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or civil authority, is called the 'liberty of perdition.' Amongst other societies, bible societies are strongly denounced. Some portions of the encyclical aimed specially at England, others at France, Italy, and the Catholic powers at variance with the Holy See. The European press almost unanimously condemned the document, while the Italian Government treated it with the loftiest indifference, and in the streets of Naples it was publicly burnt. — With March came also the "*Life of Julius Caesar*" by the Emperor Napoleon. As it had been long known that the book was intended to set forth not only the life of a great Roman General, but also something of the author's ideas and preferences, and that the first Napoleon was to be its true hero, and the Napoleonic system its real theme, the political as well as the literary world anxiously awaited its appearance. The first edition of 14,000 copies went off in a few hours, and a host of critics and commentators as rapidly went to work on it. It is allowed to possess great merit both as to style and matter, and to be a history that would have attracted attention had it been the performance of a writer of less exalted rank and political consequence.

Close upon the heels of the Emperor's book, giving a theme for pens, came the "*Great Scandal Case*," giving a theme for tongues. In its investigation, it was shown that Lord Westbury, the Lord Chancellor, had, in attending to the injunction to provide for the household, irregularly filled up the best paid offices in his gift with his nearest relations, and that in one instance at least the incumbent was quite unfit for his post. It was also shown that by regular errors of judgment he had burdened the public with pensions to persons who in no way deserved them. Lord Westbury resigned his office, and the scandal died out. — A little later on the case of the *British captives in Abyssinia* attracted the attention of Parliament. It would appear that Theodoros, the king, contriving that he had been treated with neglect by the British Government, consoled himself by seizing, torturing, and casting into prison two Missionaries of the London Society for propagating Christianity among the Jews. Shortly afterwards, Captain Cameron, H. M.'s Consul at Mussowah, was also thrown into prison and loaded with fetters like a felon, and subsequently several other British subjects of less note were made to share a similar fate. As soon as the facts became known in England, steps were taken to remedy past neglect, and a special envoy, Mr. Ransom, was despatched into Abyssinia to treat with the king. Theodoros, however, took no notice of the envoy, and Mr. Ransom was obliged to return, leaving the captives in a rather worse condition than before. As no persuasion or warning seems to move the barbarian king to release them, it is just possible that the matter may yet end in employing force. — All eyes were now turned on the Emperor Napoleon, who had gone in great pomp on a visit to Algeria. The Arabs were all enthusiasm. The Emperor quoted the Koran to them, called his son their king, and dispensing smiles and complimentary speeches throughout his progress, created everywhere the best effect. In July, all the world was agog with the *Atlantic Cable*. For weeks before, the public had been put in possession of every detail concerning it: its component parts, its construction, length, thickness, weight, and cost; the names, draught, tonnage, and fittings of the vessels that were to carry and escort it; men knew exactly what channel the Great Eastern was to take down to the North, how much water she had on board, how many oxen and sheep, how much the bulhad, what scientific apparatus she carried, what crew, and the very business of each officer and privileged passenger on board. On both sides of the Atlantic it was known before the vessel left Valencia, what her run would be, and what almost the number of the revolutions of her paddles. Every part of the vast undertaking had been subjected to rigid calculation; everything that human foresight could suggest to prevent risk either to ships or cables, everything which experience or science could devise, had been provided before the expedition was committed to wind and wave. Having spliced the true cable to the narrow shore end, twenty miles from Valencia, the Great Eastern stowed on her way, keeping up a constant fire of telegrams on the land. All went well for some time. At length a fault was discovered, and the cable halted in its progress; a fault was discovered, and again the cable was successively hauled so from nearly the deepest part of the ocean; when on the 3rd August, 1852 miles had been paid out,

a third fault occurred, but this time the cable chafed against the stern as it came in, and broke and went over to the bottom. Four successive attempts to recover the broken end were made, but each attempt was rendered abortive by the weakness of the tackle. Thus for this year at least, the matter rests. Though the cost has been great, £1,200,000, important lessons have been learned; chiefly it has been demonstrated that a cable can be lifted from the greatest depths of the ocean, and repaired. This year (1866) a fresh attempt will be made to accomplish the undertaking. If completed, the charge for messages will be £1 per word; and at this rate it is confidently expected 50 per cent. per annum on the outlay, will be returned. — About the same time all England was excited with the general election, an event of the greatest importance to this country and one that will for the future be always watched with eagerness, inasmuch as it would seem from the present state of things that the arbitrary proceedings of an Indian Secretary of State can be checked only in proportion to the number of Members of Parliament conversant with India and her affairs. This number rarely, if ever, exceeds twenty, official and non-official members included. At present they are twenty-five. — Sir C. Wood, Sir J. Fergusson, Hon'ble A. Kimdaird, Colonel Sykes, Mr. J. Baring, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. H. D. Seymour, Sir A. Buller, Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Bazley, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, Lord Stanley, Lord W. Hay, Sir H. Rawlinson, Mr. J. S. Mill, Mr. L. Oliphant, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. W. Graham, Captain Jervis, Mr. Layard, Mr. H. J. Baillie, Lord Dunkellin, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, Mr. G. R. Barry, and Mr. Laing. The House contains 270 liberals, and 229 conservatives. — With the coming in of the hot months, a plague known now by the German name of *Rinderpest*, the contagious qualities of which exceed those of any known disease of man or beast, attacked the horned cattle of England. It spread with alarming rapidity over the country, defying the power of medicine, and every remedy but the pole-axe. Scores of oxen died daily. Soon the plague spread to sheep, and in some cases attacked horses. In fact, the calamity became so general as to call forth a special public prayer for its removal. Its origin is involved in mystery. — While this scourge was at its height, the cholera, having travelled by way of Egypt and the countries along the Mediterranean, hovered over the land, adding its terrors. In Egypt and Marseilles, its ravages were so frightful, as to cause some interruption to the overland passenger traffic to and from this country. In Italy and Spain, from the same cause, the mortality also was very great. Only a few cases occurred in England. — The 14th August, Napoleon's fete day, saw the iron-clads of Britain entering the harbour of Cherbourg, on a complimentary visit to the French Fleet. The meeting proved to be the greatest peace demonstration that has been made for years. In return, the Lords of the Admiralty invited the French Fleet to Portsmouth, where the most brilliant reception awaited it. Fêtes by day, and balls by night, followed each other in quick succession, and the occasion showed to the world that after fifty years of peace between the two countries, not only the Governments but the people also were on the most friendly terms, and likely to continue so. In truth, under the humanizing influences of railways, steamers, telegraphs, and commerce, the old national jealousies are dying out, and as time progresses, war between the Gallic cock and the British Lion becomes more and more improbable. — It ought not to pass unmentioned that while most of the crowned heads of Europe were receiving and being received by each other, the Queen of England remained throughout the year, so far as her own country was concerned, in strict seclusion. Her visit to Germany in the summer, her public appearance at Coburg, and the strict privacy which followed on her return gave occasion for some plain comments from the English press; while foreign princes travelling through Britain, felt treated with neglect in not being noticed by the Court. A portion of the enthusiastic loyalty of London at least, is certainly departing. — The real reasons for the action of Austria and Prussia in the Hohenzollern-Schleswig wars, were now to be made apparent. By a treaty signed at Gastein, Austria became possessed of Holstein, and Prussia of Lauenburg and Schleswig. Thus the war which was begun and carried on to preserve the indissoluble unity of the Duchies, has ended in separating them. The treaty stands on

record as one of the most odious pieces of state trickery ever accomplished.

— In September, no little indignation was excited in England by the publication in the New York papers of what purported to be an accurate list of some of the holders of stock in the Confederate States' Cotton Loan. The names of several leading Englishmen were set forth, and the meanest private motives attributed to them for publicly favouring the South. By the unreserved statements of the gentlemen most prominently concerned, the list was shown to be utterly false, and the connection most probably of that noisy party in America, which is ever on the look-out for causes of quarrel, either just or unjust, between the two countries. — Death which had been unusually busy among the famous ones of England had already removed Cardinal Wiseman, Lord Combermere, and Richard Cobden, when on the 18th October it also took away Lord Palmerston. His decease caused the profoundest sensation both on the Continent and in Britain. In England it was lamented as that of one of the most popular statesmen, one of the kindest gentlemen, and one of the truest Englishmen that ever filled the high office he held. — November brought news of a very serious *revolt of the negroes in Jamaica*. Rumours had circulated for some time that a disturbance amongst the blacks was contemplated, and that, in fact, an organized conspiracy was being set on foot in connexion with the negroes of the neighbouring island of Hayti with the view of establishing a Negro Republic. At length the insurrection broke out in the Eastern part of the island. Prompt measures were taken to quell it; British troops were at once despatched from Nova Scotia; the rebel leaders were captured; several hundred insurgents, who had committed the most horrible atrocities were hanged; and in a short time the disturbance was reported to be suppressed. The exact cause of the revolt does not appear. — In Ireland the peace of the people was disturbed for the last four or five months of the year, by acts of rebellion; a widely organized society calling itself the "*Fenian Brotherhood*," having its head quarters in America, being the cause of the fright. It was discovered in time that the design of "the brotherhood" was to create an armed insurrection of the lower orders who were with the aid of "sympathizers" from America to subvert the Government and establish an independent republic. In the attainment of their object, the richer classes were to be mercilessly massacred, no matter what their religion. Several leaders were arrested; the troops were reinforced; and the most popular men in the country denounced the organization. Though all fears have not yet fled, the brotherhood have received a vital check, and it is to be hoped that 1865 may see the last of the Fenians. Elsewhere the year drifts quietly into 1866.

EASTERN.

EXCEPTING the desultory military operations on the North East Frontier, India has seldom passed through such a year of peace as that of 1865. Begin in 1864, the war in Bhootan seemed as the year waned, destined to close with it, for in December a succession of small triumphs had placed us in possession of all the fastnesses we wanted; Dewangiri had fallen, so had Dhalimkote, while Bala, Chamorechee, and other important passes were to all appearance secure in the hands of our soldiers. The peasantry everywhere seemed pleased with the sight of the red-coats, and flocked into our camps as to a fair. We were congratulating ourselves on having acquired at trifling cost a tract of country which would in a few years compensate for the expenses incurred in its annexation, and were preparing to withdraw the troops, leaving the police to look after the revenue, when, suddenly, Tongsoo Penlow, the notorious, began a war of surprises. All the posts in our possession were suddenly and simultaneously attacked. The garrison at Bala just succeeded in saving its position, while that at Dewangiri, consisting of some 600 men, was, after much desperate fighting, against enormous odds skilfully led on by Tongsoo Penlow in person, forced to evacuate the place leaving behind two guns, and all their ammunition and stores. Bala was also relinquished. Thus amidst general consternation, closed the first act of the war in Bhootan. A fresh expedition was immediately organized, and the campaign began anew. But the enemy had made good use of the interval; stockades had been everywhere erected, and Bala and Dewangiri were re-captured only after stout contests and considerable loss of life. Inaction then followed; our troops made themselves as comfortable as they could in quarters during the rains, and constantly strengthening their position awaited the final act. The rains over, a military road was pushed on vigorously to Punakha the capital; our force showed a determined front; the Bhootan chiefs began to think of peace; and at length on the 11th November, the war nominally came to an end. All the Dooars were ceded; all prisoners restored; free-trade was established; and several minor matters were agreed to by the Bhootanese, in return for an annual payment from the British of £25,000, to be doubled if the treaty be faithfully kept. Many consider the war a great blunder from beginning to end, and the payment of the subsidy, the greatest mistake of all. There are also many who think, with very good reason it seems, that the Bhootan campaigns are not yet over. — The opening of 1865 introduced a number of official reports painting in darker colors, if possible, the damaging effects of the Calcutta and Masulipatam Cyclones of 1864. In each case a storm-wave rushed in upon the land like a gigantic wall, destroying everything before it. Along parts of the great sea-dyke of Hidgelee, the wave rose higher than thirty feet, and in some places is said to have swept away three-fourths of the population and their cattle. At Masulipatam, the town and villages for twelve miles round were utterly destroyed, and besides innumerable sheep, oxen, buffaloes and other animals, 30,000 souls were drowned. Throughout the land, the utmost sympathy was manifested towards the surviving sufferers; good and self-denying men on the spot did what they could to alleviate the distress by distributing food, money, and medicines, till large sums of money and provisions from all quarters poured in to the general relief. It remained only to the rich and selfish baboos and zemindars of Bengal, as a class, — and to their shame it will stand recorded, — to look with indifference on the sufferings of their own countrymen around them. — About the same time, Mr. Maine's Bill for legalizing the *Re-marriage of Native Christian Converts*, whose wives or husbands have deserted or repudiated them exclusively on religious grounds, excited the liveliest discussion both in and out of the council, and everywhere met, except from the High Church party, with general approval. The Bill interposes the secular power, and leaves ministers of religion to act on their own views of duty in re-marrying their converts. It has not yet become law. — A little later on another important Act came into force, abolishing *Grand Juries in India*. For long the growing opinion both in and out of India, favoured the notion that grand juries have had their day. Generations back they undoubtedly did good service in Britain in protecting the subject against the

violence of the crown, but the occasion for such service has for ever passed away. In this country they have never proved of value; secret in their action, they were never understood by the people; while so far from assisting business, they only obstructed it. The press can much more effectually point out abuses than any grand jury presentment, and society gains more by well-educated men of clear judgment sitting evidence in the jury box than out of it. The Act met with disapproval only in Calcutta, and of course Calcutta got laughed at. — January 30th was marked in Southern India by the appearance of a very brilliant and *Extraordinary Meteor*. At Madras, its first phase resembled a bright full moon; its second the most brilliant rocket descending from an immense height. The sky was clear at the time, and there was no audible report. At Salem, the meteor was seen to pass from South to North, and was heard to explode with a noise like that of the discharge of many ordnance. At Odsor, it was observed in the direction of South half West, and a similar sound was heard on its explosion. It was noted also at several other places, and in each case appeared to leave behind it a long train of light which remained for some seconds after the meteor itself had vanished. The common people of course considered it the harbinger of pestilence, famine, and a host of calamities about to fall (but which happily have not fallen) on the country. — The 8th February saw opened the *Indo-European Telegraph*, via Persia and Turkey. By it our military position is greatly strengthened, while its value to the mercantile world, in converting risk into certainty, can hardly be over-rated. Its shortcomings, have been not a few, as might have been anticipated, and complaints respecting delays and garbled telegrams have been constant; but the wonder is rather that in a newly established line of so great a length, passing through so many foreign countries and offices, and almost constantly over-charged with messages in all sorts of cypher, its failings should have been so few. There is not a considerable mercantile firm in India which does not use it to a very great extent, and that would regard its break-down otherwise than as a misfortune.

— With April came Sir Charles Trevelyan's last *Budget* announcing a deficiency of £144,000. As the previous estimate of the year's income amounted to £46,163,870, and its expenditure to £45,340,582, thus leaving an anticipated surplus of £823,288, the surprise of every one was great. But as soon as it was announced that in spite of the deficiency, the income-tax, which yielded annually £1,200,000, was to be abolished, and duties to be imposed in its stead on the export of jute, wool, tea, coffee, hides, sugar, and silk, such a howl went up from the four quarters of the mercantile world, as caused the duties to be at once removed. So unsatisfactory a budget in every way had not been seen in India for many years; people had begun to look upon a surplus as a matter of course, in the increasing general prosperity of the country; and on fresh export duties as so far beyond the boundaries of the probable as to reach the impossible. On all sides Sir Charles Trevelyan as a financier fell in men's estimation, and the only excuse which any one attempted to make for his failure was the cynical one, that he was another victim to the enervating climate of Bengal. — Meanwhile in the Western Presidency, a little paper war of some interest, from the question it involved, was progressing. The Rev. Mr. Gell, a Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, became while on furlough, editor of the *Times of India*, and partly on that account, and partly for some objectionable expressions which appeared in that paper, incurred the ire of his Bishop. A correspondence between the Chaplain and his superior ensued, and the latter not being able to bend the former by remonstrance, resolved to break him by force of authority; placed the correspondence before the local Government, and put it the question, "Is it legal for a Government Chaplain, while on furlough to edit a daily newspaper?" The Government feeling a difficulty in answering the question as it stood, expanded it first into the general form of, "Can a servant of government edit any newspaper at any time without the express permission of Government?" and set to penning minutes. The Governor wrote a minute; each member of council wrote a minute; then all jointly wrote a minute and despatched it to Sir Charles Wood, asking for his decision. Sir Charles in reply wrote, "No officer, civil or military, whether he be in actual service or on furlough, ought to be permitted to edit a newspaper in India without the express

sanction of Government." Thus the matter ended. — May produced a tragedy. In the midst of the hot season, and by an unhealthy route, a detachment of British soldiers was ordered to march from Mhow to Kirkce. Dysentery attacked it on the road, and out of one hundred and twenty souls, twenty-one men, one woman, and four children died. Subsequently it was shown that the march was wholly unnecessary, and that sheer carelessness in giving the order caused the sacrifice of life. — In June, the *Great Rent Case* was decided by fifteen judges in Bengal. The case, which, together with its arguments, would fill volumes is the old one of the Zemindars v. the Ryots of Bengal, the latter claiming to hold their lands exempt from arbitrary enhancement, and subject only to customary rates of rent. Fourteen out of the fifteen judges declared that all ryots who have squatted on the same piece of land for twelve years are co-proprietors with the landlord, to the extent that the amount of the rent shall be decided, except in cases of special agreement, by this rule—the increased rent is to bear to the increased value of produce, the same ratio as the former rent bore to the former value of produce. The decision is one of the most important that has ever been given by an Indian court, and it is hoped will put an end to much of that litigation between landlord and tenant which never seems to cease in Bengal. — Famine now threatened the most westward of our Asiatic possessions. Cholera, murrain, and failure of the crops simultaneously visited Lahaj and the countries adjacent to Asten from which it ordinarily draws its supplies. All the country around became a desert, and its starving people flocked into the station from all quarters to draw upon its scanty stock. Several grain ships promptly sent from Bombay by the Government and by private benevolence, averted the danger in time. — India was yet to see another tragedy far surpassing in horror the fatal march from Mhow. On Sunday, 19th August, the *Eagle Speed* left Port Canning with 497 coolies for Demarara. All the formalities attending the departure of the ship were duly observed, and everything was pronounced satisfactory. A steamer towed the vessel down to Halliday's Island where she anchored for the night. On Monday, she went on her way still in tow. Soon the wind increased, the sea rose, the rope connecting the ship with the steamer parted, and the *Eagle Speed* drifted on to the Muttiah sands and sprang a leak. Though there was ample time to save all hands, hours were wasted, the pilot quitted the ship, the crew deserted, and finally the tug itself left the scene for Port Canning, abandoning 300 poor wretches to a horrible fate. When help came, but three coolie lads, and some few others who had floated to land were all that remained to save; 260 souls had either been drowned or devoured by the tigers. An investigation was immediately held; the cowardly pilot dismissed the service, and the others equally culpable were strongly condemned; while the inhuman conduct of all concerned, received the utmost reprobation of the public. — For months before the middle of October it had gone forth to the world that the *Madras Army* was to be organized on the model of the other Native forces of the country. Great, therefore, was the commotion in military circles throughout this presidency, and great the contention between the advocates of the outgoing and supplanting systems. Those in favour of the old organization raked up all its merits, while those in favour of the new were not slow in showing that it also had its failings. The new, however, was now to be tried, and as at present constituted, every corps has six experienced British Officers always present with it, — Colonel, two Majors, Adjutant, Quarter-master, and Doing-duty Officer. Companies are commanded by Native Captains, in all other respects the regiments remain as before. Until the new system is fairly tested in the field, and the Bhootan campaign can hardly be said to have tested it, it will be difficult to say how far it may or may not answer expectations. It certainly has its weak points, but when time has obliterated much of the disappointment wrought by the change, there will no doubt appear fewer than they are now represented to be. — On the last day of September, the last and only line of railway projected by the Indian Tramway Company, was formally opened. The line runs from Arcot to Conjevaram, a distance of 18½ miles. It was completed within one year from its commencement, and cost Rupees 30,000 per mile. — About the same time, Bombay was doing honor to Dr. Livingstone, who was

about to return to Africa to open up to legitimate trade, that portion of it North of the Portuguese settlements, and to explore the water-shed of the country to the N. and N. W. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, recently discovered by Captain Speke.

Towards the latter part of the year, people were filled with fear, that famine would visit several parts of the country owing to the failure of the periodical rains. Throughout India, prices rose in anticipation, and in Madras one or two attempts were made by the poorer classes to plunder the grain bazars. Happily, however, the evil is averted; the crops in Bengal are better than was expected, and South India has received its full share of rain.

Cotton, which has now, it is hoped, become a permanent article of export to Europe, fluctuated in price during the year exceedingly. In January, Dhollera was quoted in England at 18½d.; in March, 15d.; and then owing to the return of peace in America, it fell to below 10d. per lb. Fortunes were suddenly lost; more than one old bank failed; and many an established mercantile house came to grief. In Bombay the effect of the depression was most disastrous. Failures were of every-day occurrence. But these were trivial in comparison to the ruin which subsequently fell on the speculators in shares. Hundreds of people had suddenly acquired enormous wealth, and not knowing what better to do with it in the mad rush for more, started banks, financial associations and schemes without number. The shares of all went up to extraordinary premiums; some who sold out in time gained large fortunes; but when at length, holders wished to realize, in many cases they found their wealth had wholly vanished. Meanwhile, the cost of living rose, and house-rent increased enormously, so that those who were not very rich, felt very poor indeed. Bombay is, however, now returning to a comfortable state.

The history of Madras during 1866, is of the usual description; a semi-religious squabble or two by way of variation to the ordinary dullness of things; a very unusual murder; the re-opening of the Cathedral; an increase in the local taxes; and a cyclone very damaging to the shipping comprise the most prominent events that have occurred.

Of course, no year in India could be complete without the discussion of certain standing topics, and the Carnatic case, the Mysore case, and the case of the Oodh Talukdars, as usual, occupied considerable public attention; the New capital of India was brought up also, and in the search for it, Mr. Campbell, the well-known writer on Indian topics, discovered it, after visiting a number of places through a sort of competitive examination, in a new candidate—Nasick.

Railway matters progressed during the year. Mooltan is now linked with Lahore; the completion of the magnificent bridge over the Jumna places Calcutta in unbroken communication with Delhi; the line from Bombay through the heart of the country has sensibly developed; and in our own Presidency, Cuddapah on the one hand, and Congiveram on the other, are now within easy reach of Madras. As the year drew towards its close, India quietly slept.

PART I.—CALENDAR.

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1866, ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF MADRAS.

Longitude of MADRAS OBSERVATORY.....	5	29	57.3	=89	14	19	East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.....					13	4	8 North.
Longitude of the Light House.....	5	21	7.5	=89	16	52	East*
Latitude do.....					13	5	9 North.
Deviation of the Compass.....					0	53	2 East of true North.
Dip of the North Pole of Needle.....					7	43	54
Longitude of TREVANDRUM OBSERVATORY.....	5	7	59.0	=76	59	45	East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.....					8	30	32 North.
Deviation of the Compass.....					0	42	73 East of true North.
Dip of the South Pole of Needle.....				approximately.	2	30	
Longitude of COLABA OBSERVATORY.....					72	49	4.8 East of Greenwich.
				or	72	49	4.5 East.†
Latitude do.....					18	55	36 North.
Longitude of Bombay Light House.....					72	48	8 East.
" " Cathedral.....					72	49	24 East.
" " Flag Staff.....					72	49	40 East.
Longitude of CALCUTTA.....					88	30	0 East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.....					22	35	0 North.
Longitude of Diamond Harbour.....					88	12	18 East.
Latitude do.....					22	11	15 North.
Longitude of Silver Tree.....					84	10	0 East.
Latitude do.....					21	58	0 North.
Longitude of Cowecolly Light.....					87	57	30 East.
Latitude do.....					21	50	30 North.
Longitude of Sangor Light.....					88	3	0 East.
Latitude do.....					21	57	0 North.
Longitude of MAULMAIN TOWN.....					97	38	0 East of Greenwich.
Latitude do.....					16	50	0 North.
Longitude of Kyaukse Pagoda.....					97	52	0 East.
Latitude do.....					16	3	0 North.
Longitude of RANGOON RIVER, Elephant Pagoda.....					96	28	45 East.
Latitude do.....					16	28	0 North.
Longitude of RANGOON TOWNS.....					96	13	0 East.
Latitude do.....					16	49	0 North.
Variation.....				approximately.	2	48	0 East of true North.
High water on full and change.....				7 ^h 34 ^m .			Rise and fall of Tide..... 3 feet.

* Lieutenant Sweeny, Indian Navy, when surveying the coast, in the month of October 1860, determined the position of the Light House to be 89° 16' 47" East Longitude, and 13° 5' 38" North Latitude.

† The former is dependent on the Longitude of the Madras Observatory which is 54. 29. 57.34 as determined by the late T. G. Taylor, Esq., R. N. A. S. & F. R. S.; and the latter on the difference of Longitude as determined by the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

ASTRONOMICAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE FOUR SEASONS IN 1863.

MEAN TIME AT MADRAS.

Spring.....	March.....	21st.	1st.	16th A. M.
Summer.....	June.....	21st.	9th	56 P. M.
Autumn.....	September.....	23rd.	13th	13 P. M.
Winter.....	December.....	22nd.	6th	10 A. M.

Meteorologically, there are only three seasons in India.

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Planets, &c.	Mean distance from the Sun.	Sidereal Revolution in days.	Diameter in Miles.	Mass (denominator of fraction, the Sun being 1).	Density.	Time of Rotation.
Mercury.....	6867962	87.96926	3,059	486751	5.43	24 5 28
Venus.....	6723932	224.70085	7,686	461585	5.25	23 21 21
The Earth.....	1	365.25637	7,926	339551	1.000	23 56 4
Mars.....	1423682	686.97964	4,079	263637	0.948	24 37 22
Jupiter.....	6202785	4332.58482	92,164	1048	0.238	9 55 26
Saturn.....	9540952	10759.21982	75,070	3502	0.182	10 29 17
Uranus.....	1918273	30686.82056	36,216	24506	0.180	10 30 2
Neptune.....	2948627	60126.722	38,610	14449	0.227	unknown.
The Sun.....			886,046	1	0.352	907 48 0
The Moon.....	1	27.32166	2,163	35053.158	0.536	655 48 5

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

(English, Tamil, Mahomedan, Jewish and Persian.)

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Jewish.	Persian.
Sunday.....	Nayak.	El-war.	Yom-tob-shan.	Ta-nen-za-nyay.
Monday.....	Tingal.	Pear.	Yom-tob-shan.	Ta-nen-za.
Tuesday.....	Sheway.	Mangul.	Yom-tob-shan.	Ko-ga.
Wednesday.....	Bedhan.	Ehood.	Yom-tob-shan.	Hood-da-hoo.
Thursday.....	Vengham.	Jumma-brat.	Yom-tob-shan.	Kya-the-pa-day.
Friday.....	Vall.	Jumma.	Yom-tob-shan.	Thouk-hya.
Saturday.....	Nail.	Sunday-chur.	Yom-tob-shan.	Tra-nay.

MONTHS.

(English, Tamil, Mahomedan, Jewish and Persian.)

English.	Tamil.	Mahomedan.	Jewish.	Persian.
January.....	Tye.	Moharram.	Teeshree.	Pyath.
February.....	Massy.	Sulfer.	Kaywan.	Tahidwal.
March.....	Pamary.	Rabbeulaval.	Keeleev.	Tahowang.
April.....	Chitray.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Tagee.
May.....	Vaikunth.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Kahong.
June.....	Asady.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Nayong.
July.....	Asady.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Wagoo.
August.....	Asady.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Wagoo.
September.....	Pamary.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Wagoo.
October.....	Asady.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Wagoo.
November.....	Asady.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Wagoo.
December.....	Margary.	Rabbeulaval.	Tahid.	Wagoo.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon.....	1	0	9 Afternoon.
Last Quarter.....	8	2	58 Morning.
New Moon.....	17	1	58 Morning.
First Quarter.....	24	2	15 Morning.
Full Moon.....	31	1	50 Morning.
Apogee.....	10	4	— Morning.
Perigee.....	24	3	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remarkable Days, &c.	MEAN TIME	THE MOON
			Rises	Sets
1 Mon	10	CIRCUMCISION.....	6 26	5 42
2 Tues	19	Calcutta taken 1757.....	6 27	5 43
3 Wed	20	.....	6 27	5 43
4 Thur	21	.....	6 27	5 43
5 Fri	22	Passage of the Irawadi forced by the British.....	6 27	5 43
6 Sat	23	Capture of Gurakpur 1858.....	6 27	5 44
7 Sun	24	Epiphany.....	6 27	5 45
8 Mon	25	1st SUNDAY after EPIPHANY. Calcut Mas- Plough Monday..... [sacra 1842]	6 27	5 45
9 Tues	26	.....	6 28	5 46
10 Wed	27	.....	6 28	5 46
11 Thur	28	.....	6 28	5 47
12 Fri	29	Capture of Trincomallee 1706.....	6 29	5 47
13 Sat	30	Battle of Chillianwalla 1849.....	6 29	5 48
14 Sun	1	2nd SUNDAY after EPIPHANY.....	6 29	5 49
15 Mon	2	.....	6 30	5 49
16 Tues	3	.....	6 30	5 50
17 Wed	4	.....	6 30	5 50
18 Thur	5	Capture of Bhurtpore 1826.....	6 30	5 51
19 Fri	6	Capture of Aden 1839.....	6 30	5 52
20 Sat	7	.....	6 30	5 53
21 Sun	8	3rd SUNDAY after EPIPHANY. Battle of Goo- Jerat 1850.....	6 31	5 53
22 Mon	9	.....	6 31	5 53
23 Tues	10	Awah captured 1858.....	6 31	5 53
24 Wed	11	Mutiny at Barrackpore & Berhampore 1857.....	6 31	5 53
25 Thur	12	Pacification of Ande announced 1859.....	6 31	5 54
26 Fri	13	Singapore taken 1819.....	6 31	5 55
27 Sat	14	.....	6 31	5 55
28 Sun	15	SEPTUAGESIMA. Battle of Alwal 1846.....	6 31	5 55
29 Mon	16	.....	6 31	5 56
30 Tues	17	.....	6 31	5 56
31 Wed	18	Vellore mutiny 1807.....	6 30	5 57

PHENOMENA.

PHENOMENA

13

January	h.	m.	Phenomenon	Time
3	4	36	Morn.—Mercury stationary.	
11	0	54	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Saturn 0 15 N.
14	2	14	Morn.—Mercury at greatest western elongation	13° 47'
14	9	20	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Jupiter.	Venus 0 18 S.
15	2	37	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 3 39 N.
15	1	19	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Mars 5 37 S.
15	5	55	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Jupiter 5 15 S.
16	2	47	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Venus 5 39 S.
23	7	31	After.—Mars in conjunction with Mercury.	Mars 0 30 S.
27	0	45	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.	Jupiter 0 23 N.
28	3	17	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Moon 5 13 S.
29	1	26	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mars.	Mars 0 43 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	8	1	0 Morning.
☾ New Moon.....	15	3	24 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	22	10	9 Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	7	1	— Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	18	9	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DATES, &c.	MEAN TIME		THE MOON				
				THE SUN		Rises Culm Sets				
				Rises	Sets	After	Morn	Morn		
1	Thur	21	Slavery partially abolished in Ceylon 1843.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
2	Fri	22	M. M. O. Asylum opened 1789.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
3	Sat	23	Revolution in Ava 1853.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
4	Sun	24	SEKAGHENA. Battle of Gwalior 1854, used	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
5	Mon	25	(Ningpo 1853)	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
6	Tues	26	Guadeloupe surrendered 1815.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
7	Wed	27	Annexation of Oude 1856.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
8	Thur	28	Battle of Kunshab 1857.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
9	Fri	29	Treaty of Calcutta 1765 [QUEEN VICTORIA]	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
10	Sat	30	Sikhs defeated at Soberson 1846 MAR. OF	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
11	Sun	1	QUINQUAGESIMA. Battle of Sattara 1818.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
12	Mon	2		6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
13	Tues	3	Madras Medical College established 1836.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
14	Wed	4	Asa Wednesday. British crossed the Indus	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
15	Thur	5	Treaty of Lahore 1846.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
16	Fri	6	Peace with Burnah 1826.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
17	Sat	7	Battle of Meeanee (Sinde) 1843.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
18	Sun	8	QUADRAGESIMA OF 1st SUN. in LENT. 86.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
19	Mon	9	[W. T. Denison arrived 1861]	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
20	Tues	10	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde 1843.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
21	Wed	11	Battle of Goderat 1849.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
22	Thur	12	Lahore taken 1846.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
23	Fri	13	Peace with Tippoo Saib 1782.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
24	Sat	14	St. Matthias.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
25	Sun	15	2d SUNDAY in LENT.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
26	Mon	16		6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
27	Tues	17	Insurrection in China commenced 1851.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		
28	Wed	18	Nepalites defeated 1814.	6 39	5 55	7 25	0 53	7 19		

PHENOMENA.

February	A. M.	PHENOMENA.	P. M.
1	6 45 Morn.	Saturn in quadrature with Sun.	Saturn 9 1 S.
7	13 26 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Jupiter 5 14 S.
13	6 57 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Mars 5 14 S.
19	4 42 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 0 35 N.
24	10 20 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Venus 5 27 S.
25	2 2 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	
29	7 24 After.	Saturn stationary.	Moon 5 20 S.
26	5 7 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	
26	6 36 Morn.	Venus in superior conjunction with Sun.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Full Moon.....	1	5	13 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	9	9	14 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	17	2	58 Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	23	6	24 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	31	9	52 Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	6	8	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	18	7	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DATES, &c.	MEAN TIME		THE MOON				
				THE SUN		Rises Culm Sets				
				Rises	Sets	After	Morn	Morn		
1	Thur	19	Saint David.	6 20	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
2	Fri	20	Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the Eng.	6 19	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
3	Sat	21	[Lish 1815]	6 19	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
4	Sun	22	3rd SUNDAY in LENT.	6 18	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
5	Mon	23		6 18	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
6	Tues	24	Peace of Seringapatam 1792.	6 17	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
7	Wed	25	Siege of Bangalore 1791.	6 16	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
8	Thur	26	Siege of Lucknow 1858.	6 16	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
9	Fri	27	Treaty of Lahore 1846.	6 15	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
10	Sat	28	PRINCE OF WALES married 1863.	6 15	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
11	Sun	29	4th SUNDAY in LENT.	6 14	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
12	Mon	1		6 13	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
13	Tues	2		6 13	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
14	Wed	3	The Sikh Army surrendered 1849.	6 12	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
15	Thur	4		6 11	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
16	Fri	5		6 11	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
17	Sat	6	Saint Patrick.	6 10	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
18	Sun	7	5th SUNDAY in LENT. Princess LOUISA	6 9	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
19	Mon	8	[CAROLINE ALBERTA born 1840]	6 9	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
20	Tues	9	Bangalore taken 1791.	6 8	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
21	Wed	10		6 7	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
22	Thur	11		6 7	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
23	Fri	12	Chandernagore taken 1767.	6 7	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
24	Sat	13	Battle of Hyderabad (Sinde) 1843.	6 6	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
25	Sun	14	6th SUNDAY in LENT or Palm Sunday Annun-	6 5	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
26	Mon	15	ciation Lady Day.	6 4	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
27	Tues	16	Defeat of Tippoo Saib 1792.	6 3	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
28	Wed	17		6 3	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
29	Thur	18	Annexation of the Punjab 1849.	6 2	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
30	Fri	19	Good Friday. Fall of Asseerghur 1819/1832	6 1	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		
31	Sat	20	EASTER EVE. Mad. Troops em. for Burmah	6 1	6 0	6 55	0 21	6 38		

PHENOMENA.

March	A. M.	PHENOMENA.	P. M.
1	2 14 After.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	
2	4 57 After.	Venus in conjunction with Mercury.	Venus 0 16 N.
6	7 19 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Saturn 0 3 S.
8	3 47 After.	Uranus stationary.	
12	8 50 After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Jupiter 5 20 S.
14	7 8 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Mars 5 26 S.
17	0 58 After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Venus 2 25 S.
18	4 41 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 0 50 S.
21	0 17 Morn.	Uranus in quadrature with Sun.	
24	1 16 Morn.	Sun enters Aries.	
25	1 42 After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Moon 3 26 S.
26	8 54 After.	Mercury at greatest eastern elongation 18° 41'.	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	8	2	3 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	15	0	24 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	22	3	52 Morning.
☾ Full Moon.....	29	2	44 Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	3	10	— Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	16	3	— Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	30	2	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME		THE MOON			
				THE SUN		Rises Culm Sets			
				Rises	Sets	After	Morn	Morn	
1	Sun	21	EASTER DAY. Expedition against Ahwas [1857]	5 06	6 58	7 13	0 20	6 37	
2	Mon	22		5 09	6 58	8 00	1 14	7 17	
3	Tues	23		5 12	6 58	8 48	1 58	7 58	
4	Wed	24		5 17	6 58	9 37	2 43	8 40	
5	Thur	25	Martaban taken 1852.	5 21	6 58	10 24	3 30	9 24	
6	Fri	26	Battle of George 1834. [PRINCE LEOPOLD 1853]	5 25	6 58	11 12	4 17	10 10	
7	Sat	27	Tamla Topes captured 1853. BIRTH OF	5 28	6 58	12 00	5 00	11 00	
8	Sun	28	LOW SUNDAY or 1st SUNDAY after EASTER.	5 32	6 58	12 48	5 43	11 53	
9	Mon	29	[Ganges Canal opened 1854.]	5 35	6 58	1 35	6 28	12 43	
10	Tues	30		5 38	6 58	2 22	7 15	1 35	
11	Wed	31	The great Bares Doab Canal opened 1852.	5 41	6 58	3 09	8 02	2 25	
12	Thur	1	[DEATH OF 1857.]	5 44	6 58	3 56	8 49	3 18	
13	Fri	2		5 47	6 58	4 43	9 36	4 07	
14	Sat	3	Rangoon taken 1852. BIRTH OF PRINCE	5 50	6 58	5 30	10 23	4 54	
15	Sun	4	2nd SUNDAY after EASTER. Battle of Malora [1815]	5 53	6 58	6 17	11 10	5 41	
16	Mon	5		5 56	6 58	7 04	11 57	6 28	
17	Tues	6		5 59	6 58	7 51	12 44	7 15	
18	Wed	7	Tamla Topes executed at Sept 1852.	6 02	6 58	8 38	1 31	8 02	
19	Thur	8	Banda defeated 1853.	6 05	6 58	9 25	2 18	8 49	
20	Fri	9		6 08	6 58	10 12	3 05	9 36	
21	Sat	10	Occupation of Khandahar 1853.	6 11	6 58	11 00	3 52	10 23	
22	Sun	11	3rd SUNDAY after EASTER.	6 14	6 58	11 47	4 39	11 10	
23	Mon	12	Saint George.	6 17	6 58	12 34	5 26	11 57	
24	Tues	13	Great Fire at Burnt 1853.	6 20	6 58	1 21	6 13	12 44	
25	Wed	14	Saint Mark. BIRTH OF PRINCESS ALICE 1843	6 23	6 58	2 08	7 00	1 31	
26	Thur	15		6 26	6 58	2 55	7 47	2 18	
27	Fri	16	Surrender of Kumaon 1816.	6 29	6 58	3 42	8 34	3 05	
28	Sat	17	Srinagar taken 1804.	6 32	6 58	4 29	9 21	3 52	
29	Sun	18	4th SUNDAY after EASTER.	6 35	6 58	5 16	10 08	4 39	
30	Mon	19		6 38	6 58	6 03	10 55	5 26	

PHENOMENA

April 2	11	49 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Saturn 0 4 N.
4	7	30 Morn.—Mercury stationary.	Venus 4 17 S.
7	9	26 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.	Jupiter 2 21 S.
9	1	51 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Mars 2 59 S.
12	7	23 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 2 57 S.
14	11	24 Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.	Venus 3 54 N.
15	8	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Moon 3 26 S.
16	2	15 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Saturn 0 21 N.
19	10	7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Venus 1 0 N.
21	6	19 After.—Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.	
26	6	9 After.—Mercury stationary.	
29	7	51 After.—Saturn in opposition with Sun.	
30	2	19 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	8	3	3 Morning.
☾ New Moon.....	14	8	19 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	21	3	19 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	29	6	39 Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	14	2	— Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	27	6	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEAN TIME		THE MOON			
				THE SUN		Rises Culm Sets			
				Rises	Sets	After	Morn	Morn	
1	Tues	20	Prince ALBERT born 1859.	5 43	6 11	7 32	0 40	6 38	
2	Wed	21		5 46	6 11	8 22	1 26	7 21	
3	Thur	22	Mutiny at Lucknow 1857.	5 49	6 11	9 8	2 14	8 7	
4	Fri	23	Seringapatam taken & Tipoo killed 1799.	5 52	6 12	9 57	3 1	8 54	
5	Sat	24		5 55	6 12	10 43	3 50	9 43	
6	Sun	25	EDUCATION SUNDAY.	5 58	6 12	11 32	4 39	10 33	
7	Mon	26		6 01	6 12	12 20	5 28	11 20	
8	Tues	27	Installation of Shah Soojah 1839.	6 04	6 12	0 18	6 17	0 15	
9	Wed	28		6 07	6 12	1 6	7 7	1 8	
10	Thur	29	ASCENSION DAY. Rangoon captured 1824.	6 10	6 13	1 51	7 58	2 3	
11	Fri	30	Mutiny at Delhi 1857.	6 13	6 13	2 37	8 50	3 0	
12	Sat	31		6 16	6 13	3 27	9 41	3 59	
13	Sun	1	1 SUNDAY after ASCENSION DAY.	6 19	6 13	4 18	10 30	4 0	
14	Mon	2		6 22	6 14	5 13	11 19	4 3	
15	Tues	3		6 25	6 14	6 8	12 08	4 9	
16	Wed	4	[and Calcutta 1854]	6 28	6 15	7 9	1 41	4 13	
17	Thur	5	First Telegraph message between Bombay	6 31	6 15	8 12	2 32	4 18	
18	Fri	6	Free Church of Scotland opened 1843.	6 34	6 15	9 13	3 20	5 0	
19	Sat	7	Bassett taken 1852.	6 37	6 15	10 12	4 05	5 11	
20	Sun	8	WHIT SUNDAY. First meeting of Legislative	6 40	6 15	11 6	5 26	5 18	
21	Mon	9	[Council of India 1854]	6 43	6 15	12 0	6 14	6 0	
22	Tues	10		6 46	6 15	0 45	7 0	6 32	
23	Wed	11	Kutch taken 1855.	6 49	6 15	1 38	7 44	7 13	
24	Thur	12	QUEEN VICTORIA BORN 1819.	6 52	6 15	2 31	8 37	8 1	
25	Fri	13	Princess HELENA born 1846. Sir J. G. Le	6 55	6 17	3 10	9 10	2 52	
26	Sat	14	[Marchant arrived 1865]	6 58	6 17	3 57	9 54	3 12	
27	Sun	15	TRINITY SUNDAY.	7 01	6 17	4 44	10 38	3 53	
28	Mon	16		7 04	6 17	5 31	11 24	4 34	
29	Tues	17		7 07	6 17	6 18	12 10	5 18	
30	Wed	18		7 10	6 17	7 6	0 11	6 4	
31	Thur	19	Corpus Christi. Shajahanpore massacre 1857	7 13	6 18	7 54	0 59	6 59	

PHENOMENA

May 7	1	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Jupiter 5 15 S.
11	5	1 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Mars 3 55 S.
13	6	31 Morn.—Mercury at greatest western elongation 25° 53'.	Moon 2 0 N.
15	1	30 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Venus 3 23 S.
16	3	5 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 3 21 S.
17	3	31 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	
21	1	40 Morn.—Jupiter stationary.	
27	8	32 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Saturn 0 21 N.
30	4	44 After.—Venus in conjunction with Uranus.	Venus 1 0 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

☾ Last Quarter.....	6	0	34 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	12	3	28 Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	20	5	6 Morning.
☾ Full Moon.....	28	8	56 Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	11	10	— Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	24	5	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEANTIME		THE MOON				
				THE SUN		Eclipses & Calm Sets				
				Rises	Sets	After	Morn	Morn		
				A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		
1	Fri	20	1st turf of C. I. Railway turned 1856.....	5 36	6 18	8 43	1 47	7 40		
2	Sat	21	Earthquake at Erzerum 1855.....	5 36	6 19	8 40	2 36	8 29		
3	Sun	22	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY. Mutiny at Nec- [march 1857]	5 36	6 19	10 16	3 28	9 19		
4	Mon	23	.....	5 36	6 20	11 2	4 14	10 11		
5	Tues	24	.....	5 36	6 20	11 47	5 31	11 3		
6	Wed	25	Calcutta partially lighted with gas 1857.....	5 36	6 21	12 32	6 41	12 48		
7	Thur	26	.....	5 36	6 21	1 0	7 52	1 44		
8	Fri	27	A. M. Chapel at Royapooram opened 1843.....	5 36	6 21	1 18	7 52	1 44		
9	Sat	28	1st turf of the Madras Railway cut 1855.....	5 36	6 22	2 7	8 26	2 43		
10	Sun	29	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY. Mutiny of 1st [Gude Infantry 1857]	5 36	6 22	2 58	9 22	3 44		
11	Mon	30	.....	5 36	6 23	3 59	10 21	4 47		
12	Tues	31	Max. of the Fortighur tugs, at Cawnpore 1857.....	5 36	6 23	4 59	After	5 51		
13	Wed	1	1st Cav. Hyd. Contgt. mutinied at Aun- [gabad 1857]	5 37	6 23	5 51	6 28	6 55		
14	Thur	2	.....	5 37	6 24	6 53	1 23	7 54		
15	Fri	3	.....	5 37	6 24	7 45	2 21	8 43		
16	Sat	4	Capture of Wookung 1842.....	5 37	6 24	8 44	3 16	9 40		
17	Sun	5	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY. Battle of Albuera [1819]	5 37	6 24	9 49	4 10	10 27		
18	Mon	6	.....	5 38	6 25	10 43	5 11	11 11		
19	Tues	7	.....	5 38	6 25	11 37	6 11	12 1		
20	Wed	8	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA, 1837.....	5 38	6 25	12 31	7 1	1 0		
21	Thur	9	Proclamation of QUEEN VICTORIA.....	5 38	6 25	1 0	7 1	1 0		
22	Fri	10	.....	5 38	6 25	1 53	7 51	1 51		
23	Sat	11	.....	5 39	6 25	2 46	8 53	2 51		
24	Sun	12	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Saint John the [Baptist] Midsummer	5 39	6 25	3 37	9 36	3 53		
25	Mon	13	.....	5 39	6 25	4 14	10 7	4 34		
26	Tues	14	.....	5 39	6 25	5 10	10 56	5 40		
27	Wed	15	Cawnpore Massacre 1858.....	5 40	6 26	6 11	11 44	6 48		
28	Thur	16	Coronation of QUEEN VICTORIA.....	5 40	6 26	7 2	12 33	7 36		
29	Fri	17	Saint Peter's.....	5 40	6 26	8 15	1 23	7 17		
30	Sat	18	Peace proclaimed with Persia 1853.....	5 40	6 26	9 15	2 23	7 17		

PHENOMENA.

June	h. m.	Phenomenon	h. m.	Phenomenon
3	6 55 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter	5 10 S.
7	6 14 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars	6 26 N.
12	6 42 After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	6 58 S.
13	10 57 After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....	Uranus	6 58 S.
15	5 29 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus	4 37 N.
17	6 36 After.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.		
20	2 51 After.	Mercury in conjunction with Uranus.		
21	3 24 After.	Sun enters Cancer.		
23	3 25 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn	6 11 N.
25	6 29 Morn.	Uranus in conjunction with Sun.		
26	8 34 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter	5 9 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.

☾ Last Quarter.....	5	7	25 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	12	10	56 Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	19	9	5 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	27	9	34 Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	10	0	— Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	21	10	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEANTIME		THE MOON				
				THE SUN		Rises & Calm Rises				
				Rises	Sets	After	Morn	Morn		
				A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		
1	Sun	10	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Siege of Luck- [now by Rebels 1857]	5 41	6 26	9 1	2 12	8 8		
2	Mon	20	.....	5 41	6 26	9 47	3 1	9 0		
3	Tues	21	.....	5 41	6 27	10 30	3 50	9 52		
4	Wed	22	Sir H. Lawrence died 1857.....	5 41	6 27	11 16	4 38	10 44		
5	Thur	23	Capture of Ghizni 1838.....	5 41	6 27	Morn	5 28	After		
6	Fri	24	Old Midsummer day.....	5 42	6 27	0 5	6 18	0 33		
7	Sat	25	14th Bengal N. I. disbanded 1857.....	5 42	6 27	0 50	7 12	1 51		
8	Sun	26	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 43	6 27	1 42	8 8	2 32		
9	Mon	27	.....	5 43	6 27	2 37	9 6	3 34		
10	Tues	28	Vellore mutiny 1806.....	5 43	6 27	3 35	10 6	4 36		
11	Wed	29	.....	5 43	6 27	4 34	After	5 38		
12	Thur	30	Rajah of Nargood hung 1856.....	5 43	6 27	5 36	0 5	6 36		
13	Fri	31	Alles evacuated Crimea 1856.....	5 44	6 27	6 36	1 1	7 28		
14	Sat	32	Erzerum destroyed by a 2d earthquake 1859.....	5 44	6 27	7 35	1 56	8 18		
15	Sun	1	7th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Madras Horti- [cultural Society established 1835]	5 44	6 27	8 30	2 43	9 3		
16	Mon	2	.....	5 45	6 27	9 23	3 33	9 49		
17	Tues	3	.....	5 45	6 28	10 12	4 19	10 28		
18	Wed	4	.....	5 45	6 28	11 0	5 5	11 8		
19	Thur	5	Defeat of the Nara by Genl. Havelock 1857.....	5 45	6 28	After	5 47	11 48		
20	Fri	6	.....	5 46	6 28	0 34	6 31	Morn		
21	Sat	7	Battle of Chin-Keang-foo 1842.....	5 46	6 28	1 22	7 18	0 29		
22	Sun	8	8th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Indian Income [Tax Act passed 1860]	5 47	6 28	2 8	8 2	1 13		
23	Mon	9	.....	5 47	6 28	2 56	8 49	1 56		
24	Tues	10	Petit July 1828.....	5 47	6 28	3 44	9 37	2 48		
25	Wed	11	St. John's. Natives of India first sat on the	5 47	6 28	4 33	10 27	3 40		
26	Thur	12	Madras Lying-in-Hospital opened 1844.....	5 47	6 28	5 21	11 17	4 31		
27	Fri	13	.....	5 48	6 28	6 11	Morn	5 12		
28	Sat	14	.....	5 48	6 28	6 53	0 7	8 8		
29	Sun	15	9th SUNDAY after TRINITY. First School for [native girls founded at Calcutta 1849]	5 48	6 28	7 43	0 57	0 54		
30	Mon	16	.....	5 48	6 28	8 30	1 47	7 47		
31	Tues	17	Assam annexed 1829.....	5 48	6 28	9 16	2 36	8 40		

PHENOMENA.

July	h. m.	Phenomenon	h. m.	Phenomenon
3	5 29 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars	2 27 N.
10	5 11 After.	Saturn stationary.		
11	11 27 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....	Moon	5 17 S.
14	10 45 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	4 54 S.
15	6 34 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus	4 54 N.
20	1 41 After.	Jupiter in opposition with Sun.		
29	3 15 After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn	3 10 S.
24	11 27 Morn.	Mercury at greatest eastern elongation 27° 4'.		
27	8 47 Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter	5 18 S.
29	2 23 After.	Saturn in quadrature with Sun.		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	4	6	37 Morning.
☾ New Moon.....	10	7	37 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	18	2	37 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	26	8	35 Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	6	4	— Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	18	4	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	31	5	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lunar day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEANTIME					THE MOON			
				THE SUN		Rises Calm Sets			After Morn			
				Rises	Sets	After	Morn	Morn				
1	Wed	18	Lamas Day. The India Income Tax Act	5 49	6 28	10	2	3 26	9 24			
2	Thur	19	Prince Alfred born 1844. [died 1860]	5 49	6 28	10	4	1 10	30			
3	Fri	20	Mahratta war commenced 1803.	5 45	6 22	11	38	5	9	After		
4	Sat	21	British Troops landed in Java 1811.	5 45	6 22	Morn	6	2	0	24		
5	Sun	22	10th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Chinese cap-	5 50	6 22	0	30	6 58	1 34			
6	Mon	23	Prince Alfred born 1844. [died 1860]	5 50	6 22	1	25	7 55	2 24			
7	Tues	24	Cahul taken 1809.	5 50	6 22	2	24	8 54	3 25			
8	Wed	25	Great flood at Baroda 1807.	1 50	6 20	3	21	9 52	4 23			
9	Thur	26	Powder Magazine at Delhi exploded 1809.	5 50	6 20	4	19	10 48	5 18			
10	Fri	27	Scindia defeated 1803.	5 50	6 20	5	17	After	6 11			
11	Sat	28	Ahmednagar surrendered 1803.	5 51	6 19	5	17	0 35	6 57			
12	Sun	29	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 51	6 19	7	11	1 34	7 40			
13	Mon	30		5 51	6 19	8	9	2 31	8 23			
14	Tues	31	Sir Colin Campbell arrived in Calcutta 1857.	5 51	6 18	8	51	2 56	9 3			
15	Wed	1		5 51	6 17	9	40	3 41	9 44			
16	Thur	2	Battle of the Thernaya 1806.	5 51	6 16	10	27	4 25	10 25			
17	Fri	3	Battle of Mohilla 1805.	5 51	6 16	After	5	10 11	7			
18	Sat	4	Mohamra in Persia burnt 1844.	5 52	6 15	0	2	5 55	11 40			
19	Sun	5	12th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Mutiny at Po-	5 52	6 14	0	49	6 52	Morn			
20	Mon	6	[Singapore 1857]	5 52	6 14	1	57	7 50	0 25			
21	Tues	7	The Paku Ports of China captured 1860.	5 52	6 14	2	25	8 48	1 23			
22	Wed	8	Treaty of Peace with China 1842.	5 52	6 13	3	13	9 8	2 11			
23	Thur	9	Government Central Museum instituted 1851	5 52	6 12	4	1	9 58	3 2			
24	Fri	10	Inauguration of General Nall's statue 1851.	5 52	6 12	4	49	10 49	3 34			
25	Sat	11	High Court opened 1862.	5 52	6 11	5	39	11 39	4 43			
26	Sun	12	13th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Trincomalee	5 53	6 10	6	36	Morn	5 40			
27	Mon	13	[taken 1795]	5 53	6 10	7	13	0 30	6 33			
28	Tues	14		5 53	6 9	7	58	1 31	7 28			
29	Wed	15	St. John the Baptist beheaded.	5 53	6 9	8	46	3 12	8 24			
30	Thur	16		5 53	6 8	9	36	4 3	9 22			
31	Fri	17		5 53	6 7	10	28	5 59	10 20			

PHENOMENA.

August 5	8	57 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Mars	4	1 N.
6	4	58 After.—Mercury stationary.			
7	19	23 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Venus	5	24 S.
12	9	42 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Mercury	2	5 N.
14	5	40 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Venus	0	24 N.
17	1	9 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Saturn	0	39 S.
21	8	54 Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.			
24	11	28 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Jupiter	5	30 S.
30	7	30 Morn.—Mercury stationary.			

