life of the greatest exertion, taken higher rank. He was in the receipt of a pension of £100 per annum from civil list.

In person Mr. Campbell was below the middle stature, well made, but slender. His features exhibited great sensibility; his eyes were remarkably striking, and of a deep blue colour; his nose aquiline; his expression generally austere. His time for study was mostly during the stillness of night; he was remarkable for absence of mind; was charitable and kind in his disposition, but of quick temper; his amusements were few; else, in the flow of soul, there are few men possessing more companionable qualities. His heart, was, perhaps, one of the best that ever beat in human bosom; it was that which should have belonged to the poet of *Gertrude*, his favourite personification. Not must his enthusiasm for the success of the Polish refugees be forgotten in our enumeration of his kindly excellences.—*Illustrated London News.*

Dr. Dalton.

This great and good man closed his long and useful life unexpectedly, but apparently without suffering, at Manchester, on Saturday morning last (21st July).

On the 18th of April 1847, Dr. Dalton, then in his 74th year, and a severe attack of paralysis, and a second attack on the 21st of the same month. After an illness of some months, he partially recovered his strength; through his articulation was less resumed than before. On the 17th of May last he had a third paralytic attack, from which he so far recovered, that on the 19th ult. he attended a meeting of the Council of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and received an engraved copy, as a return of a resolution of that Society, passed at its annual meeting, recording "their admiration of the zeal and perseverance with which he has deduced the mean pressure and temperature of the atmosphere, and the quantity of rain for each month, and for the whole year; with the penetrating penetration and force of the wind at different seasons in this neighbourhood, from a series of more than 200,000 observations, from record of the year 1728 to

the beginning of 1844, being a period of half a century." In his presence the members of the society earnestly prayed that the venerable philosopher might long be spared to honour their meetings with his presence: within eight days he has ceased to exist. On the evening of the resolution being presented, the Doctor received it sitting, and, being unable to write a reply, had prepared one, written with his own hand, which Mr. P. Clare read as follows:—

"I feel gratified by this testimony of kind regard, offered to me by my old associates of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. At my age, and under my infirmities, I can only thank you for this manifestation of sentiments which I heartily reciprocate."

Thus was the last appearance of the venerable philosopher to the society of which he had so long been the President, and whose proceedings had so long derived honour from his going to them the sanction of his presence and his name.

On Friday he registered the temperature in his own hand, though he could scarcely hold his pen. Next morning he was found in bed in a state of insensibility, and he died before a surgeon could reach him. The writer of an excellent memoir of the philosopher, in the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—"On entering the chamber of death several hours afterwards, we were struck with the serene and placid expression of the countenance of the venerable man, which had the appearance of the healthy repose of a brief half-hour, rather than the deep and lasting slumber of the grave. His fine massive head, venerable with the silvery hairs of age, and with the still more characteristic expression of a benevolent spirit, with which, even in death, his brow was radiant, was a solemn, but a gladdening picture."

John Dalton was in his 78th year, which he would have completed on the 5th of next month. He was born at Eaglesfield, near Cocker-mouth, in Cumberland, where he attended a school kept by a member of the Society of Friends, until his twelfth year. He then opened a school in his native village. He had an early tendency to mathematical pursuits, and contributed largely to the *Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries* from 1761 to 1794. In 1788, he commenced his 'Meteorological Observations,' which he continued to the day preceding his death. He next accepted the situation of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the New College, Mosley-street, Manchester, from which he withdrew in 1799, when he began to teach mathematics and natural philosophy privately. In 1794 he joined the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, and from thence became a constant and liberal contributor to their Memoirs. In 1803, or 1804, he made his greatest discovery, that of the Atomic Theory, or the application of mathematics to chemistry, described by Davy as the greatest step in modern science.

Dr. Dalton for many years lectured in public at Manchester—first in 1805—and in London, at the Royal Institution, in 1804 and 1810. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821 or 1822. On the first opportunity he was admitted a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and a few years afterwards he was enrolled one of the Foreign Fellows, of whom the number is very limited. He was President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which office he attained in 1817. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Academies of Science of Berlin and Munich, and of the Natural History Society of Moscow, an honorary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical Societies of Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Sheffield, and Yorkshire.

In 1822 he visited France, where he was duly honoured by the Institute. In 1826 he received from the Royal Society, for his scientific discoveries, the first of the gold medals awarded from the munificence of George IV. In 1838 Dr. Dalton had granted him a pension of £500, subsequently increased to £1000 per annum. He first attended the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, when held at Cambridge; and through his presence at the next meeting at Oxford, the University presented him with a degree of D. C. L. In 1834, upon a similar occasion, he visited Edinburgh, when the Town Council presented to him the freedom of the city, and the University of Edinburgh the

degree of LL.D. In 1835 he once more attended the meeting of the Association in Dublin.

His perseverance was amazing. He read an entire volume of the mathematics of Cambridge and Westminster, and then pursued his investigations in the constitution of the atmosphere. When at home, no matter what the hour of the morning broken, then Dr. Dalton repaired to his laboratory, where he remained teaching his pupils, and at the same time pursuing his manipulations, till nine at night. These long hours of mental toil were for years persisted in during six days of the week, with the exception of the Thursday afternoon, which Dr. Dalton allowed himself as a period of relaxation.—*Ibid.*

Lord Keane.

On the 26th of August, the mortal career of this nobleman closed in peaceful and domestic privacy, at Borton lodge, in Hampshire, in the 64th year of his age, the diseases with which he was afflicted having terminated in apoplexy. The family from which the deceased peer was descended does not appear to boast of any very high antiquity. The last generation certainly, and probably one or two preceding generations, held in the county of Wiltshire the rank of country gentlemen. At the Union, the father of Lord Keane became a baronet. He had married, in the year 1778, Sarah, daughter of John Kealey, Esq., of Belgrave, by whom he had three sons, of whom the second was the noble lord recently deceased. Lord Keane was born in 1781, and entered the army at an early age, but did not rise to the rank of Major-General till the year 1814. In Martinique, as Lieut.-Col., he commanded the 10th Foot. As Colonel he commanded brigades at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthez, and Toulouse. These services procured for him a Knighthood of the Bath, a cross and two clasps, with the rank of Major-General. Peace having been concluded, he remained for some time unemployed, but having commanded at Jamaica, in 1832, he succeeded Sir Colin Halket as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Bombay; and in 1836 led into Scinde a force intended to co-operate with the army then on the north-west frontier of India, under the command of Sir Henry Fane. Sir Henry having resigned, the command of the combined forces devolved upon Sir John Keane. He was now called upon to lead a considerable army, and to conduct operations requiring much discretion, delicacy, and tact in dealing with those half-friendly powers, whose existence is one of the greatest difficulties in the government of a semi-civilised land. With the open co-operation, and often in opposition to the secret intrigues of these wavering friends, the British commander in India has much to do. In this delicate intercourse, Sir J. Keane was not attended by natural or acquired qualities to obtain success. We accordingly find him much censured for the *hastiness* with which he created the Amirs of Scinde, and there are not wanting many persons who attribute the final difficulties into which those unfortunate princes plunged themselves to the open suspicion and irritating manner in which they were treated about this period. To go through the whole of the campaigns in which Lord Keane served in India would exceed our present limits, and throw but little additional light upon the professional character of a commander who is said to have been more lucky than skilful, and to whom (whether in justice or in envy) the sobriquet of "the fortunate fool" was attached by those whose wounded feelings or disappointed hopes made them more alive to his extraordinary fortune, than to that degree of skill and ability which he must be supposed to have possessed. He is charged with having almost invariably underrated the services of the Company's troops, and with not having done full justice to the distinguished merits of Sir W. Nott, Col. Dennis, and others whose skill and gallantry are now universally acknowledged. Lord Keane, however, received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 18th of December 1839; while, on the 11th of the same month, he was raised to the peerage, and obtained a pension of 2000*l.* a year for his own life, and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage, added to which were the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, in the month of February 1840, the thanks and approbation of the Governor-General, Russia and entertainment at the abbey, banquets at the London Tavern, and other marks of royal and public approbation. There can, of course, be no wish in any quarter to deny that he commanded the forces of the Queen and the Company

on more than one occasion when brilliant victories were achieved; but, in recording the facts and opinions of the passing hour, we are bound to state that no commander of modern times has been more severely criticised, and that the memorable victory of Ghinnor did not obtain for Lord Keane that unqualified approbation which conquests of equal magnitude usually procure for the General Commanding-in-Chief. Before Lord Keane was appointed to the command in Afghanistan, he lost his first wife, who died in July 1838; and, when covered with all the honours which sprang from his successful advancement of Wáng póo-y in India, he contracted another alliance at the age of 56. His second lady, who now survives, is youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Roland, and was married in August 1840. Lord Keane is succeeded in his position and peerage by his fifth child and eldest son, whom he called after the great commander of his early years. The youngest peer bears the name of Edward Arthur Wellington, is a Captain of the 7th Foot, and a Major in the army. At the age of 29 he succeeds to a peerage, which was not acquired till his father had nearly attained three score.—*Stripped from the London Times.*

Captain Basil Hall.

We regret that we have to announce the death of this gallant officer, on the 11th Sept. at Harley Hospital, after a protracted illness, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Captain Basil Hall was not only distinguished in the service as an able, enterprising, and meritorious officer, who had the entire good of his profession at heart, and who lost no opportunity of forwarding its improvement in every way that his inquiring and discerning mind enabled him to do, but he was also known in the world of literature, of which he formed a distinguished ornament. In his early life, in the command of a small vessel, in an unknown sea, he rendered conspicuously interesting a dreary voyage to the north part of China, and the coast of Corea, by the publication of a lively, intelligent, and scientific account of a new people inhabiting the Loo-Choo Islands. Since then his industrious and active habits have never allowed him to visit a scene without recording its novelties, peculiarities, and politics; and we have thus before the world his opinion and description of both South and North America. His various nautical tales, told under the name of fragments, of which several series have been published, prove the playfulness of his mind, and the extent of his observation.—*London Mail.*

Lieutenant Colonel Stratford Powell.

We had occasion six weeks since to publish a short notice of the services of the late Col. Powell, and of the regret experienced by the army at large on his departure, when he quitted our shores by the steamer of the 27th August. If at he was in health then, we had hoped that we might have been enabled to intimate his safe arrival in his native country, believing that a few months of the climate of England would restore a constitution naturally vigorous, and which had never suffered from the rashness or inconsideration of his possessor. It had turned out otherwise; and he who might have rallied and been permitted to touch the shores of Egypt, sunk beneath the heat of the Arabian atmosphere, and now sleeps beneath the Arabian wave. The expectation that the sea air would refresh and reinvigorate his weakened frame, was far from being realised, and when he reached Aden he was worse and weaker than on his departure from Bombay. Having been removed, at the former place, from the *Albatross* to the *Porpoise* steamer, he suffered greatly from the heat, which at this season in the Red Sea are excessive, and was not a little incommoded by the swell of the sea and agitation of the vessel. The last time he appeared in the saloon was on the 12th Sept.—he became rapidly worse in the course of the night, and on the morning of the 13th was so completely exhausted, that he expired without a struggle. The immediate cause of death was effusion in the chest. Colonel Powell entered the army as Cadet on the 14th June 1809, and was promoted Ensign in the 1st Battalion of the 5th, now the 9th N. L., on the 24th of November of the same year. He was present with the force under Colonel Mearns in the Southern Mountain Country in 1810, and with that commanded by Major-General Holmes in 1814, as well as with that commanded by Col. Pas in 1815, and Col. Pringle during the whole campaign in the Caucasus, which commenced the following year. He was

on this occasion appointed brigade master to the detachment. (Gill Nov. 1817.) He distinguished himself at the capture of Anjuri, in Couch, in the smothering of Poonce and Dwyck, and was engaged with the Jeoporee pirates off the coast of the west of Kikeween in 1822. At this time (20th October 1818) he was appointed Adjutant to his regiment. Though only nine years in the army, he had by this time had his services seven times favourably noticed by Government, by the Commander-in-Chief, or his Commanding Officer. In 1820 he was appointed Brigade Major to the field force under Lieut.-Col. Barclay in Kattowar, and the following year became Assistant Adjutant General to the division under the Hon'ble Lieut. Col. Stunhope, immediately after which he was gazetted Brigade Major for Kattowar (24th July, 1821). In May 1821 he became Line Adjutant at Rajpore, and in January 1823 Brigade Major at Poona; in September 1824 Brigade Major and Deputy Post Master at Bhow. From 1826 till his departure from amongst us, he had been chiefly at the Presidency, having been appointed Deputy Adjutant General in 1826, and Acting Adjutant General of the Army in 1829. On his retirement from this, in August last, he received the cordial thanks of Government and of the Commander-in-Chief. Col. Powell was a man remarkable for his sound good sense, his sagacity and turn for business. He was at all times urbane and accessible—eager to be of service to the deserving, and ready with aid and counsel to all. His habits were abstemious, and he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. Decisions of importance were often made ostensibly by others which were well known to be the results of his counsels. He was justly and deservedly esteemed by the army, and beloved by a wide circle of private friends. He was succeeded on his departure by his deputy, Major Hagart, who again was succeeded by Major Hancock—his application (the only one he ever made) to be relieved of another office of the highest ability having been disregarded.—*Bombay Times.*

Thomas Moore Lane, Esquire.

The community at Madras has seldom sustained a deeper loss than in the unexpected death by apoplexy of Mr. Lane, the Civil and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary. In him were evidently united profound scientific knowledge, and the Christian piety, with an amiability of disposition which made him a universal favourite. His removal seems to have been equally lamented by men of all classes, and creeds, and to be considered in the light of a general calamity. We made some extracts from the columns of our Madras contemporaries last week, which described the general lamentation of the settlement, and we have now been favoured with the following tribute of affection to his memory, by one of his most intimate and beloved friends.

"The various appointments held by the late Mr. Lane are the following:—He arrived in India 14th June 1822; was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the 24th Battalion Artillery, 30th October 1822; to the charge of the Garrison of Negapatam, 6th January 1823; to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, 12th March 1823; Assistant to the Eye Infirmary, 14th October 1823; to the charge of the depot of Poonamallee, 6th April 1824; Civil and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary, 22d June 1824; to the charge of a Registrar in Vepery Hospitals, 24 December 1825. On several occasions he received the approbation of Government, and especially the commendation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors for the success of his practice as the Company's Surgeon.

Mr. Lane was also Surgeon to His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic for many years during his minority, and the regency of the Nizam Ministry, and so highly was he esteemed by the young Prince, that His Highness made a special request to the Government and the Court of Directors, after his accession to his minority, that he might be allowed to retain the command of one of his own children, a quality of character, and general abilities so necessary to him, the highest esteem and respect, and which had gained him the unqualified approbation and confidence of every member of His Highness's family. In the appointments of Civil and Surgeon to His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, he was named by the present Governor on his arrival at Madras. After a few months, his Lordship was so convinced of his integrity and natural talent, that he appointed him his

Private Secretary, in which capacity he maintained his position with as much credit to himself as benefit to the public service.

As a medical practitioner Mr. Lane stood unequalled. In cases of danger his opinion was always sought after, and, under Providence, his judgment, Jackson and all saved the lives of many who now live to lament the loss which his afflicted friends so deeply grieve over.

The immediate cause of Mr. Lane's death was apoplexy. He went as usual to his duties at Government House on Tuesday, and after Council, Lord Tweeddale had not left him more than an hour when he complained to Captain Rowan, Military Secretary to the Governor, that he was very ill. Medical aid was sent for, and Drs. Thompson and Lawder, and Nicholson, H. M. Inspector of Hospitals, were immediately in attendance, and through their matroning sympathy relief was required. The symptoms were, however, not so favorable as to encourage hope, and indications of approaching dissolution came on about 11 on Thursday, and he fell asleep in Jesus about past two, with but little pain. The Rev. Mr. Tucker was with him till the last, and assumes us of his peace of soul, which was strongly exhibited in his will, in which he quotes the passage, "Being justified by faith in the Lord Jesus, I have peace with God."

This is a land of sickness, of depression, and separation. I have been associated with my friend for eighteen years, and can declare, without the fear of contradiction, that he adorned the religion he professed by an upright walking in the fear of the Lord, an opposition to form; that he was honest in all his public duties, without favor or affection; that he formed his opinions carefully, and submitted them fearlessly to the head of the Government. With his discernment, he seized all points of primary importance, which, from natural talent and depth of reading, he was enabled to do in a remarkable degree. Every one felt himself taken in his hands, as all were aware that he was actuated by the highest Christian principles."

As we remember to have seen some censure of the late Mr. Lane, for the double office he held as Surgeon and Private Secretary, on the ground that the allowances of this plurality of offices were unjustly great, we would take this opportunity of stating, that he never received more from the public treasury than the sum of 1500 Rupees, that is, the salary of the Private Secretary. This consolidated salary included his military pay and allowances as Surgeon, and he drew no portion of the staff salary attached to the post of Colonel and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary.—*Friend of India.*

The Duke of Grafton.