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	2	5	30 Morning.
☾ New Moon.....	9	7	35 Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	17	8	29 Morning.
☾ Full Moon.....	24	7	27 Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	15	11	— Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	27	7	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Lunar day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEANTIME					THE MOON			
				THE SUN		Rises Calm Sets			After Morn			
				Rises	Sets	After	Morn	Morn				
1	Sat	18	Govt. of India transferred to the Crown 1858	5 53	6	6	11	21	4	34	After	
2	Sun	19	14th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 53	6	6	Morn	5 51	0	19		
3	Mon	20		5 53	6	5	0	17	6 48	1 19		
4	Tues	21	For. of Allyghur taken 1803.	5 53	6	5	14	7 45	2 16			
5	Wed	22	Storming of Bighar and Allahabad 1803.	5 53	6	5	2	12	8 41	3 11		
6	Thur	23	Re-capture of Ghazee 1842.	5 53	6	4	3	8	9 35	4 3		
7	Fri	24	Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary.	5 53	6	4	4	8	10 26	4 51		
8	Sat	25		5 53	6	4	4	57	After	5 37		
9	Sun	26	15th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Native Army	5 53	6	3	5	59	0	2	6 18	
10	Mon	27	[of Bengal re-organized 1859]	5 53	6	2	8	43	0	40	6 58	
11	Tues	28	Battle of Delhi 1803.	5 53	6	1	7	32	1	54	7 50	
12	Wed	29	Cahul re-taken 1842.	5 53	6	0	8	20	2	14	8 30	
13	Thur	30	Defeat of Akbar Khan at Texen 1842.	5 53	5 59	9	8	3	4	9	2	
14	Fri	31	Storming of Delhi commenced 1857.	5 53	5 58	9	55	3	49	9 44		
15	Sat	1	The Indian Press freed 1835.	5 53	5 57	10	42	4	35	10 29		
16	Sun	2	16th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Re-occupation	5 53	5 57	After	5	29	11	15		
17	Mon	3	[of Cabul 1842]	5 53	5 56	0	17	6	10	Morn		
18	Tues	4	Java conquered by English 1811.	5 53	5 55	1	4	6	58	0	3	
19	Wed	5	Treaty of Chunar signed 1781.	5 53	5 54	1	49	7 47	0	52		
20	Thur	6	Delhi re-taken 1857.	5 53	5 54	2	38	8 37	1 42			
21	Fri	7	St. Matthew.	5 53	5 53	3	25	9 27	2 35			
22	Sat	8	Siege of Mooltan raised 1848.	5 53	5 53	4	12	10 18	3 28			
23	Sun	9	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 53	5 52	5	0	11	9	4 22		
24	Mon	10		5 52	5 52	5	50	Morn	5 17			
25	Tues	11		5 52	5 51	6	38	0	2	6 13		
26	Wed	12		5 52	5 50	7	29	0	55	7 10		
27	Thur	13		5 52	5 50	8	21	1	50	8 9		
28	Fri	14		5 52	5 49	9	13	2	47	9 11		
29	Sat	15	St. Michael and all Angels.	5 52	5 48	10	12	3	43	10 13		
30	Sun	16	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 53	5 48	11	9	4	48	After		

PHENOMENA.

September 3	9	32 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Mars	5	4 N.
4	6	31 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Venus	5	31 S.
7	3	18 Morn.—Mercury at greatest western elongation 17° 36'.			
10	10	27 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.			
13	3	32 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Venus	5	0 S.
18	10	47 After.—Jupiter stationary.			
20	6	21 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Jupiter	5	37 S.
23	9	12 After.—Sun enters Libra.			
28	3	12 Morn.—Mars in conjunction with Uranus.	Mars	0	1 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ Last Quarter.....	1	11	30 Morning.
☾ New Moon.....	8	10	19 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	17	2	43 Morning.
☾ Full Moon.....	24	5	34 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	20	8	5 Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	13	5	— Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	25	10	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEANTIME THE MOON				
				THE SUN				
				Rises	Sets	Morn	After	
1	Mon	17		5 53	5 47	Morn	5 40	0 11
2	Tues	18		5 53	5 46	9 8	5 37	1 7
3	Wed	19		5 53	5 45	1 8	5 37	2 0
4	Thur	20	Day of Humiliation throughout India 1867.	5 53	5 45	1 38	5 32	2 43
5	Fri	21	Terrific Storm at Calcutta 1864.	5 53	5 44	2 51	5 32	3 53
6	Sat	22		5 53	5 44	3 43	5 32	4 18
7	Sun	23	19th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 53	5 43	4 33	5 30	4 59
8	Mon	24		5 53	5 42	5 22	After	5 40
9	Tues	25		5 53	5 42	6 13	0 14	6 18
10	Wed	26	Changhae captured 1841.	5 53	5 41	7 2	0 59	6 38
11	Thurs	27	Conclusion of the Afghan war 1842.	5 53	5 40	7 49	1 44	7 40
12	Fri	28		5 53	5 40	8 37	2 30	8 14
13	Sat	29	Ningpo taken 1841.	5 53	5 39	9 24	3 16	9 9
14	Sun	30	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Chittack taken 1803.	5 54	5 39	10 10	4 8	9 56
15	Mon	31		5 54	5 38	10 58	4 51	10 44
16	Tues	1		5 54	5 38	After	0 39	11 38
17	Wed	2	Agga taken 1803.	5 54	5 38	0 30	0 27	Morn
18	Thur	3	Saint Luke.	5 54	5 37	1 15	7 16	0 23
19	Fri	4		5 54	5 36	2 1	8 5	1 13
20	Sat	5		5 54	5 36	2 46	8 53	2 8
21	Sun	6	21st SUNDAY after TRINITY. Siege of Ameer-ghur 1803.	5 55	5 35	3 32	9 44	3 2
22	Mon	7		5 55	5 35	4 20	10 39	3 58
23	Tues	8	Muzra's States erected in Madras 1840.	5 55	5 34	5 11	11 34	4 34
24	Wed	9		5 55	5 33	6 8	Morn	5 34
25	Thur	10	Rajah of Tanjore surrendered his power 1759.	5 55	5 33	7 3	0 32	6 54
26	Fri	11		5 55	5 32	8 0	1 27	7 57
27	Sat	12		5 56	5 32	9 1	2 31	8 1
28	Sun	13	22nd SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. Simon and St. Jude.	5 56	5 32	9 59	3 32	10 3
29	Mon	14		5 56	5 32	10 48	4 36	11 1
30	Tues	15	Mariabur taken 1824.	5 57	5 32	11 42	5 29	After
31	Wed	16		5 57	5 31	Morn	6 13	0 46

PHENOMENA.

October	A. M.		
1	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Uranus 5 34 N.
1	3	After.—Venus at greatest eastern elongation 46° 39'.	
1	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Mars 5 42 N.
2	0	Morn.—Uranus in quadrature with Sun.	
3	0	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	
3	0	Morn.—Mars in quadrature with Sun.	
3	6	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	
11	3	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Saturn 1 14 S.
12	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Venus 8 57 S.
16	6	After.—Uranus stationary.	
17	5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Jupiter 5 32 S.
17	0	After.—Jupiter in quadrature with Sun.	
24	3	After.—Mercury in conjunction with Saturn.	Mercury 5 22 S.
28	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Uranus 5 29 N.
29	11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Mars 6 11 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.
☾ New Moon.....	7	3	46 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	15	7	28 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	22	3	54 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	29	8	26 Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	9	5	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	22	9	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEANTIME THE MOON				
				THE SUN				
				Rises	Sets	Morn	After	
1	Thur	17	Upwards of 10,000 lives lost. 47 Saints. Cyclone at Masulipatam 1864.	5 57	5 31	0 48	7 10	1 34
2	Fri	18	All Souls. Insurrection at Cabul 1841.	5 58	5 31	1 40	7 57	2 17
3	Sat	19	Khehar taken possession by British 1840.	5 58	5 30	2 36	8 45	3 38
4	Sun	20	23rd SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 58	5 30	3 19	9 28	3 38
5	Mon	21		5 58	5 30	4 7	10 12	4 19
6	Tues	22		5 59	5 29	4 54	10 55	5 0
7	Wed	23		5 59	5 29	5 43	After	5 41
8	Thur	24	Destruction of Cabul 1841.	5 59	5 28	6 32	1 10	6 23
9	Fri	25	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales born 1841.	5 59	5 28	7 20	1 32	7 5
10	Sat	26		5 59	5 28	8 5	1 52	7 52
11	Sun	27	24th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Saint Martin.	6 0	5 28	8 58	2 46	8 39
12	Mon	28	Treaty with the Nizam 1796.	6 1	5 27	9 49	3 34	9 28
13	Tues	29	Cannore of Khehar 1839.	6 1	5 27	10 47	4 22	10 17
14	Wed	30	Rebelle and the Deah ended 1801.	6 2	5 27	11 11	5 11	6
15	Thur	1	Christ Church Trevandrum consecrated 1859.	6 2	5 27	After	5 57	11 57
16	Fri	2	Garrison at Lucknow relieved 1857.	6 3	5 27	0 39	6 45	Morn
17	Sat	3	St. Paul's Church, Vepery, consecrated 1853.	6 3	5 27	1 28	7 34	0 49
18	Sun	4	25th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	6 3	5 27	2 8	8 24	1 48
19	Mon	5		6 4	5 27	3 56	9 17	2 38
20	Tues	6		6 5	5 27	4 40	10 12	3 36
21	Wed	7	Princess Royal born 1840.	6 5	5 27	5 41	11 11	4 36
22	Thur	8	Republic of Rannagur 1848.	6 5	5 27	6 42	Morn	5 39
23	Fri	9	Old Martinmas day [1858]	6 5	5 27	7 42	8 12	6 42
24	Sat	10	Lord Clyde defeated Mutineers at Fattyghur.	6 6	5 27	7 44	1 14	7 45
25	Sun	11	26th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	6 7	5 27	8 46	2 16	8 48
26	Mon	12		6 7	5 27	9 45	3 15	9 46
27	Tues	13	Battle of Seetabuldee 1817.	6 8	5 28	10 41	4 13	10 41
28	Wed	14	Gwalior Contingent routed 1857.	6 8	5 28	11 35	5 5	After
29	Thur	15		6 9	5 28	Morn	5 55	0 17
30	Fri	16	Saint Andrew.	6 9	5 28	0 27	6 42	1 0

PHENOMENA.

November	A. M.		
5	—	After.—Venus at greatest evening brilliancy; resembling the moon when about four days after new. Apparent diameter 40".	
7	3	18 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Saturn 1° 27' S.
7	9	After.—Saturn in conjunction with Sun.	
9	10	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	Mercury 7 9 S.
11	0	38 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Venus 9 43 S.
13	7	23 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Jupiter 3 16 S.
18	3	47 After.—Mercury at greatest eastern elongation 22° 8'.	
21	10	21 Morn.—Venus stationary.	
25	3	39 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	Uranus 5 21 N.
26	6	18 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Mars 6 53 N.
28	1	0 Morn.—Mercury stationary.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon.....	7	10	46	Morning
First Quarter.....	15	10	4	Morning
Full Moon.....	22	1	55	Morning
Last Quarter.....	29	0	44	Morning
Apogee.....	6	7	—	Afternoon
Perigee.....	21	10	—	Afternoon

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	MEANTIME THE MOON				
				THE SUN		Rises Culms Sets		
				Rises	Sets	Morn	Morn	After
1	Sat	17	Capture of Ponnala and Powanghur 1844.....	6 10	5 28	1 18	7 27	1 40
2	Sun	18	ADVENT SUNDAY. End of Nepalese war 1815.....	6 11	5 29	2 4	8 11	2 20
3	Mon	19	.....	6 11	5 29	2 52	8 55	3 0
4	Tues	20	Sattee abolished 1829.....	6 12	5 29	3 40	9 30	3 40
5	Wed	21	Defeat of the Burmese near Ywone 1825.....	6 13	5 29	4 28	10 24	4 22
6	Thur	22	Madras Court of Small Causes established.....	6 13	5 29	5 15	11 9	5 4
7	Fri	23	Battle of Rangoon 1824..... [1829]	6 14	5 30	6 4	After 5 43	
8	Sat	24	Earthquake at Bombay 1854.....	6 14	5 30	6 51	9 44	6 37
9	Sun	25	2d SUNDAY in ADVENT. 2d Battle of Nag- pore 1817.....	6 15	5 30	7 37	1 31	7 26
10	Mon	26	.....	6 15	5 31	8 24	2 19	8 14
11	Tues	27	Annexation of Nagpore 1853.....	6 16	5 31	9 9	3 8	9 2
12	Wed	28	Treaty with Nizam concluded 1822.....	6 16	5 31	9 53	3 33	9 52
13	Thur	29	.....	6 17	5 32	10 36	4 40	10 42
14	Fri	1	Prince ALBERT died 1861.....	6 17	5 32	After 5 27	11 34	
15	Sat	2	.....	6 18	5 32	0 2	6 16	Morn
16	Sun	3	3d SUNDAY in ADVENT. Battle of Nagpore 1817.....	6 19	5 33	0 46	7 5	0 29
17	Mon	4	.....	6 19	5 33	1 34	7 57	1 21
18	Tues	5	Battle of Moodkee 1845.....	6 20	5 34	2 23	8 52	3 18
19	Wed	6	.....	6 20	5 34	3 19	9 39	3 17
20	Thur	7	Annexation of Pegu 1852.....	6 21	5 34	4 19	10 51	4 19
21	Fri	8	Saint Thomas.....	6 21	5 35	5 22	11 54	5 26
22	Sat	9	Battle of Ferozeshah 1845.....	6 22	5 35	6 24	Morn	6 24
23	Sun	10	4th SUNDAY in ADVENT. Assassination of Sir W. H. Macnaghten 1841.....	6 22	5 35	7 35	9 39	7 38
24	Mon	11	.....	6 23	5 35	8 26	1 56	8 27
25	Tues	12	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	6 23	5 35	9 24	2 59	9 23
26	Wed	13	Saint Stephen.....	6 24	5 36	10 19	3 46	10 11
27	Thur	14	Saint John.....	6 24	5 36	11 11	4 34	10 50
28	Fri	15	Innocent's Day.....	6 25	5 36	Morn	5 25	After
29	Sat	16	Battles of Maharajpore and Pannier 1843.....	6 25	5 36	0 0	6 8	9 18
30	Sun	17	SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS DAY. Nagpore taken 1817.....	6 26	5 40	0 49	6 53	0 59
31	Mon	18	This year closes.....	6 26	5 41	1 36	7 37	1 40

PHENOMENA.

December	h.	m.	
2	9	48	After.—Mars stationary. Apparent Diameter 15".
5	3	48	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Saturn
6	0	23	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Mercury
7	11	10	After.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
11	9	44	After.—Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun.
17	3	34	After.—Mercury stationary.
22	1	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Uranus
23	6	13	Morn.—Sun enters Capricornus.
25	11	40	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Mars
27	1	43	Morn.—Mercury in conjunction with Venus..... Venus
27	1	29	After.—Mercury at greatest western elongation 22° 16'.
29	9	55	After.—Uranus in opposition with Sun.
31	10	24	After.—Venus stationary.

TABLE SHewing THE EQUATION OF TIME FOR THE YEAR 1866, FOR THE MERIDIAN OF MADRAS.

DATE.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1866												
1	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
2	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
3	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
4	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
5	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
6	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
7	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
8	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
9	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
10	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
11	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
12	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
13	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
14	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
15	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
16	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
17	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
18	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
19	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
20	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
21	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
22	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
23	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
24	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
25	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
26	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
27	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
28	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
29	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
30	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36
31	14 12	13 58	12 30	11 16	10 0	8 48	7 36	6 24	5 12	4 0	2 48	1 36

ASTEROIDS OR TELESCOPIC PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER.

Number.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
1	Ceres	Piazzi	Palermo..... 1801 Jan. 1	1681
2	Pallas	Olbers	Bremen..... 1802 Mar. 28	1694
3	Juno	Harding	Lillenthal..... 1804 Sep. 1	1582
4	Vesta	Olbers	Bremthal..... 1807 Mar. 29	1326
5	Astræa	Hencke	Driesen..... 1845 Dec. 8	1511
6	Hebe	Hencke	Driesen..... 1847 July 1	1389
7	Iris	Hind	London..... 1847 Aug. 13	1346
8	Flora	Hind	London..... 1847 Oct. 18	1193
9	Metis	Graham	Stgo..... 1848 Apr. 25	1517
10	Hygeia	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1849 Apr. 12	2041
11	Parthenope	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1850 May 11	1402
12	Victoria	Hind	London..... 1850 Sep. 13	1301
13	Egeria	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1850 Nov. 2	1511
14	Irene	Hind	London..... 1851 May 19	1513
15	Eunomia	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1851 July 22	1571
16	Psyche	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1852 Mar. 17	1825
17	Thebe	Luther	Bilk..... 1852 Apr. 17	1420
18	Melpomene	Hind	London..... 1852 June 24	1271
19	Fortuna	Hind	London..... 1852 Aug. 22	1393
20	Mascula	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1852 Sep. 19	1366
21	Euterpe	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1852 Nov. 15	1385
22	Caliope	Hind	London..... 1852 Nov. 15	1513
23	Thalia	Hind	London..... 1852 Dec. 15	1554
24	Thémis	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1853 Apr. 5	2034
25	Phocæa	Chacornac	Marseilles..... 1853 Apr. 7	1859
26	Proserpine	Luther	Bilk..... 1853 May 5	1381
27	Euterpe	Hind	London..... 1853 Nov. 8	1314
28	Beltona	Luther	Bilk..... 1854 Mar. 1	1689
29	Amphitrite	Marth	London..... 1854 Mar. 1	1492
30	Urania	Hind	London..... 1854 July 22	1329
31	Euphrosyne	Ferguson	Washington..... 1854 Sep. 1	2048
32	Pomona	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1854 Oct. 26	1320
33	Polihymnia	Chacornac	Paris..... 1854 Oct. 28	1773
34	Ceres	Chacornac	Paris..... 1855 Apr. 6	1610
35	Leucotoea	Luther	Bilk..... 1855 Apr. 13	1890
36	Andante	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1855 Oct. 5	1663
37	Pada	Luther	Bilk..... 1855 Oct. 5	1549
38	Leda	Chacornac	Paris..... 1856 Jan. 12	1657
39	Lietitia	Chacornac	Paris..... 1856 Feb. 8	1685
40	Harmonia	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1856 Mar. 31	1247
41	Daphne	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1856 May 22	1455
42	Iola	Pogson	Oxford..... 1856 May 23	1382
43	Ariadne	Pogson	Oxford..... 1857 Apr. 15	1195
44	Nysa	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 May 27	1379
45	Eugenia	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 June 27	1640
46	Hestia	Pogson	Oxford..... 1857 Aug. 16	1470
47	Aglaia	Luther	Bilk..... 1857 Sep. 15	1798
48	Doris	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 Sep. 19	1998
49	Pala	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 Sep. 19	1980
50	Virginia	Ferguson	Washington..... 1857 Oct. 4	1577

ASTEROIDS OR TELESCOPIC PLANETS, &c.—continued.

Number.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
51	Nemesis	Laurent	Marseilles..... 1858 Jan. 22	1830
52	Europa	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1858 Feb. 6	1994
53	Calypso	Luther	Bilk..... 1858 Apr. 4	1553
54	Alexandra	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1858 Sep. 10	1627
55	Pandora	Searle	Albany..... 1858 Sep. 10	1675
56	Meletis	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 Sep. 9	1531
57	Micromysus	Luther	Bilk..... 1859 Sep. 22	2049
58	Concordia	Luther	Bilk..... 1860 Mar. 24	1619
59	Olympia	Chacornac	Paris..... 1860 Sep. 12	1693
60	Echo	Ferguson	Washington..... 1860 Sep. 14	1562
61	Danaë	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1860 Sep. 10	1874
62	Erato	Forster and Lesser	Berlin..... 1860 Sep. 14	2037
63	Ansonia	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1861 Feb. 10	1355
64	Angelina	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1861 Mar. 4	1601
65	Maximiliana	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1861 Mar. 8	2343
66	Mia	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S..... 1861 Apr. 9	1379
67	Asia	Pogson	Madras..... 1861 Apr. 17	1371
68	Leio	Luther	Bilk..... 1861 Apr. 29	1688
69	Hesperia	Schlagasch	Milan..... 1861 Apr. 29	1782
70	Faæpea	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1861 May 5	1544
71	Niohe	Luther	Bilk..... 1861 Aug. 10	1671
72	Feronia	Peters	Clinton, U. S..... 1862 Feb. 20	1148
73	Clytie	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S..... 1862 Apr. 17	1590
74	Galatæa	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1862 Aug. 29	1510
75	Eurydice	Peters	Clinton, U. S..... 1862 Sep. 22	1594
76	Frida	D'Arrest	Copenhagen..... 1862 Oct. 21	2276
77	Frigga	Peters	Clinton, U. S..... 1862 Nov. 12	1792
78	Diana	Luther	Bilk..... 1863 Mar. 15	1655
79	Eurydice	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1863 Sep. 14	1400
80	Sappho	Pogson	Madras..... 1864 May 3	1271
81	Terpsichore	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1864 Sep. 30	1756
82	Alcmæna	Luther	Bilk..... 1864 Nov. 27	1676
83	Henrietta	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1865 Apr. 25	1382
84	Clio	Luther	Bilk..... 1865 Aug. 25	1317

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

1866	Madras Mean Time	Satellite	Phenomenon	1866	Madras Mean Time	Satellite	Phenomenon
The Satellites of Jupiter are invisible during the month of January, Jupiter being too near to the Sun.							
March							
1	5 10	0.4 Morn.	I Disap.	July 12	0 40	23.4 Morn.	I Disap.
12	5 34	10.3	IV	27	11 12	16.9 After.	I Reap.
17	3 25	47.3	I	30	7 13	40.6	II
21	4 59	35.9	II	August			
24	5 19	35.2	I	1	14	13.2 Morn.	I
April				5	7 43	0.9 After.	I
11	2 5	58.2	III Reap.	6	9 50	50.3	II
13	1 58	8.2	II Disap.	9	11 43	22.6	IV Disap.
16	5 38	43.1	I	10	8 55	35.6 Morn.	IV Reap.
22	4 33	0.8	II	10	10	4 23.7 After.	III
25	1 50	51.8	I	11	8 9	15.5 Morn.	I
May				12	9 38	4.6 After.	I
2	3 44	55.2	I	14	0 26	25.4 Morn.	II
5	5 38	21.2	I	18	2 4	52.6	III
11	0 6	53.9	I	19	11 23	18.4 After.	I
17	1 30	59.8	II	21	3 2	8.0 Morn.	II
18	2 0	33.6	I	26	10 6	13.8 After.	IV
18	5 31	15.6	IV	27	1 28	25.2 Morn.	I
23	10 44	36.7 After.	III	28	7 57	13.0 After.	I
24	2 2	2.6 Morn.	III Reap.	31	6 56	10.8	II
24	4 4	37.2	II Disap.	Sept.			
25	3 51	37.1	I	4	9 52	39.7	I
31	2 44	2.1	III	6	4 21	21.2	II
June				7	9 32	28.9	I
1	5 48	26.0	I	11	11 47	31.5	I
3	0 16	39.2	I	15	0 9	0.3 Morn.	II
11	31	39.6 After.	IV	20	8 12	8.6 After.	I
13	9 21	39.7 Morn.	IV Reap.	22	10 10	50.4	III Reap.
16	2 11	4.6	I Disap.	27	10 7	53.8	I
16	10 28	43.6 After.	II	29	10 44	0.5	III Disap.
18	1 2	30.9 Morn.	II	Oct.			
18	10 33	46.0 After.	I	5	0 2	57.2 Morn.	I Reap.
21	6 59	31.2 Morn.	I	9	9 18	12.6 After.	II
25	3 36	30.6	II	13	8 27	9.3	I
26	6 23	4.1	I	16	11 55	35.5	II
July				20	10 22	31.7	I
3	9 22	28.6	I	29	6 46	42.8	I
8	51	9.6 After.	I	Nov.			
10	10 39	55.6	III	1	10 50	48.9	IV
10	4 17	0.4 Morn.	I	3	6 19	54.2	II
11	10 45	43.1 After.	I	4	5 48	17.8	III Disap.
22	10 1	51.9	II	5	8 42	0.0	I Reap.
25	2 29	27.9 Morn.	III	10	9 7	45.2	II
				13	2 49	54.7 Morn.	III Disap.
				21	7 1	10.0 After.	I Reap.
				28	8 56	15.5	I
				Dec.			
				10	6 23	49.6	III
				11	7 13	58.8	I

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

MERCURY will be a morning star, during January and the first part of February, from the middle of April to the middle of June, the first part of September, and from the middle of December; an evening star during the latter part of March, the whole month of July and the first part of August. He arrives at his superior conjunction with the Sun on March 1st, June 18th, and October 3rd; at his inferior conjunction on April 14th, August 21st, and December 7th; at his greatest eastern elongation on January 14th, May 12th, September

7th, and December 27th; at his greatest eastern elongation on March 26th, July 24th and November 18th. He is stationary on January 8th, April 4th, and 26th, August 6th, and 30th, November 28th and December 17th. At the time of his superior conjunction, the Sun is situated between him and the Earth; but at his inferior conjunction, he is between the Sun and the Earth. At the former period he appears perfectly round but very small, not more than 5" in diameter, while at the latter period he presents the appearance of a splendid and brilliant crescent nearly 12" in diameter.

VENUS (the largest of the inferior planets) will be a morning star, during the early part of January and the latter part of December; an evening star from the latter part of April to the end of November inclusive. She arrives at her superior conjunction with the Sun on February 26th; at her greatest eastern elongation on October 1st; at her greatest evening brilliancy on November 6th, and at her inferior conjunction with the Sun on December 11th. Her telescopic appearance at the latter part of February will be perfectly round, not more than 10" in apparent diameter. By the middle of April she will appear gibbous; from the beginning of September to the first part of November she will present herself as a graceful crescent (varying from 20" to 40" in diameter) and will be visible to the naked eye during the day, while the Sun shines, provided her positions are known. She is stationary on November 21st and December 31st.

MARS with his fiery reddish hue will be fine and conspicuous about the close of this year. He will be a morning star from January to July inclusive. He is in quadrature with the Sun on October 9th. His apparent diameter on July 8th is 7", and from this date until the 31st December, he gradually increases to 17". He is stationary on December 2nd.

JUPITER with his magnificent pure white light adorns the sky in the morning from the middle of January to the end of March. He will be an evening star from the 1st November to the end of December. He may be seen all night in the whole month of July and the first part of August. He is in quadrature with the Sun on April 21st and October 15th, and is stationary on May 21st and September 18th. His interesting belts and eclipses and other phenomena of his four satellites are well worthy of examination. His least apparent diameter is under 30" when near conjunction at the beginning of January; his greatest will be 44.8", when in opposition on July 20th.

The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites best observable in India are given in a table on page 20 in Madras Mean Time. Between conjunction and opposition, i. e. from the 1st of January to the 20th July, the eclipses will occur on the western side of the planet, but in the other portions of the year to the east of the primary. When the disappearances and re-appearances of a satellite are given, it must be remembered that both phenomena take place on the same side of the planet, but the re-appearance is always to the east of the spot at which the satellite vanished. Any good pocket telescope, if steadily supported, will render the satellites visible and their eclipses observable.

SATURN with his pale brightness will be a morning star, during the early part of January, the latter part of November and the whole month of December; an evening star from the middle of August to the first part of October. He is in quadrature with the Sun on February 1st and July 29th, and is stationary on February 20th and July 16th. He is in opposition with the Sun on April 29th, and is in conjunction on November 7th. His greatest apparent diameter will be the 17" on April 29th.

SATURN is attended by eight satellites, five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope; but the remaining three require the best instrument yet constructed to render them discernible.

URANUS and NEPTUNE are both readily visible with a mere pocket glass when their positions are well known, though they are not distinguishable from the fixed stars, except with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers. Uranus will be stationary on March 8th and October 14th and is in quadrature with the Sun on March 21st and October 14th. He is in conjunction with the Sun on June 26th and arrives at opposition on December 28th as a star of sixth magnitude, the faintest visible without telescope aid, in the absence of moonlight, in R. A. 6h. 28m. and North declination 23° 37'. His apparent diameter is 4". Neptune, never more than 2 1/2" in diameter, and only of about the eighth magnitude as compared with the fixed stars will be in opposition on October 5th in R. A. 0h. 41m. and North declination 3° 1'.

THE MINOR PLANETS between Mars and Jupiter, are now eighty-four in number, eighty of which have been discovered within the last twenty years. The only one ever visible to the unaided sight is Vesta, which, under certain conditions for a brief time when near opposition, acquires a brilliancy equal to stars of the fifth magnitude. A complete historical table of the eighty-four planets will be found in pages 18 and 19.

Rising, Setting and Culminating of the five principal Planets at Madras.

1866.	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises.	Set.	Rises.	Set.	Rises.	Set.	Rises.	Set.	Rises.	Set.
	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
January	1 5 9	10 49	5 27	11 3	5 28	10 39	6 26	0 3	2 3	7 52
	9 4 27	10 27	5 39	11 18	5 16	10 53	6 0	Morn.	1 55	7 23
	17 4 10	10 23	5 51	11 30	5 11	10 48	5 39	11 15	1 6	6 54
	25 5 4	10 42	6 1	11 41	5 5	10 43	5 15	10 52	0 36	6 24
February	2 5 21	11 0	Set. A.	After.	5 0	10 38	4 51	19 29	Rises A.	5 54
	10 5 40	11 21	5 45	0 1	4 53	10 32	4 27	10 5	11 35	5 24
	18 Set. A.	After.	5 56	0 9	4 47	10 27	4 2	9 40	11 4	4 52
	26 5 56	0 6	6 7	0 19	4 40	10 21	3 38	9 16	10 32	4 20
March	6 6 25	0 30	6 16	0 21	4 30	10 14	3 11	8 51	10 0	3 48
	14 6 55	0 54	6 24	0 26	4 22	10 7	2 35	8 25	9 28	3 16
	22 7 17	1 10	6 32	0 31	4 13	10 0	2 10	7 59	8 35	2 43
	30 7 18	1 7	6 42	0 35	4 2	9 52	1 58	7 33	8 22	2 10
April	7 6 50	0 38	6 49	0 41	3 52	9 44	1 25	7 6	7 49	1 37
	15 Rises M.	Morn.	6 59	0 47	3 43	9 36	0 57	6 38	7 14	1 8
	23 4 39	11 5	7 10	0 54	3 32	9 28	Rises A.	6 10	3 41	After.
May	1 4 30	10 35	7 20	1 2	3 21	9 19	11 59	5 41	Set. M.	11 52
	9 4 15	10 21	7 33	1 12	3 11	9 10	11 30	5 11	0 7	11 16
	17 4 14	10 31	7 48	1 25	2 59	9 1	11 0	4 41	8 39	10 44
	25 4 40	10 31	7 57	1 58	2 46	8 54	10 28	4 9	8 1	10 11
June	2 4 36	10 58	8 8	1 44	2 38	8 43	9 56	3 57	4 27	9 37
	10 Set. A.	After.	8 19	1 55	2 28	8 33	9 23	3 4	4 54	9 4
	18 6 33	0 11	8 29	2 5	2 14	8 24	9 49	2 30	2 22	8 32
	26 7 17	0 54	8 34	2 13	2 0	8 15	8 15	1 55	1 49	7 55
July	4 7 47	1 20	8 39	2 22	1 51	8 0	7 40	1 29	1 17	7 27
	12 8 3	1 46	8 42	2 28	1 41	7 57	7 5	0 45	0 46	6 56
	20 8 4	1 53	8 43	2 32	1 30	7 48	6 29	After.	Set. A.	6 29
	28 7 56	1 49	8 42	2 35	1 20	7 38	Set. M.	11 29	11 24	5 54
August	5 7 55	1 25	8 41	2 38	1 10	7 30	4 57	10 53	11 14	5 54
	13 6 50	0 50	8 40	2 40	0 59	7 20	5 57	10 18	10 45	4 54
	21 Rises M.	Morn.	8 37	2 41	0 47	7 10	5 23	9 44	10 13	4 29
	29 1 58	11 8	8 35	2 42	0 37	7 0	4 49	9 10	9 44	3 55
September	6 4 49	10 51	8 32	2 43	0 27	6 50	4 15	8 36	9 15	3 55
	14 4 52	11 1	8 29	2 44	0 15	6 40	3 43	8 4	8 46	2 57
	22 5 18	11 23	8 27	2 45	After.	6 27	3 13	7 38	8 16	2 28
	30 5 45	After.	8 26	2 46	11 49	6 14	0 41	7 2	7 48	2 0
October	8 Set. A.	0 3	8 23	2 46	11 32	5 59	Set. A.	6 32	7 20	1 32
	16 6 9	0 29	8 29	2 45	11 15	5 49	31 42	5 3	0 51	1 4
	24 6 20	0 55	8 16	2 42	11 1	5 39	11 13	5 25	6 23	0 36
November	1 6 21	0 51	8 8	2 35	10 43	5 7	10 48	5 8	Rises M.	Morn.
	9 6 43	1 0	7 55	2 22	10 22	4 40	10 21	4 41	5 54	11 41
	17 6 33	1 17	7 31	2 1	9 42	4 23	9 56	4 15	6 21	11 13
	25 6 49	1 13	7 4	1 29	9 31	3 50	9 29	3 46	4 10	10 45
December	9 Rises M.	0 38	6 23	7 47	8 50	3 26	9 4	3 20	4 32	10 18
	17 5 30	Morn.	Rises M.	Morn.	8 25	3 13	8 40	2 59	4 4	9 50
	19 4 53	10 55	5 26	11 0	7 43	2 16	8 15	2 54	3 37	9 22
	27 4 45	10 36	5 31	10 23	7 3	1 55	7 52	2 10	3 9	8 53
1867.										
January	4 4 54	10 34	4 8	9 52	6 26	0 53	7 36	1 42	2 49	8 25

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

IN THE YEAR 1866.

THERE WILL BE

THREE ECLIPSES OF THE SUN, AND TWO OF THE MOON,
NONE OF WHICH WILL BE VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

I.—A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, March 17, invisible at Madras. This Eclipse will be visible in a part of North America.

II.—A Total Eclipse of the MOON, March 31, invisible at Madras, and the Phases are as follows:—

	<i>h. m.</i>	
Beginning at.....	6 49 Morn.	Mean Time at Madras.
Greatest Obscuration.....	9 54 "	
Ends.....	1 0 After.	
Duration.....	6 11	

This Eclipse will take place during the day time, when the Moon will be below the horizon.

III.—A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, April 15, invisible at Madras; visible in Australia, and the Southern Ocean.

IV.—A Total Eclipse of the MOON, September 24, invisible at Madras, and the Phases are as follows:—

	<i>h. m.</i>	
Beginning at.....	4 43 After.	Mean Time at Madras.
Greatest Obscuration.....	7 28 "	
Ends.....	10 13 "	
Duration.....	5 30	

This Eclipse will take place during the day time, when the Moon will be below the horizon.

V.—A Partial Eclipse of the SUN, October 8, invisible at Madras. Partly visible in England. Will commence at 26 minutes after 4 in the afternoon, and the Sun will set when something less than half of its diameter is eclipsed.

	<i>h. m. p.m.</i>	<i>Long. from Gr. Lat.</i>
Begins on the Earth generally.	8 13	120° 59' W. 68° 13' N.
Greatest Eclipse.....	10 5	2° 50' W. 72° 1' N.
Ends on the Earth generally.	11 58	16° 25' W. 34° 38' N.

HINDU FESTIVALS

scene resides in the new cooking-pots and their contents. New rice must be used, and it is mixed with milk, sugar, green-gram and other niceties for the palate. The process of cooking is watched with great interest, and when the snowy froth rises to the surface, the house resounds with the cry "Pongol! O Pongol!" "It boils, it boils." This operation must be performed in the open air, and is a thank-offering to the sun, by whose power the grain has grown and ripened for the use of man. The rice is then presented to the cow-dung deity; a portion of it is given to the cows of the family and then the feast begins, and friends, relatives and servants partake the joy in common. In the evening the best turban is tied, the gayest cloths are put in use. The family stock of jewels is produced and the male members of Hindu Society proceed on a round of calls. They salute each other with the grave enquiry, "Has it boiled?" and receive the answer, "It has boiled." Chat and music follow; every form of Hindu amusement is put in requisition, and the festivity is often prolonged far into the night. The third day is called the Pongol of Cattle. These animals, so useful in the agriculture and husbandry of the East, are treated to a gala day of pomp and pleasure. They are washed and rubbed down, their horns are gilded or painted; garlands of fruits and flowers are suspended from their necks; incense, prayers and handfuls of the pongol rice are presented to them. They are then loosed from the stall and are driven forth with drums and horns from the village, and are allowed at will to wander over pasture, plain and garden, and take their fill of any thing that suits their wanton appetites. At night-fall they are collected again and driven home to the quiet drudgery of another year. The remaining days have no peculiarity worthy of notice. Gaiety and hospitality linger on the homestead to the last, and having introduced our readers to the scene we may leave them there.

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

The feast itself is conducted with no little solemnity, befitting its ostensible purpose. "The house where the ceremony is performed is smeared with cow-dung, two altars are erected and decorated with sacred grass and flowers. Two Brahmans personate the deceased ancestors and lay their feet upon the altars and receive the adoration of the householders. These are invocations to the fire: oblations of water to the universal gods and the ancestors. Food consisting of rice, and milk is offered to the fire with these prayers, May this oblation to fire, which conveys the offerings to the manes, be efficacious." "May this oblation to the moon, wherein the progenitors of mankind abide, be efficacious." As many Brahmans are invited now to the feast of the dead as the householder can provide for. In the name of the ancestors of mankind the guests eat fully, express themselves satisfied, and depart. The performer of the rites now offers the funeral cakes, that is balls of food or rice mixed with ghee. There are three for the dead on the mother's side; three for the dead on the father's side; two large ones for the Vusudevas. He invites these invisible guests to take their shares. The cakes are smelt at, connected with prayers, sprinkled with water, thrown to the crows; the chief prior walks round the plot of earth exalted by this temporary consecration and so terminates the ceremony."

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

Siva Ratri.—Long ages ago a mighty but wicked hunter went into the forests for sport, and was so eager in its pursuit, that when night fell he was deep in the jungle. Fearing lest wild beasts should attack him, he climbed a *Bael* tree in which he hoped safely to pass the night. To render himself still more safe, he broke off all the branches near him and threw them on the ground. They fell upon a *lingam*, emblematic of Siva. That god, wishing to claim so great a sinner as a convert, chose to consider this an act of worship, and therefore, without giving him time to repent, sent a chariot of fire to bring him into the abode of the gods, there to dwell for ever. To commemorate this, and in the hope that Siva will repeat so great an act of kindness, the Hindus sit up all the night watching for the chariot. An able writer in the *Modern Observer* thus describes the ceremony as kept in Southern India. "Every hour of the twenty-four is laden with the fragrance of sanctity, the amount increasing in intensity as the hours pass; until, at the last moment, when, in the morning watch, the crescent moon is robbed of splendour by the bursting

dawn, when the last gesture is turned from the hand, the last mantra is thrown from the lips, the last prostration is made before the Linga, the sins of a life are purged, and the worshipper secures to himself the aid of Siva's hosts when the god of Hades shall claim his life."

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

"Here and there are found *rare ones* of orthodoxy who attempt to keep this festival to the letter; puritans of Sivaism who will pay their deity the mint, anise, and camellia of prescribed observances, and claim the "unmost farthing" of their due from the Lord of Kailasa. They have no easy work of it: it is a *task* to describe, even briefly, the *tasks* which they take upon themselves. There is an ablution to be performed morning and evening; and a visit to the temple; all with the appropriate prostrations and ejaculation. At sunset the idolatry of his home commences, before the clay symbol of Siva. He salutes his ten fingers, ten toes, and the other members of his body to a sort of alphabetic acrostic, a process by which he invites the energies of Siva to take possession of him; three stamps of the foot done devotionally, remove all obstacles; three snaps of the fingers concentrate all the universe in the divine stone; and three slaps of the hands remove all impurity and make the consecration service complete. At the commencement of every watch, the *linga* worship is to be performed; at sunset the symbol is anointed with milk; at nine o'clock, with ghee curds; at midnight with ghee; at the early cock-crowing with honey,—no slight self-denial to offer these delicacies to a stone, whilst a hungry demon within is crying, "give, give," and a face, lean and haggard with fast and vigil, bends in worship. At daylight the last prostration is made and the last prayer offered. It is an order on the Lord of Kailasa to grant health, wealth, and longevity, in return for "value received" in the self-denial, prayers, and offerings of the night of Siva. The Paranas speak of fourteen wondrous gems obtained from the sea, when the gods brewed nectar there, and some of these are laid up in the paradise of Maha Deva. The least his godship can do, is to go in shares with his followers who, while on earth, have devoutly observed the annual vigil of Sivaratiri."

New Year's Day.—This occupies a far more important place in the Hindu calendar than in the English. The ceremonies performed vary largely among the different castes, but with all are complex and full of meaning. Upon awaking, each person anoints his body with oil, and then bathes in warm water. The bathing has a peculiar significance to the devout Hindu, for he believes the ordinance to have been appointed as a token and means of cleansing himself from the sin and guilt of the past year. In Western India the chief of each family now adorns a pole, placed in front of his house on the previous day, with flags and colored cloths, surmounting the whole with a *chembra*, or brass vessel. Indra, the king of heaven, is worshipped by the gods around him in that way upon the same occasion, and man cannot do better than imitate their betters. Retiring into the house, where a Brahman has already arrived, the more domestic ceremony takes place. The Brahman pours into the hands of the father a quantity of sacred water containing gingelly seed. At a given signal this is thrown upon the floor, while the sacrificer mentions aloud the names of his more immediate ancestors now deceased, especially those who have died in the year previous. As the water touches the ground, the gates of heaven fly open and the souls of

those invoked enter into Hindu bias. Leaves of the neem tree, as bitter as aloes, are now passed round and eaten by all present. This secures health during the coming year, for was not the neem first produced from heavenly fruit? Now the Brahman produces the new Almanac, reads out the more striking passages, comments upon them and then sets the example of worshipping the book. Other ceremonies follow—each member eagerly presses forward to hear from the presiding genius his fortunes for the year now begun, and when all is concluded the Brahman is loaded with gifts, especially by those who are to enjoy good fortune, and then all subsides into the monotonous round of Hindu daily life.

Pillayar Charuti.—This is the feast of the Belly-god or Ganesa, the contriver of obstacles and difficulties, and the most popular of all the domestic deities. Everywhere he is to be seen, and his worship is of equal extent. In respectable families a magnificent image richly gilt and adorned, is prepared betimes, and on the morning of the feast is installed with all possible ceremony. A place where the god is to be seated is prepared, either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with all kinds of fruits and flowers strewn round it, and twigs of trees hung over it in clusters; after which commences the business of the officiating priest, who sits near the master of the house, and begins consecrating the idol, by reciting incantations or *mantras* from his book and throwing over heaven the god-head into the image on earth. Being installed, the devoted places before him *Nagamaya* food, which consists of sweetmeats, and invites the god to partake of the offering. Afterwards he falls before him, and prays him to be gracious to him and his family. The prostration of the whole *Pur*, according to the rules of the *Shastras*, requires at least three or four hours' time. As the generosity of the people, *Ganapati* is kept one day and a half; but by some, five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the proprietor. A discourse is delivered in commemoration of his godly exploits, at which friends and relatives are invited to attend. A large party of Brahmins are entertained at a sumptuous dinner, in honour of Ganesa, and are then dismissed with the usual present. On the last day preparations for the departure of the god are made. Evening is the appointed time for parting, when the master of the house performs *Uttarajya* through the priest, who takes away the divinity with which the image was invested, by repeating certain *mantras* or charms: flowers, fruits, and sweetmeats are offered to the idol, and lighted wicks are moved before him, accompanied with music and hymns; and he is invoked to bless the owner and his family, and remove any calamity that might befall them throughout the year. Afterwards the Brahmins receive presents, and the image is seated in a palanquin, or in a box expressly made for the purpose, adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or tank in a procession which consists of the master of the house, his children, and relatives, richly attired for the occasion. When they reach the place, they take out the image and commit it to the water, with every devout expression of regret for its absence till next year.

He derived his birth from the excrement of Parvati. His mother made him her guard and door-keeper. In this situation, the god Kumara, who had long entertained a grudge against him, finding him alone one day, cut off his head. She was much grieved when he heard of the misfortune; and, being desirous to repair it, he made a vow that he would cut off the head of the first living creature he should find lying down with its head towards the north, and unite it to the trunk of Ganesa. In setting out on this design, the first animal he met with, lying in that position, was an elephant; the head of which he cut off, and set on the neck of Ganesa, and thus restored him to life. Parvati was terrified when she first saw her son in this condition; but, by degrees, she became reconciled to the frightful change, and finally asked him one day what sort of a wife he would wish to marry. The son, who had for a long time looked with an incestuous eye on his mother, replied that he would like one altogether the same as she was. Alarmed at his answer, she exclaimed, in her wrath, "a wife like me! go then and seek for her, and never mayest thou marry until thou findest exactly such an one." From that time, though the Belly-god has diligently visited all places frequented by women, he has never found one to suit the condition in the curse; or rather, no woman will unite with so unseemly a husband.*

Krishnashtami.—This most joyful feast is in honor of the birth of Krishna, the most dissolute of all the Hindu gods. During this day, all fast, not in token of sorrow but to prepare the body for entering fully into the dissipations of the night. The better castes celebrate it in their homes in domestic enjoyment, much as Christmas eve is celebrated in our own land. With the common people the feast is an occasion of uproarious festivity and license. Having performed *poo* in the temple the worshippers parade the streets singing, shouting and dancing. One recounts with gusto stories of the god's wickedness, while others loudly applaud. Presents go from house to house. Boys and women dress themselves in their very best, and decorate their houses in every manner fashionable among orientals. Feasting is the order of the evening, and wine-drinking abroad in immense

* Ward.

variety. The thickest knot of sight-seers is in the temple shrine where the god appears in full splendour, and the priests inspired with excitement and superstitious awe, rehearse the part of an English king upon Maunday Thursday. Children, men, and venerable fathers oppressed by any kind of sickness, press to the front to be touched by the priest in the name of the god. With early morning the crowds disperse, tired, excited, and satiated, to explain afterwards to their children the utterly abominable details of the god's life as laid down in the most popular of all Hindu books—the *Bhagavat*.

Saraswati-puja and Agudhapuja.—These are two closely allied feasts which in Madras have become united, though still independent in the provinces. The first is in honor of Saraswati, the goddess of learning, the daughter and wife of Shiva. At this time, every artisan, every labourer, all the world in short, offer sacrifices and supplications to the tools and implements which they use in the exercise of their various professions. The labourer brings his plough, hoe, and other instruments which he uses in his work. He piles them together and offers to them a sacrifice consisting of incense, flowers, fruits, rice, and other similar articles; after which he prostrates himself before them at full length, and then returns them to their places. The mason offers the same adoration and sacrifice to his trowel, his rule, and other instruments. The carpenter is no less pious with regard to his hatchet, his adze, and his plane. The barber, too, collects his razors in a heap, and adores them with similar rites. The writing-master, sacrifices to the iron pencil or style with which he writes; the tailor to his needles; the weaver to his loom; the butcher to his cleaver. The women, on this day, heap together their baskets, the rice mill, the stamper with which they bruise the rice, and the other household implements; and fall down before them, after having offered the sacrifices we have described. Every person, in short, in this solemnity, sanctifies and adores the instrument or tool which he principally uses in gaining his livelihood. The tools are now considered as so many deities; to whom they present their supplications, that they would continue propitious, and furnish them still with the means of living. So universal is the feeling among the Hindus to deify and honour whatever can be useful or pernicious, whether animate or inanimate!

Agudhapuja is the feast of arms, and when Southern India was divided among a host of warlike princes each priding himself upon his vallant and well-equipped soldiery, was one of the most distinguished feasts of the year. Its dimensions are now sadly diminished, and are only represented by the procession and sham-fights with which the British sepoys close the day dedicated to Saraswati.

Dubois describes the festival as it was held in his time. "This festival, which lasts several days, is selected by the Princes and those who follow the profession of arms, to offer up sacrifices to the accoutrements used in the field, in order to obtain success in war. On the appointed day, all the arms, offensive and defensive, are collected together. A Brahman *Purhita* is called, who sprinkles them with his holy water, and pronounces mantras over them; by virtue of which the whole are deified. The ceremony, which is conducted with great solemnity, finishes, by sacrificing a ram to the armory. It is called the ceremony of *Agudha Puja*, or *Sacrifice to the Arms*, and is celebrated in all parts by the military with the utmost animation.

"On the same day, the Princes give public shows, with a distribution of prizes. The spectacle consists chiefly in fights of wild beasts with each other, or with men; and also in combats of pugilists, some of whom come from a great distance to contend for the prize which it is customary to assign to the victor. This species of contest, which much resembles the show of gladiators among the Romans and other ancient nations, is entirely committed to a particular caste of Hindus, called *Jati*. The members consist of youths selected from their infancy, and trained to this kind of sport; and their principal employment is to mangle each other with blows in the presence of those who chose to pay for the enjoyment of so pernicious a spectacle; which is nevertheless one of the principal amusements of the Hindu Princes."

"Before entering the lists, the pugilists, as if the blows with fists which they discharge upon each other were not sufficient to satisfy the barbarous appetite of the multitude, arm their fingers with a sort of iron cases or terraces. Thus equipped, they commence by words of defiance and threatening gestures; and then setting on with signs of fury, they assail each other with terrible blows from their armed hands. They struggling, they throw each other down; and when they get upon their legs again, with their heads and bodies streaming with blood, they recover their breath, and engage in the renewed view, till one is declared the victor; unless indeed when the strength of both is equally exhausted, and the humane empire of the spot separates them, to make room for another pair. The dismissed combatants retire, mailed in blood, and often with broken bones; and yield the arena to the new set, who repeat the horrid spectacle. When it is over, the Prince grants prizes and other rewards, both to the victors and the vanquished, in proportion to the savage ferocity with which they have laboured each other."

Deepavali.—Another of the great feasts which mark the close of the year is the Deepavali. It is apparently formed by the junction of two feasts, one of Lakshmee the goddess of prosperity and the other of Vishnu. The first day is devoted to the goddess, and is celebrated with great pomp by the ryots, who are now expecting their harvest. With every token of joy they assemble in the fields among the corn, and offer sacrifices, &c., under the guidance of the priest. In some places the *Phaghi*, the instrument of fecundity, is worshipped, and a noble hea being made, flowers, fruits, and, as night comes on, lanterns are placed upon it while the people around worship and pray. In other places the feast is celebrated at home. Chetties gather their wealth, Brinjaries their corn, House-wives their domestic valuables, and worship them. In many houses the ceremonies are performed before the basket used as a corn-measure, painted red: the worshippers fill this measure with rice in the husk, and put round it a garland of flowers: then cover it with a white cloth; and, encircling it with a number of small shells, place before it a box containing red paint, a comb, &c. The officiating Brahman performs the usual ceremonies, varying but little from those at the worship of Vishnu, in the name of the master or mistress of the house. No bloody sacrifices are offered. Brahmans are entertained rather liberally at this festival; but on the day of worship no alms must be given to the poor, (except cooked food,) nor any money: lest this goddess, who is supposed to preside over wealth, and to have taken up her abode at the worshipper's house, should be angry at her riches being wasted.*

Meanwhile fireworks of every description are gathered for the great rejoicings on the following day, when Vishnu subdued the dreadful giants Bala-chakravarti and Narakasura. The latter had rendered the earth one scene of misery and sorrow owing to his cruelties. After a battle which ended only with the setting sun, the monster was slain, and Vishnu returned to his home early in the morning, with the palm of victory. The people illuminated the city and adorned him with great joy and acclamations; and the women of the city having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps, shouting his praises. The Hindus keep this day to commemorate this great conquest. They get up early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot water. No member of the family is left unadorned: new clothes and ornaments are put on, and the children are decorated. When this is done, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony called *Saraswati*—by placing wicks either in silver or brass dishes, symbolical of the removal of all their difficulties and of a happy year—when each male member makes her a present of money; sweetmeats are distributed, and friends are invited to dinner. As however Vishnu had not been able to bathe before sunset, as every good Hindu ought to do, the Brahmans do not bathe this day till night, believing their abstinence eminently meritorious as it assimilates them with the god. The name of the feast is derived from its proverbial peculiarity, the rows of lamps which adorn every house, and illuminate every street. Fireworks and Bengal lights add additional brilliancy to this very favorite feast.

Indra or Doorga Puja.—Muhishu, king of the giants at a certain period overcame the gods in war, and reduced them to such a state of indigence, that they were seen wandering about the earth like common beggars. Indra, after a time, collected them together, and they went in a body to Brahma, and afterwards to Shiva, but met with no redress. At last they applied to Vishnu, who was so enraged at beholding their wretchedness, that streams of glory issued from his face, from which sprang a female named Maha-maya (Doorga). Streams of glory issued also from the faces of other gods, and entering Maha-maya, she became a body of glory resembling a mountain on fire. The gods then gave their weapons to this female, and with a frightful scream, she ascended into the air.

On the 9th day of the decrease of the moon this festival begins, when the officiating Brahman takes into his joined hands a metal vessel (which contains water, flowers, fruits, sesamum, rice, and a blade of kowthu grass), reading an incantation, and promising that on the succeeding days such a person will perform the worship of Doorga or Kali. After this, Doorga is worshipped before a pan of water with the accustomed formulas. On the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th days of the moon, the same ceremonies are performed before the pan of water; and, with some trifling variations in the offerings, continued on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th.

On the 21st, early in the morning, the officiating Brahman consecrates the image, placing it on the spot prepared for it in the temple, and repeating the proper formulas. After this, the principal ornamentation before the image begins. First, the business of giving eyes and life to the image is performed; when they become objects of worship. In this curious ceremony, the officiating Brahman touches with the two fore-fingers of his right hand the breast, the two cheeks, the eyes, and the forehead of the image. When he touches these places, he says, 'Let the soul of Doorga long continue in happiness in this image.' After this, he takes a leaf of the vilva tree, rubs it with clarified butter, and holds it over a

burning lamp till it is covered with soot; of which he takes a little on the stalk of another vilva leaf, and touches the eyes, filling up with the soot a small white place left in the pupil of the eye.

The worship of Ganesa and other gods is now performed; then that of the demi-goddesses, the companions of Doorga in her wars, who are represented by the dots of paint on the canopy which covers the image of the goddess. The offerings presented to them consist of very small slices of plantains, on each of which are stuck two or three grains of rice, &c. Then follows the worship of the other images set up with that of Doorga; to which succeeds the principal worship, that of Doorga. First, the officiating Brahman sits before the image, closes his eyes, and repeats the proper formulas, meditating on the form of the goddess, and repeating to himself, 'I present to the goddess all these flowers, fruits, &c., [here he goes over all the offerings]; I slay all these animals, &c. He then calls the goddess, saying, 'O goddess, come here, come here, stay here, stay here. Take up thine abode here, and receive my worship.' The priest next places before the image a small piece of square gold or silver; the goddess to sit upon, and asks if she has arrived happily; adding the answer himself, 'Very happily.' After this, water for washing the feet is offered, by taking it with a spoon from one vessel, and pouring it out into another, while the incantation is repeated. Ten or fifteen blades of grass, a flower, sandal powder, rice, &c., are then offered with an incantation, and laid at the feet of Doorga. Next follows water to wash the mouth; mints, sugar, and a lighted lamp. Then water again to wash the mouth, and to bathe; then cloth or garments; then jewels, or ornaments for the feet, arms, fingers, nose, ears, &c., with sandal-wood, and red or white lead; then flowers of different kinds, one at a time, with a separate incantation for each flower; also a vilva leaf, with some powder of sandal-wood put upon it. Then are offered thrice successively two handfuls of flowers of different kinds; afterwards incense, a lighted lamp, and meat offerings. At the close, the Brahman walks round the image seven times, repeating forms of petition and praise.

Now the bloody sacrifices are offered. If the animal be a sheep or a goat, as is always the case on the first day, the officiating Brahman, after bathing it either in the river or in the house, puts his left hand on its forehead, marks its horns and forehead with red lead, and reads an incantation, in which he offers it up to the goddess, thus: 'O goddess, I sacrifice this goat to thee; that I may live in thy heaven till the end of ten years.' He then reads an incantation in its ear, and puts flowers, and spiced water on its head. The instrument with which the animal is killed is consecrated by placing upon it flowers, red lead, &c., and writing on it the incantation which is given to the disciples of Doorga. The officiating Brahman next puts the instrument of death on the neck of the animal, and, after presenting him with a flower as blessing, then into the hand of the person appointed to slay the animal, who is generally the black-smith, but sometimes a Brahman. The assistants put the goat's neck into an upright post, excavated at the top so as to admit the neck between its two sides; the body remaining on one side of the post, and the head on the other. An earthen vessel containing a plantain is placed upon a plantain leaf, after which the black-smith cuts off the head at one blow, and another person holds up the body, and drains out the blood upon the plantain in the basin. If the person who performs the sacrifice does not intend to offer the flesh to Doorga, the slayer cuts only a small morsel from the neck and puts it on the plantain; when some one carries it, and the head, and places them before the image, putting on the head a lighted lamp. After all the animals have been thus killed, and some of the flesh and the heads carried before the image, the officiating Brahman repeats certain prayers over these offerings, and presents them to the goddess, with the blood which fell on the plantains; then, taking the blood from the basin, he puts it on a plantain leaf, and cuts it into four parts, presenting it to the four goddesses who attend upon Doorga.