George Henry Fitzroy, fourth Duke of Grafton, expired on 29th September, at Easton Hall, Suffolk, in the 35th year of his age. In 1784 he married the Lady Maria Charlotte Waldegrave, second daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, whose widow married the Duke of Gloucester—an event which had much influence in producing the Royal Marriage Act. By the union of her mother with the Duke of Gloucester, Lady Euston acquired a royal connection, but her husband could boast of a royal lineage, at least an illegitimate descent, not only from a royal, but from a kingly ancestor. Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, was one of the mistresses of Charles II.; and three of her sons were raised to ducal rank. The second of these sons was the only one of the number whose posterity still survive; and on him was conferred the Dukedom of Grafton. He married the daughter of Henry, Earl of Arrington, and held a high rank in the army of James II.; but, like many others, deserted the service of his unfortunate uncle when William III. laid claim to the throne. He was succeeded by Charles the second Duke, who filled the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1721 to 1724, and was several times a member of the Regency during the absence from England of George I. The third Duke of Grafton was Augustus Henry, and it was on the devoted death of his noble ancestor that James poured the vials of his wrath. He married the Hon. Anne Liddell, daughter of Henry Lord Ravensworth, and the eldest son of that marriage was the fourth Duke whose mortal career has just closed. The late Duke of Grafton, and Lord Euston, was the friend of our celebrated William Pitt at college; and his warlike pursuits in the House of Commons; and for many

years his colleague as the representative in Parliament of their common alma mater, Cambridge. In 1784, Lord Euston commenced his career as a legislator, at a time when party struggles were marked by circumstances of no ordinary interest. Lord John Townshend and Mr. Mansfield (afterwards Chief Justice) had represented the University for many years; but Mr. Fox's memorable *Incit Bill* proved fatal to their interests at Cambridge, for several of their constituents greatly disapproved of the measure. Mr. Pitt and Lord Euston were not the men to let such an opportunity escape them. At the general election in 1784, they offered themselves to the learned body, and defeated the Mansfield and Townshend interest: it is therefore 60 years since the deceased Duke took his seat for the first time as a member of the House of Commons. Man born to ducal dignity and princely revenues are found at least as frequently as others to be deficient in the intellectual attitude, no less than in the requisite industry, for practical life. To this rule the subject of the present notice cannot be said to have formed any very striking or brilliant exception. He was a man of respectable talents, and of no very great attainments. For many years he adopted the views and supported the Government of Mr. Pitt, but possibly he felt little inclination, and less necessity, to stand forth in Parliament as a very prominent advocate of either the one or the other. It was not then the practice, as it now is, for almost every "knight, citizen, and burgher" in the House of Commons, to set up for himself, and harangue on his own account. Mr. Fox, and a few adherents, on the one side; and Mr. Pitt, with a still smaller staff, on the other, settled every question with a few hours' debating; there was, therefore, no necessity, on any room, for such mediocre oratory as now fills so many columns of parliamentary reporting. The two great intellectual champions stepped forth from the mass of either army, and decided each field by that which was little more than a single combat, or, at all events, a very limited warfare. Mr. Pitt would, therefore, have disclaimed the frequent advocacy of one whose intellectual stature made so distant an approach to the giant proportions of that mind which, standing almost alone, wielded the destinies of England. Even under different circumstances, it is not probable that the deceased Duke would have been a frequent speaker, for it does not appear that even in Opposition he was in the habit, frequently or at any length, of addressing either House of Parliament. Mr. Pitt, while he had Lord Euston for a supporter, took more pleasure in obtaining assent than in listening to his speeches; and for the steady devotion with which that vote was always forthcoming, Lord Euston received an amount of patronage that was generally considered a not equivalent for all his political services. He was chosen a Knight of the Garter, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Captain-General of Suffolk, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of Suffolk, Receiver-General of the profits of the seals in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and King's Gamekeeper at Newmarket. For some years he was Ranger of Hyde-park, and of St. James's park. Besides these offices, conferred on himself by the minister of the day, he was Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury-forest, Recorder of Thetford, a trustee of the Hummer Museum, and President of the Entomological Society of London. When the death of Mr. Pitt caused a vacancy for Cambridge, Lord Henry Pultney (now the Marquis of Epsdown), Lord Althorp (then Spencer), and Lord Palmerston, became candidates. Of these three the last-named was returned by a large majority. At the general election in 1807, Lord Euston again found himself under the necessity of encountering a formidable opposition from the same parties, but was again returned, and held his seat until he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, on the 14th of March 1811. It must not, however, be taken for granted, that during the whole of this time he gave himself up to the support of Mr. Pitt. On the contrary, in proportion as the conduct of the war against revolutionary France became more difficult, and the embarrassments of his quondam friend thickened around his head, Lord Euston appeared the more disposed to withdraw from him, and cross the flag of the House of Commons in order to establish for himself a connexion with the political adherents of the minister to whom in early life he gave unqualified and unhesitating support. Long before the death of Mr. Pitt, Lord Euston became a Whig; it is, however, only fair to state that in addition to whatever other considerations might have influenced him, the weight of his father's authority could not have been altogether without its effect. That noble Duke had retired from public life for some years; but towards the close of his days he adopted the resolution of again attending the House of Lords,

and throwing himself into the ranks of the Opposition—a course in which his son thought it necessary to co-operate. When the noble Duke, just deceased, was transferred to the Upper House, he pursued, as might be expected, the same line of party politics which for some years previous had governed his conduct in the House of Commons; but though he had quitted the Tory ranks, he did not carry on hostilities against his former associates with the earnestness which usually characterises one who has changed his creed. Generally speaking, the deceased peer was not more active in public life since his elevation to the peerage than he had previously been; to this, however, one exception arises, when the bill of pains and penalties against the Queen of George IV. was presented to the House of Lords. On that occasion the Duke of Grafton stepped forth with unwonted energy and zeal, but this was pretty nearly the last occasion on which he took any prominent part in the business of Parliament. He hardly, this time reached the grand climacteric. The weight of more than three score years warped him to retire from that arena in which younger men were pushing to supplant him; and so it may almost be stated that from that time to the present the head of the house of Minto has done nothing to attract public attention. After a lengthened retirement of nearly twenty years, he has quietly sunk to rest, leaving behind him numerous descendants to perpetuate his honours and enjoy his wealth. On the 1st of February 1868, he became a widower, and so continued to the end of his days. Lady Easton never lived to be Duchess of Grafton, but her ladyship lived long enough to be the mother of 11 children, of whom six survive. The dignities of the house of Grafton have devolved upon the Duke's eldest son, Henry, who has been up to this time styled by courtesy Earl of Euston, and who is now in the 34th year of his age. He was for eleven years a member of the House of Commons, having represented Bury St. Edmund's from 1826 to 1830, and Thetford from August 1834 till the dissolution in 1841. At the general election in the month of September of the latter year, the Earl of Euston was a candidate for Thetford, and on that occasion polled the same number of votes as Sir James Flower. On petition, however, the latter obtained the seat, and for the last three years the Earl has been out of Parliament. His lordship is Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. His lady, who is now become Duchess of Grafton, is daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Crauford Berkeley, and was married to his lordship 32 years ago. The present Duke and Duchess of Grafton have several children.—*London Mail*.

Dr. Robert Taylor.

This misguided man, who made himself notorious as an Infidel preacher and writer, is no more. He died in the early part of last month [Sept.] at Tours, in France. Robert was the youngest son of a respectable ironmonger, who amassed considerable property, and sent his son to Cambridge, where he gained honours; he obtained a curacy, but preaching Deistical doctrines, was stripped of his gown. His brother, a highly respectable tradesman, who converted him, endeavoured to persuade Robert Taylor to sever himself from Calvin, but in vain. Taylor lectured and preached in coffee shops, public rooms, churches, and, in fact, every where that he could collect auditors, both in London and the provinces. During the mayornity of Alderman Brown, he was committed to the Compter. There, in company with Carila, Miss Richards (better known now as Mrs. Dorey, the party implicated in the Barber and Fletcher forgery), gained him an affection grew up between them, and Taylor gave the lady a promise of marriage. Subsequently, Taylor was sentenced to two years imprisonment for blasphemy; and on the expiration of his sentence he married the lady that is now his widow. He renounced, or professed to renounce, his Deistical principles. Miss Richards brought an action for breach of promise of marriage, and recovered 250*l.* damages. This sum Taylor never paid. He retired to Tours, where he practised as a surgeon, he being, as he himself stated, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. Dr. Taylor was for some time in a declining state of health, and died as above stated. He was fifty-two years of age. He had written several works, and has left, it is said, a mass of manuscript on the subject of revealed religion.—*London Record*.

EUROPEANS, AMERICANS, AND EAST INDIANS. RESIDING AT MADRAS, NOT IN THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S MILITARY OR COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

NAME.	PROFESSION OR TRADE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Adams, Thomas	Clerk at Messrs. Frank & Co's	Vepery
Ainslie, James	Partner in the Firm of Hanny and Co.	Nungunbakkum
Allop, Thomas	Merchant	Egmore
Amalie, John	Partner in the Firm of Amalie & Co.	Armenian Street
Anderson, A.	Druggist and Trader	Esplanade (Street)
Anderson, John	Missionary, Free Church of Scotland	Embankment Chitty
Arndson, John	Noce	Mount Road
Arndson, Saml Peter	do.	do.
Arndson, George	Partner in the Firm of A. Arndson & Co.	Adyar
Atkinson, E.	Proprietor of the Carnatic Tannery.	Mount Road
Aubry, Andrew Sr.	Coach Maker	do.
Aubry, Andrew Jr.	Chemist and Druggist	do.
Balfour, Benjamin	None	Kilpauk
Bentham, James P.	Librarian at the College	Black Town
Bernard, N.	Merchant	do.
Berle, C.	Auditor, Mil. Auditor Genl's Office	do.
Biden, C.	Master Attendant	Pursewankum
Blenkinsop, W. T. A.	Junior Presidency Chaplain	Poonamallee Road
Bonjour, H.	Watch Maker	Mount Road
Boswell, A.	Partner in the Firm of Boswell & Co.	do.
Boyett, J. R.	Attorney	Second Line Beach
Boyton, William C.	Clerk at Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Adyar (way)
Bradwood, John A. M.	Missionary, Free Church of Scotland	Poonamallee Road
Brane, C. J.	Partner in the Firm of Barrow & Co.	Black Town
Branson, H. W.	Employed at Messrs. Griffiths & Co's	Vepery
Branson, J. W.	Attorney	Kilpauk
Bretherton, Thomas	Assistant in the Government Office	Pursewankum
Brown, J.	Hair Dresser	Mount Road
Brown, W. E.	Manager, Adjutant General's Office	Vepery
Bydon, T. H.	Partner in the Firm of Brine and Co.	do.
Budd, Vincent	Mariner	Mount Road
Burghall, Joshua	Stable Keeper	do.
Campbell, R. O.	Partner in the Firm of Biny and Co.	Cauport
Campbell, Ed. P.	Examiner at the Acct. Genl's Office	Vepery
Cardozo, Benjamin	Partner in the Firm of Viny and Co.	do.
Carr, Robert	Head Clerk at Messrs. Bantbridge & Co's	Black Town
Carruthers, A. St. John	Registrar, Vice Admiralty Court	Adyar
Cary, James	Roman Catholic Priest	Armenian Street
Cassiers, Peter	Partner in the Firm of Cassiers, Eaton and Co.	Pantheon Road
Chavaz, Robert	Missionary, S. P. G. M. F.	St. Thomas
Chesson, Peter James	Trader	Black Town
Chitt, J. B.	Merchant	do.
Chitt, J. A.	Partner in the Firm of Messias & Co.	Vepery
Clark, Stephen	Partner in the Firm of Smith, Clark and Co.	Armenian Street
Clark, T. D. W.	Employed at Messrs. Frank & Co's	Cauport
Clarke, Thomas G.	Manager of the Government Office	Black Town
Cheney, G. C.	Auditor, Mil. Auditor Genl's Office	Nungunbakkum
Conner, Jeremiah	Editor of the Christian	do.
Cooper, Isaac	Attorney	Nungunbakkum

NAMES.	PROFESSION OR TRADE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Corbett, Henry	Partner in the Firm of Barrow & Co.	Black Town
Cottrill, H. A. M.	Chaplain, Vepery District, and Superintendent, Military Male Asylum	Mount Road
Coultrap, Parson	Partner in the Firm of Walker & Co.	Mount Road
Crampton, Henry	Attorney	Poonamallee Road
Crampton, J. T.	do.	Kilpuck
Crookbank, John	Collector of Assessment	Poonamallee
Crowe, Thomas	Shoe Maker	Poonamallee Road
Cullen, Edward	Acting Police Magistrate	Egmore
Dale, Clement	Honorable Company's Solicitor	Adyar
Dalgarny, Robert P.	Partner in the Firm of Oakes, Dalgarny and Co.	Vepery
Dalla, Thomas	Sealer, Supreme Court	Adyar
Daniel, R.	Head Master, Protestant School	Vepery
Davies, F. J.	Accountant, Club	Club House
DeCastro, George	Saddler and Harness Maker	Reynolds
DeCelle, Peter	Proprietor, Mineral Water	New Town
DeFries, John	Notary	Reynolds
Deschamps, Jean	Cabinet Maker	Mount Road
Deschamps, Jean	Undertaker	Black Town
Desautel, Edward	Manager in the Gen. Mr. Genl's Office	Adyar
Desobry, Charles	Head Clerk in the Surveyors Office	Black Town
D'Vaz, Ignatio	Manager in the Collector's Office	do.
D'Vaz, John	Coach Maker	Mount Road
Dighton, J. T.	do.	do.
Dun Antonio, Tr. Texeira	Roman Catholic Bishop	St. Thome
Dunhill, Charles R.	Audr. in the M. J. Audr. G. L. Office	Kilpuck
Dunhill, John R. P.	Partner in the Firm of Dunhill & Co.	do.
Dunhill, John R. P.	do.	do.
Dunkin, Thomas	Wine Merchant	Southend Street
Dunford, B. C.	Notary	Mount Road
Eaton, J.	Cabinet Maker & Upholsterer	Mount Road
Eljah, Ambrose	Vicar of the Armenian Church	Armenian Street
Ellis, E. P.	Superintendent of Police	Adyar
Ellis, J. H.	Partner in the Firm of Parry and Co.	do.
Ellis, J. H.	Missionary C. M. S.	Poonamallee
Fennelly, John D.	Roman Catholic Bishop	Armenian Street
Fennelly, S.	do.	do.
Fitzgerald, James	Manager in the Supr. Eng's Office	Egmore
Foucaud, John	Ass. Secy. Church Mission Society	Reynolds
Fox, Henry	Trader	South Street
Frank, Robert, Senior	Partner in the Firm of Frank & Co.	Mount Road
Frank, Robert, Junior	do.	do.
Frank, Henry A.	Assistant, Government Office	Vepery
Fletcher, J. Y.	Commissioner, Petty Court	Madras
Gardner, Sir E. J. K.	Chief Justice	Adyar
Geides, John James	Agent, Agre Bank	Mount Road
Giles, Edward	Shopkeeper	Poonamallee Road
Glover, William	Editor of the Spectator	do.
Gomes, Daniel	Manager, Mineral Water Office	do.
Gordon, John M.	Assistant in the Gen. Mr. Genl's Office	Vepery
Goodall, Charles	Employed at Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s	Poonamallee
Goodall, Joseph	Trader	Mount Road
Gooden, Joseph	Partner in the Firm of Parry and Co.	Adyar
Gordon, Ebenezer	Printer	Black Town

NAMES.	PROFESSION OR TRADE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Gordon, William	Examiner in the Asst. Genl's Office	Poonamallee
Grant, Cyrus	Cabinet Maker	Poonamallee
Gray, William	Hotel Keeper	North Beach
Gray, Joseph Ben. A.	Principal C. M. S. Institution	Poonamallee Road
Green, T. A. S.	Head Master, Native Education Society's School	Poonamallee Road
Guichard, Charles	Merchant	Kilpuck
Hall, James	Partner in the Firm of Hall and Phillips	Kilpuck
Hamilton, R. K. A. M.	Junior Chaplain, Scotch Kirk	Egmore
Harley, Samuel	Wesleyan Missionary	Royapettah
Harley, Edward	School Master and Editor of the Crescent	Vepery
Haylen, W. H.	Merchant	Mount Road
Hevins, John	Accountant, Bank of Madras	Nongumbasaram
Hier, Henry	Partner in the Firm of Mader & Co.	Poonamallee Road
Hobson, G. R.	Surveyor	Poonamallee
Hobson, G. R.	Partner in the Firm of Stephenson and Co.	do.
Hogg, James Richard	Bookseller	Vepery
Hogg, Wm. Arthur	do.	do.
Howell, W.	Missionary S. P. G. F. P.	Egmore
Hunt, F. R.	Supt. American Mission Press	Pooham House, (Black Town)
Ivatts, John William	Head Clerk at Messrs. Parry & Co.'s	Black Town
Ives, R. P.	Examiner, Assistant General's Office	Vepery
Jennery, J. B.	Attorney	Egmore
John, Christian	Head Writer, Male Asylum Press	John Thomas
John, S. G. L.	Attorney	Poonamallee
Johnson, G. D.	do.	Vepery
Jones, William	Registrar	Nongumbasaram
Jones, A. J.	Merchant	Sydney
Johnson, William	Examiner at the Supt. Admin. Office	Vepery
Johnson, Chas. A.	Secretary, Government Printing & Engraving	Nongumbasaram
Johnson, George E.	Clerk at Messrs. Armes & Co.'s	Poonamallee
Johnson, Robert	Missionary, Free Church of Scotland	Armenian Street
John, Thomas	Supt. of the Criminal Dept. Compt. (Sect. General's Office)	Black Town
Kelly, Frank	Notary	Chowley
Kelly, Peter Louis	Trader	Poonamallee
Kelly, Charles	Examiner in the Supt. Admin. Office	Black Town
Kelrick, J.	Partner in the Firm of Kelrick and Co.	Egmore
King, James S.	Second Master, Vepery Grammar School	Vepery
Kerr, G. A. S.	Chaplain, Black Town District	St. Thome
Lacey, Benjamin	Proprietor of the Record Press	Royapettah
Laid, G. J.	Clerk to the Justice	Chowpattah
Lambert, E. A.	Proprietor and Editor of the United Service Gazette	St. Thome
Lavender, Francis	Supt. of the Post St. George's Gazette Press	Pantheon Road
Leach, Alexander	Missionary, L. M. S.	Kilpuck Road
Lewis, Ephraim	do.	do.

NAME.	PROFESSION OR TRADE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Liddell, William	Surgeon and Coroner	Spur Point
Low, A.	Watch and Clock Maker	Near Anderson's Bridge
Luttrell, G.	Employed at Messrs. Griffiths & Co's Kilpank	
Macanday, Z.	Partner in the Firm of Bainbridge and Co.	Kilpank
Mackenzie, Alexander	do. do. Architect and Co.	Poodooperah
Mackenzie, Donald	do. do. Bainbridge and Co.	Nangumbankum
Macdon, John	Cash Maker	Ennore
Macfar, J. G.	Tailor	Mount Road
Mahon, G. W. & M.	Garrison Chaplain	Fort St. George
Mahony, Edward	Accountant in the Military Assistant General's Office	Porapooram
Marsden, Edmund	Superintendent of the Asylum Prison	Ennore
Marsden, James	Assistant, Government Office	Perambore
McDowell, M.	Partner in the Firm of McDowell & Co	Royapooram
McKenzie, J. F.	Assistant Master Attendant	Nangumbankum
McLach, J.	Tutor, High School	Ennore
McLellan, W.	Partner in the Firm of Arbuthnot & Co.	Nangumbankum
Mehta, P.	Partner in the Firm of Sam and Co.	Ennore
Meppan, John Peter	Agent	Vepery
Meppen, R. W.	Superintendent of Cochrane's Canal	Black Town
Meredith, Hugh	Tailor	Mount Road
Miller, Leander	Partner in the Firm of Miller & Son	Ennore
Miller, William	do. do. do.	do.
Miller, C. W.	Cabinet Maker	Mount Road
Mitchell, James	Master in Equity	Ennore
Mitchell, Richard	Schoolmaster	Royapooram
Morison, N.	Partner in the Firm of Morison & Co.	Ennore
Morphet, Mars	Deputy Post Master	Fort St. George
Morris, G. E. & M.	Head Master, Vepery Grammar School	Poonamallee Road
Murray, Thomas	Sub. Agency Dept. Accountant General's Office	Royapooram
Nair, T. W.	Agent	Vepery
Noble, E.	Clerk at the General Post Office	Black Town
Newbigging, R.	Examiner in the Revenue Board Office	do.
Newland, H. C.	Proprietor and Editor of the Evening Mail	do.
Naylor, R. W., Junior	Partner in the Firm of Griffiths and Co.	Near Pantheon
Norton, J. B.	Barrister	Ennore
Nowlan, George	Cabinet Maker	Mount Road
Oaker, T. A.	Police Magistrate	Vepery
Ooms, Frederick	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Royapooram
Or, Alexander	Partner in the Firm of G. Gordon and Co.	Poodooperah
Or, Peter	do. do.	do. do.
Orsini, Frederick	Barrister	Allypore
Orsini, Henry	Sculptor	Poodooperah
Orsini, James	Merchant	Royapooram
Orsini, J. F.	Barrister	Perambore
Orsini, Thomas	Interpreter	St. Thomas
Orsini, C. M.	Agent, Spectator Press	Black Town
Orsini, J. B.	Bookeller and Publisher	Kilpank

NAME.	PROFESSION OR TRADE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Phillips, P. J.	Partner in the Firm of Hall and Phillips	Ennore
Phillips, M. G.	Assist. in the Revenue Board Office	Vepery
Potter, William	Missionary, L. M. S.	Perambore
Powell, E. B. & M.	Head Master, High School	Madras University
Pugh, David	Partner in the Firm of Parry & Co.	Allypore
Rav, William	Manager, Town Master's Office	Black Town
Reilly, Thomas	Partner in the Firm of Bruce and Co.	Vepery
Reynolds, Francis	Manager, Revenue Board Office	Tondiarpet
Reynolds, G. A.	Partner in the Firm of Griffiths & Co.	St. Thomas
Richardson, G. G. K.	Partner in the Firm of Ashwa, Richardson and Co.	Mount Road
Richardson, Herbert T.	do. do. do.	do.
Richardson, James S. S.	do. do. do.	do.
Richardson, John L.	Assistant Government Officer	Vepery
Rice, John	Second Master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	Sembodoss-street
Roberts, Joseph	Wesleyan Missionary	106, Arnaman St.
Roberts, Joseph	Schoolmaster	Poodooperah
Ross, William H.	Attorney	Black Town
Ross, David	Assay Master	Black Town
Ross, Francis	Draftsman and Writer at the Chief Engineer's Office	Black Town
Ross, John	Clerk at the Asst. General's Office	John Pereira's
Royapooram, H. M.	Assay Master	Royapooram
Roy, J. L.	Cashier at Messrs. Bainbridge & Co's Kilpank	Ennore
Sastry, Andrew Sah	Partner in the Firm of Sam and Co.	Ennore
Sastry, Alexander Sah	do. do. do.	do.
Sastry, Sah	do. do. do.	do.
Sastry, Varion Sah	Partner in the Firm of Sam & Co.	Poodooperah
Sastry, William Sah	Head Asst. Comm. Genl. Office	Royapooram
Sastry, W.	Druggist	Black Town
Sastry, H. M.	Assistant Master	Changanallur
Sastry, W. A.	Inspector, Supreme Court	Allypore
Sastry, J. G. & M.	Inspector, Madras District Prison	Ennore
Sastry, Edward F.	Barrister	Ennore
Sastry, L. B.	Inspector, San Canton House	Mount Road
Sastry, W. F.	Cabinet Maker	Ennore
Sastry, W. H.	Partner in the Firm of R. Whistler and Co.	Vepery
Sastry, A. M.	Cash Maker	W. P. Road
Sastry, Philip	Cash Maker	do.
Sastry, W.	Asst. of the District Commr.	Madras Commr.
Sastry, Thomas Sah	Asst. Commr.	Near Anderson's Bridge
Sastry, Harry	Partner in the Firm of South, Clark & Co.	Arnaman Street
Sastry, G.	Druggist	Mount Road
Sastry, B.	Inspector in the Government Office	Royapooram
Sastry, Robert	Partner in the Firm of South, Clark & Co.	Perambore
Sastry, A.	Assay Master	Near M. P. Road
Sastry, O. M. A.	Chief of Messrs. Line and Co's	Black Town
Sastry, Robert	Assistant in the Government Office	do.
Sastry, S.	Assistant at the Museum Library	Poodooperah
Sastry, A. R. & M.	Head Master, Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	15, Arnaman St.

THE STRANGER'S GUIDE.

to the Public Offices, Churches, Chapels, &c. of Madras, with the hours of Attendance at these places.

NAME.	PROFESSION OR TRADE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.
Symonds, Samuel	Assistant Secretary, Bible Society	Puriswankam
Taylor, Richard	Livery Stable Keeper	Mount Road
Taylor, T. G.	Hop. Company's Astronomer	Nanganbakkam
Taylor, William	Missionary, S. P. C. K. P. P.	Puriswankam
Teed, Charles M.	Clerk of the Crown	Puriswankam
Thomson, James	Partner in the Firm of Line and Co.	Mount Road
Thomson, Robert	Schoolmaster, Military Male Asylum	Egmore
Thorpe, Robert Ware	Superintendent C. K. S. Press	Egmore
Traveller, C.	Editor of the Athenaeum	Puriswankam
Tucker, John A. D.	Episcopal Minister	Puriswankam's Broadway
Turtou, Richard	None	Egmore
Vansomeren, Godlieb	Book-keeper at Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s	Royapooram
Vinay, Arocle	Merchant	Near Scott's
Vincent, Edmund	Watch-Maker	Puriswankam's Broadway
Waddell, Thomas	None	Black Town
Waddell, William	Merchant	do
Walker, George	Head Assistant at Messrs. Baird, Bridge and Co.'s	Vepery
Waller, T. P.	Stable Keeper	Mount Road
Ward, F. D. W. A. M.	American Missionary	Royapooram
Wellington, G.	Partner in the Firm of Griffiths & Co.	Kilpauk
Wheeler, John	Auctioneer	Black Town
Wheeler, R. P.	Partner in the Firm of R. Wheeler and Co.	Vepery
White, G. G.	Tutor, High School	Puriswankam Road
Wight, Andrew	Manager of the Family Payment Office	Vepery
Wilder, John	Coach Maker	Mount Road
Wilkins, Basil	Head Clerk, Sadr & Foujdary Adalat Court	St. Thomas
Wilkins, J. H.	Attorney	Thirumampet
Williams, Godlieb	Cabinet Maker	Egmore
Williams, W. A.	Dentist	Vepery
Williamson, T.	Partner in the Firm of Boswell and Co.	Egmore
Willak, John	Hotel Keeper	Esplanade
Willmot, Thomas	Printer, Male Asylum Press	Mount Road
Wilson, J. A.	Examiner at the Govt. Office	Vepery
Wilson, James M.	Book-keeper at Messrs. Griffiths and Co.'s	do
Wilson, Thomas	Partner in the Firm of Burrow & Co.	Ponnamudai Road
Winslow, M. A. M.	American Missionary	Chinnampet
Winter, George	Tailor	Mount Road
Wylie, J. T. H.	Surveyor	Black Town
Yennie, Gregory	Head Cooper, Comany Gent's Office	Black Town
Zscherpel, Adrian	Organist	Puriswankam
Zscherpel, Frederick	do	do
Zscherpel, Henry	do	do
Zscherpel, Thomas	do	do

Accountant General's Office	Charles and James Street, Fort, from 1 past 10 to 5.
Adjutant General's Office	Armenian Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Admiralty House	St. Thomas Street, Fort.
Advocate General's Office	North Beach, from 10 to 5. [to 4.]
Agra Bank	Mount Road, near the Club House, from 10 to 5.
American Mission Church	Royapooram, (for Native Services.)
Armenian St. Mary's Church	Armenian Street.
Armenian	Armenian Street, Fort, from 6 to 4.
Assessment Office	2d Lane Beach, from 10 to 5.
Bale Godowns (Company's)	St. Thomas Street, Fort.
Bank of Madras	Old Post Office, North Beach, from 10 to 4.
Barrack Master's Office	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 1 past 10 to 5.
Bible Society's Depository	Puriswankam's Broadway.
Black Town Church	Puriswankam's Broadway, Sundays 11 A. M.
Major's (Queen's Troops) Office	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Belliot's Office	Min.
Camp Esplanade Depot	Adjoining St. Mary's Burial Ground, from 8 to 4.
Canal (Cochran's Assn.)	North West Angle of the Black Town Wall.
Cenotaph	Mount Road.
Chief Engineer's Office	Hanover Square, Fort, from 11 to 4.
Chief Secretary's Office (Civil Office)	Hanover Square, Fort, from 1 past 10 to 5.
Chinnampet Burial	Chinnampet.
Church Mission Chapel	Puriswankam's Broadway, Sundays 11 A. M., 1 past 5 P. M., Tuesdays 1 past 5 P. M.
Do. Depository	Puriswankam's Broadway, from 9 to 6.
Civil Auditor's Office	St. Thomas Street, Fort, from 11 to 5.
Civil Court Office	St. Thomas Street, Fort, from 11 to 5.
Clerk of the Crown's Office	North Beach, from 10 to 5.
Clerk of the Peace's Office	North Beach.
Clyde's Room	North Beach.
Clothing Board Office	Armenian Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Club (Inds.)	Mount Road, from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.
College	Nanganbakkam, near Anderson's Bridge, Fort, sits from 10 to 5.
Commander in Chief's Office	Government House.
Commissary General's Office	Black Town, back of the 12th Custom House, from 10 to 5.
Common Assize's Office	North Beach, from 1 past 9 to 6.
Consular (Lord) Suite	Fort, facing the Government Office.
Coroner's Office	North Beach, from 11 to 5.
Crozier's (Bishop) Grammar School	Santhoos Street, Puriswankam's Broadway, from 1 past 8 to 12, and from 1 past 4 to 5.
Dep. Asst. Genl's Office (Q. J. Troops)	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Dep. Asst. Genl's Office	do, do, from 10 to 5.
Dep. Secy's Office	North Beach, from 10 to 5.
Discharge Institution	Santhoos Street, Puriswankam.
Emigration Agency Office	Santhoos Street, Puriswankam.
Eng. Engineer	Near St. Andrew's Church, Puriswankam.
Esplanade	Puriswankam.

Family Payment Office	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 4 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 4 past 10 to 5.
Friend of the Society's Workshop	Chintadrapettab, near the Barrack.
Gaul (Grand)	Poppan's Broadway.
Gaul (Petty)	Poppan's Broadway.
Garrison Assistant Surgeon's Quarters	St. Thome Street, Fort.
Garrison School	Near the North Gate, Fort.
Garrison Dispensary	St. Thome Street, Fort, open at all hours.
General Assembly's School	Erabuloo Chetty Street.
General Hospital	Hospital Street.
General Prize Committee's Office	Charles and James Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Government Dispensary	Mount Road, open at all hours.
Government House	Near Government Bridge, Mount Road.
Government Office	Hanover Square, Fort, from 4 past 10 to 4. Council days, Tuesday and Friday.
Government Savings Bank	Near the North Gate, Fort, Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 to 5.
Gun Carriage Manufactory	Vepery, from half past 7 to 5.
Gun Powder Manufactory	Vayyandandy, from 8 to 4.
Horticultural Society's Office and Garden	Near St. George's Cathedral, Mount Road.
House of Industry	Hospital Street.
Ice House	South Beach, open for the supply of Ice, from 5 to 8 A. M. and (Sundays excepted) from 4 to 6 P. M.
Inspector General's Office (H. M. Hospitals)	Poonkoyett Road from 11 to 5.
Judge Advocate General's Office	Nungunboukum from 10 to 5.
Land Custom House	Near Anderson Bridge, Pantheon Road, from 11 to 5.
Leper Hospital	Near the Moncar Choultry.
Light House	Esplanade.
Lithographic Press (Government)	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 5 P. M., Wednesday Evenings, at half-past 6.
Do.	Parasamulkum, (for Native Services.)
Lunatic Asylum	Esplanade.
Lying-in Hospital	Egmore, near St. Andrew's Church.
Madras University	Pantheon Road.
Man Guard	Facing Queen's Barracks, Fort.
Male Asylum Press	Mount Road, from 9 to 5.
Male and Female Orphan Asylums	Poppan's Broadway.
Marine Board Office	Sea Custom House, North Beach, from 11 to 5.
Market	Poppan's Broadway.
Masonic Temple	South Beach, [to 5.
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	Near the General Hospital.
Medical School	Do. do.
Medical Storekeeper's Office	Charles and James Street, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Military Auditor General's Office	Do. do. do. from half past 10 to 5.
Military Board Office	Near St. Thome Gate, Charles and James Street, Fort, from half-past 10 to 5.

Military Female Orphan Asylum	Poonkoyett Road.
Military Fund Office	Gloucester 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.
Moat	Yellabanasar Street, Black Town.
Moncar Choultry	Near North Elephant Gate, Gaul Street.
Nabob's Palace	Trilpican.
Native Education Society's School	Poppan's Broadway.
Observatory	Nungunboukum.
Officers (Queen's) Mess House	Near the North Gate, Fort.
Paymaster Assistant Stipendiary Office	Near the Eastern Ramparts, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Perambore Barracks	Perambore.
Petty Court House	Benrick's Buildings, North Beach, from 10 to 5. Court days, Monday and Thursday.
Police Office, General	Royapettah, from half-past 9 to 5.
Do Town and Marine	Benrick's Buildings, North Beach, from half-past 9 to 5.
Port and Marine Surgeon's Office	North Beach.
Post Office, General	St. Thome Street, Fort, open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 to 4 for the reception of Baggage parcels, open daily till 5 P. M. for Newspapers, and till 6 P. M. for Letters.
Post Office receiving houses	No. 13, Choolay Bazar-street, Vepery, and Mowbray's, Sulay-Street, Royapettah, adjoining the Bazar No. 53, open daily from 11 to 4.
Park	St. George's Street, Fort.
Quartermaster General's Office	St. Thome Street, Fort, from 4 past 10 to 5.
Queen's Barracks	Do. do.
Registrar of the Supreme Court's Office	North Beach, from 10 to 6.
Revenue Board Office	Old Exchange, Fort, from 11 to 5.
Roman Catholic Cathedral	Arattanasar Street, Black Town.
Do.	St. Thome.
Do. do. Church (St. John's)	Davidson's Street, Black Town.
Do. do. do.	Royapettah.
Do. do. do.	Vepery.
Do. do. do. (St. Lazarus) Lane.	
Do. do. Gravelly and Burial Ground	Adjoining St. Mary's Burial Ground.
Sailor's Home	North Esplanade, Black Town.
Sea Custom House	North Beach, from 11 to 4.
Secretary to Govt. Military Department	Govt. Office, Fort, from 4 past 10 to 5.
Surgeon's Office	North Beach, from 11 to 5.
St. Thomas Mount's Chapel	Between Williams and Govt. Bridges, Mount Road.
St. Andrew's Church	Egmore, Sundays 11 A. M. 4 past 5 P. M. Wednesday Evenings 4 to 7. (Sundays excepted.)
St. George's Cathedral	Black Town, in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Do. Chapel of Ease	Adjoining Bazar, Sundays 11 A. M. 4 past 5 P. M. Do. Saturdays and Thursdays Evenings, 4 to 7.
St. John's Baptist's Chapel	William Road, (for Native Services.)
St. Mary's Chapel	Near Camp, Royapettah, Dept. Fort, Sundays 11 A. M. 4 past 5 P. M.

St. Thomé Cathedral.....	St. Thomé.
Swamp Office.....	St. Thomé Street, Fort, from 11 to 5.
Stationary Depot.....	Arsenal, Arsenal Street, Fort, from 8 to 4.
Sadder and Poultry Admin. Court.....	Movbray Road, from 11 to 5.
Superintending Engineer's Office.....	Hanover Square, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Superintending Surgeon's Office.....	Munat Road, from 11 to 5.
Temperance Hall.....	Espalade.
Town Major's Office.....	Near the Flag Staff, Fort, from 1 past 10 to 5.
Tract and Book Society's Depository.....	Near the Market, Peshawar's Broadway, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Treasury, General.....	Portuguese Square, Fort, from 10 to 5.
Trinity Chapel.....	John Pereira's, Sunday Evenings, 3 past 6.
Triplicane Dispensary.....	Triplicane, open at all hours.
Union Free Schools.....	John Pereira's, from 8 to 5.
Unitarian Chapel.....	Near the Lunatic Asylum, Porsevankum, Sundays, half-past 10 a. m.
Vepery Mission Church.....	Vepery, Sundays 11 a. m. half-past 6 p. m. Thursday Evenings, half-past 6.
Do. Press.....	Church Street, Vepery, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Do. School.....	Do. do. do.
Vepery Free School.....	Do. do. do.
Vepery Barracks.....	Near Gun Carriage Manufactory, Vepery.
Wesleyan Missionary Society's Chapel.....	Ponnam's Broadway, Sunday Evening, half-past 6, Thursday Evenings, 3 past 6.
Do. do. do. do.	Koyanetah, (for Native Services.)
Do. do. do. do.	do. Depository 106, Armenian Street.

BRIDGES.

Anderson's.....	Near College.
Basin.....	Near Cochrane's Canal.
Benfield's.....	S. W. Angle of the Glacis, Fort.
Chintadrapettah.....	Chintadrapettah.
Commander in Chief's.....	Near Commander in Chief's Garden.
Elephant Gate.....	Near W. Elephant Gate.
Elphinstone.....	Adyar.
Fraser's.....	S. W. Angle of the Glacis, Fort.
Gantz's.....	Powder Mills.
Government.....	Near Government House, Mount Road.
Hospital.....	Near General Hospital.
Marmalong.....	Little Mount.
Munro's.....	Near Chetput.
St. Andrew's (Chintadrapettah).....	Near St. Andrew's Church.
St. Mary's.....	Near St. Mary's Barricade Ground.
Wallajah.....	Mount Road, near Wallajah Gate, Fort.

MADRAS CLUB.

(Established 1852.)

Open House—Mount Road.

Open for the reception of Members from 5 a. m. to 12 p. m.

COMMITTEE.