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

MAHOMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Fed Rajah.—This feast, named after the month in which it takes place (*Fed*, fast, *Rajah*, 7th month,) commemorates the ascension to Heaven of the great founder of the Mussulman religion. The story goes that Allah sent the Angel Gabriel to bring Mahomet to pay a visit to the regions that should be his after death. That he might ascend in state, Gabriel brought with him a *bayraq* or horse, (manifestly borrowed from the scripture account of Elijah) which is thus described: "He had the head and face of a man; ears long; forehead broad, and shining like the moon; eyes black, like those of a deer, and brilliant as the stars; neck and breast of a swan; loins of a lion; tail and two wings of a peacock; stature of a *suwar-gnee* or of a mule; speed of *bury* (lightening:); hence the derivation of its name, *bayraq*."

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

Shab-i-Burat.—On the fifteenth night of the month *Shaban*, the Mahomedans believe that God writes down in a book (*Burat*, a register) all the actions of each person during the ensuing year. The feast connected with this event commences on the thirteenth evening when the devotee prepares a large quantity of tasty food, which he plates on as many plates as he can remember of his ancestors. Over the first plate he then offers the orthodox set of prayers in the name of the prophets and over the rest in the name of the person for whom it was placed. Then collecting the whole into one platter, he offers the same set of prayers in the names (collectively) of patrons, friends, and all from whom favours are hoped. The consecrated food is now sent out to the houses of friends as a token of regard. Next day a very similar ceremony is performed, with the addition of fireworks and every token of pleasure. That night is a wakeful one, spent in repeating not less than one hundred prayers, reading the Koran and appropriate legends, and is preparatory to a day of fasting as previously described. Sunset, after so long a vigil and fast, is welcomed with uproarious rejoicings. Many spend little fortunes in fireworks, feasting, and presents, while accidents are of very frequent occurrence as the merriment grows fast and furious, for as many fires and gunpowder accidents mark this evening in a *Musulman* quarter as on the 6th November in a London suburb.

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

Only two meals are allowed daily, and these must be eaten before sunrise and after sunset, and that sleepers may not lose their meal, soups, sherries, and other *delicacies* are made full use of, while hungry faquers go from house to house shouting and singing, hoping for alms from the grateful believer. Every day too, after evening prayer, twenty or more prayers of great length have to be recited, though the rich are allowed to shorten this service by employing several proxies to repeat for them. Every Friday the Mosque is filled with eager worshippers, when the prayers solemnly call to prayers, of which each recites all he can remember, while the priest prepares for the sermon which is to follow the prayers. The last Friday is peculiarly solemn, and as the priest describes the perils of the fast, many weep down the faces of the more ardent members of the congregation. Many people also during the whole month, some for fifteen days, while others merely on the last day or during three days and three nights, remain in a corner of the Mosque enclosed by a curtain or screen, and never go out except to obey the calls of nature, or for the legal purifications. They never converse with any one on worldly matters, and never cease reading the *Ayran* or praising the Almighty. It is highly meritorious to read it in a loud and audible voice. By such actions many have become men of excellence and penetration, and whose words

are powerful as a sharp sword.* In the case of those professional men, whose pressing avocations afford no leisure, the observance for a day and a night is sufficient. If one individual of one town perform it for the whole population, or a single person out of an assembly, this is equivalent to all having observed it. In the same way as at *Ramazan*, when one man out of a town sits in a corner or retired place, engaged in the contemplation of the Deity, it is the same as if all the inhabitants did so; and so, if, when one makes a *selem* to an assembly, any member of the company rise and return it, every one's "neck" is thereby equally relieved from the obligation.

On the 27th night of the feast no orthodox eye closes, a piece of self-denial that is greatly aided by the incense which perfumes the air. The persons present call each other to prayers in the solemn words of the book, and respond in petitions differing from the ordinary prayers and which should represent each individual's aspiration after God. At other times the Koran is read, or one and another delivers an address upon the attributes of the Deity. "On those who remain awake all that night, the angels from heaven continue showering down every hour the peace and blessing of God, even until sunrise next morning. The excellencies of that night are innumerable."

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

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

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

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

On the walls of the *shambara*, mirrors and looking-glasses are fixed, in suitable situations, to give effect to the brilliant display of light from the magnificent chandeliers suspended

ed from the cupola and cornices. The nobles and the wealthy are excited with a desire to emulate each other in the splendour of their display on these occasions. All the mirrors, glass lustres, chandeliers, &c., are brought together to this place from their several stations in the mansion; and the effect is often imposingly grand, and the blaze of light splendid.

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

The *taboot* or cage is a frame-work of bamboo in the shape of a mausoleum, intended to represent the one of the plain of Kurbulla erected over the remains of Hussein, made with a sort of net-work of paper nicely clipped (sometimes with plates of mica on the back), and pasted to it. It is further ornamented with different kinds of coloured paper, formed into various devices, tinsel fringes, &c., with a dome, which is sometimes so contrived as to move round at the slightest breath of air. When the whole is lighted up within and without, it has a beautiful appearance. It is a square edifice, its sides varying from two to fourteen cubits, and the proportion of its height is half as much again as that of one of its sides. Within it are placed a couple of little artificial tombs, intended to represent those of Hussein and Hussein.

During the thirteen days of the *Mohurram* festival, Mussulmen keep their dwellings and garments remarkably neat and clean, and their bodies pure and undressed. They even refrain from conjugal embraces; and what is also extraordinary, some from the first, others from the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh day of the moon till the ninth, prohibit themselves even the use of meat and fish, *beet-leaf*, and sleeping on a bed. Should they sleep on a cot, it is turned tepee tarry; and for this reason, that it would be disrespectful in them to sleep on an elevation, when their *Emams* (priests) are standing on the ground. On the tenth some partake of these enjoyments; but others abstain from the tenth to the thirteenth day.

"The eleventh day is the day of martyrdom. On it, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the *allians*, &c., from every Shrine are carried with great pomp and state to the plain of *Karbulla*, i. e., a plain near the sea or any river or tank, whither they are annually in the habit of carrying them." Having placed the *taboots*, *allians*, &c., near the water-edge, and given *fatecha* in the name of the Hussein and the martyrs over various sweetmeats, they distribute part of it on the spot and bring the rest home as a sacred thing. Those who can procure even the smallest morsel of this food, consider themselves very fortunate; and partake of it with great satisfaction. After the *fatecha*, having taken off the finest about the *taboot* and removed the *allians* from the interior, they take the two models of the tomb that were in it, and dip them in the water. Some bring home the *taboot* unimpaired, while others throw them into the water. In which latter case, should any one express a wish to have any part of the paper, network, &c., no objection is made."

Akhree Char Shomba or "the last Wednesday" of the month *Saifur* commemorates the last bath taken by the prophet before his death. On this day every Mussulman takes either paper or the ordinary writing leaf of the district, using rose or saffron water rather than ink, and writes the seven beatitudes of his Code—"Peace shall be the word spoken unto the righteous by a merciful Lord"—"Peace be on Noah among all creatures"—"Peace be on Abraham"—"Peace be on Moses and Aaron"—"Peace be on Elias"—"Peace be on you, ye have been good. Therefore enter into Paradise, remain therein for ever"—"It is peace, until the rising of the Moon." As soon as this is done, and has been meditated upon sufficiently, the writing is washed off with pure water, which is then drunk with solemn ceremonies. "Peace water" is supposed to ensure peace and prosperity both in body and soul for the ensuing year. This done the devotee bathes, clothes himself with his finest garment, perfumes himself with attar, prepares savory meat in the name of the prophet and then in the same name distributes it to the poor. The day is finished in pleasure, each man according to his taste.

Dare-wafat or "twelfth day of death" is instituted to remind the faithful believer that on this the 12th day of the month, their great master entered in Paradise, and is the most essential, if not the most popular of all the feasts. In the towns, where there are learned men, meetings are held every day from the first of the month, where the better educated recount the history of their master and recite the marvellous stories which now so much overlay the *Koran*. When the eleventh day arrives, this ceremony is repeated with great splendour, every incident being made use of that can stimulate the passionate regret felt at the loss of their teacher. In the evening a grand procession takes place as at the *Mohurram*; a magnificent tablet filled with incense, accompanied by *Lezams*, trays, canopies and other ornaments, magnificence parades the street in the midst of fireworks, Bengal lights, torches, &c. Next day there is a general illumination; the rich sit up all night reading the *Koran*, distributing food, &c. Relics also occupy a large share of public attention this day, the footstep of the prophet, a hair of his beard, being laid in state, prayed over, sacrificed to, &c., according to the means or inclination of the devotee.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

(Extracted with the permission of the Publisher, from JARVIS'S Hand-Book of Gardening.)

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JANUARY.—As the weather during the month will generally be clear and dry, attention to watering is required, if possible water in the morning otherwise late in the evening, never water vegetables during the heat of the day. The sowing of European vegetables may now be discontinued, as in the majority of cases seed sown during this month will prove to be labour needlessly expended, they will not come to maturity, or scarcely to a state fit for consumption. Last month may be considered as drawing to a close all successful operations in regard to European vegetable sowing, with the exception of a few seeds, which be sown in beds, shaded and hand watered, with attention they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds and such like. *Nepaul spinach* should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil broad amongst growing crops, eradicating weeds to prevent their seedling, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery choosing a dry day for directions as to earthing. See No. 1, page 38. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds if rooted, they will give a good supply of sprouts during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangoes, continue every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed they may be planted without delay, making care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The flowers during this month should be in great perfection. The main operations consist in keeping everything clean and in perfect order, using the knife amongst shrubs, &c., where required. Attend to the young shoots of creepers so that they may be properly trained, cut back all plants that may be growing over the edges of the beds or walks, this should be done usually so that the use of the knife may not be discovered, nothing looks worse than plants abruptly cut round the hedge of flower beds. Such cuttings of shrubs and roses, as are rooted should be planted out in beds, well watered, and shaded for a few days. Attend to plants in pots, roses in flower-bud will be improved by frequent watering with liquid manure, it will increase the size of the flowers. Shade tender plants from the sultry sun, keep a supply of water exposed to the sun during the day, for watering potted plants in the evening. Attend to clipping hedges, keeping the walks and grass in proper trim.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally clear, rain seldom falls, days are plentiful, vegetables are abundant towards the end of the month. Fruit such as oranges, pomegranates, guavas, plantains, &c., are to be had.

BANGALORE.

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

This is the best month for planting cuttings of sugarcane.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

FEBRUARY.—As the Horticulture exhibition is generally held during the early part of the month, attend to the schedule of prizes if you intend to compete, prepare such articles as may be required by marking them with stakes. In forwarding articles for competition pay marked attention to what is required, avoid sending vegetables of any kind in flower pots. In the garden little is required beyond the directions of last month, a few salads may be sown, country radishes, cucumbers and gourds may still be sown. Keep the garden clear from decayed leaves, vegetables during this month especially the cabbage tribe give out a most disagreeable odour if left decaying. See that arrangements are made to keep up a supply of such country vegetables as may be required. Watering will invariably be requisite throughout the month, plant out (if or hand) cuttings of the cabbage tribe. Attend to collecting manure for next season.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this, little more can be done than attending to watering, and cleanliness, let plants in pots intended for exhibition be protected from the midday sun if possible. During the course of the month remove and put in pots a good supply of verbenas and such like, to preserve them during the hot season. Attend to plants in pots, frequently stirring up the soil on the surface. If worms are troublesome, a little clear lime water used occasionally will remove them.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear and calm, dew every morning, rain seldom occurs if ever; vegetables and flowers, in most seasons are plentiful; fruit, such as sapodillas, mangoes, oranges, custard apples, &c., are to be had.

BANGALORE.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MARCH.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will no longer give any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is not necessary to presume that by giving directions, success will be the reward of carrying them out. The heat is too great to develop seeds of northern climates, indeed it is more chance to succeed in germinating and growing tropical seeds. Attention to the culture of such varieties of country vegetables as may be required is all that is requisite in cultivation, though the latter may be purchased in the market much cheaper than they can be grown in private gardens. All vacant spaces in the garden should now be dug, and thrown up in ridges (this is applicable to heavy soils) so as to expose the soil to influence of the sun during the hot weather. Where the soil is light let it be dug over level, collect manure without delay, if composed of heating materials it will require to be watered and turned over frequently, be sure this matter is not overlooked, attend to watering lately planted Mango trees untiring the ligatures round the grafted parts support the stems securely against high winds, store Yams in sand or dry soil.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during this month, pay attention to cleanliness, watering shrubs, roses, &c., such beds as are empty should be neatly dug over; look to the roots of Dahlias, let them be stored in pots of sand, or the pots they were grown in if the soil is dried they must be kept dry, gladioli, achimenes, and bulbs, require the same treatment, plants growing in pots should be placed if possible to receive the morning sun and shaded during midday.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot, and very unpleasant, from the prevailing southerly winds slight dew frequently. No rain falls during the whole course of the month, European vegetables are very scarce, dear, and bad in general, country vegetables plentiful, such as brinjals, radishes, greens, &c. Fruit none, with the exception of indifferent plantains.

BANGALORE.

During this month the roots of apple trees should be opened, if not already done, by those who approve of that system, and very strong manure should be applied. Strawberries, grapes, raspberries, and peaches are in season. The ground should be forked about the roots of vines. Plant tuberose roots. Beet root and celery are in perfection. As the winds and hot air of this month are very injurious to vegetation, as few seeds as possible should be sown.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

APRIL.—This month might be passed over in silence as little or nothing can be done unless digging up any portions of the garden not attended to last month, this should not be neglected any longer. Cucumbers, gourd and melons may be sown during the month, they require protection from the sun until established. Attend to fruiting pines, if the crowns appear to grow too large let the hearts be taken out neatly, remove all suckers from the bottom of the fruit, after the fruit has reached a good size, water should be sparingly applied as it tends to injure the flavour.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this, little more can be done than keeping the garden clean and free of weeds, towards the end of the month look well to the support of young trees, creepers, &c., as gales may be expected early in May. Prepare soil for

plants in pots without delay; directions for compost see No. 3; look over dahlia roots, &c., in case they are being injured by vermin. Roses in pots should not be excited at present or they will be weakened.

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

BANGALORE.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MAY.—During the month the land wind commences, much difficulty will be experienced in cultivating any but the common varieties of country vegetables, dig over any vacant spaces of ground to matter how toughly, prepare manure, repair and build water channels when required, make and repair roads and walks.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Now is a good time to put walks in good order and make others where required. If composts for seeds, and plants in pots are not preparing, delay no longer, as they will be required in July. Wash all empty flower pots and order supplies of new ones, use every endeavour to put down the unsightly pots in general use—it can be done.

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

BANGALORE.

Repeat the sowing of last month, or it may be deferred till this month. Transplant the seeds of vegetables sown last month, and prepare the beds for root and transplanting of knot-khol, cabbage, and cauliflower, watering the soil richly. Sow some cotton seed.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

BANGALORE.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during the month further than preparation for the coming seed time, let composts be in a perfect state for use before the end of the month. Make up grass adgings with turf. Do not prune roses unless they show signs of growth, this can be easily discovered by the swelling and bursting of the buds, if they show such signs prune and manure, though waiting till the following month would be more judicious. Take care not to be carried into too active operations by a good shower of rain. Look to the roots of Dahlias, Gloxinias and Achimenes, they may have commenced to grow, retard them as much as possible, but bring them to the light, as Dahlias are very impatient, their roots should be divided towards the end of the month into as many divisions as possible with a sharp knife, having a shoot upon each division.

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

BANGALORE.

Pine-apples and apples are in season. Mangoes still continue till towards the end of the month, young plants should then be grafted, and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with impunity. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month, as well as slips of ardisches, which as soon as they have established themselves should be cut down close to the ground. The natives generally sow the raggy and cholum, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugarcane. Flower and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and by regular seasons the cabbage tribe of the first and second sowings should be finally transplanted. The first crop of hay is cut this month. Sow mango seeds for a supply of stocks for next year's grafting. The dahlias sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The seed (dahlias) should now be turned out of the pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. A species of white grub attacks the roots of flower plants, more especially the scarlet geranium. The only mode of destroying these insects is by unrooting the plants that show any signs of drooping and removing the grub. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat may be attempted this month.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

AUGUST.—As imported seeds should now be on hand, let a first sowing be put in pots or boxes without delay. If the weather is favourable successive sowings may be put in during the whole course of the month. Care must be taken that the soil is in a proper moist condition as described in No. 1, page 8. Guard against the ravages of red ants, be sowing of water to imported seeds until they germinate. A first sowing of peas and french beans may be put in, likewise carrots, beet, parsley and radishes, choose a dry day, sow celery in boxes or pots in rich soil mixed with well decayed manure, and a small quantity of powdered lime. The reason celery is so apt to run to seed, arises from its intention to keep up a constant luxuriance by the aid of good manure, celery should never receive a check, of country vegetables sow brussels, gouris, cucumbers, caulies, greens, spinach, beans, chilies, make guards, &c. plant yams and Jerusalem artichokes. Attend to top dressing asparagus beds, make a fresh bed of water-cresses in a shady spot near a well or tank where they can be easily supplied with water twice a day. Put in suckers of pine-apples, prepare stocks of mangoes for grafting. Let the garden soil be levelled, well manured and dug over, make sure the manure is well worked after and mixed with lime and ashes before using.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow seeds of every thing that can be had most suitable for the climate, be careful how small seeds are sown and watered, read directions in No. 1, too, in the roots of dahlias, gloxinias, &c., they should be set growing in good soil, if no plan has been definitely fixed upon to secure a good supply of flowers, now is the time to look to it, there is no time to spare, propagate verbenas by layers, sow holyhocks, phloxes, petunias, balsams, &c., increase your stock of chrysanthemums, by division or fresh supplies, let the flower garden be well dug and manured, dig and manure round the roots of shrubs as yams, &c. Let a shaded piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of rose, shrubs, &c. prepare pits for planting trees and shrubs, make them large and deep. Pits in the soil of Madras or anywhere

should not be less than 2½ feet in diameter and depth. Too much care cannot be taken of seedlings, lest they get drawn during the dull days that prevail, expose them to the light and air as much as possible. Topdress all plants in pots not intended to be repotted with fresh soil and manure, repot and topdress roses in pots. Prune and manure garden trees and put in cuttings.

Remarks.—It were unnecessary to write these instructions if these for which they are written do not carry them out during the course of this month. As success can only be looked for by close attention, next month will be of less avail to have plants sufficiently strong to produce an early crop or to stand the heavy rains, and whatever complaints may have to be made about the failure of vegetables, and the display of flowers, in January and February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The native gardeners are not so much to blame as they in general go by the instructions they receive.

Rain is frequent during this month; country vegetables are plentiful; fruit and European vegetables are very scarce.

BANGALORE.

Apples still continue; young trees should now be grafted, and cuttings put down. Oranges, loquats, and alligator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be budded and inarched, and propagated by grafts. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of gram in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias put into the ground last month.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

SEPTEMBER.—This is a proper time to sow a succession of peas, french beans and spinach, they may be put in every week during the month, continue to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and Leeks in light rich soil in beds protected from the rains by mats tied over movable bamboo frame-work. Attend to the seedlings sown last month, some of which will be ready for transplanting. Khol-kole and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden, in beds or rows, let them be lifted carefully, disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure, look after insects, a slight sprinkling of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages, if not used let them be picked off with the hand every morning. Lime will in no wise injure the tenderest vegetation if slaked and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes, make preparations such as digging trenches, &c. to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, holyhocks, phloxes, &c. &c., sown last month should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, holyhocks, and all showy annuals, not neglectingignonette. Balsam seed from Hyderabad is generally good, and from the cultivators there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed open by hoeing (the idea of using a Gardener sitting in a flower bed digging it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd.) Prune roses if hitherto neglected, layer bud and put in cuttings of roses and such shrubs, trees and creepers as may be required. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs, where layering is required, attend to the instructions given in No. 2, page 16, put in pipings of cuttings, plecties in boxes, filled with fine sand mixed with red earth. Let all creepers be neatly tied to the posts or trellises upon which they are trained, prune where required, prune and keep in neatly trimmed would be much neater round flower gardens than unsightly bamboo trellises, it is astonishing they are not more generally planted, as they combine neatness with economy, are easily raised if the seed is not too deeply covered with soil.

BANGALORE.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

The operations of last month are applicable to this. Look after dahlias in pots, stake them and water occasionally with liquid manure. Plant out verbenas, heliotropes and all other bedding plants. Keep up a supply of balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, &c. Plant trees and shrubs, attend to training and pruning creepers. This is a good time to get roses, geraniums, violets, &c., from the Hills of Bangalore. Take advantage of dry days to cut grass, straighten and trim the edges of walks and beds. Give everything a neat and clean appearance. Protect all newly planted trees from wind. The best plan is to use three-barred ropes for each plant, fix them to the stems round which should be tied a piece of canvas to prevent the friction of the ropes from injuring the bark, tie the ropes tight to three pegs firmly driven into the ground at a proper distance from the plants. This is costlier than stakes, but more permanent, and will protect the plants till properly rooted.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally wet, and stormy, more especially during the latter part of it. Vegetables and fruits will continue scarce.

BANGALORE.

Vegetables are in great perfection. Sow cress and gnaws also are now in season. The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Yards will begin to flower early in the month; the borders should be dug and well manured. Dahlias will begin to bud in this month. As soon as the leaves begin to wither, they should be taken up with the soil that adheres to them, and kept in a dry place. As soon as they have been sufficiently dried, they should be packed in boxes or mats till the time for planting arrives. The double table roses should be similarly treated.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

NOVEMBER.—Few European vegetables will come in perfection if not fit to plant out during this month. Attend to transplanting seedlings, peas and French beans may be sown every week or ten days; the main crop must be looked for from seed sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sals a small quantity of cabbage, kohlrabi, cauliflower, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. Cauliflower sown during the first week of the month if they are well attended to, flowers may be had during February. Attend to transplanting onions and leeks. Thin out turnips and carrots to proper distances from each other. Plant celery in trenches, look after all details such as chiselling, digging, &c. to carry off the heavy rains, but in instances of coldness attend to the use during the hot season. Graft mangoes, put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion bulbs for seed.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to transplant seedlings into pots or boxes. Plant out geraniums, verbenas, heliotropes, phloxes and gnaws if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of cress and strawberries. Prepare early in the month grounds for ornamental creepers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Topdress all plants in pots requiring repotting, protect tender plants from heavy rains, activity is required during this month to obtain a good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be repotted if necessary, they require a heavy soil mixed with well decayed cowdung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is in general, boisterous, with heavy rains, the N. E. Monsoon continues with great violence. Vegetables and flowers continue scarce.

BANGALORE.

Apples begin to ripen towards the end of this month. Custard apples in plenty. This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow the casuarina and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a stock of manure and prepare composts for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size and re-planted. This is a good month to plant potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

DECEMBER.—Continue to plant out and transplant into boxes all vegetable plants on hand during the first week. Attend to thinning turnips and carrots. Plant celery in trenches and earth up such as may require it. Keep the soil amongst the growing cress hoed, and eradicate weeds on their first appearance. Blanch lettuce and endive by tying up the leaves. Thin out the branches of tomatoes. Look sharp after insects amongst cabbage and cauliflower. Use slaked lime freely on all crops attacked; it will prove a beneficial check. During the month sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, country vegetables for greens, &c. Early planted vegetables will be fit for use towards the end of the month. French beans and salads should be in abundance. Attend to staking peas, beans, &c. Continue to make up a manure heap for the ensuing season; let nothing be lost in the shape of vegetable matter. The main work of the month is attention to growing crops; look to early grafted mangoes; make incisions gradually on the branches above the grafts.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

BANAGLORE.

Apples are in plenty, and peaches may be had towards the end of the month. Rose apples also are abundant. All vegetables in season. A good month for sowing melon and cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish and spinach; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will have ceased flowering; the beds should therefore be dug up and manured with a soil composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ vegetable and $\frac{1}{2}$ well-decayed animal manure. Turn out and examine dahlia roots. Prune roses.

PRINCIPAL HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Ardra Darshanam.....	Jan. 1	Baravallit.....	July 14
Shab-i-barat.....	Jan. 2	Gyarahwit.....	Aug. 18
Pongal.....	Jan. 12	Avani Moham.....	Aug. 21
Tai Amavasya.....	Jan. 18	Avani Avartam.....	Aug. 26
Td Ramazan.....	Jan. 19	Sri Jayanti.....	Sep. 2
Maha Siva Ratri.....	Feb. 12	Vinayaka Chavittor Pillayar Chavittor.....	Sep. 12
Makrati Sircal (at Trivatoor).....	Feb. 28	Mahalya Amavasya.....	Oct. 8
Telugu New Year's Day.....	Mar. 17	Sarasvati Puja or Ayudha Pija.....	Oct. 18
Mallapur Rathotsavam.....	Mar. 27	Dipavali.....	Nov. 6
Mallapur Arnavahimivar.....	Mar. 28	Skanda Shashthi.....	Nov. 16
Tamil New Year's Day*.....	Apr. 11	Kartika Dipam.....	Nov. 22
Bakar Id.....	Apr. 26	Td Ratri.....	Dec. 6
Muharram.....	May 19	Mukkon Ekadasi or Valamkha.....	Dec. 18
Garudotsavam (at Cozjavar).....	May 28	Ekadasi.....	Dec. 21
Tarah Tedi.....	June 15	Ardra Darshanam.....	Dec. 22
Ani Amavasya.....	July 11	Shab-i-barat.....	Dec. 22
Alhali Chahar Shamba.....	July 11		

* Commences on the night of the 11th, when all ceremonies must be performed.

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 28th March 1867, published on page 566 of the *First Saint George's Gazette* of the same date, the Government direct that no Holidays be granted at any of their Offices which are not entered in the following list. But this does not interfere with the holiday on the last Saturday in the month, granted in some Offices.

GENERAL.		TELVANA SEIT.	
Christmas with New Year's Day.....	8 days.	Trifoliate Feast in April.....	1 day.
Easter.....	4	Maha Siva Ratri.....	1
Queen's Birth-day.....	1 day.	SIYA SEIT.	
CHRISTIAN.		Sri Jayanti..... <td>1</td>	1
Ash Wednesday.....	1	TELUGU.	
Ascension Day.....	1	New Year's Day.....	1
ROMAN CATHOLICS.		TAMIL.	
Corpus Christi Day.....	1	New Year's Day.....	1
HINDUS.		WEARING THREAD.	
Pongal.....	2 days.	Avani Avartam.....	1
Mahalya Amavasya.....	1 day.	MOHAMMEDANS.	
Dussehra Feast.....	2	Bakar Id.....	2 days.
Dipavali Feast.....	2	Muharram.....	4
Lunar Leilpa.....	3	Shab-i-Barat.....	1 day.
Solar do.....	2	Td Ratri.....	2 days.
Mukkon Ekadasi or Valamkha.....	1		
Ekadasi.....	1		

* When between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

TAMIL, MALAYALAM, TELUGU AND MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR.

For the year 1868.

Corresponding with Hindoo Era of Wickramajit, 1925-26.

Whereof the Malayalid year will commence on the 17th of March, and the Gujarati Decca Conquian year, on the 8th of November.

Hindoo Era of Salivahan, 1748-49.

Whereof the 1748th year will commence on the 15th March in the Carnatic, Telinga and Malabar Provinces, 1941-42 of the column Andon.

Whereof the 1942d year will commence on the 15th of August.

Parsi Era Yazderr, 1235-36.

Whereof the Saharasyae 1236th year will commence on the 11th of April, and Charegur 1236th year on the 13th of August.

Mohammedan Era, Hegira 1268-69.

Whereof the 1268th year will commence on the 14th May, the Fasly year 1275-76.

Whereof the 1276th will commence on the 1st of July, the year 5620-27 of the Jewish Era. 5627th commence on the 10th of September, and Bengalee Ballasanna Era 1272-73. 1272d commence in the Bengal Provinces on the 11th of April.

PART II.—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Accountant-General's Office.

Charles and James' Street, Fort.—Hours of business, 10½ a. m. to 5 p. m.

F. Lushington, Esq., M. C. S.....	Accountant General.
R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Bombay C. S.....	Deputy Accountant General, (absent.)
R. Taylor, Esq., Bengal C. S.....	Officiating do.
W. J. Kaynor, Esq.....	1st Assistant Accountant General.
J. Mackey, Esq.....	Acting 1st do. do.
J. Eade, Esq.....	2nd do. do.
G. W. Macleod, Esq.....	Acting 2nd do. do.
Mr. A. H. Moraes.....	Acting Chief Assistant.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort.—Hours of business, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Colonel J. M. Primrose.....	Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel C. Cooke.....	Deputy do.
Major E. A. B. Travers.....	Assistant do.
Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Cadell.....	Assistant do. of Artillery.
Captain David Shaw.....	Deputy do.
Mr. R. P. Ives.....	Uncovenanted Assistant.
Conductor T. Taylor.....	Manager.

Advocate General's Office.

High Court Buildings, North Beach.—Hours of business, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Hon'ble J. B. Norton.....	Advocate General.
Mr. Gaudin.....	Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Moorat's Garden, 130, Mount Road.—Hours of business, 10½ a. m. to 5 p. m.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Silver.....	Supt. & Agent for Army Clothing, (Eur.)
Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Woods.....	Acting do. do.
Mr. J. C. Wilkinson.....	Head Assistant.

Barrack Master, Presidency.

Office, Fort St. George.—Hours of business, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Colonel W. K. Worster, R. A.....	Barrack Master & Supt. of Govt. Buildings.
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Board of Examiners.

Office, College Hall, Nungumbankum.—Hours of business, 10½ a. m. to 5 p. m.

Hon'ble H. D. Phillips.....	President.
Hon'ble C. Pelly.....	Member.
T. Clarke, Esq.....	do.
Major T. G. M. Lane.....	do.
Lieutenant W. F. Wright.....	do.
J. Garrett, Esq.....	do.
K. Thompson, Esq.....	do.
C. G. Master, Esq.....	Secretary.
Mr. A. Diquis.....	Manager.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS.

Hon'ble H. D. Phillips	President.
Hon'ble C. Pelly	Member.
T. Clarke, Esq.	do.
W. Hudleston, Esq.	do.
P. P. Hutchins, Esq.	do.
C. G. Walker, Esq.	Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE U. C. S. AND SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

The Hon'ble C. Pelly	Commissioner.
C. G. Walker, Esq.	Secretary.

Board of Revenue.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Hon'ble T. Pycroft	President.
Hon'ble C. Pelly	Member.
H. A. Brett, Esq.	do.
T. Clarke, Esq.	do.
W. Hudleston, Esq.	Secretary.
R. A. Dalryell, Esq.	Sub-Secretary.
Mr. W. Seharlieb	1st Uncovenanted Assistant, (Eur.)
" H. M. C. Kelly	2nd do., Acting 1st do.
" T. Houghton	Registrar.
" F. D. Gager	Dy. do., Ag. 2d Uncov'd. Asst.
T. Krishna Row	Acting Deputy Registrar.
S. Jeyarun Chettyar	Head Sheristadar.

Brigade Major's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major C. S. Elliot	Brigade Major.
Mr. H. Fox	Manager.

Camp Equipage Depot.

Office next to St. Mary's Burial Ground.—Hours of business, 7½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. Rowland	Deputy Assistant Commissary.
Patrick Parker	Sub-Conductor.

Central Museum.

Pantheon Road, Egmore.—Open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Captain J. Mitchell	Superintendent.
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Commissary General's Office.

Back of Sea Custom House.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel J. Hill	Commissary General.
Lieutenant Colonel E. E. Miller	Deputy do.
Captain H. P. Hawkes	Deputy Assistant do.
Lieutenant J. C. Gunning	Sub-Asst. Commissary General.
Mr. T. Alms	Uncovenanted Assistant.
Mr. R. B. Wainhouse	Manager.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

Madras.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major J. Loudon	Executive Officer.
B. Streenevassa Iyer	Manager.

STOREKEEPER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Captain H. P. Hawkes	Storekeeper Genl., on other duty.
Lieutenant J. C. Gunning	Acting do.
M. Ramasawmy Moodelliar	Manager.

Commissioner of Police.

Office, Pantheon Road.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Wilson	Commissioner and Magistrate of Police.
Captain C. S. Hearn	Acting Commissioner of Police.
T. Ramachendra Row, Esq.	Deputy do.
W. J. Ansell, Esq.	do. do.
Mr. G. H. Aubry	Clerk of the Peace.
C. Buckthavachaloo Naidoo	Manager.

Commissariat Audit Office.

Back of Small Cause Court.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major T. Gillilan	Auditor of Commissariat Accounts.
D. Gooroomoortiah Braminy	Book-keeper and Manager.

Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain J. Fischer, R. E.	Controller.
Lieutenant A. J. Filgate, R. E.	Deputy Controller.
Mr. W. A. Hart	Chief Acct. and Head Assistant.

Conservator of Forests.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M. D.	Conservator.
Captain H. R. Beddome	Depy. Conservator.
A. Cundasawmy Moodelliar	Asst. Conservator in charge of Office.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Irrigation.)

Nungambankum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain J. Mullins, Royal Engineers	Consulting Engineer.
Madava Gopaul	Manager.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Railways.)

Nungambankum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E.	Consulting Engineer.
Captain J. G. Lindsay, R. E.	Deputy Consulting Engineer, (Eur.)
Captain H. N. D. Prendergast, R. E.	Acting do.
Mr. G. Hamnett	Uncovenanted Assistant.

Court of Small Causes.

2nd Line Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

L. U. Steele, Esq.	1st Judge.
G. E. Cower, Esq.	Judges.
C. V. Ranganadha Sastry, Esq.	
Daniel Shaw, Esq.	Chief Clerk.
Messrs. R. P. Carr & Co.	Brokers and Appraisers.

Director of Revenue Settlement.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

R. E. Master, Esq. Officiating Director.
 Mr. J. Howell 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 Mr. W. P. Williams Manager.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieutenant Colonel F. J. B. Priestley Superintendent.—(Eur.)
 Major W. H. Hessey Acting do.
 Mr. W. Starr Office Assistant.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Office, Egmore.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. E. Mayer, Esq. Depy. Inspector General of Hospitals.
 Mr. J. Fernandez Manager.

Ecclesiastical Registrar.

Office, Mount Road.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Reverend R. Murphy, LL.D. Registrar.
 Mr. W. F. Hyer Manager.

Educational Department.

Office, College Hall, Nungambakum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

E. B. Powell, Esq. Director of Public Instruction.
 Mr. D. S. White Uncovenanted Assistant.—(Eur.)
 Mr. W. A. P. Begbie Acting do.
 Mr. J. Aubert Manager.

Examiner of Claims.

Accountant General's Office.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

W. Donald, Esq. Examiner.
 Mr. C. A. Vint Senior Auditor.

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Nungambakum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain J. Goddard, R. E. Executive Engineer.

General Registrar of Assurances.

Office, Mount Road.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major R. M. Macdonald Registrar General.
 J. G. Ferrand, Esq. District Registrar.

Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel E. S. Wilson, Staff Corps. Government Agent and Paymaster.
 Meer Mohib Ally Khan Assistant do.
 Mr. J. B. Creardo Moonshoe.

Government Central Book Depot.

Office, College Hall, Nungambakum.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain J. Obbard Curator, Government Books.

Government Office.

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

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, &c., DEPARTMENTS.

Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot Chief Secretary.
 C. G. Walker, Esq. Under-Secretary.
 Mr. H. Arthur French 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 " T. G. Breithaupt 2nd do.
 " J. W. Lyons 3rd do.
 " R. Upshon Registrar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

J. D. Mayne, Esq. Assistant Secretary.
 T. R. Thimboos Chetty Manager.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

J. D. Sim, Esq. Secretary.
 C. G. Master, Esq. Under-Secretary.
 S. Vejayaraghavalu Chetty 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 Mr. L. C. D'Cruz 2nd do. do.
 B. Gopalaiya Registrar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. Marshall Secretary.
 Colonel R. Hamilton Deputy Secretary.
 Mr. F. J. James 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
 " G. A. Lafontaine 2nd do. do.
 " J. L. Fonseca Registrar.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

Hours of business, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

C. G. Walker, Esq. Supervisor.
 Mr. Henry Smith Superintendent.
 " Henry Morgan Deputy Superintendent.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C. A. Orr, R. E. Secretary.
 Major J. H. M. S. Stewart Under-Secretary.
 Mr. S. Brook 1st Unconvtd. Asst. and Registrar.
 " J. Mills 2nd do.
 " D. D'Vaz 3rd do.
 Sashachellum Naidu Deputy Registrar. 35

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

Office, Chepauk.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mr. J. Bumpby Superintendent and Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

F. L. Moncrieff, Esq. Covtd. Civil Engineer—General Supt. of
 Stores and Workshops.
 Mr. F. Doderet Mathematical Instrument Maker.
 " J. Gray Storekeeper.

High Court of Judicature.

Office, North Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Kt.	Chief Justice.
Sir Adam Riddleston, Kt.	Justice.
Hon'ble Hatley Frere	Judge.
Hon'ble W. Holloway	do.
Hon'ble L. C. Innes	do.
P. P. Hutchins, Esq.	Registrar.
T. Wilkins, Esq.	Deputy Registrar.
Mr. W. A. P. Begbie	Manager, on other duty.
" E. A. Aubert	Acting do.

Inspector General, Madras Police.

Office, Masonic Temple, South Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

W. Robinson, Esq.	Inspector General.
Captain M. W. Carr	Assistant do.

Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Office, Mount Road.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel H. Prichard	Judge Advocate General of the Army.
Mr. G. Stevens	Uncovenanted Assistant.

Military Finance Department.

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel T. McGonn	Controller of Military Finance.
Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Drury	Military Accountant.
Major J. W. Rideout	Examiner Pay Department.
Major E. T. Fasken	Examiner Ordnance Department.
Surgeon Major J. W. Mudge, M. D.	Examiner Medical Department (Eur.)
Surgeon Major G. Mackay, M. D.	Acting do.
Major J. G. Touch	Compiler & Personal Asst. to Controller.
Mr. T. E. Greenfield	Assistant Examiner Pay Department.
" E. Flynn	Head Clerk.

Mint.

Office, Yellabanasar Street, Black Town.—Hours of business, 7½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E.	Mint Master, (Eur.)
Lieut. Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, R. E.	Acting do.
Mr. T. E. Scriven	Manager.

Assay Office.

Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

G. J. Shaw, Esq., M. D., Bombay M. S.	Assay Master.
H. E. Bastedo, Esq., M. D.	Deputy Assay Master.
Mr. G. D. Vanderwart	Head Accountant and Manager.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Erralalanoo Chetty Street, Black Town.—Hours of business, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel J. Temple	President.
B. Cardozo, Esq.	Member.
S. Jesudasan Pillay	do.
J. G. Coleman, Esq.	Non-Official Members.
Janny Jehan Khun Bahadur	
G. Parthasarathy Naidoo	
G. R. Leggatt, Esq.	Civil Engineer.
N. Morison, Esq.	Collector and Assessor.
Mr. N. Bazley, Junior	Manager.

Observatory—Nungambakam.

N. B. Pogson, F. R. A. S., Astronomer. C. Ragoonatha Chetty, 1st Assistant.

Ordnance Department.

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel G. W. Y. Simpson	Inspector Genl. of Ord. and Magazines.
Colonel J. L. Barrow	Deputy do.
Mr. J. B. Cardozo	Uncovenanted Assistant.
" E. Lambert	Manager.

GRAND ARSENAL.

Office, Fort St. George.—Hours of business, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Cadell	Commissary of Ordnance.
2nd Captain R. C. Smith	do. do.
Mr. G. W. M. Taylor	Manager.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.

Office, Grand Arsenal, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel R. Cadell	Commissary of Ordnance, Supt.
Mr. J. Clarke	Manager.

GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Vepery, Naval Hospital Road.—Hours of business, from 7½ A. M. to 6 P. M.

Lieut. Col. T. H. Campbell, R. A.	Superintendent—Eur.
Lieut. Col. C. H. Hutchinson, R. A.	Acting do.
Lieut. I. Curren	Assistant Commissary.

GUN POWDER MANUFACTORY.

Vyservally.—Hours of business, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Colonel G. Rowlandson, R. A.	Superintendent.
Conductor H. Briggs	Supervisor.

Pay Department.

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel W. P. Macdonald	Military Paymaster, on leave.
Captain Walter Douglas	Acting do.
Mr. W. S. W. Pezold	Manager.

People's Park.

New Town.—Open from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel C. V. Wilkieson, R. E.	Honorary Secretary.
Sub-Conductor D. Riordan	Superintendent.

Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

R. Cole, Esq.	Principal Inspector General.
W. R. Cornish, Esq.	Secretary to do.
Mr. R. D'Silva	Manager.

Quarter Master General's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel F. H. Scott	Quarter Master General of the Army.
Major E. J. Lawder	Deputy do. do.
Lieut. Colonel A. Howlett	Assistant do. do.
Mr. P. D'Silva	Manager.

Savings' Bank.

Office, Bank of Madras, Broadway.—Business transacted daily 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot	President, (Eur.)
J. McIver, Esq.	Secretary and Treasurer.
T. E. Franck, Esq.	Deputy do.

Sanitary Commission.

Office, Back of Club, Royapettah.

The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B.	President, (Eur.)
D. Macpherson, Esq., M. D.	Acting President.
Surg. Major D. Macfarlane, M. D.	Member, (Eur.)
Surg. Major H. W. Porteous	Acting Member.
Major J. H. M. S. Stewart, R. E.	Member.
Lieut. Colonel A. F. Place	do.
Surg. H. B. Montgomery, M. D.	do. and Secretary, (Eur.)
Asst. Surgeon W. A. Smith, M. D.	Acting do.
Mr. T. C. D'Rosario	Manager.

Sea Custom House.

Office, Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. H. Main, Esq.	Collector.
Mr. E. S. Atkinson	Deputy Collector.
" G. B. Shaw	Appraiser.
" W. E. Fox	Manager.

Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details.

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Major G. Bullock	Staff Officer and Supt. of Details
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Superintendent of Marine.

Office, Sea Custom House, Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. J. Franklin, Esq.	Superintendent of Marine.
H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq.	Master Attendant.
J. B. Crowther, Esq.	Deputy do.
W. H. Bartlett, Esq.	Assistant do.
T. E. Marshall, Esq.	do. do.
Mr. J. David	Manager.

Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.

Office, Nungunankum.—Hours of business, 7½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel A. J. M. Boleau, R. E.	Superintending Engineer.
Mr. S. Francis	Head Accountant and Manager.

Superintendent of Stamps.

Office, 1st Lane Beach.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Lieut. Colonel J. Temple	Superintendent.
Mr. J. Luxa	Assistant.

Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions.

Office, Fort.—Hours of business, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Captain H. C. Roberts	Superintendent.—(Eur.)
Major J. Michael, Staff Corps	Acting do.
Mr. F. Bongonha	Manager.

Translators to Government.

Lieut. Colonel E. S. Wilson	Parwan and Hindustanee.
Lieut. W. F. Wright, Staff Corps	Tamil.
J. Garrett, Esq.	Canarese.
F. Thompson, Esq., S. S.	Malayalam.
Major T. G. M. Lane, Staff Corps	Telugu.

LIST OF
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN COVENANTED SERVANTS
ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

CORRECTED TO THE 31st OCTOBER 1865.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, K.C.B.,
Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras,
2nd November 1860.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir JOHN GASPARD LeMARCHANT, G.C.M.G.,
Commander-in-Chief and second in Council, took his Seat 25th May 1865.

The Hon'ble THOMAS PYCROFT,
Third in Council, took his Seat 29th October 1862.

The Hon'ble HENRY DOMINIC PHILLIPS,
Fourth in Council, took his Seat 16th December 1864.

FIRST CLASS OF 35 YEARS' STANDING.

THOMAS PYCROFT.

1828. Second assistant to the principal Collector, South Arcot, 1st November 1831. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Chingleput, 21st September 1832. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th October 1832. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 9th September 1833. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 24th January 1837. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th February 1837. On Furlough to Europe for 3 years, 1st November 1839. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 7th February 1843. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 6th May 1843. Deputy Collector, Madras, 25th July 1843. Assistant Judge, Calicut, 7th January 1845. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 24th January 1845. Acting Tamil Translator to Government, 22nd April 1845. Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 25th January 1850. Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, 18th February 1850. Chief Secretary to Government, 19th February 1855. On private affairs for six months to Europe, 9th May 1857. Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George, for making Laws and Regulations, 22d January 1862. Provisional Member of Council, 21st March 1862. Member of Council, from 29th October 1862.—22 years, 3 months, 1 day.

HENRY DOMINIC PHILLIPS.

1829. Acting second ass. to the principal Collr. and Mag. Kollere, 24th Feb. 1832. Acting Head ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 3d Apr. 1835. Register to the Zillah Court, Nellore, 29th December 1835. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Guntur, 1st March 1836. Junior deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 24th January 1837. Officiating Senior deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2d August 1837. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Salem, 12th September 1837. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Madras, 25th September 1837. Assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Madras, 23d January 1838. Acting second assistant to the Accountant General, 1st May 1838. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1st June 1838. Acting deputy Register of the Sulr and Foudarad Adalat, 2nd August 1838. Assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge of the Auxiliary Court, Trichinopoly.

and acting Senior deputy Registrar to the Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 22d January 1839. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 19th March 1839. Acting Registrar of the Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 28th December 1842. Sub Judge, Combaconura, and Acting Registrar of the Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 15th August 1843. Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 25th March 1844. Sub Judge, Madras, 1st December 1846. Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Kurnool and Banganapilly, 6th July 1847. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th February 1850. Proceeded to England, 10th November 1853. Without employ, 26th October 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, and Resident and Commissioner, Tanjore, 6th and 16th January 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 29th January 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 29th October 1857. Collector and Magistrate, and Resident and Commissioner, Tanjore, 27th April 1858. Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 31st December 1858. President of the Board of Examiners, 11th January 1859. Commissioner for the Settlement of the Affairs of the late Tanjore Raj, 28th November 1859. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 15th August 1862. Provisional Member of Council, 28th June 1864. Member of Council, 16th December 1864.—32 years, 2 months, 5 days.

HATLEY FRERE.

1829. Europe, May 1852. Assistant and acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 5th January 1856. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2d February 1856. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th March 1856. Officiating assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Salem, 14th February 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 27th March 1858. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Salem, 24th July 1858. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 3d October 1859. Assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Salem, 6th March 1860. Sub Judge, Salem, 15th August 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Dunevelly, 13th November 1860. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 13th June 1861. Officiating Judge of the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 28th October 1862. Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 1st May 1869. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 10th August 1862.—50 years, 6 months, 12 days.

JOHN ROHDE.

1829. Second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 2d October 1832. Acting Registrar of the Zillah of Rajahmundry, 17th February 1835. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Chittoor, 15th December 1838. Officiating assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Chittoor, 9th July 1839. Registrar of the Zillah of Rajahmundry, 27th January 1837. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Rajahmundry, 16th Feb. 1838. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th May 1839. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 28th February 1839. Assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Rajahmundry, 16th June 1840. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 15th August 1843. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 25th January 1844. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 31st August 1844. Europe furlough, 14th March 1847. Without employ, 21st January 1850. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 6th September 1850. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Guntur, 15th February 1851. Civil and Session Judge, Guntur, 15th April 1851. Inspector General of Jails, 25th March 1856.—51 years, 4 months, 12 days.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

GEORGE ANETHUTHER HARRIS.

1830. Assistant to the Chief Secretary, 11th October 1831. Second assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 28th September 1832. Acting assistant to the Chief Secretary, 3th October 1832. Acting Registrar to the Zillah Court of Cuddalore, 15th April 1833. Second assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 25th October 1833. Officiating assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th December 1833. Acting Registrar of the Zillah Court of Bellary, 5th April 1835. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 25th July 1838. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 25th September 1840. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 13th September 1838. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Malabar, 28th December 1838. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Cochin, 5th July 1839. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal

Judge, Malabar, 19th September 1839. Assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Malabar, 15th January 1842. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 15th August 1843. Assistant Judge, Mangalore, 10th March 1846. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 24th October 1848. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 10th December 1848. Europe furlough, 28th December 1849. Without employ, 30th November 1852. Acting Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 21st December 1852. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 20th May 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 20th December 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 19th February 1856. Acting Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 4th July 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 20th January 1857. On sick leave from 15th January 1862 to 27th March 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 8th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 13th October 1865.—31 years, 1 month, 29 days.

THOMAS INGLES PARISH HARRIS.

1830. Assistant under the principal Collector of Tanjore, 1st March 1833. Placed under the principal Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 17th February 1834. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 5th June 1835. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 27th January 1837. Registrar of the Provincial Court, Southern Division, 7th August 1838. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Salem, 12th February 1839. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 15th February 1839. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Salem, 31st March 1840. Acting assistant Judge, Canara, 26th May 1840. Acting Registrar of the Zillah Court, Canara, 14th October 1840. Acting assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Cochin, 30th February 1840. Assistant Judge and Joint criminal Judge, Cochin, 18th January 1842. Sub Judge, Bellary, 15th August 1843. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 3d December 1844, and 13th January 1847. Europe furlough, 2d March 1849. Without employ, 20th September 1851. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 7th October 1851. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 28th March 1852. Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 26th April 1853. On Medical Certificate to Europe for 18 months, 28th September 1858. Resumed charge of office of Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, 16th April 1860.—30 years, 10 months, 25 days.

CHARLES PELLY.

1830. Second assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 28th September 1832. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 21st March 1834. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 14th July 1835. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 28th February 1837, and 26th January 1838. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 14th August 1838. Acting Judge and criminal Judge, Bellary, 17th August 1841. Europe furlough, 24th December 1844. Without employ, 5th February 1848. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th August 1848. Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 20th August 1850. Member of the Board of Revenue, 15th April 1863. Member and acting President of the Board of Examiners, 24th May 1859. Government Director of the Bank of Madras, 28th March 1862. Acting President of the Income Tax Commission, 10th February 1863. Commissioner for the Unconquainted Civil Service Examination, 24th November 1863.—30 years, 8 months, 6 days.

HARRY AUGUSTUS BRETT.

1831. Doing duty as assistant to the Chief Secretary's Office, 28th September 1832. Assistant to the principal Collector, Madras, 16th August 1833. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 31st October 1834. Acting Registrar of the Zillah Court of Salem, 15th April 1836. Acting Registrar of the Provincial Court, Centre Division, 9th August 1836. Registrar of the Provincial Court, Centre Division, 3d March 1837. Registrar of the Zillah Court of Bellary, 26th July 1839. Acting head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 20th August 1839. Acting head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 1st October 1839. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 1st September 1840. Acting head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 14th September 1840. Acting head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 2d December 1840. Head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 2d November 1841. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 25th February 1842. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 17th November 1843. In charge of the Sub Court of Salem, 16th January 1844. Europe furlough, 14th February 1844. Without employ, 25th February 1849. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 15th May 1849. Acting Sub Judge, Chittoor, 12th June 1849. Sub Judge, Chittoor, 6th July 1849. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 16th January 1851. Acting Collector and

Magistrate, Salem, 23d August 1858. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 11th November 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe from 18th Nov. 1858 to 23d Apr. 1860. Member of the Board of Revenue, 31st March 1862. President and Commissioner for the Presidency Town of Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Income Tax Act for the year 1862-63, 5th August 1862. Special Commissioner of the Income Tax Commission, 1st October 1862. President of the Income Tax Commission for 1865-66, 1st August 1865—29 years, 10 months, 8 days.

HENRY WOOD.

1832 Under the principal Collector, Cuddapah, 8th April 1834. Doing duty as an assistant under the principal Collector, South Arcot, 16th January 1835. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th March 1837. Acting second Assistant to the Accountant General, 5th June 1838. Europe, 1839. Acting Register of the Provincial Court of the Northern Division, 11th May 1841. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 21st September 1841. Acting assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge, Guntur, 23 February 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 24th August 1843. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 20th February 1845. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th January 1845. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 30th October 1846. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 23 February 1847. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 19th June 1849. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 1st July 1854. Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 4th September 1855. On leave to England for 6 months on private affairs, from 9th May 1859. Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st December 1859. Three years' furlough from 14th March 1862. Granted an extension of six months on private affairs, 19th April 1865—35 years, 5 months, 15 days.

THOMAS CLARKE.

1833 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 6th October 1835. Acting head Assistant to the Register of the Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 9th April 1836. Head assistant to the Register of the Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 1st June 1838. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 9th October 1838. Acting senior deputy Register of the Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 9th April 1839. Acting Tamil Translator to Government, 25th January 1840. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 14th March 1840. Acting deputy Register of the Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 20th April 1840. Senior deputy Register of the Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 11th January 1842. Acting Tamil Translator to Government, 28th January 1845. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 9th March 1847. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 14th November 1848. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 1st May 1849. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 13th June 1852. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 1st April 1853. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 30 April 1855. Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th September 1855. On Medical Certificate to Europe from 11th October 1856 to 12th September 1858. Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 22d October 1858. Member of the Board of Revenue, 28th February 1860. Member of the Board of Examiners and of the Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 16th February 1861—38 years, 2 months, 21 days.

HENRY DAVID COOE.

1835 Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 12th November 1838. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st February 1839. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 27th October 1840. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th September 1845. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 9th April 1847. Europe, furlough, 24th February 1848. Without employ, 31st December 1850. Acting Sub Judge, Calcutt, 26th January 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 4th February 1851. Sub Judge, Calcutt, 25th November 1851. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 27th February 1853. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Malabar, 25th September 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calcutt, 16th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Calcutt, 28th April 1857—28 years, 11 months, 11 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM READE.

1835 Under the principal Collector of Canara, 17th July 1835. Doing duty as an assistant under the principal Collector of Canara, 2d May 1837. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 9th Jan. 1838. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 7th May 1839. Acting Register to the

Zillah Court, Chittoor, 19th September 1839. Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary, 12th February 1841. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 2d March 1841. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara, 22d June 1841. Acting Register to the Zillah Court of Canara, 2nd August 1842. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 17th February 1846. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 2d February 1847. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Canara, 2d July 1847. Europe, furlough, 26th December 1848. Without employ, 28th January 1852. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 14th May 1852. Sub Judge, Salem, 22d February 1853. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 8th January 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 24th March 1857. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 21st July 1857. Without employ, 24th September 1859. On private affairs to England for 6 months, from 27th October 1859. Without employ. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras from 11th November 1861. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 3d March 1862—36 years, 4 months, 4 days.

ROBERT ROLLAND COTTON.

1836 Under the principal Collector of Tanjore, 14th March 1838. Doing duty as assistant under the principal Collector of Tanjore, 4th January 1839. Doing duty as assistant under the Collector of Trichinopoly, 3th February 1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st October 1839. Register of the Zillah Court of Cuddapah, 23d February 1840. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23d February 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 15th August 1843. Extra assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 16th July 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 14th January 1845. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Combaconum, 14th March 1845. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 4th July 1845. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 20th November 1849. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 5th February 1850. Sub Judge Salem, 13th June 1851. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 29th July 1851. and 18th May 1852. England, furlough, 27th February 1855. Without employ, 25th February 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 18th March 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 21st July 1857. Sub Judge, Bellary, and acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 1st May 1858. Civil and Session Judge, Madras, 24th June 1859. On sick leave to Europe from 6th March 1864 to 10th October 1865—24 years, 8 months, 22 days.

GORDON SULLIVAN FORBES.

1838 Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th July 1839. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 28th April 1840. Register of the Zillah Court of Combaconum, 15th October 1841. Extra assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th August 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th September 1844. Acting assistant Judge of the Zillah of Mangalore, 30th January 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 17th February 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2d February 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 6th July 1847. Europe, furlough, 13th February 1849. Without employ, 24th March 1852. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 30th March 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 28th September 1852. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 23rd August 1854. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 3d July 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th September 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 20th November 1855. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2d February 1856. On Medical Certificate to Eur. for 10 months, 27th Sept. 1856. Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 5th July 1858. On twelve months' sick leave to Eur. from 28th Oct. 1864—22 years, 5 months, 9 days.

FRANKLYN LUSHINGTON.

1838 Under the principal Collector, Malabar, 1st February 1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th January 1840. Acting 2d assistant to the Accountant General, 5th January 1841. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 27th January 1842. Europe, 14th January 1843. Without employ, 30th November 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 13th December 1845. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th May 1846. Acting senior deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 6th April 1847. Senior deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 1st May 1849. Acting Register to the Court of Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 1st March 1852. Register to the Court of Sudr and Pondjaree Adalat, 1st July 1852.

Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 30th April 1855. Accountant, North-west Provinces, 24th April 1853. Accountant to the Government of Bengal, 9th September 1859. Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Madras, 12th May 1860. Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General to the Governor of Fort Saint George, 5th September 1861. Deputy Auditor and Acct. General, Madras, 1st May 1863. Absent on sick leave, from 14th May 1862 to 24th May 1864.—23 years, 1 month, 10 days.

ARTHUR HATHAWAY.

1839. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 29th September 1840. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuntoor, 26th October 1841. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 10th December 1842. Europe, furlough, 3d March 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 28th September 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 11th January 1848. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 21st November 1850. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 35th March 1851. Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 23d September 1851. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuntoor, 2d April 1852. Without employ, 26th October 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 30th October 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 30th March 1858. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, and Acting Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 29th October 1858. Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th April 1860. Absent on sick leave, from 13th April 1863 to 21st March 1864.—21 years, 2 months, 23 days.

RICHARD GWATKIN CLARKE.

1838. Acting head assistant to the Register of Sudr and Foudares Adalat, 28th April 1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 23d February 1841. Acting Cashier to the Government Bank, and Assistant to the Sub Treasurer, 31st August 1841. Head assistant to the Register of Sudr and Foudares Adalat, 11th January 1842. Commissioner for drawing Government Lotteries, 12th April 1842. Deputy Secretary to Government, 4th March 1845. Private Secretary to the Governor, 23d February 1848. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 24th June 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 7th October 1851. Sub Judge, Bellary, 23d December 1851. Without employ, 26th October 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 30th November 1857. Subordinate Judge, Combaconum, 26th June 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 27th July 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 1st October 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, 27th April 1860. Civil and Session Judge, Tranquebar, 19th July 1860. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd May 1861 to 2d June 1863.—22 years, 4 months, 22 days.

JOHN WILLIAM CHERRY.

1835. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th December 1840. Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, 1st October 1841. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 4th March 1842. Acting 2nd assistant to the Accountant General, 8th November 1842. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 27th January 1843. Centraliser for drawing Government Lotteries, 25th June 1844. Head assistant to the Accountant General, 16th November 1847. Europe, furlough, 15th September 1849. Without employ, 27th February 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 22nd March 1853. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 3d September 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 11th October 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 26th September 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 10th May 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th January 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 24th March 1857. Sub Judge, Salem, 21st July 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 26th March 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 6th March 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 22nd August 1860. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th November 1859 to 10th November 1861. Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, 21st March 1865. On twelve months' sick leave to Europe, from 28th October 1864.—20 years, 5 months, 20 days.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIS.

1839. Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, 20th July 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st October 1841. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 11th March 1842. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th Feb. 1843. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th March 1844. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th March 1845. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th May 1845. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 4th January

1850. Europe, furlough, 26th April 1851. Without employ, 5th April 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 2d May 1854. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 6th June 1854. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 27th June 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, 12th July 1854. Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudares Adalat, 30th April 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 24th July 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 5th March 1859.—23 years, 2 months, 7 days.

EDWARD GEORGE ROBERT FANE.

1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th November 1840. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 16th August 1842. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 21st March 1843. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 25th July 1845. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 27th November 1848. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 28th May 1850. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 18th February 1851. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 19th September 1851. England, 10th May 1855. Without employ, from 8th November 1858. Acting Post Master General, Madras, 3rd January and 9th June 1859. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 7th October 1859. Twenty-four months' sick leave, from 14th May 1862. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 23rd May 1864.—21 years, 7 months, 21 days.

JOHN RATLIFF.

1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th June 1840. Register of the Zillah Court of Bellary, 25th June 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th August 1843. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 6th February 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 21st January 1845. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 25th July 1845. Without employ, 3rd Nov. 1845. Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate and acting head Asst., Cuddapah, 30th Oct. 1845. Acting head Asst., Cuddapah, 22d June 1847. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Cuddapah, 17th December 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 25th January 1848. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 6th March 1849. Europe, furlough, 9th January 1850. Without employ, 3d January 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 4th March 1853. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 23d May 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 6th June 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 3d July 1855. Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 30th November 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 7th July 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 22d December 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate South Arcot, 16th November 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 25th April 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, 22nd July 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 17th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Honore, 15th February 1861. Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 30th April 1861. Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 10th August 1864. On 12 months' sick leave to Europe, from 1st March 1863.—21 years, 6 months, 12 days.

VERE HENRY LEVINGE.

1839. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 20th July 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 9th November 1841. Acting Register to the Zillah Court of Madras, 27th January 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st March 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2d April 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th September 1845. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2d December 1845. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th February 1846. Europe, furlough, 6th August 1851. Without employ, 11th August 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 29th August 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th October 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 23rd August 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 17th October 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th December 1858. Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 3d December 1859. Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 28th February 1860.—22 years, 7 months, 20 days.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

1839 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 28th July 1841. Acting Register of the Zillah Court of Cumbayam, 19th April 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th September 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th January 1845. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Chingleput, 1st April 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th July 1845. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 19th June 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th October 1846. Europe, furlough, 14th February 1849. Without employ, 8th September 1850. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th November 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Madurai, 25th January 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madurai, 25th January 1855. Sub Judge, Madurai, 28th January 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madurai, 19th February 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madurai, 3d November 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 9th June 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 1st December 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 17th May 1861. On sick leave from 16th June 1862 to 16th October 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Outacomb, 16th December 1864. —22 years, 10 months, 20 days.

HENRY NEWILL.

1840 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 26th July 1850. Acting Register to the Zillah Court of Cuddapah, 11th April 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 26th February 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 7th January 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 10th September 1854. Europe, furlough, 8th March 1855. Assistant to the Commissioner for the Northern Circars, 14th February 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 9th October 1853. Director of Revenue Settlements, 21st July 1857. On sick leave from 15th March 1862 to 3d January 1864. Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, 26th April 1865. Acting Resident at Travancore and Cochin, 15th April 1864. Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 10th March 1865. —31 years, 5 months, 24 days.

GEORGE NOBLE TAYLOR.

1840 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ramanthapuram, 3d August 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 21st March 1842. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 7th September 1842. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Visakhapatnam, 18th March 1843 and 3d January 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Visakhapatnam, 1st April 1845. Europe, 7th October 1845. Without employ, 1st January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, and acting Secretary to the College and University Board, 10th February 1848. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 27th March 1848. Secretary to the College Board and Madras University, 20th January 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 18th February 1851. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st July 1851. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 8th January 1856. Europe, furlough, 306 months, 10th August 1859. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 15th April 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st September 1857. Joint Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, 15th November 1859. Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, 17th April 1859. Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 6th February 1863. Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, 11th June 1863. Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, 10th March 1865. —22 years, 76 days.

JAMES FRASER.

1840 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 26th July 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3d December 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ramanthapuram, 3d June 1842. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 11th April 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 4th July 1843. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 10th November 1845. 8th January 1849, 11th March 1850, and 25th August 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Ramanthapuram, 17th November 1854. Acting Collector and Joint Magistrate, Ramanthapuram, 25th September 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 11th April 1856. On Medical Certificate to

Europe for 15 months, 14th February 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th March 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 3d December 1859. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 28th February 1860. Three months' sick leave from 24th October 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 1st February 1862. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act at North Arcot, 25th April 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavari District, from 28th May 1864. Collector and Magistrate of the Godavari District, 10th March 1865. —24 years, 2 months, 14 days.

JAMES DOUGLAS ROBINSON.

1840 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 14th October 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 17th February 1844. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Cumbayam, 25th March 1845. Head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Madurai, 7th August 1846. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Madurai, 10th April 1847. Europe, furlough, 21st February 1848. Without employ, 19th February 1852. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 3d March 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 15th October 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 2nd November 1853. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Mangalore, 2d June 1854. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 27th June 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 19th May 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 28th April 1857. On special duty in connection with the disturbances in the frontier of the Canara District, Extract Minutes Consultation, 12th March 1858, No. 398, Judicial Department. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 23d May 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 26th February 1860. Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 29th June 1861. On sick leave from 15th February 1862 to 8th December 1863. On special leave for 9 months, from 15th July 1864. —20 years, 4 months, 3 days.

WILLIAM MOLLE CADELL.

1840 Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 20th July 1841. Acting Register of the Zillah Court, Canara, 13th July 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 14th October 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 3d January 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 18th March 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 21st July 1846. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 18th September 1846. Europe, furlough, 6th February 1847. Without employ, 31st January 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, and acting head assistant of that District, 23d February 1850. Europe, 10th May 1851. Without employ, 12th December 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Cumbayam, 6th January 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th February 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1855. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Tanjore, 31st December 1858. On sick leave, from 1st March 1862 to 27th May 1863. Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 17th March 1865. —20 years, 15 days.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

1840 Under the principal Collector of Malabar, 24 April 1841. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 16th April 1843. Europe, absent, 26th February 1844. Without employ, 3d March 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st March 1848. Europe, 10th July 1848. Without employ, 25th July 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 26th August 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 18th May 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 14th August 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 15th February 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 11th July 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 23d May 1855. Proceeded to England, 25th September 1855. Without employ, 30th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 3d December 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 28th March 1858. Sub Judge, Bellary, 11th January 1859. Sub Judge, Salem, 23d August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 22d March 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 26th July 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cumbayam, 13th June 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 1st October 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 16th February 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 12th August 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Guntur, 19th January 1865. —16 years, 7 months, 3 days.

pley, 2d December 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th July 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 8th January 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Manjeri, 9th September 1856. Inspector General of Police for the Madras Presidency, 18th May 1858.—20 years, 21 days.

PATRICK GRANT.

1842 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 13th January 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23d April 1845. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th August 1846. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 23d March 1847. England, 11th October 1853. Without employ, 17th December 1856. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th January 1857. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 29th September 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 18th May 1858. Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 8th April 1859. Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 3rd May 1862.—12 years, 11 months, 3 days.

GEORGE THORNHILL.

1847 Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2d April 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 24th September 1844. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 6th May 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 5th September 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Mangalotam, 30th October 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Mangalotam, 12th May 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 6th January 1852. On furlough to England, 7th May 1853. Without employ, 13th November 1856. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 31 December 1856. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 31st March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Mangalotam, 24th September 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 13th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalotam, 27th April 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 25th August 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, from 27th December 1861. On sick leave from 14th September 1862 to 10th December 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 2nd July 1865.—15 years, 10 months, 4 days.

MORETON JOHN WALHOUSE.

1843 Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2nd April 1844. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2nd December 1846. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 4th May 1847. Acting head assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 23d September 1848. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 19th July 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 26 March 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 1st April 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th July 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st May 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 1st November 1856. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 4th January 1858. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 12th August 1861. On furlough to Europe for 2 years, from 29th April 1863, 23d February 1865. Returned to the Presidency 12th April 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 1st May 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 12th February 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 10th April 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 15th January 1864. On special leave, from 7th to 22d July 1864.—19 years, 3 months, 7 days.

ENEAS RANALDI McDONELL.

1843 Europe, 5th October 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 23d January 1845. Acting head assistant to the Assistant General, 3rd November 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 9th April 1847. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th May 1847. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st May 1849. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 18th May 1852 and 16th July 1852. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th July 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 24th February 1853. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th August 1854. Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 13th March 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 2d July 1856. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th November 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 9th April 1857. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 17th October 1859. Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 17th April 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 1st January 1862, 13th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th February to 23rd November 1863. Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th April 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 29th September 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 11th January to 4th April 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 30th April 1864. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 10th March 1865.—20 years, 8 months, 19 days.

CHARLES FREDERIC CHAMIER.

1843 Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th October 1844. Acting head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdare Adalat and Acting Secretary to the Madras University and College Board, 29th June 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 5th October 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 23d January 1850. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 7th October 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 18th May 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 28th November 1852 and 12th July 1854. Officiating special assistant to the Collector, Madras, 6th February 1855. Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdare Adalat 13th March 1855. Tamil Translator to Government, 12th June 1855. Acting Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdare Adalat, 24th July 1857. Register Appellate side of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th March 1859. Fifteen months' sick leave to Europe, from 14th April 1861. Civil and Session Judge of Salem, 21st March 1865.—21 years, 4 months, 22 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1844 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22d June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th December 1847. Europe, furlough, 10th July 1849. Without employ, 14th June 1852. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 29th January 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 5th December 1855. Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 12th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 3d June 1858. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 28th March 1862. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 18th October 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865.—19 years, 8 months, 19 days.

FREDERICK SAMUEL CHILD.

1844 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 7th April 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23d March 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th March 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23d October 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 15th April 1851. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th July 1851. Without employ, 1st December 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 30th December 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 19th February 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 3rd April 1855. On furlough to England, 14th October 1855. Without employ, 26th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 3d November 1857. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 18th May 1858. On furlough to Europe for the unexpired portion of the 3 years' furlough obtained by him on the 14th October 1855, 12th April 1859. Twelve months' sick leave in extension, 23th September 1859 and 22d March 1861. Returned to the Presidency, 25th October 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 24th to 27th January 1862 and Sub Collector from the date following. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, from 7th April 1862 and Civil Judge of Guntoor, from 14th April 1862. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 16th June 1862. Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevely, 5th September 1863.—16 years, 7 months, 11 days.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

1844 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th July 1845. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th March 1847. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 17th February 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th January 1850. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th April 1850. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 8th February 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 8th April 1854. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore,

25th July 1854. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 15th February 1855. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 20th July 1855. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th April 1860 and 7th March 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 21st March 1862.—21 years, 8 months, 15 days.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

1844 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 4th April 1845. Acting second assistant to the Accountant General, 13th September 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 22d December 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 2d February 1847 and 12th June 1849. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th February 1850. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 6th September 1853. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 4th March 1856. Officiating Collector, Madras, 26th August 1859. Without employ, 16th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 15th March 1861. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st July 1861. Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 27th March 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 26th May 1862. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 9th June 1863.—21 years, 4 months, 8 days.

HENRY GEORGE SMITH.

1844 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 7th April 1846. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 30th November 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th October 1851. Acting assistant Judge, Coimbatore, 15th December 1852. England, 14th August 1854. Without employ, 17th October 1857. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 20th October 1857. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 16th May 1858. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 9th April 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 26th June 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 6th April 1863. Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 8th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 29th July 1864. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 16th January 1865.—18 years, 21 days.

CLARENCE ARMSTRONG ROBERTS.

1844 Student at the College, permitted to prosecute his studies under the Collector of Salem, 11th July 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th May 1847. Acting Assistant to the Accountant General, 22d September 1848. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th May 1849. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 30 July 1850. Secretary to the Mil Committee, 7th May 1852. Acting head assistant to the Accountant General and acting Caravan Translator to Government, 15th April 1855. Member of the Board of Examiners, 24th July 1854. Acting 1st assistant to the Accountant General, 15th September 1855. Europe, 14th January 1858. Without employ, 24th January 1858. Secretary to the Mil Committee, 26th March 1858. Asst. 1st assistant to the Accountant General, 21st May 1858. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 17th August 1858. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th December 1858. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 9th April 1859. Officiating Assistant Master General, 25th October 1859. On Medical Certificate to England for 21 months, from 19th April 1861, 12th April 1861. Returned 8th December 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 16th January 1863. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 7th July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 16th September 1861. Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 29th September 1862.—17 years, 1 month, 28 days.

ARTHUR PEMBERTON HODGSON.

1844 Permitted to prosecute his studies under the Collector of Salem, 11th July 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 29th January 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th December 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 18th February 1850. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 2d December 1851. Acting Sub-Judge, Madras, 22d January 1855. England, 19th April 1855. Without employ, 1st December 1857. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 15th May 1859. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 31st December 1858. On Medical Certificate for 15 months, from 18th October 1859. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 17th April 1860. On Medical Certificate to England for 20 months, 4th October 1860. Returned to the Presidency 7th, and assumed charge of office, 25th October 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 27th

November 1861. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector of South Canara, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 27th July 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 27th August 1863.—14 years, 10 months, 24 days.

ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C.E.

1844 Under the principal Collector, Coimbatore, 18th March 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th November 1846. Europe, 14th October 1848. Without employ, 26th September 1851. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 7th October 1851. Head assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 1st July 1852. Acting Deputy Registrar of the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 8th November 1853. Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. On Medical Certificate to Europe for 21 months, from 9th May 1858. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th March 1860. Sub-Collector, Madras, and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th April 1860. Special Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 11st August 1860 and 27th August 1861. Acting Superintendent of Stamps, from 6th March 1862. Acting deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 21st June 1862. Member and Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862. Services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from date of quitting Madras, 16th September 1863. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 35th October 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 18th March 1863. Collector and Magistrate of do. do., from 14th May 1863. Employed on special duty in connection with his appointment as a Member of the Governor General, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, G. O. 24th September 1863. President of the Sanitary Commission, 18th March 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 2nd May 1864.—17 years, 11 days.

EDWARD BROMLEY FOOTE.

1844 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 7th April 1846. Acting Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 18th February 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Sub-Judge, Rajahmundry, 22d March 1856. Europe, 27th November 1856. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 29th November 1859. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 17th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 19th April 1861. On Medical Certificate, India, for 6 months, from 24th June 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 15th September 1862 to 27th December 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chitacole, 11th January 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Ganjam, 19th September 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 10th January 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 15th October 1865.—17 years, 10 months, 6 days.

CHARLES COLLETT.

1845 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 7th April 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 5th March 1847. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th May 1851. Acting Sub-Judge, Calicut, 19th February 1855. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 14th April 1856. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 8th August 1858. On Furlough to Europe, 29th July 1865. Without employ, 12th October 1857. Acting deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 20th October 1857. Additional Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 24th November 1857. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 25th June 1858. On Furlough to Europe, for the unexpired portion of the 3 years' furlough obtained by him on the 2d July 1856, March 1859, permitted to add to his furlough a period of 2 months and 6 days on account of the time occupied in his passage to and from India, 19th April 1861. Officiating Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 7th May 1861. Member of the Central Committee at Madras for the London Exhibition of 1862, 14th June 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Sub-Judge, Calicut, 30th August 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 3d January 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil Judge of Chittoor, 19th June 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 1st May 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, from 10th July 1863.—17 years, 2 months, 20 days.

JOHN ROBERT KINDEESLEY.

1817. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th July 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th May 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th January 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 22d June 1854. On Medical Certificate to England, 2d August 1854. Without employ, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th February 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th March 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 24th July 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 10th May 1856. Assistant Judge, Mangalore, 14th February 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 9th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 8th July 1858. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 22d August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 6th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 7th June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 31st January 1861 to 8th January 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 12th January 1861. Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 10th March 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 13th October 1865.—12 years, 4 months, 12 days.

JOHN GEORGE THOMPSON.

1842. Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th July 1842. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1843. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th July 1844. Inspector of Schools, 24th July 1846. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 30th January 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 14th February 1857. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 5th March 1858. On furlough to Europe from 20th October 1859 to 7th December 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 8th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 21st April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 29th September 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 1st March 1864. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, 26th July 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to act as Civil and Session Judge at Chingleput, 9th September 1865.—14 years, 5 months, 26 days.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

1848. Student at the College, 6th January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th February 1850. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th September 1854. Acting deputy Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foujdare Adalat, 20th May 1855. Acting head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foujdare Adalat, 9th November 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th March 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 26 January 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2d April 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 14th April 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 16th May 1854. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 29th September 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vungaynam, 24th December 1856. Sub Judge, Calicut, 18th April 1857. Secretary to the Commission for enquiring into the present system of Judicature in the Madras Presidency, 3rd June 1858. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 17th November 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 9th August 1861. Acting Principal Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 10th April 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 4th May 1864.—16 years, 5 months, 25 days.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLAIR.

1848. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 26th July 1849. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 13th November 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 28th October 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddalore, 2d April 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 11th August 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddalore, 4th January 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddalore, 14th February 1857. On Medical Certificate to Europe for 24 months, from 15th September 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Train Commissioner from 14th May to 6th September 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 31st January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry but to continue to act as Joint Commissioner at Madras, 2nd April 1865.—16 years, 7 months.

HENRY MUNRO SHOWERS GREENE.

1818. Student at the College, 3d March 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 7th January 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 18th October 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 26th September 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 19th August 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 25th September 1856. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 11st March 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 5th May 1857. On furlough to England from 19th May 1859 to 20th February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, from 14th March 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, from 9th May to 8th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna District, 6th October 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 15th December 1863. On 15 months' sick leave to Europe, from 22nd July 1864.—15 years, 7 months, 16 days.

HENRY MORRIS.

1848. Student at the College, 5th December 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 15th March 1850. Acting Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 22 January 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 22 February 1856. Inspector of Schools, 31st July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 31st March 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 8th December 1857. On furlough to Europe, from 14th March 1859 to 24th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, from 19th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, from 3d February 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 15th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 16th February 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chacacola, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 16th January 1865. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 7th March 1865.—13 years, 3 months, 16 days.

GEORGE BANBURY.

1848. Student at the College, 2nd January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th July 1850. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th July 1853, and 7th March 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th March 1854. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th May 1856. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 15th March 1858. On furlough to Europe from 17th April 1859 to 4th August 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kozcood, from 1st September 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 10th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 19th February 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras District from 8th May 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras District, from 1st October 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 5th August 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 31st January to 30th June 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 2nd July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 13th October 1865.—13 years, 6 months, 10 days.

CHARLES NORMAN POCHIN.

1848. Student at the College, 5th December 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 9th July 1850. Officiating head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foujdare Adalat, 13th March 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 31st December 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 5th December 1854. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 9th February 1856. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 5th May 1857. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 13th April 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 14th March 1860. Out of employ, —. Subordinate Judge, Mangalore, 19th July 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 7th December 1860. On furlough from 18th April 1861 to 24th May 1861. Out of employ, —. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 10th June 1861. Sub Collector

and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Collector of Salem, 10th January 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madura, from 25th April 1856. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 7th July 1856.—13 years, 3 months, 16 days.

ROBERT BLAIR SWINTON.

1849. Student at the College, 12th June 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23rd July 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 3rd April 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th October 1853. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23rd August 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to England, for 16 months, 7th February 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2nd February 1858. Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddalore, 7th December 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st December 1858. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 2nd April 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 2nd July 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 10th August 1859. Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, 12nd July 1859. Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, 19th July 1859. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 1st July 1862. Acting CIVIL and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 13th February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Kanyakumari, from 26th March 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 28th January 1864.—14 years, 2 months, 12 days.

JAMES WILKINSON BREERS.

1849. Student at the College, 3rd December 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 21st July 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th July 1854. Acting third assistant to the Accountant General, 3rd March 1855. Third assistant and acting second assistant to the Accountant General, 24th January 1856. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 1st August 1856. Acting first assistant to the Accountant General, 15th September 1856 and 31st March 1857. Canara Translator to Government, 31st March 1857. Civil Auditor for the Tanjore, 20th August 1858. Second assistant to the Accountant General, 16th November 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madura, 9th June 1859. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 15th July 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Bellary, 8th November 1859. On furlough to Europe from 16th December 1859 to 23rd April 1861. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 23rd April 1861. Six months' unpaid leave, from 14th April to 25th October 1863. Re-appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, from 28th October 1863. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 21st October 1864. On sick leave to Tanjore from 16th November 1864.—14 years, 2 months, 22 days.

THOMAS ALEXANDER NICHOLAS CHASE.

1850. Student at the College, 2nd April 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 1st October 1851. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 30th January 1852. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 20th March 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 3rd April 1855. Acting Sub-Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 4th March 1859. Head assistant and acting Sub-Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 8th December 1859. On furlough to Europe from 14th April 1860 to 11th April 1862. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 22nd April 1862. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 11th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 2nd October 1864. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 1st February 1864. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 15th January 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th July 1865.—16 years, 2 months, 1 day.

LOUIS FORBES.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th May 1853. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 4th May 1854. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 23rd July 1854. Acting head assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sessions, Pondicherry, 2nd April 1856. Acting assistant Judge, Coimbatore, 10th April 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary,

1st August 1856. Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 30th September 1856. Acting additional Sub-Collector, Bellary, 25th June 1858. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1858. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th March 1859. On furlough from 16th April 1861 to 8th December 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 21st February 1863. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nandial, 10th January 1865.—11 years, 3 months, 16 days.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th January 1853. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st February 1855 to 27th March 1859. Without employ, 29th March 1859. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th April 1859. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Viragapattam, but acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, 5th August 1859. Principal assistant to the Collector and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Viragapattam, but to act as Sub-Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chinnai, 14th September 1860. Officiating Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 14th February 1861. Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Official Member of the Income Tax Commission, 14th November 1860. On special leave from 14th May to 7th November 1862. Member of the Income Tax Commission, for 1864-65, 20th September 1864. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 2nd February to 2nd May 1865, and from 13th May 1865. Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 26th May 1865.—11 years, 8 months, 26 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

1850. Student at the College, 20th December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 6th April 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 15th March 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 24th July 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 20th September 1858. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1857. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 19th August 1858. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 10th March 1859. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 18th April 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1860 to 25th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 7th March 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 7th August 1863. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 31st August 1863. Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 11th October 1864.—14 years, 11 months, 13 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1850. Student at the College, 1st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 6th April 1852. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 21st April 1855. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 28th September 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 26th February 1856. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 20th Sept. 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 17th March 1857. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 31st March 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 23rd May 1858. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 13th December 1859. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th July 1860. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 25th January 1861. On furlough, from 29th March 1861 to 29th December 1864. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 19th January to 31st May 1865. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 13th January 1865. Acting District Registrar of Assurances at Chingapat, 17th January 1865. Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, from 1st June to 2d August 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 4th August 1865.—11 years, 1 month, 29 days.

DAVID FREEMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1851. Student at the College, 2d March 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th November 1851. Acting head assistant and Register to the Court of Sadr and Fardars Adalat, 13th June 1854. Head assistant and Register to the Court of Sadr and Fardars Adalat, 10th February 1856. On Medical Certificate

to England, 27th March 1856. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th October 1856. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 28th March 1859 and 8th June 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, for 17 months, from 24th June 1860. Without employ, December 1860. Returned to the Presidency, 25th November 1861. Acting Sub Judge, Chicacole, from 19th December 1861. Principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Judge, Chicacole, 10th January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th July 1863. —12 years, 7 months, 29 days.

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1853. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1853. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th May 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 23d October 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 20th May 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynad Talook in Malabar, 19th August 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 6th June to 31st October 1860. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Salem party, 5th November 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1862 to 25d July 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 5th September 1863. —12 years, 20 days.

RICHARD KAYE PUCKLE.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st April 1853. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th September 1853. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856. Acting assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, 31st March 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th May 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th March 1858. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 8th March 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 9th April 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 13th November 1860 to 3d February 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 17th February 1862. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 11th April 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Tinnevely, 31st July 1862. Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863. —13 years, 7 months, 12 days.

JOHN HENRY MASTER.

1852. Student at the College, 25th May 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853. Assistant Commissioner, 3d Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1856. Assistant Commissioner, 2d Class, 4th April 1856. Officiating deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 6th April 1858. In charge of the District of Nagpore, 24th January 1859. Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 12th November 1859. Officiating deputy Commissioner of Chindwara, 21st December 1859. Deputy Commissioner, 3d Class, at Chindwara, 19th November 1860. Deputy Commissioner, 2d Class, Bhandara, 18th January 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1861. Granted an extension of six months' leave on private affairs 7th November 1863. —12 years, 10 months, 12 days.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.

1852. Student at the College, 29th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Sahib, 5th July 1853. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 20th August 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 30th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe from 31st March 1857 to 5th January 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th May 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th April 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 18th January 1859. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 17th October 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam, 25th

January 1860. Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 17th April 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 1st February 1861. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, from 18th July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 17th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 20th August 1864. —12 years, 9 months, 27 days.

GEORGE VANS AGNEW.

1852. Student at the College, 26th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 29th January 1854. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th February 1856. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23d December 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Combarommu, 25th January 1859. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, 23d May 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 17th October 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary, 3d December 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary, 17th April 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 29th March 1861 to 26th March 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 5th April 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 11th May 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 8th September 1863. On special leave to Europe, from 11th June to 19th November 1864. —12 years, 1 month, 28 days.

FREDERICK BERESFORD MOLONY.

1853. Student at the College, 29d April 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 27th March 1854. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3th March 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th February 1857. On Medical Certificate to England, from 16th December 1857 to 10th December 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 21st December 1858. Without employ, from 9th April 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 15th November 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 11th March 1862. Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 28th March 1862. On furlough for 3 years to Europe, from 14th February 1863. —10 years, 9 months, 28 days.

JOHN DALEYMPLE GOLDINGHAM.

1853. Student at the College, 8th September 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 15th March 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 1st January 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1857. Officiating Sub Judge, Bellary, 26th March 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madura, 19th July 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 25th January 1861. Sub Judge, Madura, 17th May 1861. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 12th July 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 1st October 1861. On six months' special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 7th December 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 10th July 1862. On furlough for 3 years to Europe, from 14th August 1863. —11 years, 11 months, 6 days.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

1853. Student at the College, 21 December 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 17th July 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 4th March 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, of Salem, January 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th June 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 16th September 1858 to 21st August 1860. Officiating Sub Judge, Chicacole, 23d August 1860. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 30th October 1860. Principal assistant at Vizagapatam, 17th May 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate at Ganjam, from 29th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 28th January 1864. —10 years, 11 months, 23 days.

FOURTH CLASS OF 3 YEARS' STANDING.

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER.

1854 Student at the College, 31st May 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 31st July 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 10th May 1856. Head assistant to the Collector, Guntoor, 10th March 1859. Head assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 3d December 1859. Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 12th December 1859. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860. Officiating Secretary, Board of Examiners, 12th April 1861. Secretary Board of Examiners, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th April 1862. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 30th August 1862 and for 1864-65, 24th September 1864. Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th February and 12th May 1865.—11 years, 6 months, 1 day.

EDWARD FREDERICK ELLIOT.

1854 Student at the College, 25th January 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 17th July 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 6th September 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 5th May 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th April 1858. Acting subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 22d August 1858. Officiating Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 13th December 1859. Officiating Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 21st December 1859. Officiating Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 12th December 1860. Sub-Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Madras, 21st March 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 20th September 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 6th March 1861.—10 years, 1 month, 10 days.

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS.

1854 Student at the College, 25th June 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 3d March 1857. On Medical Certificate to the Nellore Hills, from 8th October 1859 to 12th July 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 30th June 1859. Acting head Assistant, Madras, 10th August 1860. Head assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 3d May 1861. Officiating Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, but to act as Sub-Collector of Madras, 17th April 1862. Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, from 13th June 1862 and from 23 April 1863. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 6th September 1863.—10 years, 4 months, 5 days.

JOHN ALEXANDER CORRIE BOSWELL.

1853 Student at the College, 28th April 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 6th May 1854. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th September 1856. Acting assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 15th June 1859. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 19th August 1859. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th February 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 4th April 1859. Officiating Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, 18th December 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 28th January 1860 to 4th October 1860. Out of employ. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, from 1st February 1861. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as principal assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th March 1864. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 7th March 1865.—7 years, 9 months, 25 days.

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL HORSLEY.

1855 Student at the College, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajamundry, 11th November 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3d December 1859. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 7th March 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as head assistant at Godavery, 11th March

1862. Head assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as head assistant at Godavery, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, 11th April 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 2d May 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Magistrate of that District, 12th December 1862. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 6th October 1863. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st December 1862. On special leave, from 16th March to 4th July 1864. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865.—10 years, 9 months, 5 days.

GEORGE ROBINSON SHARPE.

1855 Student at the College, 15th November 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th May 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th January 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th June 1857. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 21st April 1859. Acting Subordinate Judge, Calicut, 19th August 1859. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Telicherry, from 1st July 1862. On special leave to Europe, from 14th April to 12th October 1864.—9 years, 6 months, 19 days.

FRANCIS MARTIN KINDERSLEY.

1850 Student at the College, 2d December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 18th January 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th March 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 14th March 1860. Officiating Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 20th December 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 16th September 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 3rd January 1864. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865.—9 years, 10 months, 30 days.

FRANCIS CULLING CARR.

1855 Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 5th January 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th June 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 13th April 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 22d August 1859. Officiating Subordinate Judge, Salem, 30th December 1859. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 17th August 1860. Officiating Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Subinlore, from 4th July 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th January 1863.—9 years, 10 months, 5 days.

ATHOLL MACGREGOR.

1855 Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 3d March 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th April 1859. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th August 1860. Acting Sub-Collector, Malabar, from 1st January 1861. On furlough to Europe, for 20 months, from 28th March 1863. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th January 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 13th January 1865.—8 years, 2 months, 5 days.

JOHN WILLIAM REID.

1853 Student at the College, 30th October 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 8th July 1856. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th October 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th August 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajamundry, and Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 9th April 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 18th April 1860. Acting Sub-Collector, Bellary, from 2nd September 1861, 12th May and 13th August 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st April 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector, Bellary, 1st March 1864.—10 years, 2 days.

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd March 1857. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th September 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th April 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th May 1860. Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 7th June 1861. Sub Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, 17th April 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 17th June 1862. On special leave, from 7th April to 8th August 1864.—9 years, 10 months, 3 days.

RICHARD WELLESLEY BARLOW.

1855. Student at the College, 11th September 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 15th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th February 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe for 21 months, from 2nd July 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th October 1859. Officiating head assistant, Nellore, 3rd May 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 2nd November 1861. Head assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 13th May 1862, 25th February and 4th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 30th January 1864. On six months' special leave, from 30th May to 26th November 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd November 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 18th October 1865.—8 years, 11 months, 23 days.

WILLIAM HOBART KERR.

1855. Student at the College, 17th November 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th December 1857. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 11th February 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 7th March 1860. Head assistant, Tanjore, 11th January 1861. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 12th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 15th June 1861 to 2nd June 1862. Superintendent of Coorg, 26th August 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 16th March to 14th September 1865. Superintendent of Coorg, 27th October 1865.—7 years, 4 months, 29 days.

CHARLES GEORGE PLUMER.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st April 1857. Acting head assistant Collector, Tinnevely, 26th September 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1st March 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th November 1859 to 9th December 1861. Acting head assistant, Tanjore, from 20th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as head assistant at Tanjore, 24th December 1861. Head assistant to the Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as head assistant at Tanjore, 18th February 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 25th April 1862. Head assistant to the Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 16th September 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st April 1864. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 26th January 1864.—8 years, 6 months, 21 days.

DERING WILLIAMS.

1856. Student at the College, 11th December 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th February 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 6th August 1859. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 3rd December 1859. Head assistant, South Canara, 10th August 1861. Acting head assistant, Nellore, 18th March 1862. Head assistant, Nellore, from 13th May 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 29th February 1864 to 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 10th November 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 21st November 1865.—7 years, 10 months, 22 days.

HONBLE JAMES CHISHOLME Sr. CLAIR.

1855. Student at the College, 18th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th April 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 6th August 1859. Head assistant, Bellary, 25th January 1861. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 30th June 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 10th September 1864.—4 years, 7 months, 17 days.

OCTAVIUS BUTLER IRVINE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th June 1858. Officiating head assistant, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 15th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th June 1862 to 27th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3rd February 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th February 1865.—7 years, 1 month, 4 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th March 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859. Assistant and acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 7th July 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ambara, but to continue to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, 12th December 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chittoor, from 22nd January to 23rd April 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, from 21st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 28th September 1863. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 7th January 1864.—8 years, 9 months, 3 days.

ARTHUR ROBERT HUTCHINS.

1857. Student at the College, 18th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 31st August 1858. On Medical Certificate to England, from 18th October 1859 to 20th January 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th July 1861. Acting head assistant, Tanjore, from 6th September 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, to continue to act as Head assistant of Tanjore, 26th January 1864. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 25th February to 21st March 1864. Acting head assistant, Tanjore, 15th March 1864. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 7th April to 14th June 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 22nd June 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 16th March 1865.—7 years, 7 months, 5 days.

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. On private affairs to Calcutta for 6 months, 19th January 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2nd July 1859. Officiating head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th March to 11th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 30th August 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 1st March and 16th December 1864.—7 years, 11 months.

WILLIAM McQUIHAE.

1857. Student at the College, 4th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Solers, 31st August 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cochin, 8th August 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th January 1861. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ondesap, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 11th October 1864.—4 years, 11 months.

JOHN ROBERT ARBUTHNOTT.

1857. Student at the College, 18th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 6th May 1861. Officiating head assistant, Kurnool, 12th February 1861. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 2nd May 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 29th August to 17th September 1868. On furlough for one year to Europe, from 15th March 1865.—7 years, 3 months, 3 days.

GEORGE DOWNTON LEMAN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 11th January 1859. On Medical Certificate for 5 months, 1st February 1861. Unfinished head assistant, North Arcot, 12th April 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 28th September 1861 to 27th March 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 7th May 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 19th January to 6th April 1864. Senior assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 9th May 1864. Acting principal assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 7th March 1865.—7 years, 2 months, 1 day.

ALEXANDER McALLUM WEBSTER.

1857. Student at the College, 26th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 1st February 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 16th December 1859. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 7th March 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 16th August 1860. Head assistant of South Canara, from 16th May 1864. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 26th May and 1st August 1865.—7 years, 10 months, 6 days.

EDMUND FORSTER WEBSTER.

1857. Student at the College, 24th January 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 6th May 1859. Head assistant, Tanjore, 15th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, 11th July 1861 to 14th June 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 10th February 1863. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 9th July 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, 6th December 1864. Head assistant of the Kallakurichi District, but to continue to act as head assistant of Cuddalore, 10th January 1865. Head assistant of Kallakurichi, but to continue to act as head assistant of Cuddalore, 14th February 1865. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st February 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 6th April 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 6th June 1865. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 23d June 1865.—5 years, 30 months, 2 days.

JOHN CHILD HANNINGTON.

1857. Student at the College, 8th November 1857. On leave to England for six months, from 26th April 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 28th September 1859. Unfinished head assistant, Malabar, 12th February 1861. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as head assistant of do. do., 31st March 1863. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 10th October 1863.—7 years, 11 months, 13 days.

PHILIP PERCIVAL HUTCHINS.

1858. Student at the College, 27th February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 26th July 1859. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 16th August 1859. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 6th 14th May 1862. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 7th November 1862. Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners, from 4th May 1863. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 31 June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 1d September to 28th September 1863. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th October 1863. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, and Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 26th January to 16th April 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, from 12th April 1864. Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 28th March 1865.—4 years, 8 months, 2 days.

WILLIAM FREDERICK HATHAWAY.

1858. Student at the College, 26th June 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th August 1858. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 1st March 1860. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 16th September 1862. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 14th April to 7th May 1865. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 10th May 1864. On furlough for one year to Europe, from 11th July 1865.—2 years, 49 days.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

CHARLES GRANT WALKER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 25th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 21st May 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 10th July 1862. Under-Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 1st July 1864. Acting head assistant of Malabar, 3d November 1864. Secretary to the Commissioner for the Unconquered Civil Service Examination, 18th February 1865.—5 years, 7 days.

ARTHUR COKE BURNELL.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 15th November 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th December 1864. Head assistant Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as head assistant at Malabar, 15th October 1865.—5 years, 25 days.

JAMES GROSE, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th July 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 9th May 1862. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 26th February 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 21st March 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 11th April 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 13th May 1865.—5 years, 25 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 25th October 1860, 50th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 13th July 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 27th September 1862. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 21st March 1865.—5 years, 7 days.

WILLIAM SHRUBSOLE FOSTER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 16th December 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 28th November 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Head assistant of Tanjore, but to continue to act as head assistant at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865.—4 years, 19 months, 22 days.

JOSEPH EVANS ARMSTRONG, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 12th November 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 12th July 1861. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 21st August 1862. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 26th March 1863. On 15 months' sick leave to Europe, from 4th March 1863.—4 years, 11 months, 19 days.

HENRY LINTON, B.A.

1861. Student at the College, from 7th October 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 25th February 1863. Acting head assistant, Godavery, from 6th October 1863. Head assistant at Nellore, but to continue to act as head assistant at Godavery, 2d May 1865.—4 years, 25 days.

JAMES HENRY NELSON, M.A.

1861. Student at the College, from 23rd January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 29th March 1863. Acting head assistant, Madras, 28th September 1863. Acting head assistant, Madras, 16th February 1865. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Karnool, but to continue to act as head assistant at Madras, 1st June 1865. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 7th July 1865.—5 years, 9 months, 7 days.

JAMES FREDERICK SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 25th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th February 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 3 days.

WILLIAM HENRY GLENNY.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 16th May 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 3 days.

HENRY NEWMAN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 5th September 1865.—1 year, 9 months, 28 days.

JOHN KELSALL.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. 2nd class assistant Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, 21st February 1865. Acting probationary assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, Bellary, 11th April 1865.—2 years, 5 days.

JOHN WALLACE.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 8th August 1865.—2 years, 25 days.

CHARLES STEWART CROLE.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th April 1865.—1 year, 10 months, 23 days.

SAMUEL TRANT McCARTHY.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th October 1865.—1 year, 9 months, 23 days.

HARRY ST. AUBYN GOODRICH.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 7th July 1865.—2 years, 25 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 11th April 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 3 days.

JOHN CAMERON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 11th April 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 21 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GIBBLE.

1863. Student at the College, 5th January 1864. Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Salem, 21st February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th November 1865.—1 year, 9 months, 27 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1863. Student at the College, 30th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 9th May 1865.—1 year, 10 months, 20 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 3rd February 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 21 days.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAME, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On fifteen months' sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1865.—1 year, 5 months, 28 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY LISTER.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th October 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 3 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot.—2 years, 5 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MARTIN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th September 1865.—1 year, 9 months, 28 days.

GEORGE McWATTEES, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th November 1865.—1 year, 9 months, 28 days.

NORTON AYLIMER ROUPELL, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th February 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 5th September 1865.—1 year, 8 months, 24 days.

JOHN BROWNRIGG SPEDDING, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 19th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th August 1865.—1 year, 10 months, 22 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 19th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st August 1865.—1 year, 11 months, 21 days.

CHARLES JOHN CROSTHWAITE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2nd May 1865.—2 years, 5 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPELL.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 7th November 1865.—11 months, 6 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864.—11 months, 11 days.

DAVID BUICK.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865.—1 year, 7 days.

HENRY GRIESEL TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864.—11 months, 24 days.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864.—11 months, 24 days.

LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL.

1864. Student at the College, 30th December 1864.—10 months, 2 days.

HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864.—11 months, 11 days.

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG.

1864. Student at the College, 8th January 1865.—9 months, 24 days.

THOMAS VONDONOP HARDINGE.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1865.—1 year, 7 days.

WARE PLUMPTRE AUSTEN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th December 1864.—6 months, 4 days.

HERBERT FREDERICK CLOGSTOUN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864.—11 months, 6 days.

GEORGE KENNAWAY CHAMBERLAIN.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864.—11 months, 24 days.

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX.

1864. Student at the College, 28th February 1865.—8 months, 1 day.

JOHN LEE WARNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864.—10 months, 24 days.

LEONARD ROBERT BURROWS.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 7th November 1865.—11 months, 24 days.

EDWARD TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864.—11 months, 11 days.

ROBERT RICE.

1864. Student at the College, 28th December 1864.—10 months, 4 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVERBURY.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 7th November 1865.—11 months, 6 days.

FRANCIS EDWARD HALL.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 7th November 1865.—11 months, 24 days.

EDWARD GIBSON.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864.—11 months, 6 days.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEKS ATKINSON.

1864. Student at the College, 13th October 1864.—1 year, 10 days.

JOSEPH BIRDSALL JONES.

ARUNDEL TAGG.

1865. Student at the College, 18th November 1865.—15 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU.

1865. Student at the College, 28th October 1865.—1 month, 4 days.

EDWIN LANGFORD PEARSE.

1865. Student at the College, 6th November 1865.—25 days.

CHARLES DONALD MACLEANE.

THE
Civil Service List,

54

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council—took his seat 18th Feb. 1861.
 Lieutenant Genl. Sir JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT, G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council—took his seat 25th May 1865.
 Third in Council—took his seat 29th October 1862.
 1 The Honorable THOMAS PSYCHOFF, Fourth in Council—took his seat 16th December 1864.
 2 The Honorable HENRY DOMINIC PHILLIPS,

COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

His Excellency Sir WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, K.C.B. President.
 Non-Official.
 Official.

Members took
their seat

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir JOHN
 GASPARD LE MARCHANT, G.C.M.G., 25th May 1865.
 1 The Hon. the Hon. THOMAS PSYCHOFF, 29th Oct. 1862.
 HENRY DOMINIC PHILLIPS, 16th Dec. 1864.
 2 CHARLES PHILLIPS, 16th April 1864.
 ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, 18th Nov. 1862.
 JOHN BAUER SEYMOUR, 25 June 1863.
 ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C.B., 18th Nov. 1864. On leave.

SECRETARIAT.

32 ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.
 311 CHARLES GEORGE WALKER, Under Secretary in the Department under the Ch. of Secretary.
 JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Asst. Secy, Legislation Dept.—On 9 months' sick leave to Eur. 14th Feb. 1865.
 THOMAS MORTIMER BURNED, Acting do.
 35 JAMES DUNCAN SIE, Secretary, Revenue Department. (On duty)
 83 CHARLES GILBERT MASTER, Acting do.
 113 JAMES GOSSE, Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Colonel CHARLES ALEXANDER OLE, R.E., do.
 Major JOHN HERON MAXWELL SHAW STEWART, R.E., Under Secretary do.
 Captain ARTHUR HENSLY, R.M.'s 52d LIGHT INFANTRY, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT,

Corrected up to the 31st December 1865.

The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of arrival at Madras of the first Civil Servant appointed in Europe, of the same season of which they are Civil Servants; and, being thus determined, all Civil Servants belong, during the first four years, to Class VI;—from the fifth to the end of the eighth year, to Class V;—from the ninth to the end of the twelfth year, to Class IV;—from the thirteenth to the end of the twentieth year, to Class III;—from the twenty-first to the end of the thirty-fifth year, to Class II;—and from and after the thirty-fifth year, to Class I.

The letters A, B, C, D, prefixed to the names denote respectively that the parties have not passed either of the two Standards of Qualification; that the first or lower Standard has been passed; that the Servant is entitled to Furlough, and that he cannot take Special leave.

M prefixed to a name denotes that the Servant though not having passed by the 2nd Standard, nor holding an appointment superior to that of Assistant is invested permanently with the full powers of a Magistrate.

Column 2, Capitals distinguish high proficiency. Column 7, Absence shown in italics counts as Residence to the extent of one year.

FIRST CLASS OF 36 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Season of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Resi- dence up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	EMPLOYMENTS.
1	Per. Tem.	Thomas Psychoff,	1828	28 Apr. 29 11	Aug. 29	13 Feb. 40 to 4 Feb. 43	V. M. D. 32 5 1	16 May 64 5,339 5 4	Rs. A. P. 4	Member of Council and President of the Board of Revenue, 29th Oct. 1862.
2	Per. Tel.	Henry Dominic Phillips,	1829	22 Apr. 30 17	Sep. 20	18 Nov. 53 to 25 Oct. 56	32 4 6	3 July 65 5,333 5 4	Rs. A. P. 4	Member of Council, 16th Dec. 1864— President of the Board of Examiners, 11th January 1869.

FIRST CLASS OF 35 YEARS' STANDING Q.—(Continued.)

CONVANTED SERVANTS.—2D CLASS.

PART II.

FIRST CLASS

No.	Legal Attainments.	Name.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual retirement on 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	EMPLOYMENTS.
C 3	Pur.	Hayley Frere.....	.....	7 July 50	19 Dec. 50	13 May 52 to 20 Dec. 56 1 Feb. 56 to 26 Oct. 57	30	8 12	4,083 5	4 Judge of the High Court of Judicature, 18th August 1892.—Permitted to resign the office of Judge of the High Court and the Madras Civil Services from the 20th Jan. next, G. O. 8rd Nov. 1895. No. 512, Finl.
4	Tam. Hin.	John Robde.....	.....	7 July 50	19 Feb. 51	14 Mar. 47 to 29 Jan. 50 31	50	6 12	2,504 0 250 0 0	0 Inspector Genl. of Jails, 20th Mar. 1855.
D 5	Tel. Per.	George Anstruther Harris.....	1850	19 Jan. 51	23 July 51	20 Dec. 49 to 29 Nov. 52 15 Jan. 52 to 26 Mar. 53	31	8 98	512 333 5	4 Civil and Session Judge, of Coimbatore, 13th October 1853.
6	Tel. Hin.	Thomas Inglis Parish Harris.....	.....	22 Apr. 51	5 Nov. 51	2 Mar. 49 to 25 Sep. 51 8 Oct. 50 to 15 Apr. 50	31	0 22	2,333 5	4 Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 29th April 1859.
7	Tel. Sane.	Charles Pelly.....	.....	6 July 51	14 Jan. 52	24 Dec. 44 to 1 Feb. 48	30	10 6	4,000 0	0 Member of the Board of Revenue, 15th April 1859.—Member of the Board of Examiners, 29th Jan. 1860.—Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations, 22d Jan. 1862.—Director of the Bank of Madras, 28th March 1862.—Commissioner for the Unconquered Civil Service Examinations, 24th November 1863.—Three months' privilege leave from 31st August 1863.
8	Tam. Hin.	Harry Augustus Brett.....	1851	4 Jan. 52	5 July 52	14 Feb. 46 to 24 Feb. 49 16 Nov. 48 to 25 April 50	30	0 8	2,408 5	4 Member of the Bd. of Rev. 21st March 1867.—President of the Income Tax Comm. for the Town of Madras for 1865-66, 1st Aug. 1865.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING Q.

PART II.

COVENANTED SERVANTS—2D CLASS.

No.	Legal Attainments.	Name.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual retirement on 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	EMPLOYMENTS.
9	TAM. TEL. HIN.	Thomas Clarke.	1853	15 Jan. 54	8 Sep. 54	11 Oct. 54 to 12 Sep. 58	30	1 21	54 3,018 10	8 Member of the Board of Rev. 29th Feb. 1860.—Member of the Board of Examiners of the Central Committee for the Examination of Asses, 30th Feb. 1863.
10	TAM. HIN.	Henry David Cook.	1855	26 June 55	28 Dec. 55	5 Feb. 48 to 30 Dec. 50	27	1 11	55 2,258 5	4 Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 28th April 1857.
11	TAM. HIN.	Charles William Beade.		25 June 55	26 May 56	26 Dec. 48 to 27 Jan. 52	35	6 4	2,420 13	4 Colr. & Mag., South Arcot, 4th Feb. 1862.
12	TAM. HIN.	Robert Roland Cotton.	1856	18 Jan. 57	14 July 57	27 Feb. 53 to 28 Feb. 53 6 Mar. 54 to 10 Oct. 55	32	10 13	57 2,238 5	4 Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 24th June 1859.
D 13	Tel. HIN.	Gordon Sullivan Forbes.	1858	22 June 58	13 Dec. 58	12 Feb. 49 to 28 Mar. 52 27 Mar. 53 to 28 Jan. 54 28 Oct. 54	32	4 35	58 833 5	4 Colr. & Magr. and Agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Chiam, 5th July 1859.—On 14 months' sick leave to Europe, 18th September 1861, and 30th June 1863.
Q 14	TAM. HIN.	Franklyn Lushington.		22 June	11 Nov. 58	1 Feb. 45 to 29 Nov. 45 14 May 52 to 24 May 54	33	5 10	3,009 0	0 Accountant General, Madras, 1st May 1853.—Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 26th May 1864.
15	Tel. HIN.	Arthur Hathaway.	1859	9 Jan. 59	1 Aug. 59	8 Mar. 45 to 11 Feb. 47 29 Apr. 53 to 26 Oct. 57 13 Apr. 63 to 27 Mar. 64	31	4 23	59 2,420 13	4 Colr. & Mag. of Bellary, 16th Apr. 1859.
16	Tel. TAM.	Richard Gwatkin Clarke.		8 Jan. 59	1 Aug. 59	30 Dec. 54 to 26 Oct. 57 28 May 51 to 2 June 53	32	6 27	2,638 5	4 Civil and Session Judge of Tranquebar, 19th July 1860.
D 17	Tel. HIN.	John William Cherry.		9 Jan. 59	29 Aug. 59	16 Sep. 49 to 26 Feb. 53 14 Nov. 50 to 15 Nov. 51 26 Oct. 54 to 23 Oct. 55	33	10 23	2,333 5	4 Civil & Session Judge of Co'sacamm, 6th Nov. 1865.
18	Tel. HIN.	George Henry Ellis.		9 Jan. 59	29 Aug. 59	9 Apr. 51 to 4 Apr. 54 23	34	7	2,353 5	4 Civil and Session Judge of Chidalore, 6th March 1859.
19	Tel. HIN.	Edward George Robert Fane.		9 Jan. 59	29 Aug. 59	10 May 55 to 7 Nov. 58 14 May 52 to 22 May 54	35	9 21	2,420 13	4 Collector and Magistrate of the Madras Dist., 18th March 1864.

No.	Linguals (Languages)	Names	Season of Appointment	Date of Arrival	Non-Residence	Age on 1st Jan. 1882	Date of Promotion to present grade	Salary and Allowances	Employments
20	Tel. Can.	John Ratliff	1839	7 Aug. 39	9 June 50 to 2 Jan. 53 29 Jan. 53 to 27 Feb. 57 1 Mar. 59	21 7 3	1 Aug. 59	RS. A. P. 500 6	4 Civil and Session Judge at Nandial, 29th July 1853, —15 months and leave to Europe, 24th Jan. 1860.
21	Tel. Can.	Vere Henry Lavigne		7 Aug. 35	25 Feb. 40	8 Aug. 51 to 10 Aug. 54	22 9 29		4 Coll. & Mag. of Madras, 28th Feb. 1860.
22	Tel. Can.	Alexander William Phillips		7 Aug. 39	19 Jan. 40	14 Feb. 50 to 8 Sep. 52 15 June 52 to 15 Oct. 53	30 0 29		4 Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 27th May 1851.
23	Tel. Can.	Henry Needell	1840	15 Jan. 40	1 Aug. 40	8 Mar. 51 to 22 Feb. 54 15 Mar. 52 to 3 Jan. 54	31 7 24	12 July 57	6 Resident at Travancore and Cochin, 12th March 1855.
24	Tel. Can.	George Noble Taylor		15 Jan. 40	17 July 40	13 Oct. 45 to 1 Jan. 49	32 2 25		8 Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, 10th March 1856.
25	Tel. Can.	James Fraser		15 Jan. 40	18 Aug. 40	14 Feb. 57 to 20 Dec. 58 24 Oct. 61 to 23 Jan. 63	34 4 14		4 Coll. and Mag. of the Godeverry District, 19th March 1856.
26	Tel. Can.	James Douglas Robinson		15 Jan. 40	15 Sep. 40	21 Feb. 48 to 13 Feb. 52 15 Feb. 52 to 8 Dec. 62	35 5 2		4 Collector and Mag. of North Arcot, 21st June 1851.

CD27	Tel. Can.	William Mollie Cadell		31 July 43	24 Dec. 40	5 Feb. 47 to 30 Jan. 50 12 May 50 to 11 Dec. 51 1 Mar. 52 to 27 May 53	36 2 15		4 Collector & Magistrate of South Canara, 17th March 1855.
CD28	Tel. Can.	William Hodgson		31 July 43	16 Jan. 41	29 Feb. 44 to 2 Mar. 45 16 July 48 to 24 July 51 15 Sep. 55 to 29 Oct. 57	36 10 5		5 Civil and Session Judge of Guntur, 10th January 1855.
29	Tel. Can.	Honorable David Arbuthnot	1841	29 Jan. 41	7 July 41	28 Feb. 60 to 8 Feb. 62	38 6 13	7 July 51	4 Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 21st March 1852.
30	Tel. Can.	Andrew Wedderburn		29 July 41	2 Apr. 42	14 Feb. 47 to 3 Jan. 48 14 Feb. 57 to 7 Feb. 59 28 Feb. 64 to 22 June 65	39 6 28		4 Coll. and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th Jan. 1855.
31	Tel. Can.	James Law Lashington		28 July 41	24 Dec. 41	12 Apr. 51 to 7 Jan. 53	39 3 12		0 Accountant General, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1855.— <i>Reside of India.</i>
G 32	Tel. Can. (Mab.)	Alexander John Arbuthnot	1842	1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42		38 8 10	19 June 62	4 Chief Secy. to Govt. 29th Oct. 1852 — Additional Member of the Council of Port St. George for making Laws and Regulations, 15th November 1854.
33	Tel. Can.	James Wm. Ballantine Dykes		1 Feb. 42	26 July 42	14 Aug. 52 to 9 Feb. 57	39 11 7		4 Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th April 1856.
G 34	Tel. Can. (Mab.)	Edward Wheeler Bird		1 Feb. 42	19 June 42	10 July 45 to 1 May 47	40 22 8 19		4 Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 17th April 1852 and 17th May 1853.
DC35	Tel. Can.	James Duncan Sim		1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	23 Sep. 44 to 31 Dec. 48 14 Mar. 45 to 28 Nov. 48	40 18 5 17		4 Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 5th April 1851.
36	Tel. Can.	William Robinson		1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	13 Nov. 52 to 1 Dec. 55	40 22 2 21		0 Insp. Genl. of Mad. Police, 18th May 1858.
37	Tel. Can.	Patrick Grant		1 Feb. 42	21 Sep. 42	11 Oct. 53 to 10 Dec. 56	40 25 1 9		4 Collector and Mag. of Coimbatore, 17th April 1852.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING—(Continued.)