Major General Sir E. R. Williams, B. C. S., K. C. I. & S., <i>President.</i>	
J. C. Morris, Esq., <i>Vice President.</i>	
G. Adams, Esq.	Captain J. Maillon.
Captain G. H. Arlathol.	W. McTaggart, Esq.
Captain S. Best.	G. Norton, Esq.
S. D. Birch, Esq.	Captain A. F. Oakes.
Captain C. A. Butler.	T. Pycroft, Esq.
C. Currie, Esq.	Major F. A. Read, C. S.
W. G. Davidson, Esq.	J. Richmond, Esq.
J. Dent, Esq.	Captain J. Shepherd.
Captain J. Forbes.	M. Staden, Esq.
Major T. A. Howard.	Captain E. W. Snow.
M. Lewis, Esq.	Colonel W. Stahan.
A. Maclean, Esq.	E. H. Williamson, Esq.
Major D. H. Condon, <i>Secretary.</i>	

RULES.

RULE I.

The Madras Club shall consist of an unlimited number of Members.

RULE II.

Members constituted. The following Members shall be admitted without ballot without ballot. 1st.

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 Members of the Bengal and Bombay Clubs shall be considered Honorary Members of the Madras Club, on notifying their wish to that effect to the Secretary; and likewise all Members of the Madras Club are of the Bengal and Bombay Clubs, 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.

22. All Commissioned Officers (including all those of the ward room) of Her Majesty's Navy, belonging to the Indian Station.

31. All Commissioned Officers of the Indian Navy.

41. All Officers of Her Majesty's Service who have not had an opportunity of becoming Subscribers to the Club of either the Bengal or Bombay Presidencies.

51. Distinguished strangers visiting the Presidency are eligible as Honorary Members on the recommendation of the General Committee.

61. All persons eligible as Members on payment of original Donation, viz. Rupees 100, shall be admitted Honorary Members at the signed recommendation of any two Members of Committee, on signifying their desire to become permanent Members at the next ensuing ballot; provided always that no member of the Club be compelled to quit his room for an Honorary Member.

71. Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of the other members, except that of balloting or of voting, and eligibility as Members of Committee.

RULE V.

Exclusion from the Club. No person dismissed from Her Majesty's or the Honourable 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 24 hours.

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 first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every month. Members balloting are to sign the book kept for that purpose.

3d. One blank ball in ten shall exclude, and unless there are ten others the ballot shall not be valid.

RULE VII.

Amount of Donation & Subscription. 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 150.

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 received their election as above shall be re-admissible only after being balloted 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 and Poonamallee, 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, or moving up the country, shall be entitled to a refund of the higher rate of Subscription, but after the period of 12 months shall amount to 1000 rupees.

8th. Donations and Subscriptions to the Club are payable to the Secretary, by whom, or the Assistant, receipts for the same will be signed; house bills as the Assistant or Bill Collector may wish, on being presented for payment, or previously 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. 1, 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 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 report to the date of Presentation each ensuing year. Such General Committee shall meet at least thirty times a year to make such arrangements for the internal regulations, &c. of the Club, as they shall think fit. And with the view of securing the numerical strength of the Committee throughout the year, at the Annual Meeting a Quota 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 vacancies of Committee shall 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 the willingness of each nominee to act on Committee.

2d. The General Committee shall elect their Secretary, who shall be a standing Member of Committee 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 nomination thereof shall be void 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.

7th. The Sub-Committee is empowered to elect one of the Members residing at the Club house as an Honorary Member of their Committee during his residence in the house.

RULE II.

Appointment and 1st. Six Members of the General Committee, two of duty of Sub-Com- whom shall go out on rotation every four months, shall be mittee. 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 III.

Accounts, how and 1st. At the close of the day every expense incurred when settled, and shall either be paid, or acknowledged to be due by the penalty of not settling them. 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 unsettled, 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 being in payment shall *quo facto* be expelled from the Club, and their names erased from the list of Subscribers to the Club, and in the case of non-payment of house bills, the name shall continue affixed in the Reading Room until the amount can 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 or Corps, or office, with a Date, when presented for that purpose by the servants.

5th. A Hall having been constructed for the reception of company, belonging to Subscribers to the Club, the practice of playing pool, billiards, &c. &c. &c. &c. of the nature or sleeping rooms is positively prohibited.

6th. Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, or Newspapers, are on no account to be removed from the Reading Room.

7th. 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 ineligible by ballot (and only) on payment of 100 Rupees, and on the adjournment of a party being proposed for re-admission by ballot, the minutes of the General Committee recording the reasons of his expulsion shall be suspended in the Reading Room for general information.

RULE IV.

General Meeting of 1st. No existing rule shall be modified or new rule established, except by a majority of two thirds of the vote, power, duty, &c. Members present at a General Meeting of Subscribers.

2nd. A General Meeting of Subscribers shall be held annually on the third Wednesday in January, 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 the time not 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 above-mentioned 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 V.

Accommodation of 1st. The Club House shall be open for the reception of Members, how re- Members at 6 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 12 o'clock at night, after which hour the lights in the Public quainted and charged. 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 month, 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 stated shall be prepared to vacate immediately on the application for accommodation by another Member arriving at the Club; but if on 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 at that time, and usually according to the seniority on the list.

5th. Candidates for accommodation as above are required to send their names to the Steward for enrolment as the List of Candidates, but no name shall be inserted prior to the date of arrival of the Member at the Presidency, and the

CHARGES FOR MEALS.

Breakfast.....	1 0
Do. Plain, consisting of Bread, Butter, Eggs, Tea, or Coffee.....	0 4
Hot Tiffin.....	2 0
Do. with fruit.....	2 4
Cold Tiffin.....	1 0
Tiffin plain, consisting of a Mutton Chop or Beef Steak, Potatoes, Bread and Cheese.....	0 12
House Dinner on Wednesdays.....	2 0
Dinner plain.....	1 0
Do. with fruit.....	2 0
Hot Supper.....	1 0
Cold do.....	1 0
Ham Sandwiches.....	0 4
Other do. or Bread and Cheese.....	0 4
Cup of Coffee.....	0 1
Cup of Tea, or Tea Cup of Coffee.....	0 1
Wine.....	0 1
Mulligatawny and Rice.....	0 1

The above charges for Dinners and Tiffins are for the best of every thing that can be procured from the House, including Pickles, Sauces, and Cheeses.

Gentlemen giving parties, and wishing to have European luxuries on the table, such as hams, roasts, hot fruits, thermally sealed fish, roasts, vegetables, &c. (a supply of which is always on hand) will be charged with the same cost of the same in addition to the above charges for Members, with 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 or Private 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. 6 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 especially appear in them properly dressed, and that the use of slippers, or any 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 entering 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 House 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 send to them, from appointed Servants.

of the Club at the Cook Room; to which they will return their subscription, and acknowledge, at the responsibility of the Member who sent.

The above notice is not intended to interfere with Peons bringing Soda Water or Wine and Whisky 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.

With reference to Rule VII, Para 10.

ORDINANCE I.—That persons not admitted as Honorary Members, or arriving at Medford shall be admitted to the Club free of subscription for three days from the date of their card of admission.

ORDINANCE II.—That subscription for the ensuing quarter shall not be charged to Honorary Members admitted to the Club subsequent to the 15th of the last month of the quarter in which they are received.

HARR. CONSTANCE, Major.

Civil House, 23d October 1864.

Secretary, Medford Club.

ICE HOUSE.

South Beach.

COMMITTEE.

J. Dent, Esq. Chairman, (Absent.)

Captain C. Biden
Walter Elliot, Esq.
A. Maclean, Esq.

W. McTearney, Esq.
Colonel D. Sim [sent.]
Lieut. Col. J. F. Underwood, (A-

Captain S. Best, Honorary Secretary.

The pit is open for the distribution of Ice every morning from 6 till 8, and every evening, (Sundays excepted) from 4 till 6.

The following are the rates at present charged, viz:—

1 anna per lb. at the morning deliveries, and 1½ anna per lb. at the evening deliveries.

Ice supplied for up-country stations may be obtained morning or evening at 1 anna per lb.

December 1864.

MASONIC LODGES.

Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Madras
Presidency under the Constitution of the
United Grand Lodge of England.

M. W. B. Right Honourable John, Lord Epsomstone, G. C. H. — Provincial Grand
Master.

B. W. B. J. C. Morris	Deputy Grand
W. B. J. A. Oudertony	P. G. S. Warden
W. B. J. A. Oudertony	P. G. S. Warden
J. T. Ellis	P. G. S. Treasurer
J. Thomson	P. G. S. Secretary
J. B. Williams	P. G. S. J. Darnley
D. Fyfe	P. G. S. D. Coleman
J. Gooden	P. G. S. Second Master
J. C. Street	P. G. S. Chaplain
J. E. McKenna	P. G. S. Secretary
J. Marshall	P. G. S. Tyler

RESPECT MEMBERS.

W. B. A. Seth Sam	W. B. V. Seth Sam	W. B. J. B. Key
" Z. Macaulay	" E. Set Sam	" F. Osborn.

ABSENT MEMBERS.

W. B. G. F. Fisher	W. B. A. Nether	W. B. M. Poole
" J. Power	" W. A. Orr	" J. H. Bell
" W. Ashton	" W. R. Taylor	" H. Moore
" J. Horsley	" H. J. Nichols	" John Oudertony.

All the W. Masters of the Lodges at the Presidency, Members ex-officio.

Committee of the Grand Masonic Charity Fund.

The Right Hon. and	W. B. J. C. Morris	President
Most W. B. John,	" J. B. Key	Vice President
Lord Epsomstone,	" J. U. Ellis	Treasurer.
G. C. H.		

And all the W. Masters of the Lodges at the Presidency, Members ex-officio.

J. P. McKenna, Secretary.

Masonic Lodges working under the Provincial Grand Lodge of the
Madras Presidency.

Lodge of Perfect Unanimity	No. 1	Madras—Temple, South Beach
Social Friendship	" 2	Madras—Temple, Fort St. George
St. John	" 3	Secunderabad
Neigherry	" 4	Cuttack
Oriental Star	" 5	Cannanore
St. Andrew	" 6	Kampier
Good Will	" 7	Bellary
Armenia	" 8	Madras—Temple, North Beach
Cantonment	" 9	Bangalore
Rock	" 10	Tripunavay.

Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, No. 1, Madras.

W. B. J. H. Wilkes	W. B. J. B. Key	M. of Ceremonies
" W. McTaggart	" J. U. Ellis	Treasurer
" C. R. Daynes	" J. P. McKenna	Secretary
" R. H. Williamson	" J. Marshall	Tyler
" W. H. Rose	" J. D.	

MASONIC LODGES.

B. J. Oudertony (P.M.)	W. B. J. B. Key	B. S. Ben
" J. Thomson	" J. B. Key	" J. Gooden
" D. Fyfe	" F. A. Jackson	" W. H. Rose
" J. B. Williams	" W. Darnley	" J. Kenna
" D. Hoss	" W. H. Osborn	" Z. Macaulay

ABSENT MEMBERS.

B. W. J. Taylor	W. C. B. Loring	B. W. Ashton
" A. M. Bell	" L. Macaulay	" E. Curdell
" A. S. Madison	" F. H. Croder	" J. B. Williams
" L. D. Darnley	" C. A. Chapman	" G. Pincock
" G. Pinnock	" J. D. Darnley	" B. W. Rose
" C. Darnley	" J. C. Street	" R. J. Seligson
" M. Poole	" E. W. C. Street	" W. H. Rose
" W. J. Sayth	" H. A. Nelson	" F. A. Hall
" R. Hunter	" J. B. Key	
" N. Goughan	" J. J. Franklin	

TOTAL ARCH CHAPTER OF THE SCHOOL OF PLATO
ATTACHED TO LODGE PERFECT UNANIMITY.

Ex Chap. J. C. Morris	Provincial Grand Supt. and Z.	Camp. J. Oudertony
" J. H. Wilkes	" H.	" P. Osborn
" J. U. Ellis	" J.	" J. Gooden
" J. Thomson	" P. S.	" D. Hoss
Camp. W. McTaggart	" N.	" S. Ben
" J. P. McKenna	Senior L.	" J. B. Key
" J. Marshall	Junior	" J. Power
" D. Fyfe		" E. J. Baldwin
" R. H. Williamson		" W. H. Rose
		" T. A. Jenkins

ABSENT MEMBERS.

B. W. Chutfield	H. J. Nether	B. Curdell
" H. Darnley	" G. F. Fisher	" W. Ashton
" J. Rosier	" G. Pinnock	" C. H. Hall

CONCLAVE OR OBSERVANCE ATTACHED TO LODGE
PERFECT UNANIMITY.

Sr. J. C. Morris	M. E. Comr	Sr. D. Fyfe
" J. H. Wilkes	" S. C.	" J. Oudertony
" W. McTaggart	" J. O.	" W. H. Rose
" J. Thomson	" C. of the Lines	" J. Gooden
" J. Osborn	" S. S. B.	" E. J. Baldwin
" J. B. Key	" J. S. B.	" T. A. Jenkins
" J. U. Ellis	" Anno & Treasurer	" R. H. Williamson
" J. P. McKenna	" Chancellor	" D. Ross
" J. Marshall	" Equerry	

ABSENT MEMBERS.

J. T. Underwood	B. Curdell	C. H. Hall
" Bower	" W. Ashton	" G. Pinnock

SOLEMN CONVOCATION OF ROSE CROSS ATTACHED
TO LODGE PERFECT UNANIMITY.

Sir J. C. Morris . . . M. W.	Sir J. B. Key Knt. Comp.
" J. Thomson . . . 1st Knight	" W. H. Rose "
" W. McTaggart . . . 2d Knight	" T. A. Jenkins "
" J. H. Wilkes . . . Grand Ex.	" R. H. Williamson "
" J. F. McKernie . . . Grand Scribe	" D. Ross "
" J. Ouchterlony . . . Knt. Comp.	" D. Pugh "
" J. U. Ellis "	" J. Gooden "
" F. Osborne "	" J. Maskell Esqury.
" E. J. Bulfinch "	

ASSIST. WILKINS.

K. Macaulay	R. Ford	C. H. Hext
B. Combe	G. Pinchock	A. Borrodale.

Lodge Social Friendship { NO. 326, OF THE GRAND REGISTRY OF ENGLAND,
AND NO. 2 OF THE PROVINCIAL GRAND RE-
GISTER OF MADRAS.

CRAFT LODGE.

W. Br. W. T. Ethersey Worshipful	Brother J. Hall Member
Master and	" T. C. Moore . . . do
Treasurer	" W. D'Arcy . . . do
Brother E. G. Papell Senior Warden	" R. Taylor . . . do
" M. Sterling . . . Junior Warden	" W. Norris . . . do
" J. Gantz . . . Secretary	" J. W. Day . . . do
" W. Sloan . . . Senior Deacon	" G. Edington . . . do
" I. J. Bernard Junior Deacon	" H. Kennet . . . do
" C. Fisher . . . Inner Guard	" F. Laville . . . do
" J. Fotherhead . . . Tyler	" H. D. Lawless . . . do
" J. Maskell . . . Member	" A. McSorley . . . do

Meetings—Third Thursday in each Month.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF THE KEY STONE, ATTACHED
TO LODGE SOCIAL FRIENDSHIP.

Ex-Com. W. T. Ethersey . . . 2.	Comp. . . J. Fotherhead . . . Junior
" M. Sterling . . . 1st.	Ex-Com. R. Taylor Master
" J. Maskell	Comp. . . J. K. Macdonald . . . do
Comp. . . E. G. Papell . . . T. S.	" W. Norris do
" J. Gantz F.	" H. Kennet do
" C. Fisher N.	" J. W. Day do
" I. J. Bernard A. S.	" F. Laville do

Meetings—First Thursday in March, June, September and December.

ENCAMPMENT OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM ATTACHED
TO LODGE SOCIAL FRIENDSHIP.

Sir J. Maskell Most Eminent	Sir W. T. Ethersey Eminent Cap.
" J. Gantz Eminent Senior	" J. Fotherhead Esqury
" I. J. Bernard Eminent Junior	" R. Taylor Member
" Captain	" W. Norris do

Meetings—First Thursday in January, April, July and October.

SOLEMN CONVOCATION OF ROSE CROSS ATTACHED
TO LODGE SOCIAL FRIENDSHIP.

Sir J. Maskell Most Wise	Sir M. Sterling Grand Secretary
" W. T. Ethersey . . . 1st Kt.	" J. Fotherhead Grand Tyler
" J. Gantz 2d Kt.	" R. Taylor Member
" L. J. Bernard Expert	

Meetings—First Thursday in February, May, August and November.

St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Secunderabad.

Br. Mounsey W. M.	Br. McGinn P. M.
" Borrodale S. W.	" Wade J. W.
" Taylor S. D.	" Omer J. D.
" Glasbrook Inner Guard.	" Calcutt Tyler.
" Marshall Secretary.	" McMurdo Member
" Rance Member.	" Harper "
" Pearson "	" Douglas "
" Webb "	" Farquhar "
" Hext "	" Gordon "
" Hodson "	" Chester "
" Gibson "	" Cowie "

Wellcherry Lodge, No. 4, Ootacamund.

W. Davis W. M.	H. A. M. Drought Secretary
J. W. Ferninger S. W.	W. Hilbert Member
H. D. Lawless J. W.	J. Ryan "
C. C. Lums S. D.	H. B. Dawson "
W. Norris J. D.	

Lodge "Oriental Star," { NO. 5, UNDER THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF
CANNANORE. { MADRAS
NO. 612, UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

W. B. H. R. Waage . . . W. Master.	B. B. Swill S. D.
W. D. J. D. Fernandes . . . F. M.	" R. Armstrong J. D.
" A. F. Burns S. W.	" W. Mon J. G.
" W. Motherwell . . . J. W.	" G. W. Heigle Steward
" J. Stephenson . . . Treasurer.	" J. I. O. Smart Member
" C. Oliver Secretary.	" H. Watts Tyler

Meetings—every second Saturday of the Month.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER ATTACHED TO THE LODGE
ORIENTAL STAR NO. 5, CANNANORE.

R. C. J. B. Fernandez . . . 2.	C. P. Fernandes P. S.
" A. F. Burns H.	" G. W. Heigle Member
" J. Stephenson J.	" W. Mon Member
" W. Motherwell E.	" M. Norris Junior
" R. Armstrong N.	

Meetings—quarterly.

FRIENDLY ORDER.

S. E. C. J. B. Fernandez	W. P.	C. W. Motherwell	Scribe
" " A. F. Harris	1st Assistant	" R. Armstrong	Junior
" " J. Stephen	2d Assistant	" P. Fernandez	Member

Meetings—as business requires.

ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, KNIGHTS OF
MALTA AND KNIGHTS OF MEDITERRANEAN EAST,
ATTACHED TO THE LODGE ORIENTAL STAR, NO. 5.

Sir J. B. Fernandez	E. C.	Sir E. Armstrong	Almoner
" A. F. Harris	S. C.	" C. W. Hagle	Sr. S. E.
" J. Stephen	3 C.	" W. Mohr	Jr. S. E.
" P. Fernandez	G. of the L.	" M. Harris	Equerry
" W. Motherwell	Chancellor		

Meetings—as business requires.