No.	Langual At- tainments.	Name.	Season of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Age at Arrival.	Age at Promotion.	Date of Promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ance.	Em- ployments.
38	Engl. Tan.	George Thornhill.....	1842	27 July 42	7 Apr. 43	21 May 53 to 12 Nov. 56 14 Sep. 52 to 10 Dec. 55	21 0 0	19 June 62	2,430 13 4	185 0 0	Coltr. & Mag. of Kenna District, 16th Jan. 1862. Actg. Collr. and Mag. and Agent at Ganjam, 26th July 1863.
39	Tel. Tan.	Morton John Wallace.....	1843	30 Dec. 43	11 June 44	29 Apr. 59 to 11 Apr. 62	19 7 7	11 June 63	2,303 5 4	11th Dec. 1863.	Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 11th Dec. 1863.
40	Tel. Tan.	James Samuel McDonald.....	1843	5 July 43	19 Nov. 43	11 Oct. 44 to 2 Jan. 45 28 Feb. 46 to 27 Nov. 45	20 10 19	"	2,430 13 4	10th March 1863.	Collector & Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 10th March 1863.
41	Tel. Tan.	Charles Frederic Gnamier.....	1843	21 July 43	23 Dec. 43	14 Apr. 61	21 3 22	"	653 5 4		To be Civil and Session Judge of Salem, 21st Mar. 1865.—Twenty months and leave to Europe, 11th March 1864.
42	Tel. Tan.	Charles Jones.....	1844	15 Feb. 44	10 Aug. 44	10 July 45 to 13 June 46	5 13 5 13	14 Feb. 64	3,750 0 0		Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865.
43	Tel. Tan.	Frederick Samuel Christ.....	1844	28 Feb. 44	18 Sep. 44	14 Oct. 45 to 25 Oct. 47 5 May 49 to 24 Oct. 41	20 9 21	"	2,403 5 4		Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevely, 29th Aug. and 5th Sep. 1865.
44	Tel. Tan.	James Jones Hinchin.....	1844	26 Dec. 44	11 Feb. 44		21 10 16	"	2,420 13 4		Collector & Magistrate of Kurnool, 21st March 1865.
45	Tel. Tan.	Augustus William Sullivan.....	1844	14 Feb. 44	29 Jan. 44		21 0 8	"	2,353 5 4		Civil and Session Judge of Tellicherry, 5th June 1865.
46	Tel. Tan.	Henry George Smith.....	1845	28 Feb. 45	10 Aug. 44	14 Aug. 64 to 11 Oct. 67	13 2 21	"	2,450 13 4		Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, 10th January 1865.

47	Tel. Tan. } Can.	Charles Armstrong Roberts.....	1845	21 July 45	29 Dec. 45	11 Jan. 56 to 23 Jan. 58 16 Apr. 61 to 7 Dec. 62	17 9 28	"	12,333 5 4		Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, 25th September 1865.
48	Tel. Tan.	Arthur Frederick Hodgson.....	1845	31 July 45	17 Jan. 45	29 Apr. 55 to 30 Nov. 57 24 Oct. 59 to 6 Oct. 61 27 Aug. 63	14 10 24	"			31 months under Section VIII of the Rules, 8th August 1865, 4 months and 28 days Furlough, 27th January 1865.
49	Tel. Tan.	Robert Stanton Ellis, C. B.....	1845	31 July 45	17 Nov. 45	14 Oct. 48 to 23 Sep. 51 9 May 53 to 6 Nov. 59 9 MAY 65	17 0 11	"	1,500 0 0		President of the Sanitary Commission, 18th March 1861.—Six months. Spec- ial leave to Europe, 27th April 1863.— Discontinuation of 3 months with retention of appointment, 31st Oct. 65.
50	Tel. Tan.	Edward Bromley Ford.....	1845	31 July 45	29 Dec. 45	27 Nov. 58 to 23 Nov. 59 24 June 61 to 10 April 62	16 0 6	"	3,303 5 4		Civil and Session Judge of Bachampore, 13th October 1865.
51	Tel. Tan.	Charles Collett.....	1845	19 Feb. 45	30 Apr. 45	27 Sep. 56 to 11 Oct. 57 28 Mar. 59 to 22 Apr. 61 5 Jan. 63 to 29 April 65	6 20 6 20	30 Apr. 65	2,333 5 4		Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatnam, 24th June 1865.
52	Tel. Tan. } Can.	George Alexander Ballard.....	1845	25 Feb. 45	1 Aug. 45	22 Dec. 55 to 7 Nov. 57 9 May 59 to 23rd Dec. 61	11 1 1	"	2,490 13 4		Collector and Magistrate, Mahabar, 17th April 1865.
53	Tel. Tan.	Robert Edward Macfar.....	1845	25 Feb. 45	18 Sep. 45	15 Mar. 59 to 7 Nov. 57 18 7 15	7 15	"	2,420 13 4		Officiating Director of Revenue Settle- ment, 7th February 1862.
54	Tel. Tan.	William Huddleston.....	1845	25 Feb. 45	5 Sep. 45	20 Jan. 55 to 29 Sep. 57	18 8 2	"	2,000 0 0		Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861.
55	Tel. Tan. } Can.	William Smith Nesbitt.....	1845	6 Aug. 45	31 Jan. 46	14 Aug. 52 to 9 June 57	15 1 4	"	525 10 8		Out of Employ.
56	Tel. Tan.	John Hadder Blair.....	1845	6 Aug. 45	5 Jan. 46	14 Jan. 52 to 24 Dec. 52 10 May 53 to 7 Nov. 62	15 6 19	"	2,353 5 4		Coltr. of Sea Customs at Madras, 18th March 1864.—Member of the Income Tax Commission, for 1865-66, 1st August 1865.

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

COVENANTED SERVANTS—3D CLASS.

[PART II.]

No.	Liqual At- testaments.	Name.	Reason of Appointment	Com- mencement of Service	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Res- idence on V. M. D.	Salary and Allow- ances.	Employments.	Date of pro- motion to present grade.
57	Tel. Tam. Can.	George Lee Morris.	1847	21 July 47	4 Jan. 48	26 Sep. 57 to 21 Aug. 59	17 1 6	59 2,400 13 4	Collector and Magistrate, and Agent, at Tanjore, 17th March 1865.	9 May 59
58	Tel. Tam.	Charles Raymond Petty.		21 July 47	25 Oct. 47	19 June 56 to 18 Aug. 56 18 Dec. 63 to 9 MAR. 64	5 29	2,333 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Nellore, 10th January 1865.	"
59	Tel. Tam.	John Robert Stedehy.		21 July 47	25 Dec. 47	8 Aug. 57 to 25 Jan. 58 5 Jan. 61 to 7 Jan. 64	12 6 12	2,333 5 4	Civil & Session Judge of Bellary, 13th October 1865.	"
60	Tel. Tam. Hm.	John George Thompson.	1848	26 Jan. 48	15 May 48	26 Oct. 59 to 7 Dec. 62	14 6 29	2,333 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 29th Aug. and 31st Sept. 1865.	8 Mar. 60
61	Tel. Tam. Hm.	William Holloway.		21 Jan. 48	6 Jan. 49		16 11 26	3,750 0 0	Pulane Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th May 1863.	"
62	Tel. Tam.	William Thomas Elair.		14 Jan. 48	5 Apr. 48	20 Sep. 58 to 30 Sep. 60	16 9 0	2,333 5 4	Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmun- dry, 12th Oct. 1865.	"
63	Tel. Tam.	Henry Munt-Shearsman.		13 Jan. 48	0 Mar. 48	19 May 59 to 20 Feb. 63	13 7 16	599 5 4	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Flaze- velly, 10th Dec. 1863— <i>Fifteen months not leave to Europe, 11th July 1864.</i>	"
64	Tel. Tam.	Henry Morris.		13 July 48	4 Dec. 48	14 Mar. 59 to 24 Oct. 62	13 6 16	1,254 2 8	Principal Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. & Agent at Onjam, 24 Mar. 1865.	"
65	Tel. Tam.	George Bantury.		19 July 48	1 Jan. 49	14 Apr. 59 to 4 Aug. 62	13 8 10	1,254 2 8	Sub Collr. & Joint Magistrate, Madras, 1st May 1863.	"

CIVIL.]

COVENANTED SERVANTS—3D CLASS.

66	Tel. Tam.	Charles Norman Pookin.		19 July 48	4 Dec. 48	13 Apr. 51 to 21 May 64	19 11 16	1,400 0 0	Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 7th July 1865.	"
67	Tel. Tam. Lin.	Robert Blair Swinton.	1849	24 Jan. 49	8 June 49	14 Feb. 57 to 23 Jan. 58 23 Jan. 64.	14 7 13	416 10 8	On furlough for 5 years to Eur. 8th Dec. 1863.	8 June 61
68	Tel. Tam. Can.	James Withington Brooks.		15 Aug. 49	3 Dec. 49	29 Mar. 59 to 29 Apr. 61 15 Apr. 63 to 25 Oct. 63 13 Nov. 64.	14 4 13	709 0 0	Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Combarum, 21st Oct. 1864— <i>Fifteen months Sick Leave to Europe, 8th Nov. 1864.</i>	"
69	Tel. Tam.	Thomas Alexander Nicholls Chase.	1856	2 Jan. 50	2 Apr. 50	14 Apr. 60 to 11 Apr. 63	13 9 1	1,254 2 8	Sub Collector and Joint Mag. of the Gedavery District, 10th Jan. 1865— Actg. Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 26th July 1865.	2 Apr. 62
70	Tel. Tam. Can.	Louis Forbes.		14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 8 Dec. 64	11 4 9	1,166 10 8	Sub Collr. & Joint Mag. of Bellary, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundia, 10th Jan. 1865.	"
CD 71	Tel. Tam. Can.	Robert Anstruther Dayell.	1850	14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	21 Feb. 55 to 37 Mar. 59	11 10 26	1,500 0 0	Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th April 1861.—Member of the Income Tax Commission for 1865-66, 1st August 1865.—On Special duty, Board of Revenue, G. O. 24th Nov. 1865, No. 2,936, Rev.	"
72	Tel. Tam. Can.	Henry Edward Sullivan.		14 Aug. 50	20 Dec. 50	27 Feb. 61 to 25 Jan. 63	14 1 16	1,166 10 8	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Coimbatore, 29th Sept. 1863.—Acting Civil and Ses. Judge of Salem, 11th Oct. 1864.	"
73	Tel. Tam.	John Rennie Cockerell.		14 Aug. 50	1 Dec. 50	23 Mar. 61 to 29 Dec. 64	11 3 29	1,254 2 8	Sub Collr. & Jt. Mag. of Kistna District, 13th January 1866.	"
74	Tel. Tam.	David Freemantle Carmichael.	1851	31 Dec. 50	2 Mar. 51	28 Mar. 55 to 25 Oct. 56 24 June 60 to 25 Nov. 61	12 9 29	2,420 13 4	Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th July 1865.	3 Mar. 63
75	Tel. Tam.	Edward Craft Greenway Thomas.		17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	12 Oct. 62 to 23 July 65 6th June to 31st Oct. 60	11 2 20	1,254 2 8	Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Malabar, 29th Aug. and 6th September 1866.	"
76	Tel. Tam. Lin.	Richard Kaye Puckle.		17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	13 Nov. 60 to 3 Feb. 63	13 9 12	1,287 8 0	Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th Feb. 1863.	"

59

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING. (continued.)

No.	Lingual Attainments.	Name.	Season of Appointment.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual to Service up to Date (Y. M. D.)	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	EMPLOYMENTS.
77	Tel. Tam. } Hrs.	John Henry Master	1852	14 Jan. 52	26 May 53	14 April 64	11 10 19	29 Mar. 64	22, A. P. 416 10	8 For 2 years to Eur., 15th July 1864. As secretary of 6 months on Private affairs, 7th Nov. 1865.
78	Tel. Tam.	Robert Darlison		14 Jan. 52	29 Mar. 62	31 Mar. 57 to 8 Jan. 59	12 11 27	"	1,400 0	0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Clifton, from 1st July 1862.
D 79	Tel. Tam.	George Vans Agnew		14 Jan. 52	29 Mar. 62	29 Mar. 61 to 26 Mar. 62 14 June 64 to 19 Nov. 64	12 12 28	"	1,254 2	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, 8th Sep. 1866.
80	Tel. Tam.	Frederick Berneford Molsay	1853	27 July 53	23 Apr. 54	16 Dec. 57 to 10 Dec. 58 14 Feb. 69	10 9 23	8 Sep. 65	416 10	8 Furlough for 3 years to Europe, 10th January 1865.
81	Tel. Tam.	John Darynople Goldingham		27 July 53	8 Sept. 53	14 Aug. 65	11 11 6	"	416 10	8 Furlough for 3 years to Europe, 9th May 1865.
82	Tel. Tam.	Charles Thomas Loughrey		27 July 53	2 Dec. 53	15 Sep. 58 to 21 Aug. 60	11 1 29	"	1,254 2	8 Principal Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Port St. George in Vengalputam, 17th May 1861.
FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.										
C 83	Tel. Tam.	Charles Gilbert Master	1854	30 Dec. 53	31 May 54		11 7 1	25 Jan. 63	631,000 0 300 0 0 300 0 0	0 Under Secy. to Govt. in the Rev. Dept. 12th Dec. 1859. Secy. to the Board of Examiners, 19th April 1861. Member of the Income Tax Commission for 1860-66, 1st August 1865. Asst. Sub Secy. to the Board of Rev. 12th May 1866 and G. O. 23th Nov. 1866 No. 2,980, Rev.

84	Tel. Tam.	Edward Frederick Blott		15 Dec. 53	26 Jan. 54	6 Mar. 64	10 1 10	"	416 10	8 Furlough for 3 years to Europe, 5th February 1864.
85	Tel. Tam.	Henry Sullivan Thomas	1855	16 Dec. 54	26 June 56	19 Oct. 58 to 30 July 59	10 6 5	27 Jan. 63	1,254 2	8 Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. Salem, 8th September 1862.
86	Tel. Tam. } Hrs.	John Alex. Corrie Brownell		21 Dec. 54	28 Apr. 55	28 Jan. 60 to 4 Oct. 63	7 11 25	"	1,254 2	8 Sub Collr. and Joint Mag. of Nellore, 7th March 1865.
D 87	Tel. Tam.	William Dowdswell Herley	1855	16 Dec. 54	27 Jan. 55		10 11 6	"	1,254 2	8 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddalore, 10th Jan. 1866.
D 88	Tel. Tam. } Can.	George Robinson Sharpe		1 Aug. 55	15 Nov. 55	14 April 60 to 11 Oct. 64	9 7 16	"	1,400 0	0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 10th June 1862.
D 89	Tel. Tam.	Francis Martin Kindersley		1 Aug. 55	2 Dec. 55		10 0 8	"	1,106 10 238 5 4	8 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaracum, 7th July 1865.
90	Tel. Tam.	Francis Gilling Carr		1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55		10 0 3	"	1,400 0	0 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th Jan. 1866.
91	Tel. Tam. } Can.	Atholl MacGregor		1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55	28 Mar. 58 to 24 Nov. 64	8 4 5	"	788 6 233 5 4 57 8 0	4 Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore, but to act as Sub Collr. & Joint Mag. of Tanjore, 13th Jan. 1865.

60

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

No.	Lingual At- tachment.	Names.	Season of Appointment.	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Re- tirement up to 31st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	Employments.
111	Tel. Tem. Hin.	Charles Grant Walker. B. A., Oxford.	1880	10 Aug. 60	25 Oct. 60		5 2 7	7 Oct. 64	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 0	Under Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 1st July 1864.—
112	Tel. Tem. Moh.	Arthur Cole Hurrell.		10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60		5 2 25	"	810 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of North Arcot, 13th Oct. 1865.
113	Tel. Tem. Can.	James Cross. B. A., Cambridge.		10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60		6 2 25	"	788 5 4 120 10 8	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot, 11th Apr. 1865.—Agg. Under Secy. to Government, Revenue Department, 12th May 1865.
114	Tel. Tem. Hin.	William Wilson. B. A., Aberdeen.		10 Aug. 60	28 Oct. 60		5 2 7	"	810 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Kistna, 21st March 1865.
115	Tel. Tem. Tel.	William Sheshade Foster. B. A., Cambridge.		10 Aug. 60	10 Dec. 60		5 6 22	"	810 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 5th July 1865.—Ag. Head Assistant to the Collr. and Mag. of Cumbacore, 18th Oct. 1864.
116	Tel. Tem. Hin.	Joseph Edwin Armstrong. B. A., Cambridge.		10 Aug. 60	12 Nov. 60	4 March 65	3 1 19	"	416 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trichin- opoly, 15th July 1861.—Fifteen months sick leave to Europe, 17th Feb. 1865.
117	Tel. Tem. Tel.	Henry Linton. B. A., Oxford.	1861	7 Oct. 61	7 Oct. 61		4 2 25	7 Oct. 65	810 5 4	Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Tanjore, 3d May 1865.— Five weeks Privilege leave, 15th December 1865.

M118	Tel. Tem. Hin.	Tel. James Henry Nelson. B. A., Cambridge.	1861	7 Oct. 61	25 Jan. 62		3 1 1	7 Oct. 65	810 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Kur- noel, 6th June 1865.
B 119	Tel. Tem. Hin.	Philip Lyddian Roberts.		7 Oct. 62	8 Dec. 62		3 0 24	7 Oct. 62	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Arcot, 24th July 1863.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Cudda- rah, 11th April 1865.
120	Tel. Tem. Hin.	James Burn Pennington. B. A., Cambridge.		7 Oct. 62	26 Nov. 62		3 1 5	"	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. Collr. and Mag., Nellore, 24th April 1865.—Ag. Hd. Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of do. 8th Mar. 1864.
B 121	Tel. Tem. Hin.	Francis Henry Woodroffe. B. A., Queen's University, Ireland.		7 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63	15th March 65	2 11 13	"	400 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatnam, 16th December 1864.— Fifteen months sick leave to Europe, 10th February 1865.
MA122	Tel. Tem. Can.	James Hope. B. A., Edinburgh.		7 Oct. 62	7 Nov. 62		3 1 24	"	427 0 0	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.—Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Kattah, 24 Dec. 1864.
MB123	Tel. Tem. Can.	John Eard Daniel.		7 Oct. 62	27 Dec. 62		3 0 5	"	400 0 0	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, 32 Superannu- ary Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Dharwar, 25th Jan. 1866.—Agg. Asst. Judge & Sessions Judge at Dharwar, 1st December 1865.
MA124	Tel. Tem. Can.	Henry John Stokes. B. A., Dublin.		7 Oct. 62	8 Dec. 62		3 0 24	"	427 0 0	Services placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.—Superannu- ary Third Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Belgaum, 8th Sept. 1865.
125	Tel. Tem. Can.	Francis Brandt.		7 Oct. 62	7 Oct. 62		3 2 25	"	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Mag., Kistna, 25th April 1863.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Salem, 23d June 1865.
126	Tel. Tem. Hin.	William Logan.		7 Oct. 62	26 Nov. 62		3 1 5	"	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Mala- bar, 24th Aug. 1864.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 18th October 1864.
MA127	Tel. Tem. Hin.	James William Best. B. A., Cambridge.		7 Oct. 62	8 Dec. 62		3 0 24	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 30th June 1865.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING—continued.

No.	Qualifications	Names	Season of Appointment	Commencement of Service	Date of Arrival	Non-Residence	Actual residence up to Date Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary and Allowances	EMPLOYMENTS.
B 128	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Francis Rawdon Hastings Sharp	1862	7 Oct. 62	27 Dec. 62			7 Oct. 62	Rs. A. P. 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Trichinopoly, 20th Oct. 1863.
B 129	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	John Frederick Priest		7 Oct. 62	25 Oct. 62		3 2 7	"	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 9th Oct. 1863.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of North Arcot, 18th October 1864.
B 130	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Edward Storr		7 Oct. 62	8 Jan. 63		2 11 24	"	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madras, 12th Aug. 1864.—Acting Head Asst. to Collr. and Mag. of Tinnevely, 11th April 1865.
B 131	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	William Samuel Lilly		7 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63		2 11 18	"	602 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 9th October 1863.
B 132	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	William Horatio Osmyn		7 Oct. 62	8 Dec. 62		3 0 24	"	602 0 0 200 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Tinnevely, 24th July 1863.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly, 23d March 1864.
B 133	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Jeremiah Garret Horsfall		7 Oct. 62	26 Nov. 62		3 1 5	"	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. and Magistrate of the Godavary District, 9th August 1864.
B 134	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Henry Sewell		7 Oct. 62	26 Nov. 62		3 1 5	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Mag. of South Canara, 14th March 1865.
A 135	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Alexander Cruickshank		7 Oct. 62	8 Dec. 62		3 0 24	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, 9th October 1863.
M 136	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Honday Pryse Gordon		7 Oct. 62	3 Jan. 63		2 11 24	"	602 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Coimbatore, 24th July 1863.
B 137	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Boyd Huesthugh		7 Oct. 62	11 Jan. 63		2 11 18	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Vizagapatnam, 23d Jan. 1864.

B 138	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Andrew John Stuart	1863	7 Oct. 62	27 Oct. 62		2 2 5	7 Oct. 62	Rs. A. P. 427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 20th Oct. 1864.
A 139	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Henry Edward Stokes		7 Oct. 62	4 Jan. 63	13 Nov. 64	1 10 16	"	400 0 0	Passed Student.—Fifteen months Sick Leave to Tam. under Sections V and VI of the Rules, 31st Aug. 1864.
A 140	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Henry William Bliss		7 Oct. 62	10 Dec. 62		2 0 22	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Salem, 26th July 1865.
A 141	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Joseph Charles Houghton		7 Oct. 62	9 Dec. 62		2 0 23	"	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of Salem, 7th March 1865.
A 142	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	George Smith		7 Oct. 62	10 Nov. 62	14 June 65	2 1 21	"	350 0 0	Proceeded to Europe on M. C. under O. of 8th March 1865, No. 247 Revenue & S. of S. Department, dated 10th Oct. 1865, No. 20, M. C. 9th Nov. 1865, No. 1, 1865, Pub.
A 143	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	James Frederick Snatch		7 Oct. 62	23 Nov. 62		2 1 3	"	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 14th Feb. 1865.
A 144	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	William Henry Glenny		7 Oct. 62	23 Nov. 62		2 1 3	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Rikina District, 16th May 1865.
A 145	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Henry Newman		7 Oct. 62	4 Jan. 63		1 11 23	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Kistna, 6th Sep. 1865.
A 146	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	John Kelall		7 Oct. 62	27 Oct. 62		2 2 5	"	450 0 0 150 0 0	2nd Class Asst. Supt. of Police, Coimbatore, 21st Feb. 1865.—Acting Asst. Supt. of Police, 1st Class, Bellary, 11th April 1865.
A 147	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	John Wallace		7 Oct. 62	7 Oct. 62		2 2 25	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tinnevely, 8th Aug. 1865.
A 148	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Charles Stewart Crook		7 Oct. 62	9 Dec. 62		2 0 23	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Madras, 11th April 1865.
A 149	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Samuel Trant McCarthy		7 Oct. 62	4 Jan. 63		1 11 23	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Kurnool, 27th Oct. 1865.
A 150	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Harry St Aubyn Goodrich		7 Oct. 62	7 Oct. 62		2 2 23	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Ganjam, 7th July 1865.
B 151	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	Robert Wigram		7 Oct. 62	28 Nov. 62		2 1 3	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of the Madras District, 11th April 1865.
A 152	Tel. Tam. Tel. Hin.	John Cameron		7 Oct. 62	10 Nov. 62		2 1 21	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Malabar, 11th April 1865.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.—(Continued.)

No.	Liberal- Instruments	NAMES.	Season of Appointment	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Residence on the 1st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	EMPLOYMENTS.
A 153	Tel. Tem.	James Dunnington Grubb	1863	7 Oct. 63	6 Jan. 64		Y. M. D. 1 11 27	7 Oct. 63	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trichy, nopoly, 10th Nov. 1865.
A 154	Tel. Tem.	George Arthur Larkent		7 Oct. 63	3 Dec. 63		9 6 29	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Tanjore, 9th May 1866.
A 155	Tel. Tem.	Francis Henry Wilkinson		7 Oct. 63	10 Nov. 63		2 1 21	"	427 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magis- trate of Coimbatore, 3d Feb. 1866.
A 156		William Francis Guinness B. A., Dublin.		7 Oct. 63	4 Jan. 64	14 Jan. 65	1 11 28	"	429 0 0	Student.—Fifteen months Sick leave to Europe under Sections V and VI of the Rules, 1863 Dec. 1864.
A 157	Tel. Tem.	Allen Lindsay Lister		7 Oct. 63	25 Nov. 63		9 1 3	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cudda- pah, 27th Oct. 1865.
A 158	Tel. Tem. Cdn.	George Duncan Irvine		7 Oct. 63	27 Oct. 63		2 2 5	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of South Arc- cot, 2d May 1865.
A 159	Tel. Tem.	Charles William Wall Martin		7 Oct. 63	4 Jan. 64		1 11 28	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore, 5th Sep. 1865.
A 160	Tel. Tem.	George McWaters B. A., Belfast.		7 Oct. 63	4 Jan. 64		1 11 28	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Trich- nopoly, 7th Nov. 1865.
A 161	Tel. Tem. Cdn.	Scottie Archer Russell B. A., Cambridge.		7 Oct. 63	5 Feb. 64		1 10 24	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, 4th Sep. 1865.
MA 162	Tem. Tel. Cdn.	John Brownrigg Spedding B. A., Queen's University, Ireland.		7 Oct. 63	10 Dec. 63		2 0 22	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of North Arcot, 8th Aug. 1865.
MA 163	Tem. Tem. Cdn.	Charles Arthur Galtson B. A., Oxford.		7 Oct. 63	10 Nov. 63		2 1 21	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, 1st Aug. 1865.
A 164	Tel. Tem. Cdn.	Charles John Gouthwaite		7 Oct. 63	27 Oct. 63		2 1 5	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. & Mag. of Tan- jore, 21 May 1865.

No.	Liberal- Instruments	NAMES.	Season of Appointment	Com- mencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence.	Actual Residence on the 1st Dec.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allow- ances.	EMPLOYMENTS.
A 165	Tel. Tem.	William Alexander Happell	1864	13 Oct. 64	23 Nov. 64		1 1 6	13 Oct. 64	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. Gathary District, 7th Nov. 1865.
A 166	Tel.	John Starcock		"	29 Nov. 64		1 1 11	"	427 0 0	Student.—Studying Telugu at Chittoor.
A 167	Tem. Tel.	David Bullock B. A., Queen's College, Belfast.		"	25 Oct. 64		1 2 7	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. Bellary, 27th Oct. 1865.
A 168	Tel.	Henry Gribble Turner		"	7 Nov. 64		1 1 24	"	427 0 0	Student.—Studying Tamil at Oolaca- [unreadable]
A 169	Tel.	Charles Augustus Bird		"	7 Nov. 64		1 1 24	"	427 0 0	Student.—Permitted to prosecute his studies under the Collr. of Coimbatore.
A 170	Tem.	Lorne Augustus Campbell		"	30 Dec. 64		1 0 2	"	427 0 0	Student.—Permitted to prosecute his studies at Oolacamund.
A 171	Tel.	Henry William Wellesley		"	30 Nov. 64		1 1 11	"	427 0 0	do. do.
A 172	Tel.	Henry Biderell Glegg B. A., Queen's College, Oxford.		"	8 Jan. 65		0 11 24	"	427 0 0	do. do.
A 173	Tem. Tel.	Thomas von Donop Harding B. A., Trinity College, Dublin.		"	25 Oct. 64		1 2 7	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. Bellary, 7th Nov. 1865.
A 174	Tel.	Wate Plumptre Austin		"	28 Dec. 64		1 0 4	"	427 0 0	Student.—Studying Telugu at Salem.
A 175	Tel.	Herbert Frederick Clegg		"	25 Nov. 64		1 1 5	"	427 0 0	do. do. at Chittoor.
A 176	Tel.	George Kenaway Chamber- lain		"	7 Nov. 64		1 1 24	"	427 0 0	do.—Permitted to prosecute his studies at Kotagerry.
A 177	Tem. Tel.	Charles Jeffrey Knox		"	28 Feb. 65		0 10 1	"	427 0 0	Student.—Studying Tamil at Oolaca- [unreadable]
A 178	Tel.	John Lea Warner B. A., Cambridge.		"	7 Nov. 64		1 1 24	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. Madurai, 7th Nov. 1865.
A 179	Tel. Tem.	Leonard Robert Barrows		"	7 Nov. 64		1 1 11	"	427 0 0	Student.—Permitted to prosecute his studies at Kotagerry.
A 180	Tel.	Edward Turner		"	30 Nov. 64		1 1 11	"	427 0 0	Student.—Studying for honors in Telugu at Madras.
A 181	Tem. Tel.	Robert Rice B. A., Trinity College, Dublin.		"	28 Dec. 64		1 0 4	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Malabar, 7th Nov. 1865.
A 182	Tel. Tem.	Edward Noel Overbury		"	25 Nov. 64		1 1 6	"	427 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. North Arcot, 7th Nov. 1865.
A 183	Tel. Tem.	Francis Edward Hall		"	7 Nov. 64		1 1 24	"	427 0 0	Student.
A 184	Tel.	Edward Gibson		"	25 Nov. 64		1 1 6	"	427 0 0	do. do.
A 185	Tel.	Arthur Johnston Brooks Atherton.		"	13 Oct. 64		1 2 19	"	427 0 0	do. do.
186		Joseph Birdsell Jones	1865	28 Oct. 65	18 Nov. 65		0 1 18	28 Oct. 65	350 0 0	do. do.
187		Arundel Tagg		"	28 Oct. 65		0 2 4	"	350 0 0	do. do.
188		Wm. Joseph Henry LeFau		"	28 Oct. 65		0 1 25	"	350 0 0	do. do.
189		Edwin Langford Pease		"	5 Nov. 65		0 1 25	"	350 0 0	do. do.
190		Charles Donald Maclean		"				"	350 0 0	do. do.

64

Sir Colley Harman Scotland, Kt., Chief Justice.

Sir Adam Bittleston, Kt.

3 Hatley Frere.

42 Lewis Charles Jones.

61 William Holloway.

169 P. P. Hutchins.

Judges.

Registrar.

Civil and Session Judges.

BELLARY.

53 J. R. Kindersley..... Civil and Session Judge.

BEEHAMPORE.

50 E. B. Foord..... Civil and Session Judge.

CALICUT.

10 H. D. Cook..... Civil and Session Judge.

CHINGLEPUT.

22 A. W. Phillips..... Civil and Session Judge.

CHITTOOR.

47 C. A. Roberts..... Civil and Session Judge.

COIMBATORE.

5 G. A. Harris..... Civil and Session Judge.

CUDDALORE.

18 G. H. Ellis..... Civil and Session Judge.

CUDDAPAH.

60 J. G. Thompson..... Civil and Session Judge.

SUNTOOR.

28 W. Hodgson..... Civil and Session Judge.

MADURA.

12 R. R. Cotton..... Civil and Session Judge.

MANGALORE.

36 M. J. Walhouse..... Civil and Session Judge.

MELLOR.

38 C. R. Pelly..... Civil and Session Judge.

MUNDIAL.

20 J. Ratliff..... Civil and Session Judge. (absent.)

70 L. Forbes..... Acting do.

OOTACAMUND.

17 J. W. Cherry..... Civil and Session Judge.

RAJAHMUNDRY.

62 W. T. Blair..... Civil and Session Judge.

SALEM.

41 C. F. Chemier..... Civil and Session Judge. (absent.)

72 H. E. Sullivan..... Acting do.

TANJORE.

34 E. W. Bird..... Civil and Session Judge.

TELLICHERRY.

45 A. W. Sullivan..... Civil and Session Judge.

TINSIVELLY.

48 F. S. Child..... Civil and Session Judge.

TRANQUEBAR.

16 R. G. Clarke..... Civil and Session Judge.

TRICHINOPOLY.

6 T. I. P. Harris..... Civil and Session Judge.

VIZAGAPATAM.

51 C. Collett..... Civil and Session Judge.

CHITTOOR.

73 R. Davidson..... Judge.

COMBACONUM.

68 J. W. Brecks..... Judge. (absent.)

89 F. M. Kindersley..... Acting.

CUDDALORE.

90 F. C. Carr..... Judge.

MADRAS.

L. U. Steele..... Senior Judge.

G. B. Cowen..... Judge.

C. Ranganada Shastri..... Judge.

MADURA.

66 C. N. Pochin..... Judge.

MASULIPATAM.

James Wilkins..... Judge.

NEGAPATAM.

M. Cross..... Judge.

TELLICHERRY.

88 G. R. Sharpe..... Judge.

Special Appointments.

- 14 F. Lushington..... Accountant General.
 R. W. Lodwick, Bom. S. C. (absent)..... Deputy Accountant General.
 R. Taylor, B.C.S. Offg. do.
 36 W. Robinson..... Inspector General of Police.
 4 J. Rohde..... Inspector General of Jails.
 23 H. Newill..... Resident of Travancore and Cochin.
 26 J. H. Blair..... Collector of Sea Customs.
 53 R. E. Master..... Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.
 76 R. K. Puckin..... Deputy do. do.
 100 R. J. Melville..... Officiating Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
 49 R. S. Ellis, C. B. President of the Sanitary Commission. (absent.)
 146 J. Kelall..... 2d Class Asst. Supt. of Police, Coimbatore.—Ag.
 Proby. Asst. Supt. of Police, 1st Class, Bellary.

Employed in other Presidencies.

- 24 G. N. Taylor..... Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.
 31 J. L. Lushington..... Accountant General, Bombay.
 95 W. H. Kerr..... Supt. of Coorg.
 122 J. Hope, R.A. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kailadghce, Bombay Presidency.
 123 J. R. Daniel..... Supernumerary 3d Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.
 124 H. J. Stokes..... Do. Belgaum, Bombay Presidency.

7 Charles Pelly.....	Members.
8 Harry Augustus Brett.....	
9 Thomas Clarke.....	
54 William Hudleston.....	Secretary.
71 Robert Anstruther Dalryell.....	Sub Secy. (On Special duty.)
83 Charles Gilbert Master.....	Ag. Sub Secretary.

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

BELLARY.

15 A. Hathaway.....	Collector and Magistrate.
70 L. Forbes.....	Sub Collector, (on duty.)
92 J. W. Reid.....	Acting Sub Collector.
98 Hon. J. C. St. Clair.....	Head Assistant.
131 W. S. Lilly.....	Assistant.
167 D. Buick.....	Assistant.
173 T. vonD. Hardings.....	Assistant.

COIMBATORE.

37 P. Grant.....	Collector and Magistrate.
72 B. E. Sullivan.....	Sub Collector, (on duty.)
103 W. McQuhae.....	Acting Sub Collector.
91 A. MacGregor.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
115 W. S. Foster.....	Acting Head Assistant.
108 J. C. Hannington.....	Special Assistant.
136 H. P. Gordon.....	Assistant.
155 F. H. Wilkinson.....	Assistant.

CUDDAPAH.

46 H. G. Smith.....	Collector and Magistrate.
87 W. D. Horsley.....	Sub Collector.
103 W. McQuhae.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
119 P. L. Roberts.....	Acting do.
135 A. Cruickshank.....	Assistant.
157 A. L. Lister.....	Assistant.

GANJAM.

13 G. S. Forbes.....	Collector and Magistrate, and Agent, (absent.)
38 G. Thornhill.....	Acting do. do.
64 H. Morris.....	Principal Assistant.
105 G. D. Leman.....	Senior Assistant.
150 H. St. A. Goodrich.....	Assistant.

GODAVARI.

25 J. Fraser.....	Collector and Magistrate.
69 T. A. N. Chase.....	Sub Collector, (on duty.)
107 E. F. Webster.....	Acting.
109 R. J. Neville.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
133 J. C. Horsfall.....	Assistant.
165 W. A. Happe.....	Assistant.

KISTNA.

33 G. Thornhill.....	Collector and Magistrate, (on duty.)
69 T. A. N. Chase.....	Acting.
73 J. R. Cockerell.....	Sub Collector.
114 W. Wilson.....	Head Assistant.
123 F. Brandt.....	Assistant, (on duty.)
144 W. H. Glenny.....	Assistant.
145 H. Newman.....	Assistant.

KURNOOL.

44 J. I. Minchin.....	Collector and Magistrate.
118 J. H. Nelson.....	Head Assistant.
149 S. T. McCarthy.....	Assistant.

MADRAS.

19 E. G. R. Fane.....	Collector and Magistrate.
65 G. Banbury.....	Sub Collector.
97 D. Williams.....	Assistant.
130 E. Storr.....	Assistant, (on duty.)
151 H. Wigram.....	Assistant.

MADURA.

21 V. H. Lavinge.....	Collector and Magistrate.
79 G. Vans Agnew.....	Sub Collector.
101 A. R. Hutchins.....	Head Assistant.
127 J. W. Best.....	Assistant.
148 C. S. Crole.....	Assistant.
179 L. R. Burrows.....	Assistant.

Collectors and Magistrates, &c.

MALABAR.

52 G. A. Ballard.....	Collector and Magistrate.
75 E. C. G. Thomas.....	Sub Collector.
102 J. H. Gairdner.....	Head Assistant.
126 W. Logan.....	Assistant, (on duty.)
152 J. Cameron.....	Assistant.
182 E. N. Overbury.....	Assistant.

MELLORH.

83 J. W. B. Dykes.....	Collector and Magistrate.
86 J. A. C. Boswell.....	Sub Collector.
117 H. Linton.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
120 J. B. Pennington.....	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant.
159 C. W. W. Martin.....	Assistant.

NORTH ARCOT.

24 J. D. Robinson.....	Collector and Magistrate.
34 B. W. Barlow.....	Sub Collector.
129 J. F. Price.....	Assistant, Acting Head Assistant.
168 A. J. Smart.....	Assistant.
143 J. F. Smith.....	Assistant.
162 J. B. Spedding.....	Assistant.
183 F. B. Hall.....	Assistant.

SALEM.

29 Hon. D. Arbuthnot.....	Collector and Magistrate.
85 H. S. Thomas.....	Sub Collector.
107 E. F. Webster.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
125 F. Brandt.....	Acting.
141 J. C. Hughesdon.....	Assistant.
149 H. W. Bliss.....	Assistant.

SOUTH ARCOT.

41 C. W. Reade.....	Collector and Magistrate.
93 W. S. Whiteside.....	Sub Collector.
113 J. Gross.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
99 O. B. Irvine.....	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant.
119 P. L. Roberts.....	Assistant, (on duty.)
158 G. D. Irvine.....	Assistant.

SOUTH CANARA.

27 W. M. Cadell.....	Collector and Magistrate.
106 A. McC. Webster.....	Head Assistant.
104 H. Sewell.....	Assistant.
161 N. A. Roepell.....	Assistant.

TANJORE.

57 G. L. Morris.....	Collector and Magistrate and Agent.
69 F. M. K. Jorale.....	Sub Collector, (on duty.)
115 W. S. Foster.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
126 W. Logan.....	Acting Head Assistant.
154 G. A. Parker.....	Assistant.
163 C. A. Galton.....	Assistant.

TINNEVELLY.

30 A. Wedderburn.....	Collector and Magistrate.
63 H. M. S. Grane.....	Sub Collector, (absent.)
91 A. MacGregor.....	Acting Sub Collector.
92 J. W. Reid.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
130 E. Storr.....	Acting Head Assistant.
132 W. H. Comyn.....	Assistant, (on duty.)
164 C. J. Crosthwaite.....	Assistant.
147 J. Wallace.....	Assistant.

TRICHINOPOLY.

40 A. R. McDonell.....	Collector and Magistrate.
96 C. G. Plumer.....	Head Assistant, (on duty.)
132 W. H. Comyn.....	Acting Head Assistant.
116 J. E. Armstrong.....	Assistant, (absent.)
128 F. K. H. Sharp.....	do. (on duty.)
153 J. D. B. Gribble.....	do.
160 G. McWatters.....	do.

VIZAGAPATAM.

74 D. F. Carmichael.....	Collector and Magistrate and Agent.
82 C. T. Longley.....	Principal Assistant.
121 F. H. Woodroffe.....	Assistant, (absent.)
137 B. Horsburgh.....	Assistant.

On Sick Leave in Europe retaining their Appointments.

118 Armstrong, J. E.
68 Brooks, J. W.
41 Chamber, C. I.

13 Forbes, G. S.
63 Graeme, H. M. S.
29 Radcliff, J.
121 Woodroffe, F. H.

On Sick leave in Europe forfeiting his Appointment.

48 Hodgson, A. P.

Students on Sick Leave to Europe.

136 Graham, E. W.

139 Stokes, H. E.

143 Smith, G.

On Furlough.

104 Arbuthnot, J. E.
84 Elett, E. F.
41 Goldingham, J. D.

110 Hathaway, W. F.
77 Master, J. H.

80 Molony, F. E.
67 Swinton, R. D.

Out of employ.

55 Nesbit, W. S.

On Special leave.

49 Ellis, R. S.

Privilege leave.

117 H. Linton

90 C. C. Plamer.

Retired on Annuities.

1857 Anderson, Findlay
1853 Anstey, J.
1853 Anstey, Thomas Andrew
1846 Ashton, William
1844 Babington, H. G.
1842 Babinston, William Henry
1838 Baskerville, (late Victoria) H.
1839 Baynes, Charles Robert
1862 Bayley, William Henry
1852 Beaumont, George Thomas
1863 Beck, Sylvester Douglas
1851 Bird, George
1853 Bird, Charles James
1862 Bird, John
1857 Blyden, John Fitzsimons
1857 Blair, Henry Martin
1857 Blair, W. T.
1864 Bone, Thomas Law
1861 Bourdillon, James Dwyer
1854 Brown, Charles Philip
1854 Bruns, Alexander Patrick
1854 Bruns, John Graham Sullivan
1857 Buchanan, James A.
1848 Chamber, Henry
1848 Chaffield, Howard Whistler
1846 Clementson, Frederick Fenby
1828 Clarke, E.
1844 Clark, Robert
1843 Clive, Robert Herbert
1862 Copleston, Francis
1862 Cotton, Joseph John
1850 Cockburn, Montagu Dundas
1825 Cook, W.
1834 Cooke, H.
1852 Conway, Thomas Darlow A.
1863 Corbin, Charles Robert
1850 Crawford, Stewart
1862 Craigher, P. H.
1855 Curcliffe, E. W.
1862 Cunliffe, Brooks
1855 Dabell, J. A.
1853 Davis, William Dunc
1853 Douglas, William

1862 Dowdeswell, W.
1850 Drury, George Dominico
1847 Eden, Robert
1858 Elliott, Daniel
1860 Elliot, William
1850 Elton, F. B.
1854 Fisher, William
1862 Forbes, Henry
1864 Forsyth, William Alexander
1851 Fresser, Arthur
1861 Glass, Edward Henry
1865 Gohrie, J. H.
1860 Goldingham, J.
1861 Goodwyn, Thomas William
1844 Grant, R.
1850 Hadley, George John
1862 Hall, Arthur
1855 Hamilton, E.
1839 Harris, E.
1857 Hill, David
1859 Hunter, George Stanley
1855 Hudleston, Josiah Andrew
1844 Hunt, J.
1850 Inglis, Wm. Arthur Dunc
1862 Irvine, Patrick
1855 Keane, E. G.
1862 Knox, William
1855 Knox, Thomas John
1835 Lacey, H.
1857 Lascelles, Francis
1847 Lewis, Frederick Montague
1848 Lewis, Malcolm
1825 Lushington, E. R.
1853 Macdonald, J.
1839 Macdonald, James E.
1841 Macleod, Jean MacPherson
1842 Mahony, Francis Newcombe
1861 Mahony, Edward
1859 Mathison, Archibald Stirling
1841 Mellor, Abel
1862 Mole, William Macquarie
1842 Montgomery, Hugh

1858 Montgomery, Sir H. C. Bart
1852 Morris, Henry
1861 Murray, Macdonald
1842 Ogilvie, George Macarney
1849 Ogilvie, William Cecil
1855 Oslow, Arthur Pooley
1854 Oslow, Thomas
1859 Parker, Robert Dean
1846 Paternoster, John
1823 Piele, J. H.
1855 Porter, Robert Tindal
1858 Priedberg, Thomas
1859 Purvis, Arthur
1855 Robertson, Andrew
1859 Russell, Thomas Esme
1840 Scott, J. C.
1850 Scott, Stephen
1863 Shabrier, Charles John
1865 Silver, James
1844 Sinclair, A.
1836 Smalley, Edward
1836 Smith, L.
1854 Smollett, Patrick Boyle
1854 Stokes, John
1859 Stokes, Rudolph
1857 Stonehouse, Sir F. V. Bart.
1865 Story, Edmund
1862 Strange, Thomas Leonard
1845 Taylor, William Ragsford
1855 Thomas, John Fryer
1862 Thomas, Edward Brown
1862 Thompson, Edward Penton
1840 Turnbull, John George
1858 Underwood, William E.
1853 Ward, Samuel Nevil
1848 Waters, George Jenkin
1844 Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1862 Whittingham, Charles
1862 Williamson, Robert H.
1826 Wilson, Alexander
1865 Wood, Henry
1834 Woodcock, L. Humphrey

Retired on Minor Annuity.

1861 Ames, C. H.
1865 Arbuthnot, W.

1861 Chase, M. C.
1865 H. H. W. ab

1864 Sir, W. C.

1865 Parncliffe, B.

Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.

NAMES.	Season of Appr.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Amount of Salary	REMARKS.
FIRST CLASS.				Rs.
Mr. E. S. Atkinson	1860 17 Apr. 1860	700	Depy. Collr. of Madras Sea Customs.	
M-Mr. W. E. Jellicoe	1860 5 Mar. 1860	600	Depy. Collr. & Mag. of Nellore.—In charge of the Treasury.	
A. Seshaya Sastri	30 April 1861	600	Deputy Collector of Tanjore.—(Employed in the Loan Commission.)	
M-P. Boyappa Puntooloo	24 June 1862	600	Depy. Collr. and Mag. of Cuddapah.	
Mr. Alexander Smith	24 do	600	Depy. Collr. in the Madras & Chingleput Districts, and in charge of the Salt Department.	
M-C. Cananen	1859 24 do	600	Depy. Collr. and Mag. of Malabar.	
M-Mr. Herbert Richardson	1860 24 do	600	Do. do. of Marantoddy.	
SECOND CLASS.				
M-Mr. S. R. Locke	1859 25 Mar. 1859	500	Deputy Collr. and Mag. of Madras and Chingleput District, and in charge of the Treasury & Account Departments of the same District.	
M-Mr. W. E. Underwood	1861 24 June 1862	500	Depy. Collr. and Mag. of Tinnevely.	
M-Mr. W. E. Wright	1860 24 do	500	Do. do. of South Arcot.	
V. Ranganayana Iyengar	1859 24 do	500	Do. do. of Madras and Chingleput Districts.	
M-T. Soondaran Pillay	1858 24 do	500	Do. do. of Trichinopoly.	
M-Mr. H. C. Leggett	1861 24 do	500	Do. do. of Salem.	
Mr. W. Bates	1859 2 June 1863	600	Do. do. of Malabar, in charge of the Treasury.	
M-E. Raghunath Row	22 Nov.	500	Do. do. of Trichinopoly, and in charge of the Treasury.	
D. V. Narasinga Row	1859 19 Feb. 1861	500	Depy. Collr. and Mag. of Ganjam, and in charge of the Salt Department.	
Narayana Sunda Mudali	1859 19 Mar.	500	Do. do. of Nellore, and in charge of the Salt Department.	
Mr. E. G. Ricketts	1854 6 Sep. 1861	500	Do. do. in charge of Salt Department, Tanjore.	
M-B. Omappa Row	1859 1 Aug. 1861	500	Do. do. of Coimbatore, to have charge of the Treasury.	
THIRD CLASS.				
M. Narasimha Puntula	9 Sept. 1859	350	Depy. Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, to have charge of the Treasury.—(on leave.)	
T. Barmagya Mendely	1862 3 Oct. 1862	350	Do. do. of Kistna District, in charge of the Treasury.	
Mr. E. H. Lyons	15 Mar. 1859	350	Do. do. of Ganjam, to have charge of the Treasury.—Actg. 2d Class Dy. Col.	
A. Ramachandran Row	29 Nov. 1861	350	Do. do. of Tanjore.	
Ram Rao	1859 5 Aug. 1859	350	Dy. Collr. and Mag. of Madras, and in charge of the Salt Dept.—Ag. 2d Class Depy. Collr., 1st August 1865.	
Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks	21 June 1861	350	Deputy Collector and Mag. of Kistna, and in charge of the Salt Department.—Actg. 2d Class Depy. Collr., 1st Aug. 1865.	
Mahomed Yussuf Saib	16 do 1855	350	Do. do. of South Arcot.	
M-P. Jyala Naidu	1862 16 do	350	Do. do. of Coimbatore.—Transferred temporarily to North Arcot.	
M-Vallamannati Vekata-chellum	1861 27 Dec. 1861	350	Do. do. of Kistna District.	
P. Varada Charry	1865 1 Aug. 1865	350	Do. do. of South Arcot and in charge of Treasury.	
K. Sri Balaya			Acting Deputy Collr. and in charge of Treasury Malabar, 22d August 1865.	
M-Shivaguru Pillay	1865 12 Sep. 1865	350	Ag. Depy. Collr. and in charge Tanjore Treasury.	
Mr. J. G. Ward	9 do 1859	350	Do. do. of Cuddapah, and in charge of the Treasury.	
FOURTH CLASS.				
M-D. Timmapa	1859 16 Mar. 1860	250	Depy. Collr. and Mag. Kurnool.	
P. Chenttal Rao	1859 17 June 1859	350	Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District.—(Employed in the Loan Commission.)	

M—Are invested with the full Powers of a Magistrate.

Deputy Collectors and Magistrates,—continued.

NAMES.	Season of Appt.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Amount of Salary.	REMARKS.
FOURTH CLASS.			Rs.	
M—P. Seshagiri Rao	1856	9 Aug. 1859	250	Deputy Collector of Madurai, at the disposal of the Collector for employment on general duties, and in charge of the Treasury.
M—K. Jaganathan	1859	9 Sep. 1859	250	Deputy Collector of Godavery District.—In charge of the Treasury.—Register of Shipping for the Port of Coringa.
M—Mr. B. A. Blake		9 do	250	Do. do. of Bellary, and in charge of the Treasury.
Timothy Cornelius Pillay		9 do	250	Do. do. of Salem, and in charge of the Treasury.
M. Venkata Ratanam Pillay	1859	24 June 1862	250	Do. do. of North Arcot, and in charge of the Treasury.—(On leave.)
M. Devaskhanani Pillai	1860	16 Mar. 1860	250	Do. do. of Coimbatore.—(On duty in Madras District.)
Venkata Rao		16 do	250	Do. do. of Tinnevely, and in charge of the Treasury.
Krishna Rao		16 do	250	Do. do. of Tanjore. Employed in the Income Commission.
A. Srinivasa Rao		16 June 65	250	Dy. Collr. Tanjore Dist.
A. Narayana Rao	1861	19 Apr. 1861	250	Do. do. but to act in the Income Comn.
Mr. J. Balls	1862	23 May 1862	250	Do. do. of South Canara, in charge of the Salt Department.
J. F. Fernandes	1861	15 Feb. 1861	350	Do. do. of South Canara, and to have charge of the Treasury.
A. Suddarasa Row		19 Apr.	250	Do. do. of Kurnool.
G. Pataliya		17 Apr. 1863	250	Dy. Collr. of Godavery District, and in charge of the Salt Dept.—Acting 2d Class Dy. Collector.
C. Ratiah	1862	24 June 1862	250	Deputy Collector of Tinnevely, in charge of the Salt Department.
Mr. P. A. Cole	1863	3 Mar. 1863	250	Dy. Collr. of Coimbatore.
Mr. W. Hewston		2 June	250	Dy. Collr. of Madurai.
C. Venkatasamy Naider		18 do		Acting Dy. Collector of Vizagapatam, in charge of the Treasury.
A. Tolasinga Moodely		5 July	200	Deputy Collector of Nellore.
Mr. T. Pritchard	1865	21 Mar. 1865	350	Dy. Collr. Vizagapatam, in charge of the Salt Dept. To act as Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.
V. Kemarasamy Moodely.		21 do		Deputy Collector of Kurnool, in charge of the Treasury.
Mr. J. W. Johnston		11 April		Actg. Deputy Collr. of Madurai.
Mr. E. Hewston		23 June		Do. of Coimbatore.
Mr. A. M. MacGregor		11 April		Do. of Vizagapatam.
Mr. W. Freer				Proby. 4th Class Dy. Collector of Nellore.
Mr. Edward Thomas				Do. do. do. of S. Arcot.
Mr. Chas. Henry Macbride.				Do. do. do. of N. Arcot.

M—Are invested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

[CIVIL.]

DISTRICT MOONSHIFFS.

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PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

Corrected to 15th December 1865.

Mr. S. R. Dawes	Salem	500
E. Cullin	Cochin	500
John D'Silva	Calicut	500
S. Marcar	Cuddapah	500
G. Mootosawmy Chetty	Madurai	500
Streenevassa Row	Mangalore	500
T. Mootosawmy Iyer	Mangalore	500
V. Seendra Naidoo	Tranquebar	500
S. Venkatadry Naidoo	Rajahmundry	500
A. P. Streenevass, (Offg.)	Tinnevely	500
Mr. F. P. Percin	Tellicherry	500
T. Kristnasaniah, (Addl.)	Chittoor	500
Annoosawmy Moodely, (Acting)	Tanjore	500

DISTRICT MOONSHIFFS.

BELLARY.

P. Streenevassa Row	1st Grade	Parghee	800
S. N. Canteravachary	2nd do.	Culleandroog	200
P. Soobha Row	3rd do.	Gooty	200
Mr. H. V. Platcher	3rd do.	Bellary	200
D. Yagapah	3rd do.	Naraindaverkary	200

BERHAMPORE.

V. Seethapathy Row	1st Grade	Aska	300
S. Kanakachellum	2nd do.	Chicasale	250
Imam Odeen Sheriff	3rd do.	Berhampore	200
Goda Dasaya	3rd do. Offg.	Palasa	200
Bandara Ramanoojah Naidoo	3rd do.	Teekaly	200

CALICUT.

S. C. Arnachellum Moodely	1st Grade	Calicut	500
M. George	1st do.	Chowghant	500
K. Krishna Menon	1st do.	Ernad	500
Mr. M. LaBouchardur	3rd do.	Palghant	500
J. M. D'Rosario	3rd do.	Shermaad	200
Syed Vullu Ahmed Sahib	3rd do.	Kootnaad	200
Chingachelvitill Chungara Nair	3rd do.	Bettnaad	200
M. Parthasaredy Pillay	3rd do.	Nedoonganaad	200
Palakoorshy Kanya Menon	3rd do.	Vellangode	200
Chembil Krishna Menon	3rd do.	Pattamby	200
Palapata Ramen Menon	3rd do.	Tenukpoorum	200
Mr. Peter Netto	3rd do.	Anjengo	200
Assen Ally Saib	3rd do. Addl.	Calicut	75

CHINGLEPUT.

T. Chellapa Naick	3rd Grade	Tripassoor	200
C. Veerasamy Pillay	3rd do.	Conjeveram	200
S. Narasimha Naidoo	3rd do.	Carangoody	200
Syed Ally Buksh	3rd do. Addl.	Chingleput	200

CHITTOOR.