COUNCIL OF THE SYMBOLIC ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF
THE RED CROSS.

Sir J. B. Fernandez	S.	Sir P. Fernandez	Exposit.
" A. F. Harris	1st H. C.	" R. Armstrong	Member
" J. Stephen	2d H. C.	" M. Harris	Equerry
" W. Motherwell	Secretary		

Meetings—as business requires.

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 6, Rangoon.

Br. W. Cotton	W. M.	Br. A. S. Holtan	S. D.
" W. J. Fairbairn	S. W.	" R. Chester	J. D.
" F. Holland	J. W.	" A. G. Shave	J. G.
" W. J. Fairbairn, Acting Secy. and Treasurer.		" J. G. Orestet	Tyler

Gantonment Lodge, No. 9, Bangalore.

E. E. Vincent	W. Master	R. T. Nelson	Member
" E. F. H. Chambers	P. M.	" I. Lavie	"
" G. J. Hulbert	S. W.	" A. Keiso	"
" F. S. Gabb	J. W.	" J. Hayes	"
" T. Crodon	S. D.	" J. Ede	"
" M. Keatinge	Secretary	" J. C. Jennings	"
" T. McCracken	Treasurer	" W. B. Fellows	"
" W. Atkinson	Tyler	" T. Hamford	"
" H. Reid	Member	" C. Douglas	"
" B. Sage	"	" C. Hill	"
" H. Williams	"	" A. Fraser	"
" R. Fitzmaurice	"	" G. Smith	"
" J. Handley	"	" J. Anderson	"
" J. Gray	"	" H. Buck	"
" G. R. Pindar	"	" J. Zilhardt	"

J. F. McKENZIE,
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Madras, 15th December 1844.

ARTICLES RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.

PART III.—CIVIL, MILITARY AND MEDICAL.

Officers proposing to resign, or retire from the Service.

Fort St. George, 1st November 1844.

No. 164 of 1844.—With reference to, and in continuation of the regulations noted in the margin,* the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that Officers proposing to resign, or retire from the Service, are authorized to apply through the prescribed channel of the Pay Department, for anticipated audits of their accounts; and that the Departments concerned are required to comply therewith, and to grant Certificates of "No demands," as soon as the applicants have settled all balances standing against them, or given proper security for the same.

G. PATER, Lt. Col. *Ag. Secy to Govt.*

Military Estates.

Fort St. George, 1st November 1844.

No. 165 of 1844.—The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council are republished for the information of the Army.

Fort William, 13th October 1844.

No. 208 of 1844.—With advertisement to Government General Orders, No. 235 of the 21 November 1843,† the enclosed Extract, paragraph 5, of a Military Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 23, of the 31st July 1844, is published for general information and guidance.

Section 4. "5. We must now call your particular attention to the alteration made in the Articles of War for the present year, having reference to the collection of the Effects of Officers and Men of the Royal Army. Under this alteration the power of Officers whose duty it is to collect these Effects, is no longer restricted to such Effects as may be in 'Camp or Quarters,' but is extended to all Effects within the territorial possessions of the East India Company, and the same words are introduced with the Clause which provides for the collection of a Soldier's Effects. Full power is therefore now given to the proper Officers of Her Majesty's Troops to collect all the Effects, whether of Officers or Men, which such Officers or Men may leave within the territorial possessions of the Company, and as long as the present Articles of War for Her Majesty's Service shall remain unaltered, such Effects must on demand be immediately made over to the Officers of Her Majesty's Troops upon whom the duty of collecting them devolves. The only exception to this general rule is the case referred to in the Council's reply to the second question proposed to them on this subject, which we now quote; viz. "If there were a legal personal representative demanding the Notes, we think the Government Agents would be warranted in delivering the Promissory Notes to

* See page 216.—Continued.

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such legal personal representative in preference to the Officer, which opinion, under the amended Articles of War, is now as applicable to the Effects of Officers as it then was to those of deceased Soldiers.

J. SMITH, Lieutenant Colonel,

Sery. to the Govt. of India Mil. Dept.

G. FROST, Lt. Col. Ag. Sery. to Govt.

PART VI. MERCANTILE, MARINE AND POST OFFICE.

Letters posted at the Vapery Receiving House.

Fort St. George: General Post Office, 28th November 1844.

Notice is hereby given, that, as an experimental measure, letters posted at the Receiving House, No. 2, at Vapery, up to 4 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted, for parties residing in Madras, shall, from Wednesday the 6th instant, be delivered the same afternoon, instead of on the following day, as heretofore.

A. F. BRUCE, Post Master General.

Alteration of the Hours of Business at the Royapettah and Vapery Receiving Houses.

Fort St. George: General Post Office, 28th November 1844.

With reference to the Notification from this Department, dated 25th instant, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Receiving Houses Nos. 1 and 2 at Royapettah and Vapery will henceforth be opened from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; and that letters posted at them up to 3 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted, for parties residing in Madras, shall, from to-morrow the 29th instant, be delivered, the former by the morning delivery, and the latter by the afternoon delivery, so as to ensure answers to letters sent in the forenoon being received in the afternoon of the same day.

According to the existing Post Office Acts and Rules, Letters for delivery in Madras shall be charged for with reference to weight, i. e. a Letter not exceeding one quarter tola weight 6 pice, exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola weight 1 anna, and so on, adding 1 pice for every additional half tola weight or fractional part thereof.

Postage on the above-mentioned letters, &c. may be paid for, either in advance, or on delivery, as the senders may choose.

A. F. BRUCE, Post Master General.

New Receiving House in Popham's Broadway—Additional despatches from the Presidency to the Mount, Palaveram, &c. &c.

Fort St. George: General Post Office, 12th November 1844.

Para. 1. Notice is hereby given, that a House, No. 165, situated in Black Town, in the street commonly called Popham's Broadway, opposite the Market, between Macleod's street and Embankment Chetty's street, has been engaged for a Post Office or Receiving House, which will be opened on and from Monday the

ARTICLES TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER PLACES. 663

12th instant, as an experiment, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted, for the reception of letters, newspapers, and packets not exceeding 12 tolas in weight, addressed to parties residing at Madras within the ordinary range of delivery, and at St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram, at the rates of postage prescribed in the annexed Memo.

2. Letters, &c. posted here up to 3 a. m. will be sent to the addressee by the morning delivery, those posted up to 2 p. m. by the afternoon delivery, and those posted after 2 p. m. by the following morning's delivery.

3. The General Post Office at Fort St. George will be opened daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 a. m. for the reception of letters, newspapers and packets for delivery at Madras, St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram.

4. There will be two despatches daily from the Presidency to St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram. The first despatch not to be later than 9 a. m., and the other after 7 p. m. All letters, newspapers &c. received at the General Post Office Fort St. George, and at the Receiving Houses at Vapery, Royapettah and Black Town, up to 3 a. m. daily, Sundays excepted, will be forwarded by the first despatch, and all those received after 3 a. m. by the second despatch.

5. In like manner there will be two despatches from Palaveram and St. Thomas' Mount to the Presidency; the first despatch will take place from Palaveram at 4 p. m. and St. Thomas' Mount 1 p. m. and all letters posted from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. at Palaveram, and 4 p. m. at St. Thomas' Mount, shall be sent by the first despatch, and those received subsequently by the second despatch, which will take place after 6 p. m.

6. The above mentioned hours have been fixed so as to ensure answers to letters forwarded from Madras at 9 a. m. to St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram being received here for the afternoon delivery of the same day.

7. Postage on the above mentioned letters, &c. may be paid for, either in advance, or on delivery, as the senders may choose.

8. No extra postage, beyond that authorized by Section XI of the Post Office Rules, shall be levied on the above mentioned letters &c.

A. F. BRUCE, Post Master General.

MEMORANDUM.

A letter not exceeding one quarter tola weight 6 pice; exceeding quarter tola and not exceeding one tola weight 1 anna; and so on, adding 6 pice for every additional half tola weight or fractional part thereof.

A newspaper not exceeding 3½ tolas weight 1 anna; exceeding 3½ tolas and not exceeding 6 tolas 2 annas; and so forth, 1 anna being added for every additional 3 tolas weight or fractional part thereof.

A. F. B.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.—GUANO.

- B—OSCAR, KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
- C—THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
- D—HARTSBURY EXAMINATION.
- E—ADDISCOMBE EXAMINATION.
- F—SIR HENRY HARDINGE.
- G—PERSONS BELONGING TO THE FAMILY &c., OF THE NABOB OF THE
CARNATIC EXEMPT FROM JUDICIAL PROCESS.
- H—INSTALLATION OF THE BAJAH OF GWALIOR.

NOTE A. [Referred to in page 106].

GUANO.

This manure, which was introduced into Britain about three years ago, is the deposit from the guano, a sea-bird which frequents the rocks and islets along the western coast of South America. To those who are aware of the countless myriads of sea-fowl which hover on these shores, and of the favourable nature of the climate for the preservation of their deposits, it will not seem surprising that masses of guano should be found from twenty to sixty feet in depth, more or less covered and mixed up with earthy impurities. Accordingly, in the sheltered hollows and crevices of the rocks and islands, it is found in accumulations, yielding from a few barrels to a thousand tons. It is collected in various degrees of purity, from the recent grayish-white droppings, to the ancient brown or reddish-coloured deposit; but, for common purposes, it is generally classed as gray or brown guano—the latter being by far the most plentiful, and forming the main article of import for British agriculture. As shipped, it is a damp pulverulent mass, of a reddish-brown colour, emits a pungent odour, and bears evidence of its origin in containing occasional fragments of eggs, bones, and feathers of the guano.

Though but recently known to us, guano has been long in use by the inhabitants of Peru; being so highly prized as a fertilizer in the time of the Incas, that it was declared a capital offence to kill the bird by which it was deposited. * On the east coast (says Garcilasso de la Vega, in his *Memorias Reales*, 1609), from below Arequipa, as far as Tarapaca, which is more than two hundred leagues of coast, they use no other manure than that of marine birds, which exist, both great and small, on all the coasts of Peru, and go in flocks perfectly incredible, if not seen. They are reared on some uninhabited islands which exist on that coast, and the manure which they leave is of inconceivable amount. At a distance, the hills of it resemble the mounds on some snowy plain. In the time of the Incas, there was so much vigilance in guarding these birds, that, during the rearing

season, no person was allowed to visit the islands under pain of death, or under that they might not be frightened and driven from their nests. No time was it allowed to kill them at any time, either on or off the islands, under the same penalty. Each district also had a system of these islands allotted to it, the penalties for infringement of which were very severe; and from these circumstances, it is probable the Incas did not permit any remarkable consumption of this valuable manure beyond what was yearly deposited. As with the Incas, so with the modern inhabitants, even in their degraded and semi-barbarous state. They still set an especial value upon the fertilising properties of this substance; and are known to come several hundred miles, each with his dog, or llama, for a quintal of guano, with which he marches homeward, trading a rough road on foot, yet rejoicing over his odorous cargo.

But while the Peruvians and other sea-coast inhabitants protected the islands and rocks frequented by these birds, it was chiefly to the recent deposits that they directed their care, and thus the accumulations of unknown antiquity, covered up by sand, or removed beyond their reach, have been left to be manured by modern enterprise. Nor was it without reason that the natives sought the fresh deposits with so much avidity. The dung of all animals, by being exposed to atmospheric influence, gives off its fertilising properties; and thus it was that the recent deposits of guano were so carefully preserved and collected. However, as the decay of native intelligence under a foreign yoke, the abundance of modern shipping, and other causes began to operate, the sea-fowl were less protected; they sought other habitats, fresh guano became scarce, and the ancient deposits began to be more keenly sought after, and transported to the sea-ports for sale. A manure so important could not be expected long to escape the attention of British traders; and as the requirements of home agriculture became better understood, guano was introduced into England. The trials made upon grass, turnips, and other crops, succeeded to a wish; and thus, since 1840, the demand for the article has so increased, that cargoes have been loaded at every first-rate seaport both in England and Scotland. When introduced, the price of guano was £25 a ton; and even at this rate its application was found to remunerate the farmer; but artificial substitutes were soon proposed by the chemist, and these compositions had the effect of reducing the market price to £15, £14, or even £10 a ton, according to quality. At the latter rates it still remains, and proves a source of profit alike to the importer and farmer, and through them to the community.

It must be seen, however, that the supply of this manure is limited. In a few years the ancient accumulations will be exhausted; and then a fresh deposit must be forming in some locality or other, still, it can only be in comparatively small quantities. On this point our best authority is Dr. Mc Hamilton, late of Peru, who remarks as follows:—"The guanos were still to be seen in vast numbers on the Mero of Arica during my first residence there in 1834, but not in such abundance as they were a few years prior to that period; for, during the war of independence, Arica was several times attacked both by sea and land, when the commanding had the effect, of scaring them from their haunts on the Mero. Since 1836, Arica has been much frequented by foreigners, some of whom often fired at, and otherwise annoyed the birds, which now have all but totally abandoned that part of the Peruvian coast. The guano here is better exposed on the coast of Peru is number, which would appear incredible, except to those persons who have seen them. The greatest mass of guano I ever saw was in 1836, at the Chincha Isles, which are only barren rocks in the Pacific Ocean, off Pisco, and about a hundred miles south from Callao. I saw the birds through a glass from on board a vessel under easy sail, when the rock appeared to be a living mass; for the guanos seemed to be crowding among themselves for a resting-place. They live on fish, and are expert fishers, for which they are beautifully formed by nature. The bill is three or four inches long, according to the age or size of the bird, and is about one inch broad at the base, much curved, and altogether well adapted for hooking up the food which it may escape. The quantity of guano now accumulated on the Peruvian coast must be very great, and may be estimated thus:—Allowing the average number of

the birds to be one million, which I consider is much within bounds, and that each bird has one ounce of droppings per day, we shall have not less than above thirty tons; and deducting one-half of the above supposed quantity for evaporation and other casualties, there will still be above fifteen tons of this valuable substance produced every day. From what has been observed as to the habits and numbers of the guano, their frequenting promontories, declivities, and insulated rocks, it follows that their soil in certain localities must have accumulated to such an extent, as might induce those persons who may not have considered the subject, to expect that the guano is to be found in unlimited quantity; but for obvious reasons that must be a fallacious expectation.

There can be no gainsaying these remarks, nor can there be any remedy for the exhaustion of guano, unless in the application of other natural manures, or in the adoption of such artificial manure as the science of chemistry may indicate. But while the chemist has already accomplished this task (Professor Johnston's composition, Potter's guano, &c.), speculators have started in search of other deposits; and it is stated by the newspapers that nearly a dozen sail have left Liverpool and London for some islands situated within those countless latitudes which remain the speedy accumulation of guano. We have seen specimens from islands in the Indian seas, from the coasts of Africa, and from other tropical regions; but granting that the deposits from which these were taken should be equal in quality, and as abundant as those on the coast of Peru, still, a very few years of British appropriation must suffice to exhaust them, and throw our farmers upon the more permanent resources of chemical mixture and their own farm-yards.

The question has also been started—To what extent may guano be collected along our own coast and islands? It is true that the western and northern coasts of Scotland, as, indeed, the whole sea-coast where it is sufficiently rocky and precipitous, are frequented by countless flocks of sea-fowl, more or less throughout the whole year, always periodically, or during the breeding season. The same natural agency is at work which deposited the guano of the Pacific; and we should have similar results, were it not that our islands are subjected to counteracting agencies unknown along the guano-yielding regions of South America. We have wet and stormy climates; and the salt-sea substances are sooner washed than it is generally washed away; or if deposited in a small extent during summer, the rains and frosts of the succeeding winter utterly destroy it, leaving only a few insignificant and worthless patches, or a thin pellicle on the face of the rocks when the birds have rendered. There can be no counteracting these natural agencies on a great scale, all that seems possible being the adoption of some artificial process of collection during summer; and even that must be of such a nature as not to scare the birds from their familiar haunts. So long as the Peruvian supply sells at £12 or £15 a ton, fresh Scotch guano might be profitably collected in some localities; but this only is a few months in summer, and with considerable risk, as the sea-fowl select cliffs and precipices for their habitations. After all, the quantity collected could be of little moment, and could not be considered as in any way affecting the general results of British agriculture. The truth is, that both the foreign and home supply of guano must have been of limited extent; and, regarding it in this light, it would be wiser in our practical farmer to direct his care to the never-failing sources around him—to the thousands of tons of manure which run to waste from our farm-yards, our extensive meadows, our grass-lands, our breweries, our bleach-fields, &c.—and to collect and apply this as its value demands.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

Some recent and interesting proceedings respecting the importation of this highly fertilising manure from a new source—the west coast of Africa—are described as follows in the *Glasgow Herald* newspaper:—

The mystery which so long attached to the position of the recently-discovered guano islands on the west coast of Africa having been now cleared away, we may be permitted to give a few particulars on the point, especially as the subject is still one of very great interest to agriculturists and the public generally.