Mahomed Gouse Saib	3rd Grade	Vellore	200
V. Gouthandarama Naidoo	3rd do.	Chittoor	200
W. Ramasamy Iyer	3rd do.	Cholungar	200
C. Sripathy Row	3rd do. Offg.	Calastry	200
V. Rungasamy Iyengar	3rd do.	Trivuttoo	200
A. Turoovengada Pillay	3rd do. Offg.	Goodiyathum	200

Cuddalore.			
Amcer Ooddeen Sherif...	3rd Grade.	Doovoor	200
V. Gopani Row	3rd do.	Nandialumpett	200
M. Venkataraya Sastry	3rd do.	Goorumbondah	200
Moulavee Syed Abdool Huzzees			200
Hussan Saib	3rd do.	Cuddalore	200
M. Kristnamachariou.	3rd do.	Tungatoor	200
Joty Venkata Row.	3rd do.	Boychetty	200
K. Narayana Row.	3rd do.		200
Cumbaloor.			
J. D. Bashazeroo Naidoo	3rd Grade.	Cumbaloor	200
C. Visvanatha Moodelir.	3rd do.	Oodamulcottah	200
P. V. Ponnosamy Pillay.	3rd do.	Cheyore	200
Sootharamiah	3rd do.	Bhowany	200
R. Mootosawmy Pillay	3rd do.	Caroor	200
Vythieswariah	3rd do.	Collegal	200
Cuddalore.			
C. Lutchmish Naidoo.	1st Grade.	Cuddalore	200
T. Appiah Chetty	3rd do.	Chellamharum	200
C. Ramasami	3rd do.	Vellopporum	200
Mr. P. M. Pedraza.	3rd do.	Virdachellam	200
Guntur.			
M. Narasinga Row.	3rd Grade.	Baupala	200
M. Haina Sabagatty	3rd do. Actg.	Carumpoody	200
Abdool Iyash Goolam Mahomed			200
Yahya Nakoovee	3rd do. Addl.	Guntur	200
Moulavee Mahomed Abdool Allum			200
Saib	3rd do. Temp.	Masthipatam	200
P. Venkatarameswari Naidoo	3rd do.	Bezovada	200
Madura.			
A. P. Sreenivas	1st Grade.	Offg. P.S. Amecia	200
Syed Masath Saib	3rd do. Actg.	Madura	200
S. Srinivasa Aiyangar	3rd do. Actg.	Shervagunah	200
Rangachary.	3rd do.	Paramagoudy	200
T. Soondara Row.	3rd do.	Budigai	200
B. Sreenivas Murthy Aiyangar	3rd do. Offg.	Palany Hills	200
Mangalore.			
Timmapera	2nd Grade.	Betui	200
Mr. P. Saldanha.	2nd do.	Pootoor	200
Timmapa	2nd do.	Karikul	200
Mr. J. C. Coelbo.	3rd do.	Mangalore	200
O. Ramapah	3rd do.	Moolky	200
Kallanapuram Sabarawa.	3rd do.	Oodipy	200
Mangishaya	3rd do.	Carp	200
Mangishaya.	3rd do.	Barkoor	200
Mr. A. J. Coelbo	3rd do.	Bantwal	200
T. Subbana Chetty	3rd do.	Candapore	200
L. Ramachandrayar	3rd do. Addl.	Mangalore	200
Nellore.			
Mr. J. Smith	3rd Grade, Actg. 1st Grade.	Nellore	200
Y. Gopala Krishnulu.	3rd do.	Ongole	200
G. Narasimha Chetty	3rd do.	Gootoor	200
Nondal.			
P. Venkatasamy Naidoo	2nd Grade.	Cumbum	200
B. Gireayappa	3rd do.	Kurnool	200
V. Kanakaya Naidu	3rd do.	Nundal	200
Rajahmundry.			
D. Sanassy Rauts	1st Grade.	Ellore	200
Saminany Rongah Naidoo	3rd do.	Rajahmundry	200
Nayob Saib	3rd do.	Paidapore	200
C. Venkateshnam.	3rd do.	Narasapur	200
V. Kunaraoze	3rd do.	Atmakopore	200
Mr. G. Wells	3rd do. Actg.	Coomada	200
N. Lakshmi Narayana	3rd do. Offg. Addl.	Georgapetta	200

Salem.			
Mr. Joan White.	1st Grade.	Tripattoor	200
T. Misquita.	3rd do.	Salem	200
Adeseym Pillay	3rd do.	Nameul	200
P. M. Ponnosamy Pillay	3rd do.	Kristnagherry	200
T. Ganapathy Iyar	3rd do.	Oosoor	200
Tellicherry.			
Mr. J. J. D'Roario.	1st Grade.	Tellicherry	200
Kemaimondum Sastriaven.	2nd do.	Irvend	200
P. Kristoamenon	3rd do.	Cartanad	200
Mr. D. D'Crax	3rd do.	Cavay	200
Hataivil Kunjoo Ramen Nair	3rd do.	Baddogherry	200
Subbarow	3rd do.	Chavacherry	200
Mr. V. P. D'Roario.	3rd do.	Pynad	200
Tinnevely.			
Mahomed Mafer Sahab	2nd Grade.	Nellumbalam	200
T. Mahalingaya	3rd do. Offg.	Brumadaden	200
C. Allagherysamy Naidoo	3rd do.	Nedoonmudum	200
Arnachella Iyer	3rd do.	Streevoodum	200
Tanjore.			
Arnosamy Moodelly	1st Grade Ag. P.S. Amecia.	Tanjore	200
Ramsami Iyer	3rd do.	Combataram	200
Vasudava Row.	3rd do.	Pattocottah	200
A. Sunkarayer	3rd do. Temp.	Pannamam	200
S. Annagherry Moodelly.	3rd do.	Munargoddy	200
Ragaviengar.	3rd do. Addl.	Tanjore	200
Venkatachella Iyer.	3rd do.	Valangamam	200
V. Jeyaram Row	3rd do.	Trivady	200
Tranquebar.			
A. Sahbaya.	3rd Grade.	Negapatam	200
Mr. J. H. Shanker.	3rd do.	Tranquebar	200
S. Vathansyagum Pillay.	3rd do.	Mayaveram	200
Mr. T. Ballard.	3rd do.	Shealy	200
Soondarapier	3rd do.	Trivalore	200
M. Rangaiyangar.	3rd do.	Tectorypoondy	200
Trichingopoly.			
L. Kristniagar.	3rd Grade Offg.	Connad	200
Appavayagar	3rd do.	Torore	200
S. Rajahgopala Naidoo.	3rd do.	Acadore	200
Syed Goolam Hussain Saib	3rd do. Addl.	Connad	200
Vizagapatam.			
G. Ramajooloo Naidoo	1st Grade.	Bimlipatam	200
Chinnam Venkatarathnam.	3rd do.	Royavaram	200
B. Gbantaya Sastry.	3rd do.	Rajam	200
C. Poorooshottam Iya.	3rd do.	Vizagapatam	200
Maderala Jogaya Pantooloo	3rd do.	Vizagapatam	200
Canjam Agent.			
Mr. D. Bartly	3rd Grade.	Canjam	200
Vizagapatam Agent.			
M. Ragaya Row.	3rd Grade.	Parvatipur	200
Kondaparty Jagannadasu.	3rd do. Offg.	Vuddandy or Vivalully	200

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LIST OF TAHSILDARS.

Corrected to 10th December 1865.

Districts and Taluks.	Names of Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
GANJAM.			
Chilencote	Mr. J. J. Thompson	175	1st October 1861
Gumsur	G. Balaraman.	150	1st May 1862
Berhampur	K. Tummiah	200	1st March 1862
VIZAGAPATAM.			
Goiconda	N. Narraia Row	150	1st May 1865
Survasiddi	Pandurangi Narasabna	150	1st May 1865
GODAVERY.			
Rajahmundry	P. Venkatarangachari	175	18th November 1865
Amalpuram	A. Ramana	200	12th November 1865
Ramachendrapuram	K. Sethaiya	250	29th April 1867
Ellore	P. Venkatasubba Rao, (Actg.)	150	13th January 1865
Narsapuram	D. Venkanna	225	1st February 1862
Peddaduram	P. Atchutaraniya, (Actg.)	150	18th November 1865
Yernagudem	Mahammad Rahim Uddin	150	20th November 1862
Tanaku	K. Yettingah	200	12th August 1864
Oondy	A. Sundaraz	175	9th August 1864
KISTNA.			
Barpatla	V. Venkat Row	225	14th September 1863
Rapally	T. Ramaiya	225	20th March 1862
Bandur	Mr. P. Tims	175	1st March 1862
Guntur	V. Seshaiya	200	11th September 1865
Belvada	A. Venkataratham	150	15th February 1864
Nundigama	P. Ramdos	150	1st October 1862
Rajapet	P. Sundares	200	5th August 1863
Kroor	M. Venkatreddi Naidu	175	28th August 1865
Pannaud	P. Lakshminarayana	200	31st August 1865
Vinnacoda	S. Krishna Rao	140	28th August 1865
Goodervada	K. Nagabhusan Naidu	175	1st February 1865
NELLORE.			
Nellore	Kanchi Subba Row	225	1st July 1864
Gaduru	P. Venkatasubba Naidu	175	6th May 1861
Rapur	Kankuru Arangan Mudi, Proficient	150	1st July 1865
Amakuru	Kanchi Balaji Rao, n. i.	175	18th July 1864
Kavali	Vacant	175	
Udayagerry	Conjeveram Sivasankar Mudali, n. i.	250	1st July 1865
Ongole	Nayapati Krishna Rao	200	1st November 1860
Kundakuru	Kasukhara Jagannath Rao	200	16th November 1860
Kanigiri	Vaidula Hanumanth Rao	150	1st May 1865
CUDDAPAH.			
Badvel	K. Venkatasubba Rao	150	14th January 1860
Pulivendula	M. Narasinga Rao	175	1st May 1865
Silhatatam	P. Rama Rao	150	1st April 1860
Palametti	D. Venkoba Rao	200	23rd April 1867
Cuddapah	Bhikamang Hazari	200	19th December 1863
Kayachoty	Raghavendra Rao	175	28th July 1865
Kaduri	K. Venkatasubba Rao	175	4th June 1862
Yotipand	K. Madhava Rao	175	12th December 1863
Madanapalli	N. Appa Rao	175	1st July 1865
Zamunamadugu	P. Narayana Rao	200	14th January 1860
Paddur	Lakshmireddy	175	1st May 1865
KURNOOL.			
Sirwell	Venkatragava Rao	150	12th June 1865
Nundakotkor	Ramchandra Rao	175	1st March 1865
Coilcootta	P. Krishna Rao	225	10th August 1865
Rannacotta	Woommoordaras Khua	200	23rd April 1861
Marlapoor	N. Gopala Kristanna Chetty	150	24th July 1863
Nandial	J. Venkatasubba, Actg.	200	17th October 1861
Cumbura	K. Krishna Rao	150	14th November 1864
Patticoda	Rajaratnam Moodliar	175	8th April 1865

LIST OF TAHSILDARS.—Continued.

Districts and Taluks.	Names of Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
BELLARY.			
Bellary	Mr. J. G. Firth	Rs. 200	18th March 1863
Hospett	Dorabai Atyer	175	30th September 1865
Huvinhadgalli	Vekatschalapay Naidu	150	8th October 1864
Gutti	K. Nursingarow	200	11th May 1863
Tadpatri	S. Venkat Rao, (Actg.)	200	8th November 1864
Anantapur	Ramachandra Row	175	20th November 1860
Penkonda	M. Rangaiya Naidu	150	24th October 1864
Hindupur	Raghava Rao, (Actg.)	150	24th October 1864
Kudlighi	Tiruvengadiya	175	29th September 1865
Harpahully	A. Parthasarady Naidu	150	9th February 1865
Allur	Vacant	175	
Adoni	Hanumanta Rao	200	6th June 1863
Raidroog	M. Venkat Rao, (Actg.)	175	22nd February 1865
Durumavaram	K. Sushagiri Rao	200	15th October 1864
Madakaseera	D. Rama Rao	150	15th July 1862
MADRAS.			
Madurantakam	C. Vijayaranga Mudali, (Actg.)	225	November 1865
Conjeveram	M. Sanny Naidu	200	16th September 1860
Saidapett	Sundara Rao, (Actg.)	175	5th September 1863
Trivellur	Nazamodin Sahib	175	21st May 1863
Chingleput	Viraragava Iyengar, (Actg.)	150	28th November 1865
Ponnary	Kuppu Rao	150	22d July 1863
Madras	R. Sambusiva Mudali	150	1st May 1865
NORTH ARCOT.			
Chittoor	N. Baboo Rao	175	3rd September 1860
Chendragherry	E. Abobala Rao	150	23rd May 1863
Palmannar	Salyad Isakk	150	1st September 1860
Vellore	Pillai Mutia Pillai, (Actg.)	175	7th December 1864
Wallaja	V. Lutchmiah Naidu	225	11th October 1858
	B. Raju Row, (Actg.)		22d November 1864
Gooriatthem	C. Narasimha Chetty	175	1st September 1860
Arcot	Ganasagara Rao	200	15th October 1864
Poloor	S. Janardana Naidu, (Actg.)	150	30th July 1865
Wandavash	K. Kristna	200	5th August 1865
SOUTH ARCOT.			
Tindivanam	C. Srinivasa Aiyengar, (Actg.)	225	1st November 1864
Vellapooram	Devanayaga Naidu, (Actg.)	225	December 1864
Chidambaram	Kolundaivelu Pillai, (Actg.)	250	5th June 1864
Trinamalai	Venkatramanah, (Actg.)	150	1st May 1865
Viduchellum	Ranga Iyengar, (Actg.)	175	24th October 1865
Ellavanasur	Appasawmy Mudali	200	December 1864
Callacoorchy	Syed Meer Saib	175	7th September 1857
Cuddalore	Vacant	200	
TANJORE.			
Tanjore	Venami Naidu	250	16th September 1863
Negapattam	Venkatrayala Naidu	250	20th August 1862
Nannilum	Chinnakristna Naick, (Actg.)	250	22nd March 1865
Combaconam	Sivaguru Pillai	250	1st January 1860
Mayaveram	Sankar Rao, (Actg.)	225	
Trilapoomly	Vacant	200	
Sheally	Vythenathier, (Actg.)	175	22nd March 1865
Puttocotta	Iyasawmy Sastri	150	1st October 1865
Munnargoody	Kappasawmy Iyer, (Actg.)	225	11th March 1865
TRICHINOPOLY.			
Trichinopoly	T. Pattabhirama Pillay	225	26th June 1865
Kallitalla	Tambusami Pillay	200	19th May 1862
Musere	Seta Rao	200	26th June 1865
Woodlarpollum	Kader Saib	150	25th December 1860
Perumbalur	Venkatasaawmy Naidu	175	10th June 1865
SALEM.			
Salem	Ramasawmy Iyer	250	1st December 1860
Namachil	S. Gopalsawmy Moodelly	225	1st June 1863
Ahtur	Teagaraja Pillai	200	6th December 1860

LIST OF TAHSILDARS. — Continued.

Districts and Taluka.	Names of Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
SALEM.			
Usur ...	Kappasawmy Naidu ...	200	1st June 1863
Shattrow Hills ...	Mr. H. D. M. Jones. (Depy.) ...	150	25th October 1862
Barampury ...	P. T. Rajagopala Charka ...	175	31st October 1863
Tripattur ...	Sundarayer ...	175	1st November 1860
Kistnagherrie ...	Seshaziri Rau ...	150	1st March 1864
Tinchengode ...	Mr. J. D. Manuel ...	225	1st January 1862
Ootungiri ...	Srinivassa Iyengar. (Acting) ...	150	15th October 1861
COIMBATORE.			
Coimbatore ...	Govinda Rajulu Naidu ...	200	5th August 1863
Sattiamangalam ...	D. Pedda Naidu ...	200	25th April 1864
Pelladum ...	P. Krishna Rau ...	225	21st July 1860
Pillachi ...	Yennagopal Naidu ...	175	18th September 1865
Perindoray ...	T. Annajee Nair ...	225	19th September 1860
Bowary ...	T. Srinivasa Iyengar ...	150	25th April 1864
Durapooram ...	S. Delegheri Rau ...	200	22d December 1860
Oodomalacottai ...	P. Bowany Sankara Rau ...	175	1st October 1860
Caroor ...	K. Venkataswami ...	175	23d December 1860
Neilgherry ...	M. Soondra Mudali ...	225	10th May 1864
Coilepili ...	M. Ramachandra Rau ...	150	19th September 1860
MADURA.			
Tiroomangalam ...	Somasundaram Mudali ...	200	19th October 1861
Madura ...	Venent Rau ...	175	1st September 1861
Mayalad ...	Ramsiya ...	200	26th October 1860
Dindigul ...	M. Ramasawmy Iyer ...	175	15th February 1861
Peracolum ...	Govindoo Rau ...	150	1st September 1861
Palay ...	Mr. G. Burly ...	150	13th November 1861
TINNEVELLY.			
Ambasandram ...	Huriram ...	225	20th November 1861
Tockary ...	Ramasawmy Iyer ...	225	1st December 1862
Nungunery ...	Alagari Naidu ...	200	9th June 1862
Ottapidaram ...	Ramachandra Iyer. (Actg.) ...	150	24th March 1864
Nattur ...	Sobroya Pillay ...	150	7th October 1862
Stroovelliputar ...	Govinda Naidu ...	200	23rd October 1863
Tenkase ...	Jegannada Rau ...	175	24th March 1864
Shenkernahircovil ...	Casinada Pillai ...	175	24th October 1865
Tinnevely ...	Jevana Rau ...	225	1st October 1861
SOUTH CANARA.			
Mangalore ...	Ramappa ...	200	1st February 1863
Cassergode ...	T. Subba Rau. (Actg.) ...	175	1st April 1865
Ummangudy ...	Luximon Rau ...	150	3rd April 1865
Oodip ...	G. Narayana Row ...	225	5th December 1862
Cundapur ...	Annaji Rau ...	200	27th March 1865
MALABAR.			
Calicut ...	Chutia Ramen ...	175	21st May 1861
Palghat ...	K. Krishna Menon ...	200	16th November 1861
Cochin ...	Mr. M. A. Patel. (Actg.) ...	150	10th November 1865
Cherikul ...	P. Krishna Patter ...	175	15th September 1862
Fonassy ...	Ramakrishna ...	225	1st May 1861
Kuzhmal ...	M. K. Valayer ...	200	1st May 1861
Ernad ...	P. Ramuni Marar ...	200	1st June 1864
Valuvana ...	M. Ramuni Pankar ...	200	1st June 1864
Wynad ...	Upota Kanet ...	200	1st July 1864
Koteyam ...	C. Karanagira Menon ...	175	24th June 1864

LIST OF HOOZOUR AND SUB-COLLECTORS' SHERISTADARS.

Districts.	Names of Sheristadars.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Ganjam.			
	T. Sivaramaia ...	250	1st May 1860
	Kamla Rau ...	150	1st July 1859
Vizagapatam.			
	Mr. John William McMurray ...	250	1st May 1860
	G. Venkatappa Rau. (Acting) ...	150	20th Sept. 1865
Godavery.			
	V. Varada Chari. (on sick leave) ...	250	18th June 1863
	T. Bangaraya. (Acting) ...	150	18th June 1863
	S. Subba Row. (Acting) ...	150	
Kistna.			
	D. Parashannaia ...	200	24th May 1860
	G. Kistna Rau ...	150	24th Sept. 1863
Nellore.			
	Boju Girdi Venkatakrishna Rao, B.A. ...	250	15th Aug. 1864
	Madakasara Raja Rau ...	150	13th May 1863
Cuddapah.			
	E. Simhadri Rau ...	250	13th April 1861
	H. Krishna Rau ...	150	1st May 1861
Belary.			
	N. Murugesan Mudali ...	250	13th Jan. 1864
	Sivaramappa ...	150	21st May 1862
Kurudol.			
	Chavundappa ...	250	1st Aug. 1859
Madras.			
	A. Kistnaamachari ...	250	4th Mar. 1863
	Mr. M. Jordan ...	150	1st Nov. 1861
North Arcot.			
	C. Parshottama Rau ...	250	20th Aug. 1862
	N. Ramasawmy Mudali. (Acting) ...	150	2nd Aug. 1863
South Arcot.			
	C. Krishnaia ...	250	1st Aug. 1860
	A. Kanakasabhapati Mudali ...	150	9th Dec. 1864
Tanjore.			
	T. Venkataswami Row ...	250	1st Aug. 1863
	Suryamurti Pillay ...	150	1st Jan. 1861
Trichinopoly.			
	Seta Rau ...	250	1st May 1860
Madurai.			
	Venkatasawmi Naidu ...	250	21st Nov. 1863
	Subbaia ...	150	15th Feb. 1861
Tinnevely.			
	Nana Rau ...	350	1st Aug. 1860
	Virabhadra Pillay ...	175	1st Aug. 1860
Coimbatore.			
	L. Narayana Rau ...	250	1st July 1860
	P. Venkataramanaiya ...	150	15th Sept. 1860
Salem.			
	David Paul Pillay ...	250	1st Dec. 1860
	G. Tanikachalam Mudali ...	150	18th Oct. 1862
South Canara.			
	Ruddappa ...	250	1st June 1860
Malabar.			
	Quada Amba ...	250	1st May 1860
	N. Shangam Marar ...	150	23rd July 1864

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF SEA CUSTOMS.

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Names of Superintendents.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
			Rs.	
Ganjam...	Ganjam	Mr. W. Waters	130	18th Sept. 1862
	Monsurkote	Mr. J. E. Leonard	115	20th July 1865
	Calingapatana	Mr. J. Lloyd	100	1st Aug. 1862
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	Grandi Venkatapati	85	Do.
	Bimlipatam	Madirala Sandara Rai	100	Do.
Godavery	Cocanada	K. Venkata Rao	100	18th Mar. 1863
	Coringa	B. Raja Rao	70	Do.
Kistna	Munganapudi	R. Nagabhusham Naidu	85	1st Aug. 1862
Nellore	Kottapatnam & Itanukulu	Lalpetta Srinivasulu Nayudu	70	15th Sept. 1863
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	Mr. J. E. Vanderlowen	100	5th Dec. 1859 & 1st April 1862
	Port Novo	Ghoolam Hyder Saib.	50	25th April 1864
Tanjore.	Negapatam	Mr. Thomas Moran	100	1st Mar. 1864
	Montopettah	Manikkum Pillai	50	1st Aug. 1862
	Trimalvasal	Devasoodamani Pillai	50	25th April 1863
	Tranquebar	Mr. G. V. Melson	50	1st Mar. 1864
Madura	Paumen	Mr. A. Burby	65	1st June 1859
Tinnevely	Tatecorin	Subramanya Pillai	100	9th Aug. 1862
South Canara	Mangalore	Sadat Khan	100	1st Do.
	Candapoor	Mr. H. A. Craig	50	Do.
Malabar	Cannanore	Mr. J. H. Gerard	70	Do.
	Tellicherry	Mr. M. Nelson	70	Do.
	Burdagherry	K. Ramayen	50	Do.
	Calicut	Mr. J. R. Rodrigues	100	Do.
	Ponani	Mr. J. E. D'Fozario	50	Do.
	Cochin	Mr. B. Frank	100	Do.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA, POPULATION, AND REVENUE OF EACH OF THE NEW TALUQS IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Districts	New Taluqs.	Kasbahs.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Ganjam.	Gumsur	Russelcondah	824	1,051	1,22,817	1,57,021
	Barampur	Barampur	442	574	2,15,430	2,96,775
	Chitacole	Chitacole	234	336	2,47,794	2,24,990
	Total		1,500	1,941	4,86,041	6,78,786
Vizagapatam.	Golecondah	Narsipatam	294	642	57,867	74,513
	Survasiddi	Yellamanchilly	71	260	50,824	1,31,602
	Total		365	902	1,08,691	2,06,115
Godavery.	Narsipoor	Narsipoor	135	450	1,52,805	4,83,796
	Undi	Undi	148	416	80,156	2,75,761
	Tandha	Tandha	180	366	1,44,059	6,23,189
	Amalapur	Amalapur	167	437	1,76,861	4,65,623
	Ramchandrapoor.	Ramchandrapoor.	163	507	1,79,519	7,19,646
	Elur	Elur	246	729	1,14,166	2,00,562
	Fernagudiam	Fernagudiam	261	1,249	1,26,240	2,04,263
	Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry	468	2,058	96,757	2,12,651
	Peddapoor	Peddapoor	214	506	100,820	2,52,330
	Total		1,992	6,718	1,171,813	3,817,281
Kistna.	Nepalle	Nepalle	175	593	1,41,128	5,16,419
	Bapetta	Bapetta	103	608	1,18,399	4,14,810
	Guntoor	Guntoor	145	451	1,04,988	3,14,421
	Rajapet	Rajapet	151	597	92,357	2,75,405
	Krosur	Krosur	190	651	73,043	2,78,285
	Vinnakondah	Vinnakondah	109	446	48,505	98,726
	Palnad	Gurajalce	155	1,012	95,515	2,63,790
	Bundur	Bundur	173	590	1,03,217	1,43,737
	Gudivada	Gurijah	271	481	76,663	2,72,948
	Bejvada	Bejvada	339	1,175	40,743	1,12,224
	Nandigama	Nandigama	193	651	72,248	1,47,450
	Total		2,054	6,960	2,67,712	28,62,015
Nellore.	Gudur	Gudur	119	622	61,197	2,41,148
	Rapur	Rapur	166	659	41,011	1,00,134
	Nellore	Nellore	176	488	1,37,005	4,00,041
	Attankur	Attankur	129	489	68,036	1,90,119
	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	81	389	37,889	63,110
	Kavali	Kavali	71	357	40,594	1,24,989
	Kundukur	Kundukur	220	603	82,231	2,22,501
	Ongole	Ongole	137	532	1,19,823	2,92,369
	Kanighiri	Kanighiri	101	304	45,092	50,955
	Total		1,200	4,187	6,32,883	1,694,266
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadogoo	Jammalamadogoo	135	740	91,058	2,38,026
	Podatur	Podatur	89	503	80,086	2,42,069
	Budwail	Budwail	144	748	72,826	1,48,345
	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	165	695	1,27,973	3,16,984
	Sidhout	Sidhout	82	655	57,019	1,45,882
	Pullampet	Pullampet	144	985	1,04,861	2,44,189
	Palivenda	Pulivenda	114	881	91,782	1,98,705
	Cadri	Cadri	198	1,083	91,248	1,29,189
	Rayachoti	Rayachoti	116	1,121	1,17,421	1,55,677
	Voilpaud	Voilpaud	115	750	1,11,066	1,95,842
	Madanapalli	Madanapalli	117	1,044	1,05,057	1,83,000
	Total		1,849	9,177	10,50,194	21,99,808

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kasbahs.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Bellary.	Bellary.....	Bellary.....	179	865	1,23,938	3,00,619
	Adoni.....	Adoni.....	204	805	1,28,852	3,04,879
	Tadipatri.....	Tadipatri.....	97	772	93,108	2,26,794
	Alur.....	Alur.....	106	677	66,899	2,04,573
	Gatti.....	Gatti.....	153	1,014	1,06,893	2,06,039
	Hospett.....	Hospett.....	148	540	78,672	2,26,093
	Dharmavaram.....	Dharmavaram.....	196	1,226	89,058	1,58,494
	Anantapur.....	Anantapur.....	128	789	77,135	1,24,039
	Hindupur.....	Hindupur.....	112	481	66,783	1,58,395
	Huvindigali.....	Huvindigali.....	163	628	69,075	1,54,154
	Pennakonda.....	Pennakonda.....	115	654	68,518	1,40,063
	Kudligi.....	Kudligi.....	684	864	71,911	1,30,725
	Madakasira.....	Madakasira.....	189	539	61,367	1,31,469
	Rayachoti.....	Rayachoti.....	156	890	67,291	1,43,717
	Harpenahalli.....	Harpenahalli.....	240	592	58,418	1,22,250
	Total.....		2,540	11,351	12,21,238	20,17,789
Karnool.	Pettikonda.....	Pettikonda.....	197	1,071	1,36,099	2,47,883
	Ravalakota.....	Ravalakota.....	147	810	1,14,171	2,45,486
	Nandikotkur.....	Nandikotkur.....	153	1,222	75,674	2,48,312
	Nandikal.....	Nandikal.....	97	862	84,398	2,26,721
	Kovilagam.....	Kovilagam.....	98	582	88,112	2,24,330
	Servili.....	Servili.....	168	627	58,027	2,02,858
	Kambam.....	Kambam.....	174	1,048	98,473	1,90,226
Machilipatnam.	Machilipatnam.....	Machilipatnam.....	230	1,248	70,814	90,720
	Total.....		1,204	7,470	7,25,768	17,56,836
Madras.	Chingleput.....	Chingleput.....	444	470	90,173	2,12,830
	Conjeveram.....	Conjeveram.....	462	500	1,29,221	2,14,693
	Madurantacum.....	Madurantacum.....	563	650	1,35,365	3,23,846
	Tiruvallur.....	Tiruvallur.....	367	389	1,16,497	2,52,317
	Siddipet.....	Siddipet.....	350	355	1,10,314	2,08,276
	Ponnani.....	Ponnani.....	303	340	84,290	2,11,866
	Madras.....	Madras.....	31	31	7,20,000	2,65,044
North Arcot.	Chendragiri.....	Chendragiri.....	231	317	73,468	90,696
	Chittoor.....	Chittoor.....	471	574	1,41,254	2,17,535
South Arcot.	Palmanna.....	Palmanna.....	364	487	60,983	89,536
	Walajahpetta.....	Walajahpetta.....	309	513	1,79,076	3,16,217
	Gurintala.....	Gurintala.....	274	432	1,24,240	2,14,616
	Vellore.....	Vellore.....	192	268	1,42,259	2,11,322
	Polar.....	Polar.....	226	317	68,363	1,43,639
	Vandiyash.....	Vandiyash.....	424	413	1,17,043	2,32,367
	Arcof.....	Arcof.....	384	394	1,26,271	2,06,575
	Total.....		3,654	4,723	10,43,539	18,04,199
South Arcot.	Tiruvannam.....	Tiruvannam.....	550	746	1,50,399	4,22,142
	Tiruvannam.....	Tiruvannam.....	488	945	93,122	1,88,345
	Vilapuri.....	Vilapuri.....	396	407	1,06,948	4,84,386
	Cuddalore.....	Cuddalore.....	248	398	1,07,892	5,07,005
	Yellamanchi.....	Yellamanchi.....	326	458	1,14,877	8,07,597
	Kattakudi.....	Kattakudi.....	317	552	1,11,715	2,83,339
	Viduthachalam.....	Viduthachalam.....	394	611	1,21,033	3,12,182
	Chittambaram.....	Chittambaram.....	493	831	1,27,617	6,51,944
	Total.....		3,101	4,516	10,32,497	31,51,840

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kasbahs.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
Tanjore.	Tanjore.....	Tanjore.....	647	635	2,88,409	7,63,246
	Kambakonam.....	Kambakonam.....	1,015	339	2,99,617	9,86,388
	Mayaveram.....	Mayaveram.....	766	275	1,99,559	7,06,877
	Shiyali.....	Shiyali.....	413	169	95,164	3,16,292
	Nannilam.....	Nannilam.....	843	293	1,79,467	7,68,269
	Negapatam.....	Negapatam.....	614	245	1,65,713	5,18,412
	Tritherpundi.....	Tritherpundi.....	371	597	1,23,002	3,53,512
	Manargudi.....	Manargudi.....	539	297	1,38,187	4,44,511
	Puttucotta.....	Puttucotta.....	1,119	946	1,65,022	2,07,229
	Total.....		6,392	3,786	16,52,170	50,14,646
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly.....	488	511	3,09,543	5,39,032
	Musari.....	Musari.....	288	743	1,86,599	3,69,868
	Kullatali.....	Kullatali.....	248	451	1,75,253	2,69,401
	Perambalur.....	Perambalur.....	948	693	1,25,336	3,05,787
	Wudiarpettam.....	Jeyenkondasholavaram.....	498	699	1,45,578	2,45,363
	Total.....		1,679	3,097	9,39,400	17,89,450
Madurai.	Tirumangalam.....	Tirumangalam.....	208	618	1,83,413	3,57,446
	Melur.....	Melur.....	299	618	1,38,776	2,59,399
	Madurai.....	Madurai.....	248	551	1,58,252	2,46,002
	Dindigul.....	Dindigul.....	213	1,051	2,52,377	3,16,119
	Periakulam.....	Periakulam.....	83	1,213	1,62,952	2,44,876
	Palni.....	Palni.....	131	981	1,48,388	2,22,445
Tinnevely.	Total.....		1,222	4,882	10,50,165	16,46,286
	Ambasamundram.....	Ambasamundram.....	187	471	1,36,714	4,00,147
Tinnevely.	Tinnevely.....	Tinnevely.....	264	296	1,33,378	3,72,698
	Tenkarai.....	Tenkarai.....	167	459	2,34,175	4,13,677
	Nanganeri.....	Nanganeri.....	294	682	1,11,966	3,86,567
	Tenkasi.....	Tenkasi.....	66	159	99,812	1,66,433
	Srivalliputtur.....	Srivalliputtur.....	153	443	1,37,811	3,10,889
	Sankaranainarcoil.....	Sankaranainarcoil.....	44	508	1,44,213	1,72,231
	Sattur.....	Sattur.....	100	860	1,85,232	1,70,227
	Ottapadam.....	Ottapadam.....	86	481	2,08,940	1,81,461
	Total.....		1,251	3,809	13,07,221	25,24,240
Coimbatore.	Perundurai.....	Perundurai.....	210	698	1,59,563	4,00,188
	Palladam.....	Palladam.....	199	815	1,77,163	3,92,761
	Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	279	623	1,63,464	3,21,705
	Sattiamangalam.....	Sattiamangalam.....	248	1,000	1,21,261	3,27,265
	Dharapuram.....	Dharapuram.....	83	847	1,43,851	3,15,881
	Karur.....	Karur.....	91	596	1,17,398	2,57,050
	Pallachi.....	Pallachi.....	164	700	97,032	2,26,834
	Udumalpettai.....	Udumalpettai.....	94	518	87,008	2,18,851
	Kollai.....	Kollai.....	49	1,400	52,289	1,10,898
	Bhavani.....	Bhavani.....	68	800	53,401	1,15,599
Salem.	Nighiri.....	Ootacamund.....	14	426	99,050	1,61,471
	Total.....		1,594	8,417	12,15,920	28,58,487
Salem.	Salem.....	Salem.....	220	993	3,00,533	4,99,835
	Attur.....	Attur.....	136	797	1,19,290	2,19,651
	Namakkal.....	Namakkal.....	205	743	2,06,249	3,84,128
	Trichengode.....	Trichengode.....	139	632	1,33,195	3,72,445
	Tripattur.....	Tripattur.....	449	818	1,36,655	1,84,669
	Uttengiri.....	Uttengiri.....	563	808	1,16,871	1,32,908
	Darampuri.....	Darampuri.....	735	798	1,41,666	1,88,326
	Krishnagiri.....	Krishnagiri.....	607	657	1,22,131	1,65,825
	Oosoori.....	Oosoori.....	355	1,370	1,56,714	2,55,255
	Total.....		4,014	7,517	14,99,321	24,01,997

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kasbahs.	No. of Villages.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
South Canara.	Kundapur.....	Kundapur.....	190	525	96,642	2,10,655
	Udipi.....	Udipi.....	259	890	1,93,050	4,11,484
	Mangalut.....	Mangalut.....	309	717	2,06,845	4,76,829
	Kassargode.....	Kassargode.....	242	1,034	1,91,950	2,70,418
	Upinangadi.....	Upinangadi.....	278	1,047	99,555	1,70,653
	Total.....		1,278	4,203	7,88,042	15,40,039
Malabar.	Cherikal.....	Pullikanna.....	44	651	1,76,121	2,84,859
	Kottayam.....	Kattaparamba.....	28	487	1,15,291	1,76,077
	Kurumbamed.....	Payol.....	63	581	3,05,595	2,64,175
	Calicut.....	Chevayur.....	85	270	1,33,253	2,07,710
	Ernad.....	Menjeri.....	50	824	1,06,185	2,54,036
	Ponany.....	Ponany.....	74	428	3,03,586	4,55,754
	Palghat.....	Palghat.....	57	695	2,59,335	3,75,468
	Walawad.....	Agadipuram.....	66	1,161	2,36,074	2,93,259
	Wynad.....	Manantoddi.....	16	1,160	48,777	91,291
	Cochin.....	Cochin.....	1	3	15,379	37,615
	Total.....		434	6,258	17,90,496	28,73,344

COLLECTIONS OF REVENUE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

For Fyly 1278, from 1st July 1863 to 30th June 1864.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.	Total.
	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.
1 Ganjam.....	10,96,805	16,22,435	27,19,240
2 Vizagapatam.....	13,12,108	5,54,702	18,66,810
3 Godavery.....	34,89,268	8,11,525	43,00,793
4 Katma.....	80,30,783	8,97,950	89,28,733
5 Nellore.....	22,78,541	13,86,251	36,64,792
6 Cuddapah.....	19,76,775	5,07,027	24,83,802
7 Bellary.....	24,48,138	7,61,915	32,10,053
8 Karnool.....	15,24,315	3,40,708	18,65,023
9 Madras.....	16,23,837	22,63,170	38,87,007
10 do. Town.....		11,87,735	11,87,735
11 North Arcot.....	23,34,429	4,50,995	27,85,425
12 South Arcot.....	30,09,353	9,15,132	39,24,485
13 Tanjore.....	42,25,152	20,93,533	63,18,725
14 Trichinopoly.....	18,10,741	1,09,109	19,19,850
15 Madura.....	24,07,167	10,14,558	34,21,725
16 Tinnevely.....	25,29,921	10,35,897	35,65,818
17 Coimbatore.....	23,87,421	8,76,816	32,64,237
18 Salem.....	21,72,232	3,37,173	25,09,425
19 South Canara.....	13,65,591	8,26,816	21,92,447
20 Malabar.....	18,06,852	16,21,349	34,28,201
Total.....	424,23,519	200,06,897	6,24,30,416
Forest Revenue.....		2,63,358	
Abkary.....		99,90,668	
Income Tax.....		10,74,026	
Sea Customs.....		12,07,750	
Land Customs.....		2,21,824	
Salt.....		99,13,501	
Stamps.....		27,65,164	
Total.....		200,06,897	

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

India.

Financial Secretary.....	E. H. Lushington, Esq.
Comptroller General of Accounts.....	R. P. Harrison, Esq.
Financial Secretariat.	
Assistant to Financial Secretary.....	Class II... E. H. Hollingberry, Esq.
Do. do. Officiating.....	III... E. A. Fink, Esq., dep.
Do. do. Officiating.....	III... J. E. Cooke, Esq.
Superannumerary Assistant.....	IV.....
Junior Assistant.....	V... Madhub Chanda Chatterjee.
Do. Officiating.....	V... D. Teagiah.
Comptroller General's Department.	
Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts.....	Class I... T. Peachey, Esq.
Inspector of Local Account Offices.....	II... S. W. Wyatt, Esq.
Do. do. Officiating.....	III... W. E. Gordon, Esq.
Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts.....	III... W. E. Gordon, Esq.
Junior Assistant.....	IV... E. Rule, Esq.
Do. Officiating.....	IV... Sham Chunder Dey.
Do. Officiating.....	V... Harryhur Mookerjee.
Do. Officiating.....	V... Koylas Chunder Bose.
Do. Officiating.....	V... A. C. Foster, Esq.
Do. Officiating.....	IV... Khitter Mohan Chatterjee.
Do. Officiating.....	V... A. Rostan, Esq.
Do. Officiating.....	V... E. S. Byrne, Esq., dep.
Do. Officiating.....	V... H. Ronaldson, Esq.
Bengal.	
Accountant General.....	Class I... H. D. Sandeman, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General.....	II... R. Taylor, Esq., dep.
Do. do. Officiating.....	Vacant.
Examiner of Claims.....	IV... R. C. Tulloh, Esq.
Junior Assistant.....	V... Russick Loll Ghose.
Do. Officiating.....	V... G. W. Macleod, Esq., dep.
Madras.	
Accountant General.....	Class I... F. Lushington, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General.....	II... R. W. Lodwick, Esq., leave.
Do. do. Officiating.....	II... E. Taylor, Esq.
First Assistant Accountant General.....	III... W. J. Raynor, Esq., leave.
Do. do. Officiating.....	V... J. Mackay, Esq.
Second Assistant Accountant General.....	IV... J. Eede, Esq., dep.
Do. do. Officiating.....	V... G. W. Macleod, Esq.
Junior Assistant.....	V... J. Mackay, Esq., dep.
Do. Officiating.....	V... H. A. Moraes, Esq.
Examiner of Claims.....	V... W. Donald, Esq.
Bombay.	
Accountant General.....	Class I... J. L. Lushington, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General.....	II... C. Chapman, Esq., leave.
Do. do. Officiating.....	III... J. Christie, Esq.
First Assistant Accountant General.....	III... J. Christie, Esq.
Second Assistant Accountant General.....	IV... A. L. Hynes, Esq., dep.
Do. do. Officiating.....	V... R. W. Mathews, Esq.
Examiner of Claims.....	V... Pandurang Gonoba.
North West Provinces.	
Accountant General.....	Class I... E. F. Harrison, Esq., dep.
Do. Officiating.....	II... W. Waterfield, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General.....	II... W. Waterfield, Esq., dep.
Do. do. Officiating.....	IV... J. Eede, Esq.
First Assistant Accountant General.....	IV... W. W. Crawford, Esq.
Junior Assistant.....	V... A. Anthony, Esq.
Do. Officiating.....	V... G. Bagley, Esq.
Punjab.	
Accountant General.....	Class II... I. C. Probyn, Esq.
Deputy Accountant General.....	III... W. Clark, Esq.
Assistant Accountant General.....	V... C. F. Kelly, Esq.
Do. do. Officiating.....	V... H. D. Lawrence, Esq.
British Burmah.	
Accountant General.....	Class I... H. A. Mangles, Esq.
Assistant.....	V... C. R. Kiernander, Esq.
Central Provinces.	
Deputy Accountant General.....	Class III... T. W. Biss, Esq.
Hyderabad.	
Deputy Accountant General.....	Class IV... Vacant.
Do. do. Officiating.....	V... E. S. Byrne, Esq.

THE INAM COMMISSION.

Para. 13. The settlement has met with no opposition. The enquiry has been brought to a close in all the Districts but Malabar, where it will be completed before the end of the year.

14. The number of claims decided by the Deputy Collectors from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of October last is 343,498, exclusive of Village Service Inams. The number of cases already reviewed and confirmed by the Commission is 3,72,196, comprising an extent of 61,67,522 acres assessed at Rupees 90,79,443, and already charged with a Jodi of Rupees 8,65,580. The permanent annual addition made to the Revenue of Government in the shape of quit rent is Rupees 13,83,927. The personal grants enfranchised from which the additional quit rent is mostly derivable, bear an estimated value of Rupees 52,54,721, upon which quit rent charged exclusive of the Jodi already paid is Rupees 7,76,541. The number of personal grants confirmed on the present restricted tenure owing to the unwillingness of the holders to enfranchise them is only 6,770.

* Salary.....	Rupees 250.
Fixed allowance	90.
Total	340.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Rupees.
W. T. Blair, Esq.....	Offg. Inam Commissioner.	2,500
A. Krishnaswami Aiyer, B.A.....	Acting Manager.	200
V. Saraiya.....	{ Acting Deputy Manager and Head Examiner. }	100
P. Narayanaswami Nayudu.....	{ Acting Translator and Ex- aminer of Title Deeds. }	70
V. Narasimulu Nayudu.....	Examiner of Fair Registers.	60
D. Srinivasa Rao.....	Do.	60
B. Venkat Rao.....	Do.	60
S. Krishnamma Chari.....	Do.	60
T. Virasami Mudaliyar.....	Do.	60
C. Sundara Mudaliyar.....	Do.	60
C. Ranga Chari.....	Do.	60
M. Abdul Khadar Sahib.....	Do.	60
M. Lakshmi Kanta Rao.....	Do.	60
V. Venkatagopala Rao.....	Do.	60
V. Narayanaswami Mudaliyar.....	Do.	60
A. Ramanna Pantulu.....	Do.	60
Y. Ramaswami Aiyar.....	Do.	60
C. Parthasaradhi Aiyengar.....	Do.	60
R. Vijayendra Rao.....	Do.	60
H. Srinivasa Rao.....	Do.	60
S. Narayanaswami Aiyar.....	Do.	60
C. Chengalvaraya Mudaliyar.....	Do.	60
H. Venkat Rao.....	Do.	60
T. Jaganaya.....	Do.	60
V. M. Ramaiyengar.....	3rd Examiner of Title Deeds.	60
D. Hanumantha Rao.....	Actg. Examiner of Fair Regts.	60
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.		
A. Subbiah Sastriyar.....	Special Assistant.	600
Other appointments.....		101
P. Chentasi Rao.....	Actg. Special Assistant.	600
Other appointments.....		101
DEPUTY COLLECTORS ATTACHED TO THE COMMISSION.		
T. Krishna Rao.....	{ Actg. 3rd class Depy. Col- lector and Assistant to the Inam Commissioner. }	350
Establishment.....		139-12
A. Narayana Rao.....	4th class Deputy Collector.	7840
Establishment.....		139-12
C. Parthasaradhi Aiyengar.....	Acting Do.	250
Establishment.....		139-12

THE SETTLEMENT AND REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

1.—SETTLEMENT BRANCH.

R. E. MASTER, Esq.....Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement.

CENTRAL OFFICE, MADRAS.

Office Establishment.

Mr. J. Howell... .. 1st Uncovenanted Assistant.

Mr. W. P. Williams... .. 2d do. do. Manager.

GODAVERY AND NELLORE PARTY.

... .. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

GODAVERY BRANCH.

P. Vena Rao... .. Uncov. Native Assistant, in charge of the Office.

NELLORE BRANCH.

C. Randall, Esq. Asst. Director of Rev. Settlement (in charge.)

KISTNA, KURNOOL AND CUDDAPAH PARTIES.

R. J. Melville, Esq. Offg. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

KISTNA BRANCH.

J. H. M. Cox, Esq. Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.

J. Lakshmikanta Rao Actg. Uncovd. Native Asst., in charge of the Office

KURNOOL AND CUDDAPAH BRANCH.

Capt. C. J. Stuart Asst. Director of Revenue Settlement.

T. Pritchard, Esq. do. do. do.

R. V. Mayer, Esq. do. do. do.

Y. Sunkara Rao Uncovenanted Native Assistant.

B. Srinivasa Rao Head Writer.

Field Establishment.

A. Lingaraju Supervisor & Inspector 1st Branch of the party.

A. Narsimham. Do. do. 2nd do. do.

TRICHINOPOLY, SALEM AND TINNEVELLY PARTIES.

R. K. Packie, Esq. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

TRICHINOPOLY BRANCH.

Major E. O. Leggett... .. Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.

T. Venkata Chari... .. Office Assistant.

Mr. A. Thompson Head Writer.

Field Establishment, Trichinopoly and Salem.

Ssahengar. Supervisor.

TINNEVELLY BRANCH.

W. A. Symonds, Esq. Asst. Director of Revenue Settlement.

Kistnama Chariy Office Head Gomastah and Writer.

Field Establishment.

Iyah Iyengar. Supervisor.

COIMBATORE PARTY.

Major C. Smith Asst. Director of Revenue Settlement, (in charge.)

H. B. Addis, Esq. Assistant do.

P. Thorakarama Pillay Acting Head Writer.

Field Establishment.

R. Naraina Rao. Acting Inspector of 1st Branch of the party.

Ramier Inspector 2d do.

II.—SURVEY BRANCH.

CENTRAL OFFICE, CHEPAUK.

Lieut. Col. F. J. B. Priestley, ... Superintendent—on Sick Leave to Europe.
Major W. H. Hessey, ... Offg. do.

Office Establishment.

Mr. W. Starr, ... 1st Office Assistant.
K. S. Ragava Chetty, ... Acting Manager.
Mr. D. Sinclair, ... Head Draughtsman.

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W. Beaumont Esq., ... Depy. Supt.
Lieut. C. D. Baynes, ... 1st Asst. Supt.
Mr. J. Ross, ... Sub Assistant.
M. Vittal Rao, ... Manager.

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H. Gompertz, Esq., ... 1st Asst. Supt.
J. A. Tomlinson, Esq., ... 2nd do.
C. Cotton, Esq., ... Probationary Assistant.
Mr. H. Hollingsworth, ... Sub-Asst.
Lutchmana Narshnaputala, Actg. Manager.

No. 3 PARTY—GUNTUOL.

Lt. Col. W. Crew, ... Deputy Supt.
H. O. Dunsford, Esq., ... 2nd Assistant Supt.
A. Streepathy Naidoo, ... Manager.

No. 3 BRANCH—CUDDAPAH.

J. J. Tomlinson, Esq., ... 2d Assistant Supt.
Mr. H. Vaughan, ... Acting Sub-Assistant.

No. 4 PARTY—TINNEVELLY.

Major W. Barber, ... Deputy Supt.
B. W. Puckle, Esq., ... 2nd Assistant.
Lieut. H. O. Graham, ... Probationary Asst.
Mr. W. P. Patton, Sub Assistant.
R. Gurusamiah, ... Acting Manager.

No. 5 PARTY—NELLORE.

F. C. Puckle, Esq., ... Depy. Superintendent.
H. O. C. Cardozo, Esq., ... 1st Assistant Supt.
Lieut. A. O. H. Clay, ... 2d do. on S. L. Eur.
do K. M. Clerk, Pro. Asst. Supt. Rev. Serv.
Capt. J. F. T. Sherman, Proby. Asst. Supt.
Rev. Survey.
Mr. Middleton, ... Sub-Assistant.
C. Latchmanarathappa, Acting Manager.

GANJAM SURVEY.

Lieut. J. G. Cloete, ... 1st Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey.

COORG REVENUE SURVEY—MERCARA.

Lieut. W. Froith, 2nd Asst. Supt.—In charge of the Coorg Revenue Survey.

PURLA KIMEDY SURVEY.

Capt. H. St. M. Wynch, 1st Asst. Supt.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL OFFICE—CHEPAUK PALACE.

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

H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M. D., ... Conservator of Forests.
Captain R. H. Boddome, ... 1st Class Deputy Conservator of Forests.
A. Candarwamy Mudaliar, ... Deputy Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Central Office at the Presidency.
A. Appava Pillai, ... Head Clerk.

Deputy Conservators.

Major H. R. Morgan, ... Deputy Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Mudumalai, Sigoor and Sattiamangalam Forests, Nilgiris, Australian, Bhowny and Collegal Plantations.
Lieutenant J. D. S. Bennet, ... Deputy Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Anamallai, Bolampatty and Chennet Nair Forests.
Do. W. Fullerton, ... Deputy Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Wynad Forests.
Do. C. J. Walker, ... Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Salem and South Arcot Forests.
Do. G. E. Borradaile, ... Deputy Conservator of Salem and South Arcot Forests.—On Sick leave to Europe.

Assistant Conservators.

Mr. E. Thompson, ... Assistant Conservator of Forests.—In charge of South Canara Forests.
Mr. J. Ferguson, ... Assistant Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Nellamhoor Teak Plantations.
Mr. H. H. Yarde, ... Assistant Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Cuddapah and North Arcot Forests.
Mr. T. Sheffield, ... Assistant Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Kurnool Forests.

Sub-Assistant Conservators.

Mr. T. N. Turnbull, ... Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.—In charge of Madura Forests.

Overseers in independent Charge.

Mr. Macdally, ... Overseer, in charge of Gumsur and Sarandah Forests.
Mr. Marston, ... Overseer of Golcondah Hill Forests.

Overseers under Range Officers.

Mr. W. Taylor, ... Overseer of Neelgherry	Mr. Penman, ... Overseer of Anamallai.
Mr. M. Newman, ... Do of Wellington.	Mr. Guizelar, ... Do of Salem.
Mr. W. Sharland, ... Do of Bhowny.	Mahomed Ally Saib, ... Do do.
Mr. G. Grant, ... Do of Collegal.	Mr. Lloyd, ... Do do.
Iyaswamy Naidu, ... Do of Madumalai.	Mr. J. Sarieves, ... Do of South Arcot.
Mr. A. M. Trator, ... Do of Anamallai.	Mr. J. Broughton, ... Do of North Arcot.

The Conservancy Establishments for the planting and preservation of Forests in Canara, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Madara, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nilgiris, Wynad, North Arcot, South Arcot and Ganjam Districts are now formed into one Department for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exist on the banks of the Nelam River in Malabar. Periodical sales of Timber by auction take place on account of Government. Means have been taken to stop the destruction of Forests by fire and stray cattle. Nurseries have also been established.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE FOREST OFFICERS.

1. To keep a Diary of work done.
2. To obtain a complete knowledge of the quantity and quality of Timber in each Forest of the District, and to prepare a Forest Chart according to a fixed scale, indicating as far as possible the number and size of the more valuable Forest Trees within their respective ranges.
3. To prevent any kind of depredation or damage being committed in the Forests, to aid in which the Civil authorities will give every support in their power. It will be the duty of the Assistants also to make circuits of the Government Forests, and to prevent private individuals cutting or damaging trees of any description in them, and to complain to the nearest Police Official against all who violate the order, to be dealt with according to the offence.
4. To improve the Forests by clearing, planting, and by unremitting attention to young trees. To see that Teak and other fine timber is carefully seasoned, and to take care that no trees are felled except under the orders of the Forest Department, and when felled that the timber is properly protected. If Forests are being worked by contract to watch against injury to seedlings and undersized trees, also to see that trees are cut near the roof (always within two feet) and to guard against wastage of timber from any cause whatever.
5. To present Monthly Returns and Half-yearly Statements of the work done.
6. To supply Tabular Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the Establishment, and to take every care of the health of the employees. Also to report every instance of neglect on the part of their Subordinates.
7. To give details of all sales effected whether by notifications or otherwise.
8. To transmit to the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants belong entirely to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind whatever.

E. F. C. CLEGHORN, Conservator of Forests.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

Office—*Chepauk*.—Hours of business—from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Hon. H. Freer, } Trustees of the Civil Fund. { J. D. Sim, Esq.
C. Pelly, } { R. A. Dalyell, Esq.
T. Clarke, Esq. }

The Chief Secretary..... Trustees Ex-Officio.
The Accountant General.....

Hon. H. Freer, } Managers of the Civil { J. D. Sim, Esq.
C. Pelly, } Service Annuity Fund. { R. A. Dalyell, Esq.
T. Clarke, Esq. }

The Chief Secretary..... Managers Ex-Officio.
The Accountant General.....

W. Hadleston, Esq. Secretary.
Messrs. Coutts and Co. Agents in England.

COMMITTEE OF RETIRED MEMBERS IN ENGLAND.

R. Clarke, Esq. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. J. F. Thomas, Esq.
D. Hill, Esq. T. L. Blane, Esq. W. H. Bayley, Esq.
R. Clark, Esq. R. Elliott, Esq.

Half-yearly General Meetings are held in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the Trustees and notified in the Official Gazette.

Under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. are payable by all Members of the Covenanted Civil Service on their allowances for a period of 16 years, and a Donation of £50 is payable at option on the birth of a daughter to secure to her the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules after the age of 19.

The Pensions granted to Widows under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, are continued till re-marriage or death, and are revived on second Widowhood.

The daughters of deceased Members for whom the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules have been secured, are allowed pensions till marriage or death, but those for whom the above benefits have not been secured, are granted pensions up to the age of 19 only or till marriage, if married at an earlier age when in either case a Donation of £300 is paid to them or to their guardians. But if such daughters are proved to be in indigent circumstances, then, instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is allowed to them after the age of 19 till marriage or death.

Pensions to sons are granted up to the age of 19, when a Donation of £300 is paid to them or to their guardians, but if such sons are proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then, instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is granted to them till recovery.

The whole amount of pensions allowed under these Rules to each family (Widows and Children) is reducible by any private income in excess of £45 private income—which amount is allowed for the benefit of the whole family of a deceased subscriber. The individual pension is reducible by the individual share of the private income in excess of £45 equally divided between the whole family.

Under the Rules of the Provident Branch of the Civil Fund, lately adopted by the Service, the following Subscriptions and Donations are payable by subscribers to this branch.

Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. on the allowances of subscribers for 16 years as before, and at the same rate for the whole further term of service, in the cases of married men and widowers with families; but at 1 per cent. after 16 years for the whole further period of service, in the cases of Bachelors and Widowers without families.

On each marriage and by each married man entering the service, a

Donation of..... Rupees 1,500 0 0

On birth of each daughter, a Donation of..... " 500 0 0

On birth of each son, a Donation of..... " 250 0 0

The Annuities granted to Widows under these Rules, are reduced to one-half on re-marriage and continued at that rate during second marriage and until death; but if the second husband happens to be a subscriber to this branch, then the widow on second widowhood reverts to the full Annuity.

The Annuities to daughters of deceased Members are continued till marriage or death, and a Donation of £300 is paid to them on marriage.

The Annuities to sons are continued up to the age of 21, when a Donation of £300 is paid; but if such son is proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation and without reference to age, an Annuity of £15 is granted until recovery.

The Annuities granted from this branch of the Fund to the families of deceased Subscribers, are not affected by any amount of private income they may possess or inherit.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

Monthly.	Rs. A. P.	Monthly.	Rs. A. P.
Governor...	10,566 10 6	Registrar H. Ct. Appellate Side...	1,600 0 0
Commander-in-Chief...	5,833 5 4	Deputy do...	700 0 0
Chief Justice...	5,000 0 0	Advocate General...	2,187 0 0
Bishop...	2,133 5 4	Solicitor...	1,225 0 0
Member of Council...	5,333 5 4	Administrator General...	600 0 0
Puisne Judge...	4,166 10 8	Government Pleader...	500 0 0
Chief Secretary to Government...	4,166 10 8	Registrar H. Ct. Original Side...	1,500 0 0
Under do...	1,050 0 0	Assistant do...	300 0 0
Secy. to Govt. in the Rev. Dept...	3,333 5 4	Clerk of the Crown and Crown...	1,000 0 0
Under-Secy. to do...	1,000 0 0	Prosecutor do...	175 0 0
Secretary Public Works Dept...	2,250 0 0	Deputy do...	550 0 0
Under-Secy. to do...	1,200 0 0	Judge's Clerk...	1,100 0 0
Depy. Secy. Legislative Dept...	1,600 0 0	Commissioner & Taking Officer...	380 0 0
Private Secy. to the Governor...	1,500 0 0	Coroner...	218 4 0
Deputy Accountant General...	2,500 0 0	Chief Clerk, Insolvent Court...	1,500 0 0
1st Asst. to do...	800 0 0	Judge, Court of Small Causes...	1,000 0 0
2d do. to do...	600 0 0	Do do...	650 0 0
Examiner of Claims...	1,060 0 0	Chief Clerk do...	2,500 0 0
Secy. to the Comr. U.C.S. Examin...	100 0 0	Insp. Genl. of Madras Police...	800 0 0
Mint Master...	1,750 0 0	Assistant to do...	1,000 0 0
Astronomer...	572 13 1	Deputy Inspector General...	700 0 0
Assay Master...	1,500 0 0	Supt. of Police...	300 0 0
Asst. do...	350 0 0	Asst. do. (1st Class)...	150 0 0
Resident of Travancore...	2,800 0 0	Inspector General of Jails...	2,500 0 0
Asst. do...	100 0 0	Commissioner of Police...	1,500 0 0
Consulting Engr. for Railways...	2,000 0 0	Deputy do...	600 0 0
Deputy to do...	600 0 0	Senior Magistrate of Police...	1,200 0 0
Con. Engr. I. and C. Company...	1,900 0 0	Magistrate...	1,000 0 0
Government Agent, Chepauk...	525 0 0	Do...	800 0 0
Secretary Board of Examiners...	300 0 0	Civil and Session Judge...	2,333 5 4
Tamil...	300 0 0	Judge, Mofussil Court of Small...	1,100 0 0
Telugu...	300 0 0	Causes...	500 0 0
Persian...	250 0 0	Principal Sudder Ameen...	500 0 0
Canarese...	250 0 0	Do...	500 0 0
Malayalam...	100 0 0	District Mofussil...	250 0 0
Officer in charge of Cen. Museum...	400 0 0	Senior Member Board of Rev...	4,000 0 0
Supt. of the Govt. Clinchona...	400 0 0	Member...	3,408 5 4
Registrar of the Diocese and...	213 5 4	Do...	3,016 10 8
Archdeaconry...	700 0 0	Secretary...	2,000 0 0
Senior Chaplain...	700 0 0	Sub do...	1,500 0 0
Jr. Chaplain, with Rs. 75 house rent...	500 0 0	Inam Commissioner...	2,500 0 0
when doing duty at the Presy...	2,333 5 4	Special Asst. to do...	600 0 0
Post Master General...	700 0 0	Depty. Collector of Sea Customs...	700 0 0
Inspecting Post Master...	700 0 0	Do...	400 0 0
Post Master, Madras...	700 0 0	Deputy Collectors...	500 0 0
Director of Public Instruction...	2,000 0 0	Do...	350 0 0
Principal Presidency College...	500 0 0	Director of Revenue Settlement...	3,016 10 8
Professor of English Literature...	500 0 0	Deputy do...	1,200 0 0
Do. History...	500 0 0	Assistant do...	425 0 0
Do. Moral Philosophy...	500 0 0	Do...	325 0 0
Do. Mathematics...	400 0 0	Proby. Asst. Rev. Settlement...	200 0 0
Do. Ver. Literature...	300 0 0	Supt. of Rev. Survey...	1,000 0 0
Do. Law...	300 0 0	Depty. do...	675 0 0
Registrar...	400 0 0	Do...	425 0 0
Principal Medical College...	600 0 0	Assistant do...	325 0 0
Do. Normal School...	600 0 0	Do...	200 0 0
Do. Civil Engr. College...	1,000 0 0	Superintendent of Stamps...	1,000 0 0
Inspector of Schools...	800 0 0	Secy. & Assessor of Income Tax...	400 0 0
Do...	700 0 0	Conservator of Forests...	1,000 0 0
District Engineer...	700 0 0	Do...	400 0 0
Do...	600 0 0	Assistant do...	300 0 0
1st Asst. to do...	500 0 0	Do...	200 0 0
2d Asst. to do...	150 0 0	Sub Assistant Conservator...	150 0 0
Judge of the High Court...	1,983 5 4	Paper Copy New Asst. Commr...	600 0 0
Registrar Genl. of Assurances...	1,000 0 0	Collector of Ganjam...	2,333 5 4

Monthly.	RS. A. P.	Monthly.	RS. A. P.
Collector of Tanjore	2,583 5 4	Supt. of Mercantile Marine	250 0 0
Collector	2,383 5 4	Master Attendant, Bimilipatam	200 0 0
Sub and Special Assistant	1,166 10 8	Do. Masulipatam	200 0 0
Head and Senior Assistant	733 5 4	Do. Vizagapatam	125 0 0
Do.	558 5 4	Do. Negapatam	125 0 0
Assistant Collector	350 0 0	Do. Cocanada	350 0 0
Junior Civil Servants	350 0 0	Do. Tuticorin	200 0 0
Do.	300 0 0	Do. Calicut	200 0 0
Do.	250 0 0	Do. Cochin	350 0 0
Superintendent of Marine	1,000 0 0	Head Pilot and Conservator	150 0 0
Master Attendant, Madras	1,500 0 0	Protector of Emigrants	250 0 0
Depy. do. and Shipping Mr.	700 0 0	Consular Agent, Pondicherry	350 0 0
1st Asst. to do.	300 0 0	Do. Kanikal	250 0 0
Pier Master	350 0 0	Do. Yanam	250 0 0
Supt. of Diving Bell	150 0 0	Do. Mahe	100 0 0

Table of Batta and Mileage allowed to Uncovenanted Servants.

	Batta.	Mileage.
	RS. A. P. per mensem.	RS. A. P. per mile.
Special Assistant to the Inam Commissioner	100 0 0	0 4 0
Judges of Small Cause Court	4 0 0	0 8 0
Deputy Collectors attached to Inam Commission	3 0 0	0 4 0
First and Second Class Deputy Collectors	2 0 0	
Third and Fourth Class do.	0 1 0	
Servants below 8 Rs. per diem	0 2 0	
Do. above 8 " and below 15 Rs.	0 4 0	
Do. 15 " " 25 "	0 8 0	
Do. 25 " " 50 "	0 12 0	
Do. 50 " " 100 "	1 0 0	
Do. 100 " " 150 "	1 4 0	
Do. 150 " " 200 "	1 8 0	
Do. 200 " " 250 "	2 0 0	
Do. 250 " and upwards (as a Depy. Collector)	2 0 0	
Peons and Dalots	0 1 0	
Duffadars and Mochies	0 2 0	
Servants on the Est. of Inam Commissioner		
Do. do. of Dy. Collectors attached to do.	Those receiving 40 Rs. & upwards	3-10th salary.
Do. do. of Director of Rev. Settlement	Do. less than that sum	0 2 0
Do. do. of Revenue Survey		
Do. do. of the Insp. Genl. of Mod. Police		
Do. do. of Consulting Engr. Railway		
Do. do. of Cons. Engr. Irrig. &c. works		
Servants of Small Cause Court drawing Rs. 20 and upwards	Do.	0 2 0
Those less than that sum	0 2 0	0 0 0
Head Mochies and Mochies	0 1 0	0 0 0
Peons and Sweepers		
Servants holding executive appointments proceeding to join their stations:-		
When travelling by Land in the ordinary way		0 4 0
Do. by Railroad		0 1 6
Do. by Sea	* Actual and reasonable passage money in case of a private vessel, or a free passage on a Government vessel.	
Servants holding ministerial appointments of a salary of 50 Rupees and above:-		
When travelling on duty by Railroad	2nd Class fare, and the difference, if any in excess between it and the daily batta that would otherwise have been drawn.	
Do. of a salary less than 50 Rupees	3rd Class fare and batta.	
Do. by sea	As for executive officers.	
Peons, &c., proceeding by Railroad	Boat fare.	

* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Director Genl. Tels. in India, (Calcutta) Lieut. Col. C. DOUGLAS, R. A., (Europe) S. Leave.
 Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India, Lt. Col. D. G. ROBINSON, R. E. (Bengal.)
 Director Telegraphs, Southern Division, Madras, J. T. BLISSETT, Esq.

MADRAS CIRCLE (Head Quarters, Madras.)
 Superintendent W. H. St. Albis, Esq.
 Asst. do. Vacant.

EAST COAST CIRCLE (Head Quarters, Vizagapatam.)
 Offg. Superintendent T. Blissett, Esq.
 Asst. do. Vacant.

CENTRAL INDIA CIRCLE (Head Quarters, Hyderabad, Deccan.)
 Superintendent J. H. Nowell, Esq.
 Asst. do. E. Faulkner, Esq.

CENTRAL INDIA CIRCLE.

Hyderabad Office	Assistant	Vacant.
Kurnool		G. Carton.
Warrungal		W. E. G. Wilson.
Sironcha		E. Wade.
Nagpore		J. A. Fernandez.
Jubbulpore		R. R. G. Wilson.
Mirzapore		A. J. Moth.
Chandah		E. McKenna.
Seonice		A. Mason.
Dumagoodum		N. Hewett.

1st Division from Bolly	to Kurnool	Overseer	S. Speechly.
2d " "	Kurnool to Hyderabad	"	S. D. Potter.
3d " "	Hyderabad to Bezwarrah	"	G. S. Baldry.
4th " "	do to Sironcha	3d Asst. Supt.	C. F. Van Ingen.
5th " "	Sironcha to Nagpore	2d " "	J. S. Peter.
6th " "	Nagpore to Seonice	4th " "	J. H. Faris.
7th " "	Seonice to Jubbulpore	2d " "	R. F. Parsons.
8th " "	Jubbulpore to Myhere	Overseer	G. H. Lumsden.
9th " "	Myhere to Benares	3d Asst. Supt.	J. S. Lincoln.
10th " "	Sironcha to Dumagoodum	Overseer	B. Annapah.

EAST COAST CIRCLE.

Nellore	Office	Assistant	C. Coorasoole.
Ongole			J. Williams.
Masulipatam			C. Parthasarthy.
Bezwarrah			M. Vanooopaul.
Dowlahswaram			J. G. R. Mchett.
Vizagapatam			W. Chitts.
Cocanada			R. Monk.
Vizianagrum			R. Lawrence.
Berhanpore			W. Hedgesman.
Bimilipatam			G. Boyd.
Chiencole			J. C. Smith.
Neelapilly			T. G. Luvie.
Balasore		4th Asst. Supt.	Douglas.
Cuttack		Assistant	B. Bonchez.
Midnapore			J. C. Dwyer.
Calingsapatam		Signaller	H. Puntall.

1st Division from	Madras to Ongole	Overseer	H. Laville.
2d "	Ongole to Dowlaishwaram.	4th Asst. Supt.	T. G. Saunders.
3d "	Dowlaishwaram to Vizagapatnam.	Overseer	C. Foy.
4th "	Vizagapatnam to Calingapatam.	3d Asst. Supt.	T. C. P. Hawkes.
5th "	Calingapatam to Cuttack.	2d "	W. N. Toulmin.
6th "	Cuttack to Midnapore.	2d "	G. Richardson.
7th "	Bansore to Kedgees.		

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Madras	Office	3d Asst. Supt.	G. J. E. Loeson.
Vellore	"	Assistant	B. H. Conyers.
Bangalore	"	"	J. McInire.
Bellary	"	"	E. O'Reilly.
Mysore	"	"	S. Atkinson.
Ootacamund	"	3d Asst. Supt.	J. O. Knop.
Mercara	"	Assistant	J. Harvey.
Cantonore	"	Signaler	J. Venant.
Calicut	"	Assistant	C. Smith.
Tellicherry	"	"	J. Ashworth.
Beypore	"	"	R. L. Thumboo Chetty.
Cochin	"	4th Asst. Supt.	C. Duffin.
St. Thomas Mount	"	Assistant	W. D. Regle.
Pondicherry	"	"	F. Harber.
Cuddalore	"	"	W. S. Roberts.
Karikal	"	"	A. Doernasewny Pilley.
Negapatam	"	"	V. Inchokram Lani.
Pudocottah	"	"	A. S. Ponnagawny Mdr.
Pamben	"	"	V. Theroovanadum.
Tadornin	"	"	S. Murmy.
Palamcottah	"	"	J. Lewis.
Quilon	"	"	T. G. Gogge.
Alleppey	"	"	A. Atkinson.
Trevandrum	"	"	J. T. Harvey.
Mangalore	"	"	

1st Division from	Madras to Bangalore	Overseer	J. Robertson.
2d "	Bangalore to Bellary		J. A. Short.
3d "	Bangalore to Mercara	4th Asst. Supt.	H. Hervey.
4th "	Mercara to Calicut	Overseer	F. Brentiffe.
5th "	Calicut to Cochin	3d Asst. Supt.	G. Bowden.
6th "	Madras to Negapatam	Overseer	T. Priddle.
7th "	Negapatam to Pamben	3d Asst. Supt.	T. L. Hill.
8th "	Pamben to Palamcottah	Assistant	G. Staggson.
9th "	Palamcottah to Cochin		J. Winkler.
10th "	Mercara to Mangalore	2d Asst. Supt.	W. Evans.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

N. B.—The names of Offices about to be opened consequent on extension of Lines, have the letter N placed against them; and those of Offices occasionally opened for the convenience of the heads of local Governments are printed in Italics.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICES.
BENGAL CIRCLE.	12 Moradabad.	13 Mount (St. Thos.)	4 Kearnaroo.
1 Agra.	13 <i>Mussoorie.</i>	14 Mysore.	5 Korse.
2 Allahabad.	14 Mussorie.	15 Negapatam.	6 Kurrachee.
3 Atchceepore.	15 <i>Agree Tal.</i>	16 Ootacamund.	7 Kusmore.
(River Hooghly.)	16 Peshawar.	17 Pamben.	8 Nuggur Parker.
4 Barrackpore.	17 <i>Roorkie.</i>	18 Pondicherry.	9 Shikarpore.
5 Benares.	18 <i>Rajmure.</i>	19 Pudocottah.*	10 Sukkur.
6 Burdwan.	19 <i>Ravel Pindoe.</i>	20 Quilon.*	11 Taroocha.
7 Barua.	20 <i>Shalimpore.</i>	21 Tellicherry.	
N 8 Cachar.	21 <i>Soda.</i>	22 Palamcottah.*	CENTRAL INDIA
9 Calcutta.	22 <i>Unbalah.</i>	23 Trevandrum.*	CIRCLE.
10 Cawnpore.	23 <i>Unrisur.</i>	24 Tonicorin.	1 Chanda.
11 Durriceing.		25 Vellore.	N 2 Damagodium.
12 Diamond Har-	DOMRAY CIRCLE.		3 Hyderabad (Dec-
bour (River Hooghly.)	1 Ahmedabad.	EAST COAST CIRCLE.	can.)
13 Patnyghur.	2 <i>Musnagar.</i>	1 Balasore.	4 Kurnool.
14 Fyzabad.	3 <i>Roda.</i>	2 Berhampore.	5 Julbulpore.
N 15 Gopparah.	4 <i>Belgaon.</i>	3 Beaswarrah.	6 Mirzapore.
N 16 Gowhatty.	5 <i>Bombay.</i>	4 Birnlpam.	7 Nagpore.
17 Hooghly Point	6 <i>Bouch.</i>	5 Calingapatam.	8 Seonoe.
(River Hooghly.)	7 <i>Bussar.</i>	6 Chicaocle.	9 Shoncha.
18 Kedgees (River Hooghly.)	8 <i>Bussar.</i>	7 Coconada.	10 Warrungul.
19 Kookrahatty	9 <i>Dapoor.</i>	8 Cuttack.	
(River Hooghly.)	10 <i>Dharwar.</i>	9 Dowlaishwaram.	DACCA CIRCLE.
20 Lucknow.	11 <i>Goa.</i>	10 Masulpam.	1 Akhyab.
21 Mud Point (River Hooghly.)	N 12 <i>Honawar.</i>	11 Midnapore.	2 Chittagong.
22 Patna.	13 <i>Kalypore.</i>	12 Neclapilly.	3 Comilla.
23 Peer Pinte.	14 <i>Matheran.</i>	13 Nellore.	4 Dacca.
24 Purneah.	15 <i>Maheshwar.</i>	14 Ongole.	5 Furreedpore.
25 Raneegange.	16 <i>Mhoer.</i>	15 Vizagapatam.	6 Jussore.
26 Sahibunge.	17 <i>Margao.</i>	16 Vizianagram.	7 Banoo.
27 Sager Island	18 <i>Parul.</i>		
(River Hooghly.)	19 <i>Poona.</i>	INDORE CIRCLE.	PEGU CIRCLE.
N 28 Sylhet.	20 <i>Sodabeghar (or Cutwar.)</i>	1 Ajmere.	1 Aung.
PUNJAB CIRCLE.	21 Sattara.	2 Beora.	2 Henada.
1 Allypore.	22 Surat.	3 Bhurtpore.	3 Moolmeln.
2 Attock.	23 <i>Vingora.</i>	4 Dholin.	4 Padoung.
3 Bareilly.		5 Gwalior.	5 Frome.
4 Dera Ghawze	MADRAS CIRCLE.	6 Indore.	6 Rangoon.
Khann.	1 Allepi.*	7 Jeypore.	7 Shoaighoon.
5 Dehra Ismail	2 <i>Barralore.</i>	8 Knull.	8 Sittang.
Khann.	3 Bellary.	9 Mallangam.	9 Thyetmyo.
6 Delhi.	4 <i>Beypore.*</i>	10 Nassick.	10 Tonghoo.
7 Hurdwar.	5 <i>Calicut.</i>	N 12 <i>Nusseerabad.</i>	11 Tonghoo.
8 Jullunder.	6 <i>Cananore.</i>	13 <i>Rattlam.</i>	
9 Lahore.	7 <i>Cochin.</i>	14 <i>Soopree.</i>	CEYLON CIRCLE.
10 Meerut.	8 <i>Cuddalore.*</i>		1 Colombo.
11 Mooltan.	9 <i>Karikal.*</i>	SCIND CIRCLE.	2 Galle.
	10 <i>Madras.</i>	1 <i>Budeena.</i>	3 Kandy.
	N 11 <i>Mangalore.</i>	2 <i>Hydrabad.</i>	4 Mannar.
	12 <i>Mercara.</i>	3 <i>Jacobabad.</i>	5 Trincomallee.

The Stations marked thus* are closed at night, i. e., between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

REVISED RULES.

I. Messages are received for despatch at all hours day and night, with exception of Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and the Queen's Birth-day, when the Offices will be closed between the hours of 8 and 10 (or 4 p. m.).

Private messages tendered for transmission on ordinary days, between 18 hours (or 6 p. m.) and 6 hours of the following day, and between 6 hours and 8 hours, and 16 hours and 18 hours on the abovenamed holidays will be charged double the ordinary rate.

II. Messages are transmitted by Telegraph between all the Stations enumerated in the accompanying list, at the rate of 16 words for one Rupee for each distance of 400 miles or under; 2 Rupees for all distances between 400 and 800 miles; and so on.*

III. The distances are estimated by the direct Map line, and not by the actual length of wire.

IV. No message, however short, is sent for less than one Rupee.

V. For each word above 16, one anna additional is charged for each rate of distance. Thus for 16 words from Calcutta to Bombay (5 distances), the charge for 16 words or under is 8 Rupees; for 19 words, 8 Rupees 3 annas.

VI.

VII. Peon hire for the delivery of private messages, at the rate of two annas per mile, will be charged for all distances beyond two miles from the Telegraph Station.

VIII. The names of sender and addressee are charged in the address. Initials count each as one word, and it is recommended that the Christian name should always be spelt in full.

Compound names, such as McNaughten, O'Donnell, DeSalis, Van Meyern, St. Clair, count as one word, provided the prefix be no more than one syllable.

IX. In the address of a message, the words *From, To, Mr., Mrs., Messrs., and Co.,* and all ordinary prefix designations, such as *Capt., Lieut.-Colonel, Sir, Lord, Baboo Bahadur, Nawab,* are passed free, provided the designation be no more than two words, as *Major-General, Lieut.-Colonel.*

After designations are charged for, word by word. Thus "From Bangalore, from Mr. Brown, To Calcutta, to Lieut.-Colonel Smith, Commanding 50th Rifles," the words in italics are charged, the others are sent free.

X. The names of towns from and to, if Telegraph Stations, are also sent free; but are charged for if not Telegraph Stations. Names of quarters, or streets, or numbers of houses, must be paid for.

Messages addressed to large cities such as Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, should always have the residence of the addressee specified by Street and Number, and messages to such names as Smith, Jones, Brown, &c., should have the Christian name or profession of the addressee, to prevent mis-delivery.

XI. The day, hour and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for transmission, is in every instance added by the Department, following immediately the text of the message, and is telegraphed free of charge. Senders may date their messages if they think fit, but this senders' date will be charged for, and will, in view to avoid confusion, if given at the end, be transferred to the beginning of the text of the message.

XII. In the body of a message every word is charged. Stops, inverted commas, and notes of interrogation, are free.

XIII. The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver have to accept all risk arising from errors and delays.

XIV. Senders of messages are advised to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message is, the greater is the probability of its being transmitted correctly.

XV. The accurate transmission of messages is rendered much more certain by being repeated back from each repeating Station. This repetition is charged for at half price extra, and is advised in all messages of great importance.

XVI. The errors which chiefly occur are in the numerals, such as *sixteen, sixty, thirteen, thirty*, owing to the sound and first three or four letters being similar. To obviate this, it

* A single rate extra is charged on all messages for any station in Ceylon, North of Colombo, and two rates extra on messages for Colombo and Stations South of it.

+ Circular Order No. 186, dated 19th November 1883. "Under the orders of the Honble the President in Council, dated 19th November 1883, peon hire is not to be charged in future for *See-tee* Messages, and no extra charge is to be made on such messages when they are sent by signal."

is recommended that in all financial or money message, the sum be given in two forms, halving or doubling the amount, thus, "Pay to my order Rupees 500 or half of 1,000." When this is done, an error is of very rare occurrence.*

XVII. Messages in cypher are transmitted at the ordinary charge, but must be in numbers, and these written in full, as in a Cheque, or in ordinary English words of concealed meaning.

Figures are telegraphed as if written in full, as in a Cheque, and charged for according to the number of words; thus, "Rupees fifteen hundred and sixty-four," count as six words.

XVIII. Should a message in cypher be tendered for transmission simultaneously with a message in ordinary language, the latter will take precedence of the former.

XIX. All messages must be in the English language.

XX. The name of the sender must be written on the face of every message.

XXI. When a message is delivered in an unintelligible state, a refund of the cost of portion rendered unintelligible will be made to the sender if application be made within three months of the date of despatch, provided the message has not been transmitted beyond the limits of India or Ceylon, and within six months in the case of messages for countries beyond India as Egypt or Europe. Such refunds will be made irrespective of whether the message has been paid for at repetition price or not, but no refund will be given for an error in an unrepaid message arising from wrong figures being given, unless the precaution advised in XVI of these Rules shall have been adopted. Refunds on account of messages which have not reached their destination will be made subject to the above limits as respects time.

XXII. Refunds will also be made in all cases of non-delivery or unjustifiable delay of messages, whether repeated or not. By unjustifiable delay is meant that arising from neglect in the Offices. When a message is detained by an interruption on any section of the line, and is sent on by next post to the nearest Telegraph Station, the time occupied by the post is not allowed to count as delay in the Telegraph Department.

Expresses are never started for private messages, but only for Mail News or Government despatches of great importance. But when an express is required for these purposes, advantage is taken of the opportunity to send on all private messages on hand.

XXIII. Complaints respecting errors or delays or neglects in the delivery of messages, and applications for refund should be addressed to the Director General of Telegraphs in India, Complaint Office, Calcutta; an exact copy of the message complained of and the receipt of the Despatching Office should in all cases accompany the complaints.

XXIV.

XXV. Private messages shall be despatched in the order of their receipt in the Telegraph Office. Should two or more messages be tendered simultaneously, the shortest shall have the precedence, without reference to its relative importance.

XXVI. No message or messages of more than 200 words in all can be sent at one time by any individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free and not required by any one else.

XXVII. Senders cannot choose the line, but they may send by two or three lines on the payment of double or triple price.

XXVIII. Messages will be forwarded by post to places not having Telegraph Stations, but only in registered letters, the registration fee to be paid by the sender of the message.

XXIX. Messages will be received by post from Europe or elsewhere for transmission, if money be deposited beforehand at the despatching Station sufficient to pay for the transmission. Such messages should always be addressed

"To the Assistant in charge as per margin, and not to the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. This mistake often causes the letter to be sent by post to the Head Quarters of the Department. All such letters should invariably have the words "Telegraph Message for Despatch," written conspicuously outside.

XXX. Postmasters at places of importance not having Telegraph Stations, will be provided with copies of the Rules and with Tables of distances and charges, and with forms on which the message should be written.

XXXI. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXII. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXIII. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXIV. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXV. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXVI. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXVII. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXVIII. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXIX. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph Stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in charge.

XXXII. The stamped messages should be despatched marked conspicuously "Telegraph Message."

XXXIII. Adhesive Telegraph stamps will be procurable from the Civil Treasuries and private vendors. They should be affixed on the face of the message, so as to be inside when the message is folded up for transmission by the post. The usual postage must of course be paid in addition.

XXXIV. In cases of extreme pressure of business, Assistants in charge of Offices may refuse to receive for despatch any messages beyond the number which experience shows may be cleared off within the day. The messages in such cases are not to be received and kept for despatch the following day, but must be returned so as to prevent accumulation.

XXXV. In case of interruptions on any line, Assistants in charge of Offices have the power to refuse the receipt of messages for transmission.

XXXVI. When an interruption occurs, notice to that effect is to be posted conspicuously at the entrance of each Office, and communicated to the Press for public information.

XXXVII. In every such case all persons tendering messages for places beyond the interrupted section, are to be informed of the interruption, advised not to leave the message, and acquainted that a refund will not be made in case of delay from this cause.

XXXVIII. The sender of a message may prepay the charge for a reply, which must be limited to the number of words so prepaid for.

XXXIX. Messages are sent "Bearing" from Sea Ports when received by Mail Steamers or other vessels, but no message, whether "paid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission from any vessel until her name has been made known.

"Bearing" messages will not be delivered to the addressee till payment has been obtained.

XL. Assistants in charge of Telegraph Stations are authorized to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable character. Should the character of the message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government if the dispute occur at the seat of a Government, or to the Chief Civil Officer if at a provincial station.

XLI. To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons not actually on duty in the Signal Room, whether belonging to the Telegraph Department or not, and without reference to official rank in any case, are strictly prohibited from entering the Signal Room. The only exception to this rule is for readers of messages, who may be allowed to see their messages despatched, if they attend the Office at the time of their turn for transmission.

XLII. Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Telegraph Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the Official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve in any official capacity.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that any message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

XLIII. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash prior to despatch; the rates being for time or distance, and number of words as those charged to private individuals.

XLIV. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn of despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency and importance, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

XLV. The money paid by public functionaries for the despatch of messages will be recovered from Government by the speakers, in their own Departments, by contingent bills countersigned as usual.

XLVI. On certain emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power of "clearing the line," that is of suspending the receipt and despatch of all other messages till the one for which the line is cleared has passed on to—

The Governor General of India.

Governor of Bombay.

Governor of Madras.

Governor of Ceylon.

Commanders in Chief, India, Madras and Bombay.

Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, N. W. Provinces, and Punjab.

* The only exceptions to this Rule are enumerated in special printed instructions issued to each Office.

V. One exception only will be made in the rules of cash payment—Officers in command of Troops employed in operations in the field may send their messages without payment; but this privilege does not extend to the case of Troops marching to join or to the Movable Columns while halted and with funds available for contingent expenses.

VIII. The Governors of Pondicherry and Goa shall continue to enjoy the privilege of free transmission of messages contained in their Government (Minute Sept. No. 101 dated 1st April 1850).

† Circular Order, No. 104, dated 16th November 1850.—"Under the orders of the Honble the President in Council, dated 1st November 1850, persons are not to be charged in future for Service Messages, and an extra charge is to be made on such messages when they are sent by night."

Commissioners of Sindh, Oude and British Burmah and such other Commissioners, Residents, Political Agents and Military Officers, as may receive the power from the Government of India by special order.

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

Postmaster General, Bombay.

The messages so sent are however to be paid for in cash as in ordinary cases.

XLVII.

XLVIII. No unpaid messages except those on the actual business of the Telegraph itself, as specified in the departmental Regulations, shall on any account whatever be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Assistant in Charge of the Station the message is sent from, to dismissal from the public service.

MADRAS MINT.

Yellabanasur Street, Black Town.

Lieut. Col. J. Carpendale, Royal Engineers, Mint Master, and Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency.—(Europe.)	Rs. 2,000
C. V. Wilkinson, do. Acting do. do.	
Subordinate Officers of the Mint.	
Mr. T. E. Scriven, Hd. Acct. and Manager Mint and Paper Stamping Dept.	350
" A. G. Paterson, Deputy do. do.	140
" A. Bowie, Supt. of Machinery and Foreman of the Works.	200
Assay Office.	
George James Shaw, Esq., M. D., Assay Master	1,500
H. E. Basteel, Esq., M. D. Asst. Assay Master (exclusive of Milt. Pay & Allowances)	350
Subordinate Officer of the Assay Office.	
Mr. G. D. Vanderwart, Head Accountant and Manager.	200
Departments.	
Mr. J. E. Price, Treasurer and Bullion-keeper.	200
" J. Dearte, Supt. of melting and refining room.	200
" M. Christian, do. of laminating, annealing, and assorting room.	180
" G. A. Schwank, do. of milling, cleaning and stamping room.	140
" J. C. D'Silva, do. of copper melting and laminating room.	140
" J. Schwank, do. of Artificers.	100
" J. Scurry, do. of die cutting room.	100
" J. W. Bowie, Storekeeper.	100
" R. Thudale, Superintendent of Mint Gate.	100
Mint Foundry.	
Mr. A. Bowie acting in charge of Foundry (inclusive of Rs. 111 Extra Pay).	50

Regulations for the Purchase of Bullion.

The following are the Regulations by which Gold and Silver are purchased by the Mint Master:—

Sealed Tenders of Gold and Silver, specifying the weight and description of the Bullion tendered, will be received daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from 10 till 4 o'clock in the Min.; the tenders to be addressed to the Mint Master.

All private Bullion tendered to the Mint for coinage shall be weighed in the presence of the Mint Master or his Deputy, and the owner or his agent, as notified in the written tender, the Mint Master granting a receipt for the weight of the Bullion. It shall then be melted in the presence of the owner or his agent, and again weighed in his presence and that of the Mint Master or an Assistant in his confidence; the musters for Assay being previously taken in the presence of the Mint Master, or his Deputy, under the direction of the Assay Master or his Deputy, who, upon giving an acknowledgment for the weight of the samples and duplicates, shall remove them for Assay, and after that has been completed, issue his certificate of the quality and value upon the weight of the parcel given in the Mint Master's receipt, which shall be filed in the Assay Office, when exchanged with the owner of the Bullion for the Certificate, due advice of which Certificate is to be furnished to the Bank of Madras.

These Certificates will be payable on demand at the Bank, in accordance with Clause 2 of Section IX, of Act XIX of 1861, at the rate of 973 Rupees per 1,000 Tola of Standard

* Messages on the Mail Service of the P. and O. Co. are also sent under this Signal.

Silver fit for coinage, but any person who prefer applying at the Mint for notes in exchange for Coin or Bullion may apply there instead of at the Bank, provided they apply for not less than Rupees 2,000 at a time. They will in such case receive the Notes at the Office of the Commissioner at the Bank one clear working day after their applications.

A charge of one per cent. will be levied as Seigniorage on all Gold tendered for coinage,* and a charge for refining will be added on all Bullion below certain standards, agreeably to the following scale:—

Charges for Refining Under Standard Silver.

Assay Dwts.	Refining charge per cent.	Assay Dwts.	Refining charge per cent.	Assay Dwts.	Refining charge per cent.	Assay Dwts.	Refining charge per cent.
6½ W.	0.02	6½ W.	0.26	12½ W.	0.50	18½ W.	0.74
1 W.	0.04	7 W.	0.28	13 W.	0.52	19 W.	0.76
1½ W.	0.06	7½ W.	0.30	13½ W.	0.54	19½ W.	0.78
2 W.	0.08	8 W.	0.32	14 W.	0.56	20 W.	0.80
2½ W.	0.10	8½ W.	0.34	14½ W.	0.58	20½ W.	0.82
3 W.	0.12	9 W.	0.36	15 W.	0.60	21 W.	0.84
3½ W.	0.14	9½ W.	0.38	15½ W.	0.62	21½ W.	0.86
4 W.	0.16	10 W.	0.40	16 W.	0.64	22 W.	0.88
4½ W.	0.18	10½ W.	0.42	16½ W.	0.66	22½ W.	0.90
5 W.	0.20	11 W.	0.44	17 W.	0.68	23 W.	0.92
5½ W.	0.22	11½ W.	0.46	17½ W.	0.70	23½ W.	0.94
6 W.	0.24	12 W.	0.48	18 W.	0.72	24 W.	0.96

Charge for Refining Under Standard Gold.

Car. Gars. Car. Gars.

From 0	6½ W. to 1	1 W.	½ per cent.
From 1	1 W. to 2	2 W.	1 per cent.
From 2	2½ W. to 3	3 W.	1½ per cent.
From 3	3½ W. to 5	5 W.	2 per cent.
From 5	6½ W. to 4	2 W.	2½ per cent.

Parties bringing Bullion to the Mint for coinage shall be at liberty to withdraw the same within two days of the Assay report being made, if dissatisfied with the valuation, but on payment of fees for Assay, viz., four Rupees for each sample of gold, and two Rupees for each of silver, together with the actual charges of melting the same, or they may be allowed a re-trial; but if the second Assay give the same result, they shall become liable to double fees upon withdrawing their Bullion, otherwise only to the authorized fees for the extra Assay. Gold shall be returned as a matter of right to all parties who may deliver in gold to the Mint for coinage.

All Bullion, which may be found brittle, will be returned unless an additional charge of 1½ per cent. be paid.

Under Act XIII of 1832 to provide for a new silver and copper coinage for India, the new Rupee exhibits as it obverse a well executed likeness of Her Majesty, wearing the Imperial Crown and a rich Indian robe over the shoulders. Around the neck are shown several strings of pearls. The simple legend "Victoria Queen" completes the design. The reverse consists of a scroll pattern passing round the entire circumference of the Coin and enclosing the words "One Rupee, India," and the date "1832." The half rupee, quarter rupee, and two anna pieces, are reduced for similes of the rupee, both as regards their obverse and reverse, their respective values being inscribed upon them.

The obverse of the largest Coin of the copper currency, the half anna, is identical with that of the Rupee. Its reverse is a little different. A continuous wreath runs in an undulating form round the circumference, but it is of a simpler and less ornamental character. The value of the Coin and the word "India" figure with the date, in the centre. The subordinate denomination of the copper series are copies, in design, of the half anna. The slight difference observable in the wreaths of the reverse faces of the silver and the copper series, has been made solely with a view to prevent the chances of the latter being tampered with by use of the electrotype or other means, and passed for silver.

The present power of the Mint is capable of giving a daily output of 500,000 pieces of silver and copper in eight working hours, or an average of 25,000,000, 8 crore pieces annually. The value fluctuates according to the amount of Bullion received.

At the Mint Foundry cast iron works of every description are made for the Ordnance and Engineer Departments, as for as well Private Establishments and Shipping.

* The Assay Master is at liberty to levy the usual fees on the Assay of all private Bullion brought to him for that purpose, and appropriate the same to his own use, agreeably to the usage of the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay.

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST INDIES.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 22nd August 1862, No. 336.—The following Notification by the Government of India is published in General Orders:—

FORT WILLIAM, Home Department, the 23rd July 1862, No. 5789. NOTIFICATION.—The following Warrant under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, in supersession of the Table of Precedence for India, prescribed in January 1853, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd of May following, is published for general information:—

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting, Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that it is advisable to regulate the Rank and Precedence of Persons holding appointments in the East Indies.

In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, We do hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure that the following Table be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the Persons hereafter named, viz:—

The Governor-General and Viceroy, or Governor-General and Viceroy for the time being.

The Governor of Bengal. The Governor of Madras. The Governor of Bombay. The Governor of Agra.

The Governor of any Presidency which may be hereafter formed in India.

The President of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Lieutenant-Governors of any of the Presidencies or Provinces in India, according to priority of appointment.

The Chief Justice, Bengal. The Bishop of Calcutta. The Chief Justice, Madras. The Bishop of Madras. The Chief Justice, Bombay. The Bishop of Bombay.

The Commander-in-Chief in India, when also a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India, according to priority of appointment.

Ordinary Members of Council, Bengal, according to priority of appointment.

The Commander-in-Chief at Madras, when also a Member of Council.

Ordinary Members of Council at Madras, according to priority of appointment.

The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, when also a Member of Council.

Ordinary Members of Council at Bombay, according to priority of appointment.

The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, according to priority of appointment.

The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, according to priority of appointment.

The Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, according to priority of appointment.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces.

The Commanders-in-Chief of the Army at the several Presidencies (not being Commander-in-Chief in India) according to relative rank in their respective services.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Members appointed to the Council of the Governor-General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.

Members of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.

Members of Council at Madras, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.

Members of Council at Bombay, appointed for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, according to priority of appointment, except in the case of Members who may, on other grounds, be entitled to special precedence.

Naval and Military Officers above the rank of Major General.

Civilians, with reference to their Rank and Precedence, to be divided into six Classes.

Civilians of thirty-five years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class I, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Major Generals according to date of Commission.

Civilians of twenty years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class II, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Colonels according to date of Commission.

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Civilians of twelve years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class III, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Lieutenant Colonels according to date of Commission.

Civilians of eight years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class IV, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Majors according to date of Commission.

Civilians of four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class V, and from date of entering such Class to rank with

Captains according to date of Commission.

Civilians under four years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival to form Class VI, and to rank with

Subalterns according to date of Commission.

Advocates-General (not being Members of Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations) to rank with the First Class of Civil Servants.

Administrators-General to rank with the Second Class of Civil Servants.

Chaplains to rank with Civilians of Fourth Class and Majors.

Assistant Chaplains to rank with Civilians of the Fifth Class and Captains.

All Officers not mentioned in the above Table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

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

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

All Ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective Husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and Ladies having precedence in England, independently of their Husbands, and who are not in rank below the Daughters of Barons.

Such Ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court, at Calcutta, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the twenty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel.

Secretary to Government.

STAMP OFFICE—BEACH.

Lieut.-Col. J. Temple, Sapdt. of Stamps. | Mr. J. LUXA, Assistant.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON DEEDS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

Act X of 1862 provides the Stamp Duties that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers. Below is given a list of the former ordinarily and generally executed with the amount of the Stamp to be impressed on each as contained in Schedule A of the Act.

The Stamp must be impressed on the paper itself, except in the case of the transfer of shares of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company, which by any law applicable to such Corporation can be effected by simple endorsement, or which are effected under Section XVIII, Act XIX of 1857. (Vide Notification by Government of India, No. 3,658, dated 2nd December 1864) of Receipts, Shop Bills, Foreign Bills of Exchange, and applications to Collectors of Customs. In these cases adhesive Stamps, which should be obliterated in such a manner as to show that they had been used, may be employed.

If a Deed, Instrument or other Writing be not stamped, or insufficiently stamped, it is invalid as creating, transferring, or extinguishing any right or obligation; but when executed inadvertently, without intention to evade the stamp duty or otherwise to defraud Government on paper not bearing a proper stamp, such deed, &c., may be admitted in evidence before a Civil Court or duly stamped by the Collector of Stamps on payment of the prescribed stamp duty and a penalty.

Drafts or orders for payment of money on demand drawn without stamp may be stamped by an adhesive stamp by the person receiving them; but this does not relieve the drawer from the penalty incurred for issuing them unstamped.

The value of the Stamp affixed to receipts is to be paid by the person granting them under a penalty in case of refusal not exceeding 100 Rupees, and so also is the expense of providing Stamps for Bills of Exchange, Bonds, &c., to be met by the person drawing or making them.

Appeals from the Collectors of Stamps lie to the Board of Revenue.

DOCUMENTS.

AGREEMENT, on any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, not being of the nature of a Bond or other Obligation for the payment of money, or of a Conveyance, or of a Deed of Mortgage, Gift, or Dower, and not being otherwise provided for in this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties.

PROPER STAMPS.

1 Rupee.

NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be stamped as an Agreement.

If the Agreement, or Minute or Memorandum be of the nature of a Bond or other Obligation for the payment of money or of a Conveyance, or of a Deed of Mortgage, Gift, or Dower.

The same Stamp as prescribed by this Schedule for such Instrument.

Agreement for an annual or periodical payment not otherwise charged for in this Schedule.

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the amount of ten years' payment, or of sum total secured if less.

Agreement, or Minute or Memorandum for a lease or of the terms and conditions on which any land, house, or other real property is let, held, or occupied.

The same Stamp as for a lease for the same property on the same terms and conditions.

Provided that any lease afterwards made of the same land, house, or other real property, in pursuance of such Agreement, Minute or Memorandum, shall be chargeable with a stamp duty of 8 Annas only, to be denoted by a Stamp, which shall be impressed on such lease by the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District upon the production of the Agreement, Minute, or Memorandum bearing the proper Stamp, and not otherwise.

Agreement to cultivate, manufacture, produce, provide, or deliver any article in consideration of advance made.

If the amount advanced do not exceed 50 Rupees.

Rs. A.

If it exceed 50 Rupees but do not exceed 100 Rupees.

0 1

If it exceed 100 Rupees but do not exceed 200 Rupees.

0 2

If it exceed 200 Rupees but do not exceed 500 Rupees.

0 4

If it exceed 500 Rupees.

0 8

Agreement or Contract, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, made for or relating to the sale or purchase of any Security of the Government of India, Railway Scrip, Share in any Joint Stock Company, or Bill of Exchange to the amount or value of 100 Rupees or upwards.

PROPER STAMPS.

1 Anna.

Bond or other Obligation when the amount of the money to be secured is not specified..... An optional Stamp—See Sec. XXVII of the Act

When the amount is limited to a certain sum..... The same Stamp as prescribed by Article 12 for a Bond for the payment of such limited sum.

The following rates of Stamp Duty are charged on Customs Bonds, viz., as, s.

If the Penalty of the Bond do not exceed..... Rupees	50	100	200	300	500
If above Rupees 50 not exceeding.....	30	60	100	150	250
" " 100	60	120	200	300	500
" " 200	120	240	400	600	1000
" " 300	180	360	600	900	1500
" " 500	300	600	1000	1500	2500

(Vide Notification of Government of India, No. 1385, dated 11th June 1865.)

Bonds executed to the Emigration Agents must cover the amount of the penalty.—*Fort Saint George Gazette, 19th September 1862, Supplement.*

Guarantees require to be stamped as Bonds.—*Fort Saint George Gazette, 19th September 1862, 9th February 1864.*

Guarantees for due adjustment of public claims or demands by Public Officers are Bonds.—*Fort Saint George Gazette, 19th September 1862, Supplement.*

Bond or other Obligation for the due execution of an office or work, and any other Bond not otherwise specially provided for or expressly exempted from the payment of Stamp Duty by this Schedule..... An optional Stamp—See Section XXVII of the Act.

Bond or other Obligation taken as collateral security with some Deed or Instrument executed on the Stamp prescribed for a Conveyance or Money Bond, or as security for the performance of any other Contract, Covenant, or Agreement not being for the payment of money, the transfer of property, or the satisfaction of any pecuniary demand..... The same Stamp as the Deed, Instrument, Contract, Covenant, or Agreement, if of value not exceeding 8 Rupees; otherwise a Stamp of 8 Rupees.

Certificate, that is to say, a document denoting or intended to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any person, to any Share or Shares or Scrip in any Joint Stock or other Company, or proposed or intended Company; or any Certificate declaring or entitling the holder thereof, or any person, to be or become the proprietor of a Share or Shares or Scrip of or in any such Company.—Annas.

Composition Deeds, or other Instrument of Composition between a debtor and his creditor.—Rupees.

Conveyance or Deed or Instrument of any kind or description whatsoever, executed for the sale or transfer, for a consideration, of any land, tenement, rent, annuity, or other property, real or personal, moveable or immovable, or of any right, title, or claim to or upon, or interest in any land, house, rent, annuity, or other property, that is to say, for or in respect of the principal or only Deed, Instrument, or Writing whereby the property sold shall be conveyed to, or otherwise vested in, the purchaser, or in some other person by his direction.....

When the purchase or consideration money therein expressed or denoted shall not exceed 100 Rupees..... 1

Above	100 and not exceeding	200	400	800	1200	2000	3000	4000	5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	100000	500000	1000000
200	400	800	1200	2000	3000	4000	5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000
400	800	1200	2000	3000	4000	5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000
800	1200	2000	3000	4000	5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000
1200	2000	3000	4000	5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000
2000	3000	4000	5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000
3000	4000	5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000
4000	5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000
5000	7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000
7500	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000
10000	20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000
20000	30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000
30000	40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000
40000	50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000	5000000000
50000	75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000	5000000000	10000000000
75000	100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000	5000000000	10000000000	20000000000
100000	200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000	5000000000	10000000000	20000000000	50000000000
200000	300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000	5000000000	10000000000	20000000000	50000000000	100000000000
300000	500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000	5000000000	10000000000	20000000000	50000000000	100000000000	200000000000
500000	1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000	5000000000	10000000000	20000000000	50000000000	100000000000	200000000000	500000000000
1000000	2000000	5000000	10000000	20000000	50000000	100000000	200000000	500000000	1000000000	2000000000	5000000000	10000000000	20000000000	50000000000	100000000000	200000000000	500000000000	1000000000000

PROVIDED STAMPS.

Conveyance when the consideration is an Annuity..... The same Stamp as for a Conveyance when the purchase money is equal to ten times the annuity.

Conveyance of any kind whatever not otherwise charged, if the value of the property conveyed or if the consideration for the Conveyance be stated or appear on the face of the Conveyance.....

The same Duty as would be charged if a consideration in money equal to such value were expressed in the Conveyance as the consideration thereof. 60 Rupees.

If no value appear on the face of the Conveyance..... Conveyance or transfer of a share of a Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company, whether by Deed or Endorsement, when the market value of Share transferred does not exceed 100 Rupees per share.....

4 Annas.

When it exceeds 100 Rupees and does not exceed 200 Rupees.....

8 do.

When it exceeds 200 Rupees and does not exceed 300 Rupees.....

12 do.

When it exceeds 300 Rupees and does not exceed 400 Rupees.....

1 Rupee.

And for every 100 Rupees a further Duty of 4 Annas, and for the Conveyance or transfer of every quarter or half of any such share, a corresponding rate of duty.

EXEMPTION.

All transfers of subscription to any of the Government Loans, or other Government Securities.....

8 Rupees.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Deed or other Instrument of..... Copy.—Copy or Extract of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing attested or certified to be a true copy or extract, and furnished for the purpose of being given in evidence in any Civil or Revenue proceeding or made for the security or use of any person being a party to, or taking any benefit or interest immediately under such Deed, Instrument, or Writing.....

The same Duty as the original when such Duty does not exceed 8 Annas.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 8 Annas, but do not exceed 10 Rupees.....

1 Rupee.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 10 Rupees, but do not exceed 50 Rupees.....

1 Rupee.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 50 Rupees, but do not exceed 100 Rupees.....

5 Rupees.

NOTE.—Every copy bearing the proper Stamp which shall evidence shall be deemed to have been made for that purpose.

at any time be offered in

Where such copy may be made for the security or use of any person not being a party to, or taking any benefit or interest immediately under the Deed, Instrument, or Writing, per sheet.....

8 Annas.

Copy, attested or certified to be a true copy or made for the purpose of being given in evidence in any Civil or Revenue proceeding, of any Will, Testament, or Codicil, or of any Probate or Probate copy of any Will or Codicil, or of any Letter of Administration, or of any Confirmation of any Testament, Testamentary, or Devise, or of any part thereof respectively.....

1 Rupee.

Copy, or Extract of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, annexed to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing.....

The same Stamp as the Deed, Instrument, or Writing from which the copy or extract is made, if of value not exceeding 8 Annas; otherwise 8 Annas per sheet.

Copy, authenticated or certified, of any Record, Letter, Account, Statement, Report, or other Writing, furnished to any individual from any Government Office, per sheet.....

PROVIDED STAMPS.

For copies of Judicial or Revenue Papers given from Courts of Justice, Revenue Offices, &c.....

8 Annas.

See Schedule B.

Copy of any Paper which any public Officer is required to make or furnish, for which a Stamp is not specially required by this Schedule.....

EXEMPTION.

Counterpart of a lease.....

The same Stamp as for such lease.

EXEMPTION.

Counterpart of a lease executed by a ryot or other actual cultivator of the soil, provided that no fine or premium be paid as part of the same transaction.

(For Malins.)

Counterpart of a lease executed between landlord and tenant relative to lands in the Presidency of Malins, subject to the payment of Revenue to Government.

A counterpart of a lease includes a kabalet and the Eke.

COVENANT.—Any separate Deed of Covenant made on the sale or Mortgage of any immovable property or of any right or interest therein (the same not being a Deed chargeable with ad valorem Duty under the head of Conveyance in this Schedule) for the Conveyance, Assignment, Surrender, or Release of such property, right, or interest, or for the title to or quiet enjoyment, freedom from incumbrance, or further assurance of such property, right, or interest, or otherwise by way of indemnity in respect of the same, or for the production of the Title Deeds, or Miniment of Title relating thereto, or for all or any of those purposes.—10 Rupees.

Deed of Gift or Dower whether to take effect on the instant, or at a future period, determinate or indeterminate. The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

Deed of any kind, not otherwise charged or expressly exempted from Stamp Duty by this Schedule. 1 Rupee.

Duplicate, or counterpart of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Act not otherwise charged for or expressly exempted from Stamp duty under this Schedule. The same Duty as the original when such Duty does not exceed 8 Annas.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 8 Annas, but do not exceed 10 Rupees. 1 Rupee.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 10 Rupees, but do not exceed 50 Rupees. 2 Rupees.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 50 Rupees. 5 Rupees.

Provided that such duplicates or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed by the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District upon the production of the original Deed bearing its proper Stamp and not otherwise.

EXCHANGE.—Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing whereby any real property shall be conveyed or surrendered in exchange for other property. The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

LEASE.—Any lease made in perpetuity, or for a term of years, or period determinable with one or more lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like, if without rent. The same Stamp as for a Conveyance or Deed of Sale for a sum of the amount of such consideration.

PROPER STAMPS.

Any lease of any land, house or other real property at rent, without any payment of any sum of money, by way of fine or premium—	When the Lease is for a period not exceeding one year.		When the Lease is for a period exceeding one year.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Where the rent calculated for a whole year shall not exceed in value 24 Rupees.	0	4	0	8
Exceeding 24 Rupees but not exceeding 50 Rupees.	0	8	0	12
" 50 " " 100 "	0	12	1	0
" 100 " " 250 "	1	0	2	0
" 250 " " 500 "	2	0	4	0
" 500 " " 1,000 "	4	0	8	0
" 1,000 " " 2,000 "	8	0	16	0
" 2,000 " " 4,000 "	16	0	32	0
" 4,000 " " 6,000 "	24	0	48	0
" 6,000 " " 10,000 "	40	0	80	0
" 10,000 " " 25,000 "	100	0	200	0
" 25,000 " " 50,000 "	200	0	400	0
and for every additional 25,000 or for any part of every additional 25,000 Rupees.	100	0	200	0

RS. A.

LICENSES under Sections VII and VIII of Act XXXI of 1860, require Stamps, value...

10 0

Letter of license from a Creditor to his Debtor...

8 0

MORTGAGE.—Any Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, or of any Acknowledgment in the nature of a Mortgage, Conditional Sale, Pledge or Hypothecation of or in respect of any immovable property with or without possession given, or of any personal property without possession given intended as a security for money due or to be lent thereupon; also any Deed or Contract accompanied with a deposit of Title-Deeds to any property, where the same may be made as security for payment of money due or lent at the time.

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the amount due or lent.

Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, or of any Acknowledgment in the nature of a Mortgage, Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, given for a loan or advance made on the deposit of any personal property.

The same Stamp as for a Promissory Note.

Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation with or without possession given of any immovable property or of any right, title, or interest therein, intended as security for the transfer of a Government Security, or for the payment of an Annuity for a fixed period, or for the delivery at a future date of any matter or thing capable of being valued...

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the total amount assured, or for the bond *de* value.

Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation with or without possession given of any immovable property, or of any right, title, or interest therein given for the security of an Annuity for an indefinite period, such as a Life Annuity.

The same Stamp as for ten times the annual payment.

Where it may be stipulated that the amount secured by such Mortgage shall not exceed a certain sum.

The same Stamp as for a Deed of Mortgage of such limited sum.

Where the total amount secured by the Mortgage is unlimited...

An optional Stamp—See Sec. XXVII of the Act.

Deed of Mortgage where a Bond shall have been already taken for the amount secured, or where from any other cause the Mortgage shall act merely as collateral security, to some other transaction in which an Instrument requiring a Stamp has been executed.

The same stamp as for the Bond or other Instrument, if of value not exceeding 8 Rupees; otherwise a Stamp of 8 Rupees.

NOTE.—Where there are more Deeds than one required to execute the Mortgage in the manner desired by the parties, then for every other Deed than the principal Deeds; provided the original Deed has been duly stamped...

The same Stamp as for the principal Deed if of value not exceeding 8 Rupees otherwise a Stamp of 8 Rupees.

EXEMPTION.

Letter of Hypothecation accompanying a Bill of Exchange.

PROPER STAMPS.

MORTGAGE PROPERTY.—Re-conveyance of...

The same Stamp as for an Assignment.

MORTGAGE PROPERTY.—Release of an equity of redemption of...

The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

NOTARIAL ACT.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in the Schedule...

RS. A. 2 0

Partition by private agreement or made by a public Officer, of an estate or property, real or personal, or in the nature of separation of Brotherhood, as amongst Hindus, for each sharer's copy of the Deed of Partition.

When the sharer's portion does not exceed one hundred Rupees in value...

RS. A. 0 8

Exceeding 100 Rupees and not exceeding 200 Rupees...

1 0

" 200 " " 400 "

2 0

" 400 " " 600 "

4 0

" 600 " " 800 "

6 0

" 800 " " 1,000 "

8 0

And for every additional four hundred Rupees, or part thereof...

2 0

When the subject of the partition, consisting either wholly or in part of other property than money, and money not being part of such subject is paid, or agreed to be paid for the purpose of compensating any difference from just proportion in the partition actually made of that subject.

A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamp which would have been required had the subject of partition been actually divided with the just proportion and of the Stamp for a Conveyance or Deed of Sale for a sum equal to the amount so paid, or agreed to be paid, for the purpose of compensating the difference therefrom.

PROMISSORY NOTE for the payment of any sum by instalments, or for the payment of several sums at different dates, so that the whole of the money to be paid shall be definite and certain...

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the whole amount.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for any sum of money.....	Rupees 2
Receipt or discharge given for the payment of money or in acquittal of a debt paid in money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged, or acquitted, exceeds 20 Rupees.....	Anna 1

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Letter sent by post acknowledging the arrival of a Currency or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any Security for money.

Receipt or discharge for the rent of land paying Revenue to Government, granted to any ryot or other actual cultivator for the rent of land cultivated by him.

Receipt or discharge written upon any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order for the payment of money, duly stamped.

Receipt or discharge written upon or contained in a Mortgage Deed or other Security, or a Deed of Conveyance, Sealement, Personal Bond, or other Instrument, duly stamped, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest, or annuity thereby charged.