According to the observations of Captain Farr, of the *Ann of Bristol*, now discharging at the Broomfield, and who has the honour of bringing last year the first cargo of African guano to Great Britain, the island of Ichaboe (in which the quality is of a superior kind) is situated in 26 degrees 15 minutes of south latitude, and 14 degrees 50 minutes of east longitude, four days' sail north of the Cape of Good Hope, and 14 degrees south of the Portuguese settlement of Benguela. It is a small rocky islet, about two and a half miles from the mainland of Africa, on which, at a distance of half a dozen miles, is a native settlement, and from the inhabitants giving the name of Ichaboe to the island, it has been so called by our own seamen in our own language. The manner in which the guano treasures on this coast were opened up to the enterprise of British merchants is both curious and interesting, and the following detail of it is, we believe, the correct one. An American trader, having observed the interest which the importation of Peruvian guano was creating in Britain, as well as the high prices which it readily commanded in the market, was reminded that he had seen large deposits of a similar substance on the coast of Africa, and he accordingly published a short narrative of his observations in an American journal. This account fell under the notice of an English captain, who transmitted it to his relatives in Liverpool, and by them an expedition of, we believe, five ships was fitted out in the close of 1842 for the purpose of being loaded with the African guano for the British market. The instructions, however, which were given to the masters of these ships must have been of an imperfect kind, for four of them returned without having succeeded in the object of their search, and the fifth, namely, the *Ann of Bristol*, was nearly in the same predicament, when accident revealed the El Dorado which was destined to exert such a potent influence in fertilising our soil. Captain Farr happened to be at Cape Town, and one morning stepped into a coffee-room for breakfast, and while partaking of his repast, he entered into conversation with the master of an American whaler, or sailor, to whom he explained the secret he felt at being likely to return to England without being able to fulfil the object of his mission. The American bestowed himself for a moment, and then stated that he had been on shore on some islands of the exact description which the story was in quest of; and, in short, he gave Captain Farr such information as enabled him to find out the island of Ichaboe, and to take the first cargo from a deposit which may have been in the course of examination from the earliest ages in the world's history. With this cargo he sailed for England, and having put in at a port on the coast of Ireland in July 1843, he there found instructions awaiting him, which directed him to proceed to Dundee and unload; and he accordingly proceeded to Carrisburgh on the Solway, where the *Ann* was discharged, and the guano carried to Liverpool in lighters. Notwithstanding the secrecy with which these proceedings were managed, some hints respecting them reached the ears of Alexander and John Downie of this city, who despatched their confidential manager, Mr. Merrifield, with the view of obtaining such information as would open up the African guano stores more generally to British industry. A negotiation was accordingly begun at Dundee, and terminated at Bristol, the result of which was, that Captain Farr agreed again to proceed to Ichaboe, and at the same time, put out the way to a fleet which was despatched by the Messrs. Downie, with sealed instructions, in the autumn of last year. Already several of these ships have arrived in Scotland, while one of them has discharged a cargo in the West Indies; and the matter being no longer a secret, a number of vessels were, at the dawn of the last winter, loading at Ichaboe for various ports in Great Britain. Guano is also obtained at Angola Pequena, forty miles south of Ichaboe, but it is not by any means held in such high favour as the product of the latter. As much as is wished, indeed, that these additional supplies might be the means, by reducing the price of the article, of enabling the farmer to use it on a more extended scale; but there seems to be little prospect of this in the meantime, for the demand more than keeps pace with the supply—a great number now using the article who never used it before, and those who formerly employed only now taking out.

* A farmer in Essex has been congratulated upon this year's crop in the course of the hundred pounds.—*Ed. C. J. J.*

At the time of Captain Farr's first visit the island was covered with pen-guins, gannets, &c. but principally the former, in numbers which altogether defied calculation. They seemed to have no acquaintance with, nor fear of man, and, in fact, offered a resistance to his encroachment on a domain which had been peculiarly their own for thousands of years. Since the crews of so many ships, however, were located at the island, the birds have almost entirely deserted their former territory, and retired to fulfil the purposes of their nature to more remote and inaccessible shores. The specimens of the penguin from Ichaboe which we have seen are about two feet in height, and as a great portion of their time is spent in the sea, they are furnished with small flaps or paddles, instead of wings, which enable them to move through the waters with great velocity, though they are unable to fly. The female lays and sits upon one egg at a time, and a hole scratched in the deposit subserves all the purposes of a nest. In this way a succession of incubations goes on for several months in the year, the young bird making its way to the sea as soon as it is able. It is the opinion of the seamen, however, that vast numbers of them never reach their destined home in the water, but are crushed to death in their progress to it by the dense battalions of birds which have almost to maintain a struggle for bare standing-room; and in this way the guano heaps are increased as well by the bodies of the birds as by their droppings. The bodies of seals are also found on the surface of the guano deposits, which leads to the belief that they may have occasionally taken shelter there from a storm or hurricane, and having been overpowered by the potency of the ammoniacal vapour, have been unable to return to the water, and died where they lay. The guano which is brought to this country is found under a loose covering of decayed birds, rabbit dung, &c. and as so many are bedded, that it requires to be dug out by laborious operations of the pickaxe. When thus overhauled it is put into bags, and transferred by a sort of rope-ladder from the island to a boat, which lies at the outer edge of the surf, and from thence it is duly emptied into the hold of the vessel, which is anchored at a short distance. Ten men will lift about fifteen tons per day, but the operation is a very laborious one; and the sun is so powerful, that few of the crews escape without having their faces and hands blistered so that the outer skin is peeled off. The trip from the island extends to from fifty-five to seventy days, on including the time necessary to take in a cargo. The voyage out and home requires from six to seven months. When Captain Farr left Ichaboe, he estimated the guano deposit on that island alone to extend to 1000 feet in length, by 500 in breadth, with an average depth of thirty-five feet, containing perhaps from 200,000 to 300,000 tons. It is evident that this supply will soon be exhausted in fertilising the soil of Great Britain and her dependencies, but it is to be hoped that vast stores of the material yet exist which have never been disturbed by man. On this subject we quote the following interesting statement from the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, published at Cape Town in January last:—

"On the rocky headlands, or on the rocky and unpebbled islands on the west coast both within and beyond the boundary of this colony, where the sea-ford from a vast expanse of open ocean comes to land, enormous masses of this manure have recently been discovered; and it seems probable that all the way up the coast into the Gulf of Guinea, and beyond it, similar treasures await the agriculture of the world, by which means the sea will render back to the land more matter fitted to form organised, that is, vegetable and animal substances, than the rivers carry down into its deltas, or the fleets of the nations deposit in their course over its surface."—1844.

* The *South African Commercial Advertiser* of the 21st August 1844 says, "There were a few weeks ago not less than 140 vessels at anchor loading, or waiting their turn to load, at that small rock [Ichaboe] the crews of which probably amounted to 2800 souls. An English paper of June states that 400 vessels had been despatched for the same destination."—*Continued.*

NOTE B. [Referred to in page 131.]

Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway.

Oscar was born in Paris in July 1799, and consequently he will shortly complete his 40th year. At the time of his birth his father was commanding the army of reserve on the Rhine, and was, in the same year, appointed Minister of War. His mother was Mlle. de Clary, the sister of Joseph Bonaparte's wife. In 1796, Napoleon had been a suitor for this lady's hand. In one of his letters to her, "I felt sure you a brilliant lot. Pardon I may perhaps use a fiction, but I venture to predict that my passage will be long remembered." Mademoiselle de Clary's father, a rich merchant in Marseilles, refused Napoleon (then General-in-Chief of the army in Italy), observing, that he thought not Bonaparte enough in his family. In 1804 Oscar, now five years of age, joined his father, who was governor of the kingdom of Hanover. He was placed at a school where the sons of some of the best families in the country were his contemporaries. His education took a German rather than a French direction, and he retained that taste for the literature and the languages of the North which he has constantly retained. Oscar came to Sweden with his father in 1813, since which time he has scarcely ever quitted the country. He has in the usual family with Sweden, that he seldom speaks any other language than the Swedish; and he writes it with a high degree of purity, of which several of his printed works bear evidence. Immediately on his arrival in Sweden, the education of the young Prince was assigned exclusively to Swedish masters. The good fruits of that education are manifested in his solid and extensive information and his truly national spirit. Prince Oscar accompanied his father in the campaign in Norway in the year 1814, and thereby acquired some experience in warlike operations. He has a taste for the military art, though he is not exclusively devoted to it. He can command with admirable skill a corps of infantry or cavalry, or both together. His knowledge of artillery is extensive, and perfectly practical. He has, therefore, been appropriately created Grand Master of the Artillery of the two Kingdoms (Master-General of the Ordnance). The variety of his tastes for different branches of military science has not prevented him from making very extensive acquisitions in several other departments of knowledge, particularly in history and geography. Having been the pupil of Berzelius, so great is his knowledge of chemistry, that Sir Humphry Davy declared he never saw so much in an unprofessional person. Besides these various qualities, the Prince expresses himself in public speaking with elegance and facility, and he has manifestly extraordinary talent in translating rapidly into Swedish or Norwegian the speeches which his father used to deliver in French. His countenance is handsome, his features regular, his figure tall and well proportioned, and his look is full of energy. His manner displays more of the modesty of a native of the North, than the vivacity which might be expected in one of French extraction. He has well discharged all his high state duties as Prince Royal, and has at various distant times, on account of the King's ill health, had in his hands the government of the kingdom of Sweden, and he was long Vicar of Norway. He has, moreover, exercised the functions of Chancellor of the Universities of Upsala, Lund, and Christiania, of High Admiral, and, as we have already said, of Commander of the Artillery. In consequence of his attention to the execution of those duties, and his careful study of everything relating to the two kingdoms, King Oscar appears the throne better prepared, and with the possession of more instruction than any Crown Prince who has preceded him. He married twenty years ago Josephine, the daughter of Eugene Bonaparte, Duke of Leuchtenberg, one of the great characters of our age, by a Princess of Bavaria, sister of the present King. Four sons and one daughter are the issue of this marriage. The succession to the throne is the most firmly secured to his family by the descent of his sons from their grandmother, the Princess of Bavaria, a descent which brings them nearer to the ancient house of Vasa than the Prince is who takes that name, and who really is only a Prince of Holstein-Gottorp.—*London Patriotic Times.*

NOTE C. [Referred to in page 131.]

The Government of India.

The political government and patronage of India are placed by charter in the hands of the directors of the East-India Company. They are twenty-four in number, chosen by the proprietors, and are usually selected from the members of the civil, military, or maritime services, or from among the merchants who have acquired knowledge and fortunes in India. Each director must hold £2,000 of the Company's stock, and the proprietors who elect him are only eligible on possession of £1,000 stock, which carries with it a single vote. A larger share gives a greater number of votes, but not in a proportionate degree, £10,000 merely conferring the right to four votes.

There are about two thousand six hundred proprietors, a proportion of whom have only an interest in the stock to the extent of £500, which gives no power to vote at an election, although it enables the proprietor to debate at the meetings of the court. Six of the directors retire annually by rotation, and are eligible for re-election after twelve months' absence.

The Court of Directors enjoy full initiatory authority over all matters in England or India relating to the political, financial, judicial, and military affairs of the Company. But their proceedings are subject to the superintendence of a Board of commissioners, appointed by the Crown, to the parliament of Great Britain, and in several matters to the approval of the Court of Proprietors.

In addition to this home establishment, there are local governments in different parts of India. A survey of the map of India will at once satisfy the most cursory observer that it would be perfectly impossible to govern so vast a tract of country from any single point, however advantageously situated such a position might be. From Cape Comorin in the south, to Simla, in the Himalayas, Mountains, in the north, from Madras, in Assam, in the east, to Bombay, the total expanse in India, in the north, a distance comprising nearly two degrees of latitude and twenty-four degrees of longitude, or an area of 1,400,000 square miles, is under the control of a knowledge of British rule, or of a knowledge of British rule, subject to British influence. Hence the necessity for placing the territory under several distinct governments, all, however, subordinate to one supreme ruler or governing power, aided by a council, who in their turn are controlled by the home powers mentioned above.

The five governments have their seats respectively in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Hyderabad, in Hindostan. The Bengal government, which exercises a supervision over the rest, has its headquarters at Calcutta, and administers the affairs of the countries lying between Sagar in the west, Cuttack in the south-west, Arracan in the south-east, and the Nepalese frontier to the north; and between the territory of Assam in the east to the nearest boundaries of the kingdom of Oude in the north-west. The management of the affairs of Bengal Proper is, however, exclusively intrusted to a deputy-governor, as they are found to interfere too seriously with the business of directing the affairs of the empire at large to allow of their entering into the consideration of the governor-general. The territory west of Oude, from Allahabad to Agra, and due north from Agra as far as Simla, is designated "the North-western Provinces," and is ruled by a lieutenant-governor without a council, excepting when the governor-general himself visits the provinces, and then the entire control is assumed by him. The Madras government exercises authority over the space embraced between Cannanore, on the coast of Orissa, to Cape Comorin, in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and from Madras in the east to Seringapatam on the opposite, or Malabar coast. The intermediate state, from Mysore, south, to Ellichpore, north, is ruled by a native prince, denominated the Nizam, but he is subordinated by the British, who keep a sort of their own (Madras) regiments in the neighbourhood of his capital, Hyderabad. To the government of Bombay, considered like that of Madras, is intrusted the management of the districts lying between Victoria, on the Malabar coast, south, and Palampur in Guzerat, north, and

all of these branches,—and acquired therein a high official reputation. In the Supreme Council there are two political members, one of whom is selected from the senior officers, for his superior acquaintance with the affairs of the Indian army, and his regard for its interests, and the other for his legal attainments and familiarity with the principles of British polity. The salaries of all these officers are liberal, but not more than sufficient for the degree of state which is almost inseparable from civil life in India, and for the annual contribution to useful and charitable public objects. The Governor General receives £25,000 per annum, and is provided with a splendid palace at Calcutta, and a rural residence at Barrackpore, sixteen miles from the presidency. The governors of the other presidencies (Madras and Bombay) receive £12,000 a year, and are similarly domiciled; the Governor of Aggra £12,000; the Governor of Scinde £7,000. The members of the Supreme Council receive each £10,000 per annum, of Madras and Bombay, each £6,000; the Commander-in-Chief, £10,000, in addition to which he enjoys the pay of his rank in the army, and very often the official recognition of which, he may be the colonel.

We may conclude this sketch with a few particulars concerning the relative power of the several governments of India.

All subordinate governments send abstracts of their weekly proceedings for the inspection of the supreme government. All extraordinary outlay of public money by the subordinate governments requires the confirmation of the supreme government; pensions likewise; and here it may be noticed, that on one occasion, in answer to a question of the governor-in-council, touching with reference to the provision of the pension rules, whether the local government was not competent of itself to sanction such pensions, it was stated that the terms of the 50th section of Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV. cap. 85, were too precise to admit of any latitude of interpretation. Its provision is conclusive against the power of the subordinate government to make any increase without the previous sanction of the government of India. Where pension is claimable under distinct rules passed by the government, and approved by the Honorable Court, such sanction is sufficient; but in respect to pensions to the families of persons killed in the performance of their duty, though the rules recognize the claim to pension, they do not specify the amount, and a reference to the government of India would seem to be necessary.

The new charter provides for most matters relating to the constitution of the government, but we may here notice the following:

The senior member of council, when the commander-in-chief is appointed to that situation, becomes president of the council during the temporary absence of the governor-general, but does not succeed to the position, in consequence of such seniority, when permanently vacated, even if no provisional appointment exists.

Members of the supreme council may be selected from any member of the Hon. Company's service of twelve years' standing. Ordinary councillorships of the subordinate presidencies, must be civil servants of those presidencies of twelve years' standing. Retired servants may also hold seats in the supreme council, if assistants drawing their allowances under 77 cl. 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cap. 85.

Members of council proceeding to sea, or elsewhere within limits, do so without creating a vacancy or forfeiting their allowances. But if the council owing to such absence be incomplete, and if there are less than three members present (the number required to pass any act) the provisional member shall be called in.

The above relates to the supreme council.

In the subordinate council the provisional member is called in at the discretion of the governor.

All memorials to the home authorities must lie twenty days on the council table before transmission to England, and if not coming through the proper channels they are always liable not to be retrieved.

The fourth ordinary member of the council of India is required not to be called in at or vote in the council, except at meetings for the making of laws and regulations. The law, however, does not prohibit him from sitting in council, or prevent his not being always made available without his voting; he accordingly does at and every council. He, however, signs no dispatches, except those relating to laws and regulations.—*Sargol's Hand-Book of India.*

NOTE D. [Referred to in page 153.]

Halleybury Examination.

EXAMINATION AT THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HALLEYBURY, 26th Feb. 1844.

On the 26th June, being the day appointed for closing the term, a resolution from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company made their visitation, for the purpose of distributing the usual medals and prizes to those students who had been successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, classical, and European literature.

The list of prizes having been read, Mr. Foster read his prize essay on "The Characteristic Differences of Asiatic and European Institutions, and the causes by which they were principally determined." The essay was graceful, eloquent, and philosophic, and with conclusion the author was warmly applauded. Mr. McLeod read a translation, in Persian, of Addison's antiseptical essay on "Cheerfulness and Mirth," giving the several paragraphs in English and Persian alternately. The translation was much applauded, and we understood that General Aminda, late in the service of Runjeet Singh, who has just returned from the East, highly praised Mr. McLeod for the purity of his pronunciation.

The following distribution was then made by the Chairman of medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions to the students leaving College:—

Mr. Roberts, highly distinguished, with medal in classics, medal in mathematics, medal in law, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter Examination. Mr. McLeod, highly distinguished, with medal in Persian, and prize in Hindustani. Mr. Hodgson, highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Telugoo. Mr. Ellis, highly distinguished, with medal in political economy. Messrs. W. R. Best, Alexander, Lloyd, Gresham, Lindsay, Clifton, and Hooper, highly distinguished. Messrs. Richardson, Robertson, Ford, and Cuneo, passed with great credit.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of Students remaining in College.

June, 1844.

Third Term.—Mr. Collett, highly distinguished, with prize in mathematics, prize in political economy, prize in law, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Telugoo, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter Examination. Mr. Glover, highly distinguished, with prize in Persian, and prize in Hindustani. Mr. Bell, highly distinguished, with prize in classics. Messrs. Campbell, Heywood, Grant, Master, Ballard, Hindlestone, and Cunliffe, highly distinguished.

Second Term.—Mr. Tucker, highly distinguished, with prize in political economy, prize in law, and prize in Sanscrit. Mr. Ainslie, highly distinguished, with prize in mathematics, and prize in Persian. Mr. Harrison, highly distinguished, with prize in Telugoo. Mr. Rogers, highly distinguished, with prize for general proficiency at the Easter Examination. Mr. Foster, highly distinguished, with prize essay. Mr. Denison, highly distinguished, with prize in classics. Messrs. Hemmings, J. B. Lee, Jones, Weston, and Cochrane, highly distinguished. Messrs. Russell, Bagshaw, L. Reid, Henderson, and Phillips, passed with great credit.

First Term.—Mr. H. S. Reid, highly distinguished, with prize in classics, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter Examination. Mr. F. S. Mair, high-

ly distinguished, with prize in Sanskrit. Mr. Simon, highly distinguished, with prize in mathematics. Mr. Pepper, highly distinguished. Messrs. Invernity, Jackson, and Moore, passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College, June, 1841.

BEVOT. *First Class.*—1. Mr. McLeod. 2. Mr. East. 3. Mr. Crawford. 4. Mr. Lambson. 5. Mr. Clinton. *Second Class.*—6. Mr. Richardson. 7. Mr. Curran. 8. Mr. Alexander. *Third Class.*—9. Mr. Limond.

MADRAS. *First Class.*—1. Mr. Roberts. 2. Mr. Hodgson. 3. Mr. Hooper. 4. Mr. Ellis. *Second Class.*—5. Mr. Ford.

BOMBAY.—*First Class.*—1. Mr. Lloyd. *Second Class.*—2. Mr. Robinson.

The distribution of prizes having been concluded, the Chairman addressed the assembled students as follows:—

"Gentlemen Students: I have had much pleasure in distributing the several medals and prizes which have been awarded to those of you who have highly distinguished yourselves during the last term, and it has afforded the Deputy-Chairman, my other hon. colleagues, and myself, satisfaction to learn that, with reference to your general conduct, it has been, with the few exceptions of those who have left College, such as to deserve our approbation. I need not tell you, however, that we deeply lament that so many students have failed in passing the necessary examinations for keeping their term. It must be a source of utter disappointment to their friends, and, I hope, of regret to themselves; and I trust that, on their return to College, they will see the necessity of rigorous exertion to mend their last time.

"Gentlemen: I trust it is unnecessary to detain you at any length, whilst entreating you to persevere, with increasing and continued energy, in the prosecution of your studies. The value and importance of a good education and high attainments to gentlemen who are destined for the civil service of India, must be so evident, even to the least reflecting of you, that it may appear superfluous in me to enlarge upon the topic. You have only to cast your eye over the map of the habitable globe to be struck with the vast extent and importance of our empire in the East, and you have only to reflect for a moment that the inhabitants of that empire, whose happiness is involved in our administration, extend to number one hundred millions of human beings. These simple facts are sufficient to impress on the mind of every reflecting man, a deep sense of the responsibility incurred by those who enter into the service of the civil administration of that country.

"Gentlemen: need I tell you that much of the happiness and welfare of these people will depend upon the principles you may imbibe, and the qualifications you attain, during your residence at this College? At an early period of your career, you may be called upon to perform very grave and responsible duties, involving the protection, the comfort, the property, and even the lives of your fellow-subjects. The efficient performance of these duties will, in a great measure, depend upon the talents and attainments you carry with you from this College. If you have neglected your present opportunities, the inevitable result will be discredit to yourselves and injury to those dependent on or subject to you. On the other hand, if, through your attention and diligence, you carry with you into your public duty a highly cultivated and enlarged mind, and, above all, high and honourable principles, you will not only establish for yourselves a creditable reputation, but, what is of more importance, you will confer important and lasting benefits on the people at large. In no situation or sphere of life in your native country could you be placed in a position where you could have so much power of doing good. There is something in the very nature of the duties which a civilian is called upon to perform in India, which is calculated to call forth the best emotions and the most generous sympathies. Every day and every hour you will have the opportunity of conferring some benefit on, and promoting the happiness of, others; and what enjoyment, say I, ask, is so pure and unalloyed, or what pleasure can be more gratifying to a rightly-constituted mind? How dangerous, therefore, ought you all to be to qualify yourselves in an eminent degree for such high and responsible duty! How

urgent ought you to be in your endeavours to acquire the invaluable knowledge which the learned professors in this college are so eminently qualified to impart to you! I might advert to many arguments of strong nature for exertion; among others, that of your own personal interests, which are wholly and absolutely involved in the issue, your future success in life, your ultimate return to your native country with honour and independence, the happiness and gratification of your parents and friends, your own character as gentleman and public servants—all these, and much more, are at stake, and is it not extraordinary that there should be found any young men at liberty to treat these feelings with indifference? Gentlemen, I cannot envy the youth who can either deliberately, or carelessly sacrifice, at the altar of pleasure and idleness, their own duty, their proper feelings of pride and honour, and the happiness and comfort of their parents and friends. The time will come, believe me, when such conduct will result in bitterness of spirit and deep sorrow and regret. But, gentlemen, to limit your exertion or relaxation to these personal objects is, indeed, to take a very narrow and contracted view of your duty. You ought to remember that you are intrusted with talents and opportunities of benefiting and ameliorating the condition of thousands of your fellow-subjects. You will remember that in India you have not only to watch over your own reputation, but also over that of your country. Every one of you may be said to have your country's honour in his keeping. The natives have no other means of judging of England and of English people, but by the sons of England who are sent to represent us. We may talk of our Houses of Parliament and in our Courts at the India House, of our desire to promote the prosperity and happiness of the natives, but if our countrymen who proceed to India, and, above all, if our civilians, who are sent out there as the fittest instruments to carry our objects into execution, fail in the performance of their duties, our professions and instructions, however publicly proclaimed, will appear but as idle declamation, meant to delude. I am happy to say, gentlemen, that hitherto our Indian civil service has stood high in the estimation of our country and of the civilized world. It has produced many eminent statesmen, and many good and worthy men, whose names are venerated most where their services were most known; and I feel assured that eminent examples in the service will never be wanting for your imitation. On the present occasion, we are honoured with the company of several distinguished members of the service, who, like yourselves, commenced their career at this College, and who have finished it with honour and credit. Yes, and with advantage in the service, and who, I feel assured, would bear testimony to the value and importance of your availing yourselves of its advantages; and who, I think, will agree with me, when I assure you, that your career here will be an index to your future career in India. There may be exceptions to this general rule, but, believe me, they are but exceptions; and I venture to predict that those gentlemen, who have had the honour and distinction of gaining prizes this day, will also receive substantial rewards hereafter, in the public service. I am aware that you cannot all be foremost in the race, but you have all the power of applying to your studies with industry and regularity; and permit me to assure you that if you will but accustom yourselves steadily to regular hours for your readings, and never allow pleasure to break in upon the hours that ought to be devoted to study, you will speedily overcome all difficulties, and experience a certain reward in your future comfort and success.

"To you, gentlemen, who have now finished your studies at this College, and who shortly proceed to your several destinations, I would earnestly recommend you to continue to cultivate carefully what you have acquired. You are aware that you have another ordeal to go through in India, previously to your being employed in the public service. You will have to qualify yourselves as to of the native languages before you are appointed to any charge or position, and should you fail in accomplishing this within the specified time, your appointment will be forfeited, and your prospects utterly extinguished. It is most important, therefore, that you should not only cherish and retain what you have learnt, but that you should add to it, and to your requirements by study on your voyage. On your arrival in India, you must be guarded and unimpaired in your proceedings, particularly with reference to your expenses. You must beware of incurring pecuniary obligations; under the existing regu-

gulations, such embarrassment will preclude your employment in any responsible office, and the result cannot fail to be utterly ruinous to your character and prospects. The Government allowance is sufficient for all your necessary wants; the indulgence in extravagant and expensive habits—the mismanagement of your own affairs—will only mark you out as those who cannot safely be trusted with the conduct and management of the affairs of others. In your treatment of the natives, I would beg you to be conciliatory and kind. Respect their prejudices. Be patient and considerate in listening to their complaints. Never forget that the great object of your life in India ought to be the benefit of its inhabitants. Never let this thought be absent from your minds. Above all, remember that all good service must be founded on good moral and religious principles. If the foundation be rotten, the superstructure must be liable to fall. Remember, also, that we have all to answer for the manner in which we have exercised our authority at a higher tribunal, where the poor Hindoo, although now perhaps despised, shall be a faithful witness, either to our honour and reward, or to our shame and disgrace.

"Gentlemen: I beg to assure you, that the Court of Directors take an anxious and affectionate interest in your happiness. Through me they are desirous of communicating the expression of their earnest desire for the promotion of the best interests of this College. In particular, they offer their sincere acknowledgments to the Rev. Principal, Dean, and Professors, for their valuable services; and in the name of the Court, I now bid you cordially farewell."—*Asiatic Journal*.

NOTE E. [Referred to in page 133.]

Addiscombe Examination.

EXAMINATION AT THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE,
FEBRUARY 1844.

The half-yearly public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets educated at the East-India Company's Military Seminary took place on Friday, the 17th June, in the presence of the Chairman, John Shepherd, Esq.; the Deputy Chairman, Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; several members of the Honorable Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—*Major-General* Sir James Sutherland (K.L.S., Bombay Int.), Sir George Whitmore (K.C.H., Lieut.-Gov. R. M. Acad.), Sir T. Downman (C. B., K. C. H., E. A.), Sir H. Ashburnot (K.C.B.), Pym (C. B., R.A.); *Colonel* Roberts (C.B.), Cochrane (H.M.S.), Dickinson (late Bom. Reg.; Bomber late Madras Art.), and St. Clair (R. A.); *Lieut.-Colonel* W. D. Jones (Insp. R. M. Acad.), Sir F. Smith (R. R., Director Royal Eng. Est. Chatham), Sabine (K. A.), Pender (R. M. College), Hutchinson (late Bengal Eng.), P. Brewer (late Bengal Est.), H. B. Smith (Madras Cav.), Montgomerie (C. B., Madras Art.), Ginnam (C. B., Bengal Art.), Angelo (H. M. S.), and Leslie (C. B., Bombar. H. Art.); *Major* Wentworth Bailey, Tinsdale, Dickson, Macfield, Pears (C. B., Madras Eng.), Brown (deputy Warden), Matson (R. E.), and Moore (late Nizam's service); *Captains* Whitmore (R. E.), Harris (R. E.), Savage (R. A.), Boldero (Ordinance Office), Jones (late Madras Cav.), Shewers (Madras Art.), St. Clair (Bombar. H. Art.), G. St. P. Lawrence, and Hudson (R. N.); *Lieutenants* Riddell (R. A.); *Ensigns* Robinson (E. I. Co. Reg.), and Hutchinson (do.); *Rev. H. Lindsay*, and *Rev. F. E. Hutton*; *Equerry*: L. Kerr, J. Narren (I. R. S., R. M. Col.); *S. U. Christie* (R. M. Acad.), E. Giffard (Administ.), Quinlan, Dick, Nicolls, Cox, Smith, and Nesbitt; *Doctors* Sykes, Wylie, and Grant.

The class brought forward on this occasion consisted of thirty Gentlemen Cadets, from whom six were selected for the Engineers, viz.—Thomas George Glover, Henry Hyde, Ralph Young, James George Fife, George Hutchinsons

Geoffrey Vivian Watson; twelve for the Artillery, viz.—William Stewart, Edmund Sharpe, George Rodney Brown, George Craig Brown, William Robert Fitzgerald, Edward Harrison, William Miller, William Frederick Cox, George Alexander Henry, Harry Vince Fairbairn, Thomas Haydon, Joseph Cameron Griffith; twelve for the Infantry, viz.—Edward Leslie, Richard Edward Gore Smith, Elliott Hyndman, William Widdicombe, John Graydon, Rawlin James Mallock, Richard Thompson, Weston Barwise, Frederick John Simon Bagshaw, Thomas Williams Holland, George Ricketts Roberts, and Charles Cropper Johnson.

The distribution of prizes was as follows:—

First Class.—T. G. Glover, 2nd Mathematical, 1st Hindustani; B. Young, 1st Mathematical, French; H. Hyde, 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, Gun-drawing; G. Hutchinson, Military Drawing; W. Stewart, 2nd Hindustani; W. R. Fitzgerald, 2nd Fortification; T. Haydon, Latin.

Second Class.—C. D. Newmach, Mathematical; F. C. Grindall, Fortification, Gun-drawing, Good Conduct; F. J. Moberly, French; C. J. Stewart, Latin; C. T. Heddum, Military Drawing, Military Surveying, Hindustani.

Third Class.—Alexander Copper, 4th Good Conduct.

The examination in MATHEMATICS was very satisfactory, as far as it proceeded. The Cadets in the lower part of the class demonstrated a few theorems in Geometry with great perspicuity and distinctness. Other Cadets in the class demonstrated some propositions in Conic Sections and Analytical Trigonometry. Mr. Young afterwards explained the theory of the equilibrium of floating bodies, and the method of determining the specific gravities of different bodies; and Mr. Glover investigated the principal formulae connected with gravity and uniformly accelerated motion.

Mrs. Hyde and Mr. Fife were proceeding to explain other propositions in Statics and Dynamics, when the Chairman informed the Public Examiner that the time allowed for this part of the examination was expired.

FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT.—The second class commenced the operations in this department by the formation of two rafts, on which the Cadet Company crossed a stream of water sixty feet wide, the rafts being successively and rapidly heaved over, in a manner superior to the ordinary flying bridge in streams of moderate width and strength of current; this operation was under the management of Gentleman Cadet Grindall.

While the above operation was going on, a bridge of casks and pontoons was formed by the second class, under Gentleman Cadet Grindall, over which a three-pounder limbered up, and the Company of Cadets passed.

A small pile-bridge had been previously formed by the second class. On this bridge most of the distinguished visitors assisted to witness a volcanic phenomenon, conducted by Gentleman Cadet Hyde; the charge was balls of gun powder, in a depth of six feet water.

A series of models, in moist sand, were then inspected and explained, by order of Major-General Pasley.

1st. A model of the fortress of Hattass, thirty miles north of Agra. The plan and details of this fortress were furnished by Colonel Hutchinson, of the Bengal engineers, who was present at its siege in 1817.

This model was traced by, and the execution of it intrusted to, Gentleman Cadet George Hutchinson (son of Col. Hutchinson), aided by Gentleman Cadets Wm. Stewart, G. Rodney Brown, Miller, Tinsdale, Rossman, Widdicombe, Thompson, and Smith, assisted by Corporal Danish and Gunner Cook. The scale is 2 of an inch to one foot—the redoubt in which the model is constructed not amounting to a larger scale, in consequence of the huge nature of the works—the walls of the inner quadrilateral being eighty-five feet high, of the bastion 50 feet, of the parapet 30 feet, of the counterscarp 45 feet. Cadet Hutchinson explained the nature of the defensive works; Cadet G. Rodney Brown the real attack and reduction of the place in 1817, when it was overwhelmed by the fire of an immense battering train, and when a shell from one of the British mortars ex-

Sir Henry Hardinge.

The Public of England were credulous, or sceptical, or indifferent about Indian affairs; but, by degrees, they began to ask questions, and at length to take some interest in the condition and resources of her Majesty's oriental dominions. This interest has been increased by the recital of Lord Ellenborough's. People exclaimed, Can it be possible that the Court of Directors and the Court of St. James's are at loggerheads? The "Iron Duke" says, "the Directors are very indiscreet." Messrs. Astell and Hogg tell the House of Commons that they are prepared to vindicate their discretion, if ministers will lay the papers before Parliament. Meanwhile, the world eagerly asks, What manner of man is he who has been chosen in the room of Lord Ellenborough to represent the majesty of Britain in the east? Is he a chivalrous soldier and a finished gentleman, like the Marquess Hastings? a person seldom heard of before or soon in government, like the Earl of Auckland? a far-seeing statesman, like the Marquess Wellesley? Is he the counterpart of Clive, or Cornwallis? or, is he a more military tactician, a parliamentary orator, or a dull, mechanical office-holder?

Sir Henry Hardinge does not answer in any one of these descriptions. He entered the army at a very early age, and at the hour of his appointment as Governor-General filled an office connected with the military branch of the public service; but a great soldier often turns out to be also a distinguished civilian, and such has been the fortune of Sir Henry Hardinge.

His descent has not been traced further back than the reign of Henry VI. This is a lineage of no great antiquity, compared with that of many private gentlemen, though it greatly surpasses the pedigree of several members of the House of Peers. The earliest of his ancestors respecting whom any records exist, is Nicholas Hardinge, Esq., of King's Newton, in the county of Derby. The great-grandson of this gentleman was Sir Richard Hardinge, Knt., who died in 1700; the grandson of Sir Richard was chief clerk of the House of Commons, afterwards one of the secretaries to the Treasury. His second son, Henry, who held the rectory of Stanhope, in Durham, was the father of Sir Henry Hardinge, who is his third son. His second brother was a captain in the navy, and March, 1808, when only twenty-five years of age, was in command of the *Piroteo* frigate, of only thirty-eight guns and one hundred and fifty men, when in the Indian Seas, came up with and attacked the French frigate *La Foudre*, of fifty guns and five hundred men. After a running fight of nearly three days, Captain Hardinge captured the French vessel, but at the cost of his life. To commemorate this brilliant exploit, a monument was erected in Paul's Cathedral. The eldest brother of Sir Henry is the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, of Belbide, in the county of Fermanagh, Bart.

On the 30th of last March, Sir Henry Hardinge completed the fifty-year of his age, having been born in 1785. We may infer that he is a native of the county of Durham, from the fact that his father held the rectory of Stanhope. What sort of school education he may have received, it is not now very hard to conjecture; but that he was sufficiently ripe to have acquired some "ho of humane letters" before the age of fifteen, is clear: first, because he had received a proficiency of mental culture; secondly, because literary advancement comes when a youth gets a commission; and thirdly, because Sir Henry, at the royal colours before he had seen more than fifteen summers. An old man of education has said that a boy should be taught to practise that which he is to perform when he becomes a man. In the army and the navy, this rule is rarely followed. The youngsters are prematurely taken out of the hands of school and pedagogues, while parents implicitly subscribe to the doctrine laid down by Dean Swift's captain:

To give young gentlemen right education,
The army's the only good school in the nation.

The men of the sword, therefore, study billiards, and imbibe wine, as

the gulf, while the men of the gown are deep in Greek and Latin erudition. In our day, people realize in a state of penury and subjection long after the age at which the aristocracy of the military aristocracy fall away. Sir Henry Hardinge's first commission bears date the 25th of October 1793, when he was only in his fourteenth year; he had, however, succeeded his father before he actually joined his regiment. At this early age, we may find an eagle in the thicket of the forest, doing that duty, given the want of command, probably in the still small voice of boyhood. He had friends and parliamentary influence; he had also the chance of war in his favour, and his promotion went on with rapidity. At seventeen he was a lieutenant, having received that rank in the 4th Foot on the 24th March 1802. In that regiment, he remained for upwards of a year, when he was transferred as captain to the 1st Foot, 25th May 1803. He continued, however, only two months attached to that corps, when he joined the 42nd Foot. He obtained a company in the 42nd Foot, in April 1804, having only just completed his nineteenth year. In regarding these facts one is almost tempted to exclaim, with Byron,

Then, when met he wanted guidance, then,
But little's daring beguiled govern'd men.

The year in which England received her first commission was one during which this country had sunk to its lowest point of depression: the arms of the French republic were triumphant over every nation of the continent, and threatened "perfidious Albion" with actual invasion; Ireland was not in her customary state of tranquillizing seclusion—quiet as gunpowder—but in the full fury of civil war; Scotland was disaffected—restless, impatient Scotland was unacquainted with the spirit of republicanism. Once was not then a "Hamlet England," but the most divided empire in Europe. Foreign commerce was suspended, and domestic trade had dwindled down almost to a mere subsistence of the necessities of life. The successes of Lord Wellesley in the East, and of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, gave the first check to that current of success which owed its impetuosity to the temporary fury of a gallant nation.

It was not, however, till the commencement of the Peninsular struggle that we find Sir Henry Hardinge occupying any post of distinction in the armies of England, when he accompanied the ill-fated expedition which Sir John Moore commanded. The Duke of Wellington has been often heard to exclaim, "I must have been born under a lucky planet: not so Sir John Moore." Amongst the number of those who, in his disastrous enterprise, shared his misfortunes and lamented his untimely end, was Captain Hardinge, who happened to have been near, and in the act of speaking to, Sir John, when he received his death-wound. He returned with the rest of the army to gather fresh strength and renew the contest with brighter auspices.

But now that we have reached the active military portion of Sir Henry's life, it differs little from that of some dozen other eminent officers who served under the brave duke. Of each of such men it may be said, and his regiment for his services has been long and deservedly honoured, that on some occasion or under his opportune assistance may have turned the fortunes of the day; that his energy, perseverance, and skill may, in a few months, have rendered a fine levy as effective as a veteran corps. With fortunate temerity he may have often led the brilliant ranks of Highlanders, or Irishmen.

No stores, no victuals, fire and cheer,
Beside us none, each man a hero,
And such as opened grain.

It has been famous among those scenes of indomitable resistance, where the squares of the Saxons, bristling with bayonets, have stood alike at shot and at lance and culverin. Such a man, of course, becomes a prodigious force with the commander-in-chief, rises to the rank of a general officer, and is a Knight of the Bath. The life of one hero of the Peninsula was defined by no means worthy of being denied. Almost to a man they participate Sir Henry Hardinge, in the battles of Barossa, Albuera, Salamanca, the Fuentes, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse. Hence on the

graphics of modern soldiers must bear a name closer to that of a soldier than those of any other class of professional men. Bull, Lynedoch, Beresford, Combermere, Hope, Anglessey, Murray, and Hasting, were alike fortunate, able, and brave; they lived to enjoy the applause of their contemporaries, and the large munificence of a grateful nation. We have, therefore, not much to relate respecting the military life of Sir Henry Hasting, excepting that which might be detailed with equal propriety of every one of those glorious commanders who, following the fortunes of the great duke, marched from the shores of Portugal to the frontiers of France.

We have mentioned the steps of his early promotion. He became a major in the Portuguese army, April 13th 1814; lieutenant-colonel in the same army, May 30th 1811. On the 25th of July 1811, he was made a lieutenant-colonel of the Grenadier Guards; and on the 11th of July 1811, a colonel by brevet; a major-general on the 23d of July 1820; and in 1841, a lieutenant-general. During the last year of the Peninsular war, he commanded a Portuguese brigade of five battalions, and was deputy quartermaster-general of the Portuguese army from 1809 to 1810. When Bona-parte retired to Elba, Sir Henry, in conjunction with his illustrious brethren in arms, returned to England, to bury up their swords, and participate in the peace and independence which their valour had earned for their native land. But Napoleon had not yet fulfilled his destiny, and one more campaign was to be fought. Sir Henry Hasting, then attached to the Prussian army, with the rank of brigadier-general, was present at the ever-memorable field of Waterloo. He had been several times wounded during the war in Spain, but it was in the decisive campaign of 1815 that he received the severe wound which occasioned the loss of his left arm. At the close of the war, he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath; and amongst the foreign orders conferred on him was that of a Knight Commander of the Red Eagle at Prussia.

The subject of this memoir had completed his military services, had received his order of the Bath, and had lost his left arm, before he completed his thirty year: but he attained his thirty-sixth year before he married. In 1817 he espoused the Lady Emily Jane, sixth daughter of the first Marquess of Londonderry, and sister to the celebrated Earl of Castlehaven; he is, therefore, related by marriage to Lord Ellenborough. Her ladyship had previously been married, and by her first marriage had, among other issue, Sir Walter James, Bart., who represents Hull in the present House of Commons. Sir Henry and Lady Emily Hasting are the parents of four children—two sons and two daughters; and as his family have always moved in the very highest circles of English society, their presence in the seat of government in London will be regarded as matter of just congratulation, amongst all who feel interested in the dignity and refinement of social life in India.

The Parliamentary portion of Sir Henry Hasting's career extends over a period of twenty-four years. In 1820, at the general election consequent upon the death of George III., he was first returned for Durham. On his appointment in office, in 1822, he of course vacated his seat, when Mr. Lambton, then in the Continent, was proposed, without his knowledge, in opposition to Sir Henry who polled 219 votes to Mr. Lambton's 66. He was re-elected at the election of 1826, without opposition, and when he took office with the Duke of Wellington, in 1828, he was re-elected, though opposed by a Mr. Rolton. Sir Henry continued to sit for Durham till the death of George IV., when the dissolution of Parliament, he was returned, under the auspices of Lord Gormanston, for the borough from which the real takes his title, but which was franchised by the Reform Act. Shortly after his election, however, he requested him to accept the Clitheroe baronetcy, in order to make room for Mackworth Praeger, but Sir Henry was immediately afterwards returned for port, another Cornish borough, for which he continued to sit till its disfranchisement by the Reform Act. At the general election of 1830, he sat for Llanecoston, and remained member for that borough for fourteen years, he vacated his seat on being appointed to the distinguished office which he held. In the representation of that place Mr. Howard unsuccessfully ran in 1832 and 1835, but in 1837 and 1841 Sir Henry was unanimously

As a member of Parliament, he is not distinguished for or

speeches are methodical, and on the whole satisfactory. So far as unadorned plainness of diction goes, they are soldier-like; but they bear no resemblance to those of his professional brethren in the character of their phraseology, wanting the clearness, brevity, vigour, and precision in which the higher order of military men excel. His facts and opinions (for he does not reason) come rapidly enough; but his arrival, not from their being expressed in brief, terse, nervous sentences, but in consequence of the volubility of the speaker. His simplicity of thought, straight forwardness of character, and military bearing, lend a powerful assistance to think that his public speaking is just like that of any other officer—a little awkward, however, when his matter wants concentration, whilst his happy manner of speaking, or want of due command over his words, in the commencement of his career, as a member of opposition, made it not unusual with him to end a political controversy, by a personal dispute, and to abandon the legitimate weapons of parliamentary polemics for those with which he had been familiar professionally in early life. But all this ought now to be forgotten. Sir Henry has doubtless seen his error, and is convinced that a man who has established his bravery in the field cannot lose honour in being slow in appealing to a barbarous form of arbitration, which is only resorted to in extreme cases. The public expect a parliamentary debate to end in a draw—out in a duel. Happily these exhibitions now rarely occur, and, when they do happen, always provoke an increasing measure of public indignation and disgust. But up to the latest moment when they may be said to have flourished, Sir Henry Hasting was a lusty warrior, whose advice was frequently sought in what are called "affairs of honour." This reputation, it must in justice to him be said, was not because he had been concerned in any great number of duels, either as principal or second, but because he was supposed by those who knew him best, to possess it in a very high degree, the cool judgment, good feeling, and delicate sense of propriety, which the adjustment of such matters required. And in his honour be it recorded, that it was while he filled the office of Secretary at War that a general order was issued from the Horse-Guards, which probably for the future will confine the use of duelling pistols to gentlemen who reside in the west of Ireland.

As so much has been said respecting Sir Henry Hasting's connection with affairs of honour, it may not be amiss to advert to the most remarkable tale of the kind in which he has ever been concerned. On the 21st of March, 1829, there took place in Battersea Fields, within the limits of the metropolis, a duel, in which the Duke of Wellington was one party and Lord Winchester the other. This event arose out of a letter written, and permitted to be published, by the noble Earl, reflecting upon the conduct of the Duke in presiding at so prominent a meeting as that of the proprietors of King's College, at the very moment when he must have had the measures of Roman Catholic relief fully in contemplation; and charging him with insidious designs for infringing the liberties of England, and introducing popery into every department of the state. Much negotiation arose out of this charge of quarrel, in which Sir Henry Hasting, as the Duke's "friend," displayed great tact and skill. There was no arm of generous expostulation which was left untried, but without success. Lord Winchester would not unsay what he had so solemnly and in full view published; and, fifteen years ago, no one was surprised to find that, in the maintenance of "a code of honour" which every moralist disavowed, and every nobleman ashamed, his lordship was prepared to expose his own life, if not to endanger that of his noble adversary. To this inglorious field the Duke was attended by Henry Hasting, and Lord Winchester by the late Lord Palmeston. The parties then came to a better understanding: a reconciliation took place, very quietly the ground with strong expressions of mutual respect.

Amongst military men, Sir Henry Hasting enjoys a higher reputation than is usually supposed. No experienced officer ever mentions his name otherwise than with the profoundest respect. As a parliamentary organ of the mili-

tary profession, his services have been eminently zealous and able. While he filled the offices of Clerk of the Ordnance and Secretary-at-War, his conduct as a public functionary acquired, and doubtless deserved, the character of judicious and firm, as well as kind-hearted and considerate. These qualities, combined with the extraordinary knowledge and talent displayed by him in the evidence which he gave before the Committee of the House of Commons on military punishments, amount in some degree to the distinguished reputation he enjoys. He entered Parliament, as we have already stated, in the year 1810. The death of Lord Castlereagh, in 1822, led to several ministerial changes, which opened the way for the following year: amongst this number was the appointment of Sir Henry to the Clerkship of the Ordnance; and in that office he continued till the breaking-up of the Liverpool ministry in 1827. When the Duke of Wellington came into power, in 1828, he appointed him Secretary-at-War. Sir Henry had not been quite two years at the War-office when the dissolution of the ministry rendered it expedient for him to accept the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a place which is considered a sort of school for statesmen. It is one in which unadvised politicians are compelled to tempt fortune, or which the devoted adherents of the prime minister accept, just as a soldier volunteers on an expedition where every thing may be lost and nothing gained: hence the tenure of his office is one of short duration. There are many ministerial places which have been held for ten and even fifteen years: nay, some have remained in the same hands as long as five-and-twenty; but the average tenure of the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland is not more than three years, there being thirteen now living who have vainly endeavoured to repose on that bed of thorns, viz. Lord Bessy, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Mornington, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Conburn, Lord Glenelg, Lord Francis Esmond, Lord Melbourne, Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Stanley, Lord Hatherton, Lord Morpeth, and Lord Elliot. In that part of the United Kingdom, the Viceroy, the Chancellor, the Attorney-General, the Commander of the Forces, and the Chief Secretary, form a sort of executive council, of which the most important member is the last mentioned, for he is the parliamentary organ of the Irish Cabinet; yet in general the office is never held long enough for any one to acquire the experience necessary for a successful discharge of its duties. Sir Henry Hardinge, in his occupancy of this position, was not materially distinguished from those who went before him, or those who had the misfortune to become his successors, in that arena of Machiavelian intrigue—the Castle of Dublin. His manner is agreeable enough, but he has not the winning disposition and admirable temper of the last two Chief Secretaries; at the same time, great allowances might be made for one whose office renders him a victim and a sacrifice. He stands in the House to be baited by the Irish members, and to endure the foul language of the members for all Ireland. A curious exemplification of the taste and feeling of the latter is to be found in the attacks which are made upon the subject of this notice. Lord Stanley he called a "scorpion," the Premier "Orange Peel," the great Duke "a stunted corporal," &c.; but by what appellation did he designate Sir Henry? He called him "a one-armed musketeer!" It was reserved for the original mind and peculiar taste of Mr. O'Connell and his adherents to convert such a sacrifice to loyalty and courage into an object of reproach.

When Lord Grey came into power, Sir Henry Hardinge, in tune of the Conservative party, went into opposition for ten years, with the exception of months, in 1834-5. He was not eminently distinguished by his opposition to the Reform Bills—like Mr. Croker, for example; nor did he ever make professions to constitutional liberty, or to the higher order of society. He has up to a good practical man of business, with a very quick perception of human character—full of the soundest opinions on the subject of rewards and punishments, and there is every reason to believe, that he is at once skilful and humane in using those large powers—amounting to absolutism—by which an army is governed, and by which the affairs of a great empire are in general successfully administered.

At the banquet, usual on the appointment of a new Governor-General, given by the Court of Directors to Sir Henry Hardinge, the Chairman stated that, "without any previous concert whatever between Her Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, the name of Sir Henry Hardinge occurred to both as the fittest person to be appointed to the office of Governor-General." The declaration of Sir Henry Hardinge himself will, however, be read with most curiosity by those who seek to penetrate the course of his future policy. When it is remembered that he succeeds a man who is declared, even now, by the prime minister, to be entitled to the "entire confidence of Her Majesty's Government," the statement of Sir Henry Hardinge inspires the greatest interest when he declares that "his own propensities are not warlike," and that, "on the contrary he thinks that he shall be a lover of peace." And this interest is not diminished by the repetition of the statement that, small his future deeds, the new Governor-General will be guided by the man who, in every quarter of the globe, has led his followers to warlike honours. The politician, therefore, who expects a change of measures in India, consequent on the change of men, must come to the conclusion that the opinions of the Duke of Wellington have, within the last six months, undergone considerable modifications.—*Asiatic Journal*.

NOTE G. [Referred to in pages 163 & 400.]

Persons belonging to the Family &c., of the Nabob of the Carnatic exempt from Judicial Process.

FOUR ST. GEORGE, February 6, 1844.

The Most Noble the Governor in Council resolves to publish the following List of persons belonging to the Family, Household and Retinue of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, who are declared entitled under Act 1 of 1844, to the privilege of exemption from Civil and Criminal process and jurisdiction of Courts of Justice; which List shall, for the time being, be and further orders, be in force and effect for the purpose of the aforesaid Act.

LIST No. 1.

No.	Names.	Relationship.
1	Prince Azem Jah	Son of the late Nabob Azem ul Dowlah.
2	Delaver Jung	Son of the late Nabob Walajah.
3	Shojat Jung	do do.
4	Shah Suwar Jung	Son of the late Nabob Omdu ul Omrah.
5	Baker Hossain Khan	do do.
6	Rasheed ood Dowlah	do do. Nabob Azem ul Dowlah.
7	Shamsood Dowlah	do do.
8	Mosunoor ood Dowlah	do do.
9	Elebar ood Dowlah	do do.

No. 2.

No.	Names.	Relationships.
1	Shurfoon Nissa Begum	Daughter of the late Nabob Wallajah.
2	Fakhrun Nissa Begum	do do.
3	Lutfun Nissa Begum	do do.
4	Razish Begum	do do.
5	Fazlul nua Nissa Begum	do do.
6	Nabob Saadun Nissa Begum	Lady of the late Nabob Anem ul Dowlah.
7	Azeem oon Nissa Begum	do do.
8	Badsha Begum	do do.
9	Dowlut oon Nissa Begum	do do.
10	Azham oon Nissa Begum	Daughter of do.
11	Fatima Begum	do do.
12	Koolsoom Begum	do do.
13	Ahmady Begum	do do.
14	Nabob Enayet oon Nissa Begum	Lady of the late Nabob Anem Jah.
15	Mookhtaroon Nissa Begum	do do.
16	Kaderiah Begum	Daughter of do.
17	Ghoris Begum	do do.
18	Dowlut oon Nissa Begum	Daughter of the late Nabob Wallajah.

No. 3.

No.	Names.	Office.
1	Shurful Moolk	Dewan
2	Ameer Navaz Jung Mahesh ul Dowlah	Bekshie
3	Badr ood Dowlah	Moolhee
4	Munoor ood Dowlah	Khasamun
5	Mahomed Ali Khan Bahader	Secretary to His Highness the Nabob
6	Mohamud Choolam Ali Khan—now titled Nigarish Khan Bahader	Persian Hold Moolhee
7	Gujpet Ray	Treasurer

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

G. D. DRURY, Chief Secretary.

NOTE II. [Referred to page 163.]

Installation of the Rajah of Gwalior.

The ceremony of installation took place at Gwalior on the 29th inst. [January] the birthday of his Highness Jyotse Scindia. The Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the principal officers of the staff, left the Residency at two p.m., and the Maharajah, accompanied by some of the officers, quitted the Palace at the same hour. According to ancient custom, the royal cortege halted midway between the Residency and the Bara until his lordship and some

arrived, when the usual salute took place, and the company, led by the young chief, proceeded to the Palace. The streets, houses, and houses were densely thronged with people, and the quadrangular space in front of the Palace presented a perfect arena of spectators. After the usual salute and confession, the blowing of guns, the trumpeting of elephants, the booming voice of musical (or rather of discordant) instruments, and the humming of a vast multitude, and in some degree subdued, our correspondent informs us that he found himself carried up a flight of extremely narrow stairs leading to the audience-chamber, by the crowd, with no other loss than the sinister toll of the new door-post, which, by some contrivance, had got entangled with the streamer that decorated the door of a vestibule. The audience-chamber has long narrow room. There, under a canopy of gold, sat the creator of Indian Princes on the right hand; his Highness, the dominant Jyotse, in the centre; and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the left. Ranged along one side were the dignitaries along the other the subdued; but nothing, of course, in the countenance of either that betokened their condition. While the ceremony of the day was going on, the Rajah, who is, we believe, in his eighth year, was unobtrusively sitting his young legs under the throne, as schoolboys are wont to do under their seats whilst deliberately struggling with the profundities of classical lore. When took place we are not enabled to state with very great accuracy. There was, however, a great deal of serious conversation among the visitors, and there was no little excitement among the youngsters. The laughter of the latter rose to a great height in consequence of an officer asking for a draught of water, when the ignorant Mahatma, standing some in about five paces of the distance on the base of a broken pillar, and held it with characteristic awkwardness of the class of the aristocratic gentleman. The lady was good-naturedly declined. After a time, some conversation among the servants was observed. This proved to be the introduction of the splendid offer presented by his Highness to the Governor-General and the wife of the Rajah company. Dry and insensible were these lips which quivered not when the eye beheld the magnificent jewels and shawls on the trays! About thirty officers, we are told, received pearl necklaces, which were put on by the Chief Minister himself. True it is that such ornaments are better adapted to the fast necks of our countrywomen; nevertheless, we are assured, and we readily believe, those who were not among the thirty looked very much as if they wished to be similarly bedecked. The presents having been distributed under the direction of Mr. Secretary Edwards, whose liberality is well upon in glowing terms by our correspondent, we need hardly stop to say he was welcomed by the Governor-General, who did not wear the Windsor uniform on this occasion, rose, and was conducted as far as the door by the Maharajah. Both the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief appeared in excellent spirits, and returned the congratulations of the young nob after the most approved oriental fashion—*Bella Gerente*.

W. H ARBER,

TYPESETTER AND STATIONER,

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The above work is a reprint of the Edition, dated Adjutant General's Office, Fort St. George, 1st September 1840, with the addition, at the end of the respective Sections, of subsequently issued Orders.

Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1840	3	0
A Tabular View of Southern India, containing a brief description of its Provinces, Towns, Rivers, Productions, &c. &c.	1	0

* The above was drawn up by permission from the Hon. A. R. Dundas's Instructions to the Geography and History of India, and will be found a very useful Table of reference for the school room or study. When more than 17 copies are taken, the price will be reduced to 10 shillings.

December 1844.



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