Receipt given for money deposited in any Bank, or in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for, whether with interest or not, provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for. Provided always that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of any allotment of a share, in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Joint Stock or other Company, or proposed or intended Company, which last mentioned receipt or acknowledgment, by whomsoever given, shall be liable to the Duty charged upon a receipt.

RELEASE to an Executor or Trustee from his trust.....	Rupees 10
Schedule annexed or referred to in any Agreement, Lease, Bond, Deed, or other Instrument, per sheet.....	Annas 8

SETTLEMENT.—Marriage Settlement, &c., namely, any Deed or Instrument, whereby any sum of money, or any Government Security or other property, real or personal, shall be settled, or agreed to be settled, upon or for the benefit of any person, in any manner whatsoever.

The same Stamp as prescribed by Article 12 for a Bond for the payment of the amount of value settled or agreed to be settled; or in cases in which the value shall be determinate, an optional Stamp—See Section XXVII of the Act.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any kind made or executed by or on behalf of the Government by any Government Board, Commission, Court, Officer or Agent.

Note.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, executed by a Court of Wards, Local Agent, or Officer acting under the authority of any such Court or Agent, or by a Municipal Commissioner, or by any Administrator General or Receiver appointed by any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrear of Revenue or rent, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay, along with the purchase money, the price of the requisite Stamp, or else provide such Stamp, and shall receive from the Officer conducting the Sale a Deed of Sale executed on the proper Stamp.

Renunciation of land executed by a Ryot or other actual cultivator of the land to his landlord.

WILL, TESTAMENT, and the like, together with a Deed merely declaratory of trust or appointment or otherwise, in execution of powers, or pursuant to any previous Settlement, Deed, or Will.

Note.—(a) Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing required by the foregoing Schedule to be stamped, may be written on one or more Stamps, if the value of the Stamps used amount to the value required by the Schedule.

(b) When of several Deeds, Instruments, or Writings, a doubt shall arise which is the principal, it shall be lawful for the parties to determine for themselves which shall be so deemed. In any case, however, where there are more Deeds than one, every other Deed than the principal requires the same Stamp as the principal Deed, of value not exceeding eight Rupees (which shall be the maximum Stamp for collateral Deeds), and every such collateral Deed shall specify by its contents which other is the principal Deed by which the conveyance has been effected, certifying that it is executed on the proper Stamp.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

NOTIFICATION, FORT ST. GEORGE, December 6, 1864.—As Act* XVI of 1864 will come into operation throughout the Madras Presidency on the 1st January 1865 and as many persons, especially in the more remote up-country districts, may not understand the object of this new Law and the mode in which it affects them, it has been deemed advisable to publish the following information on these points in all the District Gazettes:—

2. The first and main object of this measure is to check the system of perjury and forgery, which prevails in all parts of India in connection with Civil Suits. The institution of suits, founded on false claims and supported by false witnesses and forged documents, will, as regards all immovable property of any importance, be henceforth rendered almost impossible, as instruments relating to immovable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards cannot be received in evidence, unless registered; and if the provisions of the Act are taken advantage of, the institution of such suits with regard to property of all kinds will become equally rare.

3. The second object of this measure is to facilitate the recovery of debts. All bonds especially registered can henceforth be enforced without a regular suit. This summary method of enforcing bonds will save much time and money, to suitors, and diminish the work of the Civil Courts.

4. The third object of this measure is to give purchasers of the real property, the means of ascertaining the existence of documents affecting the state of the title. These documents will be entered in registers, which will be always open to inspection, and if at any time a registered document should be declared to be invalid or forged, or if a decree should be passed affecting immovable property, information on these points will always be found in the books.

5. The fourth object of this measure is to provide facilities for the safe custody of wills, codicils, and authorities to adopt, such documents will be received in sealed covers, and placed in fire-proof boxes. After the death of the depositor, the will, codicil, or authority to adopt will be opened and entered in a book, but the original document, unless withdrawn by the depositor during his lifetime, or required to be produced after his death in a Court of Justice, will always remain in the fire-proof box.

6. The Deputy Registrars under this Act will generally be Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates. In a few instances non-official persons will be appointed, who already reside in the Taluq. Under these arrangements no one will probably have to travel more than a few miles to get an instrument registered, and the registering Officer will be a person well known to every one, and in whom the fullest confidence can be placed.

7. If, however, any one should be dissatisfied with the Deputy Registrar's proceedings, he can appeal or complain to the District Registrar, who will generally be the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, or in some instances the Head Assistant or Sub-Collector. In the case of compulsory registration, an appeal can be made to a Civil Court.

8. These District and Deputy Registrars have to be remunerated for the additional labor imposed on them. The cost of the General Register Office at Madras and of the books required for all the Register Offices has also to be defrayed. To meet these charges a small fee will be levied on every registration, but it is not the intention of Government to

* The Act has been since introduced into the provinces of Coorg and the Mysore territory.—Act IX of 1865 repeals portions of Act XVI of 1864.

fix these fees at a higher rate than may be necessary to render the Department self-supporting. The table of fees prescribed for this purpose will be exposed to public view in every Register Office.

9. The various provisions of the Act can be only learned by studying the Act itself. Copies of it have been widely distributed in the Vernacular languages, to enable every person to do so. All that can be stated here is that after the 1st January 1865, all instruments relating to immovable property of the value of one hundred Rupees and upwards, must be registered; that all other instruments of the classes named in Section XVI of the Act may be registered or not, at the option of the parties concerned; that instruments executed before the 1st January 1865, cannot be registered after the 31st December 1865, unless they be wills, codicils, or authorities to adopt; and that all instruments executed after the 1st January 1865, must, if they relate to immovable property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards, be registered within four months from the date of the execution thereof, and if they relate to any other description of property, within two months from the date of the execution thereof.

10. A system of registration has for many years been successfully carried out in Oude and the Punjab, even in the Madras Presidency registration is not a new institution, it having been established upwards of sixty years ago by Regulation XVII of 1802. But the old Law proved inoperative, because registration was optional in all cases, and because the machinery for registration was cumbersome. By the new Law these defects have been removed, and every facility will now be afforded for registration.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF DISTRICT AND DEPUTY REGISTRARS.

Notification.—Fort Saint George, 6th December 1864.

The following Rules are published for general information:—

1. The offices of all District and Deputy Registrars shall be open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.
2. The Books and Indexes prescribed in the Registration Act shall be kept in the revised Forms* A, B, C, D, E, and F, hereunto appended.
3. The Books of all District Registrars shall be kept in English, provided that all copies of instruments shall be entered in the language of the instrument, and that any interlineations, emendations, or alterations in such instruments shall also be noted in the language of the instrument.
4. Every Deputy Registrar shall keep his books in the Vernacular language of his District.
5. No person shall be permitted to remove any of the books from the office in which they are deposited; and except during office hours, the books shall be kept locked up in a box or almirah, of which the key shall remain in the possession of the District or Deputy Registrar.
6. Every precaution shall be taken to protect all books, papers, and instruments, from the ravages of white ants, accidents, from fire, &c.
7. The sanction of the Registrar General must be obtained for the destruction of any books, papers, or instruments, which it may be deemed no longer necessary to keep.

* Not published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for general information.

8. Every Deputy Registrar shall submit to the District Registrar, on the first day of every month, the monthly Returns G and H, hereunto appended.

9. Every District Registrar shall submit to the Registrar General, on or before the seventh day of every month, the monthly Returns I and J, hereunto appended.

10. The Returns H and J, shall be accompanied by receipts for such sums as may have been remitted to the Treasury, under Section 54 of the Registration Act.

11. Every District Registrar shall fill up such forms of Annual Returns as may be called for by the Registrar General, and shall, on or before the 15th January, submit to the Registrar General a brief Annual Report containing such general remarks as he may deem necessary, on the amount of registration work done by himself and the Deputies during the year, distinguishing compulsory from voluntary registration, the nature of the instruments registered, cases of registered instruments having been declared to be invalid or forged, the extent to which the special registration provided by Sections 51 and 52 has been restored to, the number and result of suits filed with reference to his own proceedings and those of his Deputies under Section 15, the number and result of appeals from the orders of his Deputies under Section 62, the amount of fees collected in his own office and those of his Deputies, and the inconvenience, if any, attending the table of fees prescribed, with any suggestions which he may have to offer for facilitating, extending, or improving registration.

12. The summons of a District or Deputy Registrar shall be in the Form K, hereunto appended.

13. The abstracts of instruments affecting immovable property prescribed in Section 7 of Act IX of 1865, and the copies of Memoranda prescribed in Section 45 of Act XVI of 1864, shall be forwarded by the Deputy Registrars in the annexed Forms, a, b, c, and d, in English or the Vernacular, and shall be copied by the District Registrars into Abstract Registers, prepared in the forms A, B, C, and D, hereunto appended, such entries as are not provided for in the latter being omitted, and such additional entries as the forms require, being made.

14. All abstracts of registration received by the District Registrar from the Deputy Registrars, for record in his Office, shall be filed in consecutive order, and shall be so arranged as to admit of immediate comparison with various Registers in which they are entered.

15. The Forms a, b, c, and d, shall be applicable to such abstracts of registration as may be forwarded by a District Registrar, under Section 41 of Act XVI of 1864.

16. A District Registrar will not be required to forward any separate copy of a Memorandum of a Decree or Order under Section 45. It will be sufficient for him to forward the copy received from the Deputy Registrar, after entering in it the number assigned to it in his own Register.

17. Whenever any instrument shall be presented by the heir, representative, or assign, or by the agent of any party, the words heir, representative, assign, or agent, as the case may be, shall be inserted in the Register after the name of such heir, representative, assign, or agent.

18. Parties searching are to be confined to the inspection of the entries searched for.

19. The orders issued by a District Registrar, under Section 60, shall be in the form of a letter or Memorandum; but when an appeal shall be preferred to a District Registrar, under Section 62, the decision on such appeal shall be recorded in the form of proceedings.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

K.

FORM OF SUMMONS.

Seal.

Whereas your evidence is required for the registration of an instrument under Act XVI of 1864, you are hereby summoned to appear before the District (or Deputy) Registrar of _____ on the _____ day of _____ at _____ in the forenoon—

Here fail not.

Date.

Signature _____

FEES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, Fort Saint George, July 11, 1865.

THE following amended Table of Fees payable to the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under Act XVI of 1864, for the registration of instruments, for searching the registers for making or granting copies of entries, abstracts or instruments, either on registration or search, has been approved by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

It will take effect from the 1st August 1865.

Amended Table of Fees.

I. The fees, payable in the office of every District and Deputy Registrar, shall be as follows:—

For registering every instrument the value of which does not exceed		Rupees 100...Eight Annas.
Do.	do.	above Rupees 100 and not exceeding Rupees 500...One Rupee.
Do.	do.	above Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 1,000...Two Rupees.
Do.	do.	above Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 5,000...Three Rupees.
For each additional thousand Rupees or part thereof.....		Eight Annas.
For special registration under Section 51, besides the usual fee, an extra fee of the same amount.		
For every search		One Rupee.
For every certified copy or extract or for entering the contents of a sealed cover in the Register of Wills, Codicils, and Instruments giving authority to adopt a son.		Four Annas for every 100 words, or for any fraction of 100 words.

For the registration and safe custody of any sealed envelope purporting to contain a Will, Codicil, or authority to adopt. } Five Rupees.
 For attesting a special power of Attorney..... } Eight Annas.
 Do. general do..... } One Rupee.

II. The value in the case of leases for periods less than five years, without fine or premium, shall be the aggregate amount of rent payable for the whole term of lease.

III. The value in the case of other leases for a term of years, without fine or premium, shall be calculated at five years' rental.

IV. When a fine is payable with, or without a rent stipulated, the value shall be the aggregate of the fine, and of the rent value (if any) calculated as in the foregoing Rule.

V. The value in the case of leases in which no period is specified, shall be the aggregate amount of rent payable for one year.

VI. The value in the case of conveyances, bonds, contracts, and deeds of partition, when no value is expressed, or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover.

VII. In all cases not provided for by special rule, and in which no value is expressed, the fee on registration shall be Rupees 5 for each document.

VIII. The fee payable to the Registrar General for every registration, search, extract, or copy of an entry, abstract, or instrument made in his Office shall be double the amount above prescribed for the corresponding registration, search, extract, or copy, made in the Office of any District or Deputy Registrar, except that no higher fee than five Rupees shall be payable to the Registrar General for registering any instrument coming within the class, or description, mentioned in Rule VII.

IX. Whenever application shall be made, under the provision of Section 28, for a commission to issue for the purpose of taking the examination of a Native woman of rank, or, under the provisions of Sections 28 and 65, for the attendance of any District Registrar or Deputy Registrar in person at the place of residence of any Native woman of rank or other party intending to execute any power of Attorney or other instrument, or desiring to deposit a Will, Codicil, or authority to adopt a son, such Native woman of rank or other applicant shall be required to pay a fee of Rupees 10 in addition to the travelling expenses of such District Registrar or Deputy Registrar, or other person, to be calculated according to the distance travelled on the usual scale prescribed for travelling allowance on public service.

X. The fees for serving Summonses under the provisions of Sections 31 to 34, shall be regulated according to the scale in force in the Principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the same District or Sub-District.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

LIST OF DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

Names of Districts.	Stations of District.	District Registrars.
1 Ganjam.....	Berhampore.....	Mr. E. H. Lyons, Treasury Deputy Collector.
2 Vizagapatam.....	Vizagapatam.....	P. Chensal Row, Deputy Collector.
3 Godavery.....	Coconada.....	K. Jugganadham, Deputy Collector.
4 Kistna.....	Guntour.....	T. Derramaraya Moodelly, Treas. Dy. Collr.
5 Nellore.....	Nellore.....	Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, Deputy Collector.
6 Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	Mr. T. G. Ward, Deputy Collector.
7 Kurnool.....	Kurnool.....	V. Cemaswami Moodelly, Acting Treasury Deputy Collector, to act.
8 Bellary.....	Bellary.....	Mr. B. A. Blake, Deputy Collector.
9 Madras.....	Madras.....	Mr. J. G. Ferrand, and officiates as Deputy Registrar General during the Registrar General's absence from the Presy. on duty.
10 Chingleput.....	Chingleput.....	Mr. S. R. Locke, Treasury Deputy Collector.
11 North Arcot.....	Chittoor.....	P. Aiyva Naidu, Dy. Collr., while in charge of the Treasury.
12 South Arcot.....	Cuddalore.....	P. Yemada Chetty, Treasury Deputy Collector.
13 Tanjore.....	Tanjore.....	G. Tiruvankada Chetty, Treas. Dy. Collector.
14 Tranquebar.....	Tranquebar.....	Major Edward Stevenson.
15 Tinnevely.....	Tinnevely.....	T. Venkata Rao, Deputy Collector.
16 Madras.....	Madras.....	P. Serbagiri Row, Deputy Collector.
17 Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly.....	R. Raghunatha Rao, Deputy Collector.
18 Salem.....	Salem.....	T. Cornelius Pillay, Deputy Collector.
19 Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	B. Kuppa Rao, Deputy Collector.
20 South Canara.....	Mangalore.....	Mr. J. F. Fernandes, Deputy Collector.
21 Tellicherry.....	Tellicherry.....	Mr. F. P. Pereira, Principal Sadr Amson of Tellicherry.
22 Calicut.....	Calicut.....	Mr. W. Bates, Deputy Collector, on leave— A. Sri Balaya, Acting Deputy Collector, to act.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR REGULATING DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES AND DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES; AND FOR LIMITING THE PERIOD OF SERVICE OF COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

Application through what channel to be submitted, and what to specify, &c.

APPLICATIONS for leave of absence from Civilians, Chaplains, or Military or Medical Officers in Civil employ, are to be forwarded by Heads of Departments in every case, in original, to the Examiner of Claims, who will submit the application to Government with a report as to the eligibility or otherwise of the applicant to the leave solicited. If the application be from a Military man in Civil employ for leave to Europe, it has to be transmitted through the Commander-in-Chief. Under this arrangement no separate letter to Government is necessary. Any opinion or recommendation of Heads of Departments should be superscribed on the application itself. On the leave being granted, it will be notified in the Fort Saint George Gazette. If the applicant be declared ineligible to the leave, or the Government decline to grant it, a copy of the order of Government will be furnished to the Head of the Department for communication to the applicant.—*Notification, Gazette, 14th January 1852.*

Applications for leave of absence should specify the particular Section of the Absentee Rules under which the indulgence is solicited, and the destination to which the applicant purposes to proceed.—*Notification, 23rd March 1855.* And all Officers holding appointments directly under the Supreme Government, to whatever Presidency they may belong, must, in making application for preparatory leave, declare from what port it is their intention to embark, and whether they desire to obtain a Furlough on private affairs, or on Medical Certificate, or with a view of ultimate retirement from the service of Government. A copy of such application will be communicated in due course to the Local Government, in order to provide against any Furlough being granted other than that contemplated. In cases, in which Medical Certificates may be produced, setting forth the urgent necessity of immediate embarkation, the Local Government shall be at liberty to use its discretion in granting permission for such embarkation. But the term, for which leave is taken, and the conditions on which it is taken, must be understood to rest ultimately with the Government of India, and shall not depend on the Local Government.—*Notification, 5th October 1855.*

In order to obtain the prescribed Furlough Certificate from the Secretary to Government in the Public Department, Civil Servants must previously submit to that authority a Certificate from the Trustees of the Civil Fund, that they will receive no allowance from that Fund during their absence; and also a Certificate from the Accountant-General of there being no public demands against them.—*Notification, 27th December 1836.*

Applications for permission to proceed to Europe, whether under a Furlough Regulation or otherwise, should invariably be accompanied by a Certificate from the Accountant-General, that there are no public demands against the applicant.—*Notification, 3rd September 1850.*

Civil Servants applying for permission to resign the Service are invariably to submit with their applications a Certificate from the Accountant-General of there being no public demands against them.—*Notification, 23rd March 1855.*

Extension of leave or return to duty while in England.

Civil Servants are to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the term for which leave may have been granted, unless they shall have obtained an extension of it three months before the expiration of the said leave.

[Extensions of leave will not be granted by the Home Authorities except in cases of sickness certified to their satisfaction, or in cases in which it shall be proved that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.]

When under any such circumstances a Civil Servant obtains an extension of leave to a given period, he must at the expiration thereof apply for and obtain permission, either to return to his duty, or to reside a further time in Europe, failing in which, he will be liable to be struck off the List of Civil Servants.

The Act of the 33d, Geo. 3d, Chap. 52, Sec. 79, as it respects Civil Servants applies only to cases of sickness, or inevitable accident or infirmity, and no Civil Servant is considered eligible to return to the Service after five years' absence, under that enactment who has failed to obtain agreeably to the foregoing Regulations an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the Act.—*Court's Despatch, 4th September 1840, and 25th April, No. 31 of 1856.*

Every Covenanted Civil Servant is to forward to the India Office, immediately on arrival in England, Certificates stating the exact nature of his leave, the date of the departure of the vessel in which he embarked for Europe, and whether his absence allowance is to be drawn in that country or not, and the substantive appointment held by him.—*Despatch dated 15th March 1860, No. 11, and Notification, Gazette, 4th September 1862.* For form, vide page 152.

When a Member of the Covenanted Service is permitted by the Home Authorities to return to duty by a particular vessel, it is equivalent to granting him an extension of leave until the arrival of that vessel in India.—*Notification, 19th December 1862.*

Cancellation of leave—return to duty

The resumption of the duties of office at a date previous to that which leave of absence extends, virtually cancels the unexpired portion of leave and renders unnecessary special application for such leave being cancelled.—*Notification, 28th September 1861.*

But in case of absence on Medical Certificate or on Private Affairs for any protracted period, when the absentee may desire to resume charge of his office at any time earlier than one month prior to the termination of his leave, he should obtain the permission of Government to do so forwarding with his application in case of sick leave, a certificate from a Medical Officer stating that he has sufficiently recovered to be able to return to duty.—*Notification, 28th March 1861.*

In cases where it is not intended to take advantage of leave obtained, special application for cancelling such leave is requisite and should be made to Government.—*Notification, 28th September 1861.*

ABSENTEE RULES, &c.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—FORT WILLIAM, 15th December 1864, No. 3,980.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India and of its enclosure:—

From H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council (Financial).—No. 262, dated 1st November 1864.

SIR,—I have received your Financial letter of the 23rd of March last, No. 41, forwarding papers containing the opinions of the Members of your Government and of the Local Governments, on the subject of the rules for the grant of leave of absence and furlough to Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and I proceed to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, after a careful consideration of the arguments put forward in the several letters and minutes which accompanied your letter.

2. In Rule 1, it is laid down that when a Civil Servant, on taking his furlough, has declared whether it is for one, one and a half, two, or three years, "the term cannot afterwards be altered." This rule may be modified as follows:—"and the term can only be altered with the permission of the Local Government."

3. It was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government that preparatory leave should be withheld from an Officer when about to take his furlough, and the following rule may, therefore, be inserted after Rule 2:—"For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, and between the end of reckoning absence on furlough and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave, calculated at the rate of one day for every 100 miles to be travelled, except when railways or steam-boats are available, when one day for every 100 miles only will be allowed (for the time actually occupied in the voyage when its duration exceeds the time calculated at the rate of 100 miles a day), with seven days at the port of embarkation, provided that a period of three months shall in no case be exceeded, and that the time claimed shall have been spent bona fide in progress between the place of departure and the place of destination, and during that period the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowance."

4. Rule 5 provides for the grant of leave of absence "to any place in India or the seas adjacent" for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from the emoluments of the Civil Servant taking such leave. The intention of the rule, as laid down in Section XII of the old Furlough Rules, was to provide for every Officer having a vacation to the course of each year, but as it might occasionally happen that a Civil Servant would not be able to obtain leave of absence without detriment to the public service, and as it was desirable that in such a case he should not be placed in a worse position in consequence of the faithful discharge of his duties, the privilege was granted of accumulating this leave to a maximum of three months in three years. It was not intended that, by accumulating three months, and adding to that time an additional month without pay, which was passed (with the view, as Mr. Harington rightly expresses it, "to guard against accidents or unexpected detentions") as the maximum period in excess of the leave within which an Officer must resign his appointment, he should be enabled to visit England, while retaining his office and full allowances. For such purposes, full provision is made in the Rules for

furlough and for leave on urgent private affairs. Her Majesty's Government, however, will not object to omit the words "any place in India or the seas adjacent," thereby leaving it optional to the Civil Servants to spend their privilege leave where they please.

5. As regards Rule 7, the interpretation placed upon it by the Government of the North-West Provinces is correct. The wording appears to be sufficiently explicit. When an "accumulation" of short leave is due to a Civil Servant, and only "a portion" thereof is taken, he may, with the permission of the Government, take the remainder at a subsequent time. A rule respecting the "accumulation" of leave could not be intended merely to refer to the division of "one month" into instalments.

6. In Rule 8, after the words "on his return to duty," the following clause may be inserted, "For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning this leave and between the end of reckoning this leave and re-arrival at station, special leave may be granted in the same manner as is authorized with regard to furlough."

7. Her Majesty's Government do not think it advisable that the leave of absence on urgent private affairs, with retention of office, should be granted more than once, or that it should count as residence in India, and they must decline to alter Rule 8 in this respect.

8. As regards the leave on medical certificate, it is very objectionable that Civil Servants should be absent from India for long periods retaining their appointments, the duties of which cannot, in all cases, be carried on with the same efficiency by Officers who are only temporarily officiating for the absentees. As, however, it may frequently be of a great advantage to a Civil Servant that he should be enabled to be absent from India for a second hot season, Her Majesty's Government will grant to an Officer, on the production of the necessary medical certificates, extensions of his leave, with retention of office and half salary, to a maximum of twenty months from its original commencement, provided that the total period of absence with allowances shall not exceed three years in all, of which not more than two years and a half shall be on half salary, with retention of office. Sections XI and XII have been altered accordingly.

9. It must be understood that the new Rules do not repeal those hitherto in force for regulating deputation allowances, and for limiting the period of service.

10. The modifications in the rules which are authorized in this Despatch will render necessary an alteration in the numbers of the sections of the new rules, and I therefore forward a corrected copy of the Regulations, which I request your Government to publish and bring into operation with as little delay as possible.

CIVIL SERVICE FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE RULES.

The following Rules relative to the absence of Civil Servants on furlough and sick leave are substituted for those hitherto in force:—

Leave of absence with pay will in future be only of three kinds, viz:—

Furlough.

Leave on private affairs, viz: short leave (sometimes called privilege leave), or special leave for six months.

Leave on medical certificate.

CHAPTER I.

Furlough.

1. Furlough will be granted for a period of three years during the whole term of Service. Civil Servants will have the option of taking the three years at one time, after an actual residence in India of ten years, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, which may be taken after successive intervals of not less than seven years' residence, or into two periods, which may either be of one and two years, or of one year and a half, respectively, provided that no furlough exceeding one year be taken until after the completion of ten years' residence in India, and that an interval of not less than seven years' residence shall occur between the first and second periods. In every case, it is imperative that a Civil Servant, when taking his furlough, shall declare whether it is for one, one and a half, two, or three years, and the term can only be altered with the permission of the Local Government. Civil Servants taking furlough will vacate their offices. These grants of furlough are subject to the condition that in no case shall a greater number of servants be absent from India on furlough at one time than 10 per cent. of the number on the list of each Presidency, and that, in granting furloughs, the preference shall be given, first, to servants producing medical certificates, in the form prescribed in the Appendix to these Rules, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration

NOTE.—The allusions to Rules 5, 7, and 8 in this Despatch, relate to Rules which bore those numbers in a previous draft.

R. H. L.

tion of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority, according to the rank assigned to them in the gradation list of the service. Civil Servants who produce medical certificates in support of applications for furlough, and who are admitted preferentially thereto, are subject to all the conditions applicable to furlough. (a)

2. The furlough allowance granted during the periods specified will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and it will not on any grounds whatever be continued for more than three years.

3. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, and between the end of reckoning absence on furlough and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave, calculated at the rate of one day for every 10 miles to be travelled except when railways or steam-boats are available, when one day for every 100 miles only will be allowed (or the time actually occupied in the voyage, when its duration exceeds the time calculated at the rate of 100 miles a day), with seven days at the port of embarkation, provided that a period of three months shall in no case be exceeded, and that the time claimed shall have been spent bona fide in progress between the place of departure and the place of destination; and during that period the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowance.

4. Civil Servants who have taken leave of absence on medical certificate, being at the time eligible to a three years' furlough, cannot be admitted to furlough, except in cases of illness, duly certified, until they have served four years from their last return to duty, and, if not eligible to a three years' furlough when the leave was taken, until they have served two years from their last return to duty, with the same exception as to certified illness. This rule will not apply to leave on medical certificate taken for a period not exceeding three months.

5. An absentee who may obtain leave in continuation of furlough will not be entitled to any allowance during the extension.

CHAPTER II.

Leave on Private Affairs.

6. The Government may grant to Civil Servants leave of absence for one month in each calendar year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants; such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconveniences will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of 12 months from the expiration of the last leave. If taken at one time, or from the date of return from any sick leave, or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided. Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of 22 months from the expiration of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of 22 months from the termination of the last preceding leave, but no leave shall be granted under this rule for any period exceeding three months. If an Officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

7. Civil Servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the rules applicable to leave on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

8. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section 6, such leave will be for one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month; but as an exception to this rule, it shall be discretionary with the several local Governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and if it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this rule to such parties as may

Note.—(a) A service of three months is not required after privilege leave for the grant of furlough or previous retirement.—*For the Government of India and the Provinces, 1853.*
Officers returning from furlough allowed preparatory leave under Section 5 from the date they obtain appointments.

During the interval between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on furlough, the absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his allowances, and from the date of his return from furlough to the date of assuming charge of a permanent appointment he will draw the subsistence allowance of his rank.

Two or three months' sick leave will not operate in any way in postponing the grant of furlough.

not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in two instalments only, which are not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year. Civil Servants to whom an accumulation of short leave may be due, and who may take a portion thereof, may, at the discretion of the several Local Governments, be allowed to take the remainder at a subsequent time. (b)

9. In cases of every urgent private affairs, when leave can be granted without detriment to the public interests, the Government, on being satisfied of the urgency alleged, may grant special leave of absence for six months on private affairs, provided, however, that for the period of such absence the absentee shall draw no more than half his salary. The leave granted under this section will be computed, if taken in India, from the date of the absentee quitting his station to the date of his return thereto; and if taken to Europe or beyond Indian limits, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from the port nearest to his station to the date of his arrival at the same on his return to duty. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning this leave, and between the end of reckoning this leave and re-arrival at station, special leave may be granted in the same manner as

** Note.—“Nearest” is intended to have reference not only to distance, but to time occupied in travelling.*

is authorized with regard to furlough (see Section 3). No portion of the half salary will be allowed to be drawn, until the absentee shall have returned to his duty. After an absence of six months, any office held by the absentee will become vacant. If this leave be extended on medical certificate, the whole period of absence will be subject to the rules applicable to leave on medical certificate. No second leave can be granted under this rule. (c)

CHAPTER III.

Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate.

10. Leave of absence on medical certificate from any Office or Station can only be granted by the Government under which the applicant is employed. Every application for leave must be made publicly through the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant may belong, and a certificate, countersigned according to the form contained in the Appendix to these Rules, must accompany this application.

11. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant leave of absence on medical certificate to a Civil Servant for any period not exceeding 15 months, without restriction as to the places to which he may resort. During such period, the absentee will be allowed to retain his office, and to draw a moiety of his salary, provided that such moiety shall not exceed Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) per annum, which is to be the maximum drawn as absentee allowance. In cases in which the emoluments of the absentee's office shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 (£500) per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of 15 months, nor shall any such deduction be made in other cases as would reduce the absentee's allowance below Rs. 5,000 (£500) per annum. In cases in which the salary shall be less than £500 per annum, the full salary shall be allowed.

12. In the event of the absentee being compelled by the state of his health to apply for an extension of the leave so granted, his application must be supported by a certificate in the form prescribed in the Appendix to these Rules. Upon applications so made, extensions of leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at one time; and, until the total period of absence shall have exceeded 20 months, the absentee may retain his office and half salary within the limits above specified. After 20 months' absence, his office will be vacated; but he will be permitted to draw a sick absentee allowance of £500 per annum if he be above 10 years' standing, and of £250 per annum if not above 10 years' standing. After an absence of three years, all allowances will cease.

13. The period for which a Civil Servant will be granted leave of absence on medical certificate, with allowance, is limited to three years (with the exception of the additional leave hereafter provided for by Sections 15 and 16) during the whole of his service. In the event of his returning to his duty within three years, and being, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of his return, compelled again to apply to be absent on medical certificate, he may be granted leave for 15 months, if so much of his three years shall remain unexpired, or for such shorter time as would complete the three years. As will be allowed for any such period to retain his office and half salary; and extensions of this leave may be granted in the same manner as is authorized by Section 12; provided, however, that in no case shall the absentee retain office and half salary for more than twenty months at one time, or for more than two years and a half during the whole period of service.

Note.—(a) When only one instalment of privilege leave is taken in the calendar year, a month's leave may be obtained in the succeeding year after the lapse of six months from date of return to duty from previous leave.

Note.—(b) Civilians who have taken leave under Section XIV of the Rules of 1853 can obtain one more leave under this Section, provided six years have elapsed since return to duty from that leave.

14. Leave of absence on medical certificate, with allowance, can only be granted in one or two periods, excepting only the additional leave sanctioned by Section 13.

15. Civil Servants who may have been absent for three years on medical certificate with allowances before the publication of these Rules, and who may be compelled by ill health, after completing 15 years' total service, to apply for further leave of absence, may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but their absence will involve loss of office and salary; the Government of India and subordinate Governments will, however, exercise a discretionary power to grant to them an allowance not exceeding Rupees 1,000 or 2,500 per annum, for any period not exceeding 12 months.

16. Civil Servants who may have taken sick leave under the Rules of May 17th, 1843, which involved loss of appointment, will not be thereby debarred from taking leave again under Sections 11 and 12 of these Rules.

17. The period of absence granted under this Chapter will be computed, if the absentee shall proceed to a sanitarium within the Presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the sanitarium; if to any place beyond the Presidency, but within the Continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own Presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to sea, from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from any port in India, which is not more distant from his station than the principal port of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other port which is not more distant from his station than the principal port of his own Presidency.

* Vide Note to Section f. Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other port which is not more distant from his station than the principal port of his own Presidency.

18. For the interval elapsing between departure from station and the commencement of reckoning absence on sick leave, or between the end of reckoning absence on sick leave and re-arrival at station, the absentee shall be allowed special leave, calculated in the same manner as is authorized with regard to furlough (see Section 5), and during that period he will be entitled to draw the same salary as is allowed by Section 11.

19. Furlough to the extent of three years will count as service, and absence on medical certificate to the extent of one year will reckon as service and residence in India, in qualifying for an annuity, the period of 25 years' service and 25 years' residence being retained.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

20. These Rules are not applicable to ordinary Members of Council, to whom, under Section 26 of Acts XXIV & XXV Viet., cap. 67, leave of absence may be granted under medical certificate for a period not exceeding six months with half salary, which is only payable on return to duty. Nor do they apply to Judges of the High Court, for whom special rules have been framed.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

21. Military Officers employed in the Civil Department will be subject to the Military Furlough Regulations.

APPENDIX

The medical certificate to be furnished by an applicant for furlough or sick leave, shall be in the following form:—

I, A. B., Surgeon at, or of, ——— do hereby certify that C. D., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea (or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate).

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

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

If the applicant for an extension of leave on medical certificate be residing within 20 miles of London, a certificate in the second of the above forms must be produced from the Examining Physician attached to the India Office. If residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the same form must be produced from two Medical practitioners. The rules will come into effect from this date.

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Re-published by Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

CHAPTER V. OF THE RULES DATED 8th JUNE 1855.

Rules for joining Stations.

Section XX. There shall be allowed to officers appointed to any new Office the period of one month, two months, or three months for joining accordingly as the distance may not exceed 300 or 600 miles, or be in excess of the last-mentioned distance. Officers not joining their station within the said periods, respectively, shall forfeit their salary for the time delayed in excess of the above periods, and if such excess shall exceed one month, the office shall be vacated, unless otherwise specially ordered by Government.

For the portion of the journey traversable by Railway, one hundred miles a day are allowed; for that by Steamship, one hundred miles a day, or the time actually occupied in the voyage when, by accident, the duration of the voyage exceeds the time calculated at the rate of one hundred miles a day.—*Not Govt. of India, 20th March 1861, No. 65.*—In addition a fortnight's leave for preparation is allowed.—*Pro. Govt. of India, 10th June 1861, No. 185.*

[Section 3 of the Absentee Rules of December 1864 is also applicable to Covenanted Officers transferred from one station to another.]

Section XXI. Upon the first appointment of any Civil Servant who shall be reported qualified for public service by the Examiners, appointed by the Government, to any Civil station, there shall be allowed for travelling expenses to the station, as allowance at the rate of 8 Annas per mile, by the direct Post Road, according to the Polygraphical Table of the Post Office, the bill for which allowance will be passed by the Civil Auditor, after the Officer shall have joined the station; if required in advance, an order of the Government shall be necessary.

Section XXII. The salary of office will be payable from the date only of the officer joining; but in case of Junior Civil Servants, the salary of Assistants will be payable from the date of their being reported qualified for the public service, unless forfeited under the preceding Rule, through delay in joining the station to which they may be appointed.

Section XXIII. In case of a change of office, when an Officer is appointed to a higher situation, he shall not draw the higher salary until he joins. For the period occupied in travelling, the Rule No. XX, regulating the time and distance for joining Station, shall be applicable, and the Officer will, for the periods allowed in that Rule respectively, draw out of the salary of the office he is about to join, a sum equal to that of his previous situation.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules for Deputation Allowances.

Section XXIV. The sum of Rupees 52,200 per annum having been fixed under the orders of the Court of Directors, as the maximum salary of Civil office for the officers of Government under the situation of Member of Council, Civil Servants who may draw larger allowances than this annual sum, as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance, in consideration of the necessary expenses of their position, will, in all cases of absence, be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum shall remain as a local addition to the usual Deputation Allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties, to meet the necessary expenses of his position; provided however, that in the cases of Civil Servants appointed to offices of the description referred to subsequent to 2d June 1854, the sum of Rupees 50,000 shall be held to be the maximum salary, under the Government Resolution No. 365 of that date.

Section XXV. Deputation Allowances shall be granted to Civil Servants temporarily performing the duties of an office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down:—

To Civil Servants not holding any substantive appointment, at the rate of 50 per cent. on the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, such Deputation Allowance being in addition to the subsistence allowance of their respective ranks.

To Civil Servants holding an office of inferior emolument, when officiating in an office of superior emolument at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the monthly salary of the appointment officiated in, in all cases in which the salary of such appointment shall not exceed Rupees 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the salary shall be more than Rs. 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 20 per cent. upon Rs. 2,000, and of 10 per cent. on the amount in which the monthly salary may exceed Rs. 2,000, provided however that no lower rate of Deputation Allowance shall be given than Rs. 200 per mensem.

* For the Deputation Allowance to Officers of Police and to Covenanted Officers in the General Department of Account, see page 175.

The Deputation Allowance shall in all cases be in addition to the salary of the substantive appointment held by the Officer on Deputation.

The above rates are granted provisionally subject to future revision.

In Punjab, Nagpore, and other places, where appointments are by classes, the amount of Deputation Allowances, payable at the above rates, will be calculated, not upon the salary of the individual Officer holding the substantive appointment in which the Officer deputed may be temporarily officiating, but on the average rate of salary attached to the particular class to which the appointment may belong.

A Civil Servant acting for another shall have no claim to Commission or Fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the Officer to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deductions.

A Civil Servant acting in an appointment, the salary of which is to be reduced on the retirement of the present incumbent, will draw Deputation Allowance on the reduced salary.

An Officer officiating in more than one appointment will be entitled to Deputation Allowance, regulated by the aggregate amount of the salary of the offices.

An Officer appointed permanently to a higher situation, but prevented from joining his appointment by an order of Government, and detained to officiate in a situation of still higher emolument than the one to which he has been permanently appointed, will be entitled to a Deputation Allowance in addition to a higher salary to which he has been promoted.

Section XXVI. No Civil Servant, temporarily officiating for another, shall draw an amount larger than the entire emoluments of the office in which he is officiating, and if the amount of the Deputation Allowance, according to the prescribed scale, added to the permanent emoluments of the officiating servant, would exceed the emoluments of the office in which he is temporarily acting, the excess shall not be drawn. But this provision shall not apply to the case of any Officer deputed for special reasons to act in an office of inferior emolument to his own. In cases where an Officer holding two appointments, on being deputed to officiate for another, shall be relieved only from one, he shall receive no Deputation Allowance, unless the emoluments of the office in which he is deputed to act exceed the united emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the Deputation Allowance shall be limited to the difference.

Section XXVII. No Subordinate Officer acting for his principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same office or establishment, at the same station, shall be entitled to any Deputation Allowance, until after the expiration of one month, and then the allowance is not to be drawn in arrears. But a servant previously out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different station shall be entitled to Deputation Allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Section XXVIII. Civil Servants, if deputed to act at a distance from the stations where they are employed, or if ordered to Government on special duty, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowances at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment.

CHAPTER VII.

Rules for limiting the period of Service.

Section XXIX. After thirty-five years' service (a) no Civil Servant shall be appointed to any new office, nor be permitted to retain an office which he has held for a period of five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. This Rule will be applicable to every Civil Servant appointed to office after its promulgation, and to the case of every other Civil Servant to whom it relates at the close of five years from the 26th August 1861.

CHAPTER VIII.

Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Law Officers.

Section XXX. The East India Company's Law Officers may obtain sick leave and short leave on private affairs under the conditions prescribed in the case of Civil Servants, both as respects the period of absence and the limitation of allowances during such absence. Leave will, however, only be granted at the convenience of the Government, and no additional expense will on any consideration be incurred by the Government on account thereof. (4)

If any Law Officer shall quit his duty, save on leave under Medical Certificate, or on short leave on private affairs, he will be considered to have vacated his appointment.

(a) Except in special cases, the period of Service is to be taken to commence from the date of the arrival of the servant in India.—*Notification, Gazette, 28th March 1863.*

(b) This Section has been made applicable to the Administrators General.—*Court's Despatch, No. 9 of 1865.*

RETIRING ANNUITIES TO CIVILIANS AND PENSIONS TO THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 25th November 1862.

Financial.

No. 193.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

MY LORD.—1. The Memorials from the Covenanted Civil Servants of the several Governments in India, on the subject of their retiring annuities, and of the pensions of their widows and orphans, together with your Financial letter, dated the 7th March 1862, No. 40, the Financial Letter from Madras, dated the 8th February 1862, No. 2, the Public Letter from Bombay, dated the 13th April 1862, No. 13, and the several Minutes of Members of the respective Governments in India, in reference thereto, have been considered by me in Council.

2. It does not appear to be necessary to give a detailed reply to the observations of your Government, or to the requests contained in the several Memorials, as the result of the consideration by Her Majesty's Government of those observations and Memorials will be apparent from the decision which I have now to communicate.

3. In regard to the period of service which is, in future, to be required as a qualification for an annuity, Her Majesty's Government see no reason for altering the period of twenty-five years' service, and twenty-two years' residence (including one year's sick leave, if such has been taken, as at present); but they cannot allow any future special leave of absence from India on private affairs to count as residence.

4. No sufficient ground appears to have been assigned for increasing or altering the amount of the full annuity, which must therefore remain at £1,000, or of the amount of the percentage of deduction from salaries, which will continue at 4 per cent., the amount of subscriptions to accumulate, as at present, at 6 per cent. interest.

5. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that there is ground for making some alteration in the terms on which annuities are granted, and they have decided that a Civil Servant, who has completed the prescribed period of service and residence, shall be granted by Government an annuity of £600, and that he shall have the option of taking in addition an annuity of the amount, not exceeding £400, which his accumulated subscriptions, with interest, will purchase, according to the Table now in force, or of adding to his subscriptions such a sum as will purchase an annuity of any amount which, added to the £600, granted by Government, will not exceed the full annuity of £1,000. They have also decided that annuities, without limitation as to number, may be granted on application, at any time, to Covenanted Civil Servants who may have completed the prescribed periods of service and residence, and whose resignations of the Service have been accepted; and that those Civil Servants who have obtained annuities since the Memorials were sent in, be admitted from this date to the benefit of the arrangement now sanctioned.

6. It must be clearly understood that, in the event of the death of a subscriber, his accumulated subscriptions will lapse, and that no refund of subscriptions can, under any circumstances, be allowed.

7. Her Majesty's Government are also disposed to make some provisions for Covenanted Civil Servants who, having devoted a proportion of their lives, and energies, and especially those years during which men qualify for a profession, to the service of Government, are deprived of the fruits of their labour by sickness, which may compel them to resign the Service before they have become entitled to an annuity. In any such cases, when clearly proved by Medical Certificate, the following pensions may be granted:—

If under 5 years' service, a grant of £500.
Of 5 years' service and under 10, an annuity of £150.
Of 10 years' service and under 15, an annuity of £250.
Of 15 years' service and under 20, an annuity of £350.
Of 20 years' service and under 25, an annuity of £450.

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8. Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the payment of all the annuities quarterly, and to the date of decease, with the same option as to payment in India or England as at present.

9. These changes will inevitably derange the calculations on which the Civil Service Annuity Funds were constituted. It is, therefore, important to consider whether any advantage could attend retaining Boards of Managers and the machinery of the Funds. Practically, all that will be required under the changes now sanctioned will be, an account showing the amount deducted from the salary of each Civil Servant, and the interest thereon, and for that object the maintenance of the Funds does not appear to be necessary.

10. Before giving final orders on this point, however, Her Majesty's Government are desirous of being furnished with your opinion as to the expediency of closing the Funds.

11. It only remains for me to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government as to the Bengal Civil Fund; the Madras Civil Fund, Charity Branch; the Bombay Civil Fund, Provident Branch.

12. There appears to be no ground for making any change in the management of these Funds, which will, consequently, as heretofore, remain with the subscribers. In regard to the assistance from the State, Her Majesty's Government have no intention of withdrawing the aid which has been hitherto granted, and they see no reason for increasing it. If the subscribers prefer it, there would apparently be no objection to granting, in lieu of the present indirect aid, an annual sum equal to the average of the contributions during the past five years, the future interest on the balance of the Funds being in that case fixed at 5 per cent., and the remittance of the sums required by the Funds in England being made at the same rate of exchange as that fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions with the British Exchequer.

13. These changes may severally be brought into immediate operation, and a copy of this Despatch will be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, for the information and guidance of those Governments.—Published in Gazette, 6th January 1863, page 17.

FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE RULES FOR CHAPLAINS.

I. Chaplains may be allowed leave of the following kinds:—

- Leave on Medical Certificate.
- Furlough on Private Affairs.
- Short Leave on Private Affairs.
- Privilege Leave.
- Preparatory Leave.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

II. Leave on medical certificate is given by the Government under which the applicant may be serving, on application through the Archdeacon, through whom the medical certificate is forwarded to Government.

III. Applications for leave, or extension of leave, on medical certificate, must be

I. A statement of the applicant's case from his medical adviser, distinctly specifying, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, cause, and duration, and the necessity for temporary removal, or in cases where extension of leave is applied for, the reasons for such extension.

II. A certificate in the form given in Appendix A, from the Official Surgeon of the district or town in which the applicant is employed or temporarily residing, or, if there be no Official Surgeon, by a medical practitioner.

3.—When the applicant is at a Presidency town, or is applying for leave or extension of leave out of India,—by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department. To this end, a Chaplain who may have come on preparatory leave to the Presidency, will, prior to appearing before the Medical Board at the Presidency, submit the statement and medical certificate, on which he obtained preparatory leave, to a President Surgeon, in view to his receiving a certificate from him, recommending his case to the Board.

c.—When the applicant is in England, and residing within 20 miles of London,—by the Medical Board attached to the India Office.

d.—When the applicant is in England, but residing at a distance of more than 20 miles from London,—by a second Medical Practitioner.

e.—When the applicant is elsewhere than in England or India,—by the chief medical authority of the colony or country whither he may have proceeded.

The certificate and countersignature must, like the first statement, be given after a careful personal investigation; and any omission, either of the countersignature or of the personal investigation, must be satisfactorily explained.

IV. Leave on medical certificate in or beyond India, to one not permanently unfit for further service, will be given, without question, as often as the necessity for it may be established by submission of the prescribed certificates.

V. The period for which leave on medical certificate is given, is as follows:—

a.—In India,—a continuous period not exceeding one year.

b.—Beyond India,—eighteen months, subject to extension, with allowances, up to a period not exceeding altogether three years, on a renewal of the medical certificate.

VI. The pay or allowances during such leave are as follows:—

a.—In India,—full salary of rank, subject to a deduction of one-third for the whole term of regulated absence, provided that the deduction shall not reduce the allowance below Rupees 500 a month.

b.—Beyond India,—for first six months,—£500 per annum, and, (if the absentee be an Archdeacon, but not otherwise) such portion of the salary of his office, not exceeding one-half, as may not be required for the payment of a *locum tenens*, and as may be granted to the absentee without extra expense to Government. For the remaining period,—£191-12-6, or £127-15-0 per annum according as the absentee has, or has not, completed seven years' residence in India.

VII. Leave on medical certificate will be reckoned as follows:—

a.—In India,—from the date of the absentee's departure from his station, or from any earlier date of his successor's taking charge, to the date of return to station.

b.—Beyond India,—from the date of departure from India of the vessel on which the absentee embarks, to the date of his arrival at the principal port of his own Presidency,—from which latter date he will be regarded as on duty.

VIII. A Chaplain proceeding on leave beyond India on medical certificate, will be allowed an advance of three months' absence pay, and no recovery will be made on account of this advance, should the absentee die before it is liquidated.

IX. A Chaplain proceeding to England on leave should be furnished by the Accountant General with a certificate in the form given in Appendix B, for submission to the India Office on his arrival in London.

Furlough on Private Affairs.

X. Furlough on private affairs is granted by the Government of India in the Home Department (on application as before through the Archdeacon and through the local Government or Administration in the Bengal Presidency, under whom the Chaplain may be serving,) and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

XI. A Chaplain wishing for an extension of one of the authorized portions of furlough while in England, must send his application to the Government of India, Home Department.

XII. Application for furlough on private affairs must be supported by proof of residence for the period prescribed in para. XIV, and of presence on duty for a continuous period of three months from the date of return from the last absence on privilege leave.

XIII. Grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service. If a Chaplain prefers taking his furlough in India, he may do so.

XIV. The periods for which furlough is granted are as follows:—

a.—Undivided,—a continuous term of three years, but not more completion of ten years' residence in India;—or,

b.—Divided into two periods, whether of eighteen months each, or of two years and one year, respectively. The first instalment of such divided furlough may be taken after a residence of seven years, and the second instalment of a residence of (eight) years, from date

of return from last instalment by Chaplains appointed (before) the 11th January 1854.

One year is the shortest term of furlough that can be taken by a Chaplain.

XV. The pay during furlough is £191-12-6 per annum.

XVI. Leave on furlough will be reckoned as in para. VII.

XVII. A Chaplain on furlough may be allowed an advance of six months' furlough pay on the same terms as in para. VIII.

XVIII. A Chaplain proceeding to England on furlough should get the form mentioned in para. IX.

Short Leave on Private Affairs.

XIX. Short leave on private affairs is granted by the Government under whom the applicant may be serving, the application being made as before through the Archdeacon.

XX. On application for temporary leave, timely notice must be given to the chief civil and military authorities at the station, in order that, if there be any cogent reasons against the absence of the Chaplain, they may be submitted to the Government.

XXI. Short leave on private affairs will be granted on sufficient cause being shown, provided that the applicant's services can be spared, and that six years have elapsed since his last return from such leave.

XXII. Short leave on private affairs in India only is granted for a period not to exceed six months on each occasion.

XXIII. During such leave, the pay is £191-12-6 per annum, or £127-15-0 per annum, according as the absentee has, or has not, completed seven years' residence in India; also half of the difference between such annual sum and the full pay of rank.

XXIV. Leave in India on private affairs will be reckoned as in para. VII, clause a.

Privilege Leave.

XXV. Privilege Leave is granted by the Bishop, or in his absence, by the Commissary of the Diocese; the grant being reported to the Local or Supreme Government under whom the applicant is employed, for publication in the Official Gazette.

XXVI. Applications for privilege leave must be accompanied by proof of continuance on duty, till application, for the periods prescribed in the next paragraph.

XXVII. The periods for which privilege leave may be granted are one, two, and three months, after Chaplains have been on actual duty for continuous periods of five, ten, and fifteen months respectively, from date of first arrival in India, or since return from last leave of any description. The period is admissible in addition to, but after the time allowed for visiting an out-station (i.e. after the duties of that station have been duly performed), and also in addition to time allowed for proceeding from one station to another on change of station.

of Account before that date are allowed to retain their privileges, and therefore when such Covenanted Officers are appointed to act for other Covenanted Officers in the Department, they are entitled to draw Deputation allowances on the same terms as those allowed to Covenanted Officers in other branches of the Service.

But this Rule cannot be held to apply to Covenanted Officers entering the Financial Department after that date, nor does it seem proper to preserve a separate Rule for calculating the acting allowances of Uncovenanted Officers in the Department, as by the Resolution aforementioned all distinction between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service was abolished.

In considering what would be a suitable standard to introduce under these circumstances, His Honor in Council observes that, as the acting allowance Rules of the Covenanted Service are based upon a simple consistent principle, they may with advantage be taken as the basis of the Rules which shall be applicable to all the Officers of the Financial Department other than those specially noticed in the 1st paragraph.

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

1st.—No Officer will receive any Deputation allowance for officiating for another Officer in the same class as himself.

2nd.—An Officer appointed to officiate for another Officer in a higher class than his own will draw, irrespective of any saving from the salary of the appointment in which he officiates, the full salary of his own appointment, with an additional allowance at the rate of 20 per cent. on the mean between the minimum and maximum salary of the class in which he officiates, provided the total allowance to be so drawn shall not exceed the minimum salary of such higher class.

3rd.—When the Officer thus appointed to act is in the receipt of the maximum salary of his own class, he will receive no additional allowance on his first appointment to act, inasmuch as the maximum salary of any class is always the same as the minimum of that immediately above it; but he will be eligible, whilst officiating, to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed to the higher class.

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

5th.—Any person holding a substantive appointment in another Department of the Government Service, and officiating for an Officer of the Financial Department, will draw salary and acting allowance at the rates prescribed in Rule 2.

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

Officer acting in an appointment shall receive more than one-half of the Staff salary attached thereto until he shall have acted six months in it, counting from the date of his joining the appointment. At the expiration of this period he will be allowed the full Staff salary in all cases, if it be available, but not otherwise.

7th.—This order applies to all cases including those of Officers officiating for Staff Officers absent on Furlough, under Rules 9 and 13 of Government General Order No. 1, 150 dated 17th November 1894; but it is not to affect the allowances in their present appointments of those to whom, under any rule or practice heretofore in force, full Staff salary is now actually paid.—*Notification of Com. of India, 18th August 1903, No. 3, 145.*

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

PORT ST. GEORGE, 20th APRIL 1903.

Furlough.

1. A Furlough for the period of one year, with an allowance of £1,000, payable by quarterly payments, shall be allowed to the Chief Justice and to each Puisne Judge of the High Court, after seven years' actual service as Chief Justice, or Chief Justice and Judge, or Judge of the said Court.

2. The Furlough granted under these Rules to a Judge selected from the Covenanted Civil Service shall be on leave of the Furlough to which such Judge is entitled under the Rules applicable to Furloughs allowed to members of such Service.

3. If a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, who has not taken his Furlough under the Rules applicable to his branch of the service, before his appointment to the High Court, shall take such Furlough within one year after the expiration of his Furlough under these Rules, the Furlough taken by him as Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as so much time of his Furlough under the Rules applicable to the Covenanted Service, and the amount drawn by him shall be adjusted, with reference to such Rules, by deductions from the allowances payable to him as a Civil Servant on Furlough.

4. A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge, during his absence on Furlough, shall retain his office; but such Furlough shall not be reckoned as actual service in calculating the period of service entitling the Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, to a pension.

5. Leave may be granted by the Governor General in Council to the Chief Justice, or any Puisne Judge of the High Court who may not be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, under Medical Certificate, once during the term of his service, either for a period of six months on half salary, payable on furlough and resumption of his duties, or for a period of fifteen months on an allowance of £1,000 per annum. Such Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, during his absence, shall retain his office; but if his absence shall, under any circumstances, exceed fifteen months, his office shall be vacated.

6. If any Judge of the High Court who has taken leave of absence, under the foregoing Rule, for a period of six months, shall desire to extend his absence beyond such period he shall be permitted to do so under due Medical Certificate, his allowance for the entire period of absence being calculated at the rate of £1,000 per annum.

7. Leave of absence, under Medical Certificate, to Judges of the High Court who are members of the Covenanted Civil Service, will be regulated by the Rules "for sick leave" applicable to the Civil Service generally.

8. No more than six months of the leave granted under Medical Certificate shall be reckoned as actual service in calculating the period of service entitling the Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, to a pension.

9. Short leave on private affairs may be granted to the Judges of the High Court, under Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules of December 1864.

Retiring Pensions.

1. A Chief Justice, after an actual service of 12 years as Judge of the High Court, of which at least six shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

2. A Puisne Judge on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

3. A Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, compelled to retire, on Medical Certificate, after seven years' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

4. In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted servants respectively.

5. When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted servants respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

6. Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted and Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire on Medical Certificate, after seven years' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules, or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

7. A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Service Annuity and Provident Funds.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from England, there shall be allowed to a Chief Justice the sum of £1,000, to a Puisne Judge £800. But such allowance shall not be made to any person appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Puisne Judge, who, having been in India, may be at the time of his said appointment, in the United Kingdom, with the intention of returning to India.

The foregoing rules will not apply to the Judges who have been transferred to the High Court from the Supreme Court, who will be however at liberty to avail themselves of the privileges as to Furlough, if they assent to the periods of service prescribed by the rules, to qualify for the pension of a Judge of the High Court. Nor will the rules respecting salaries affect those Judges of the late Sudder Court who are at present in receipt of higher allowances than rupees forty-five thousand per annum.

Leave of Absence.

All the Officers and servants of the High Court at the three Presidencies Covenanted

or Uncovenanted, who claim the privilege of being punished by the State, are subject to the general levies of alienate Rules applicable to either branch of service.

The power of granting leave under the general Regulations hereby ordered, in addition to the Officers and servants of the Court, appointed by the Court and entitled to pension, vests in the Judges of the High Courts, subject in every case to the report of the Examiner of Claims that the applicant is entitled to leave. If the Examiner of Claims should report against the application, and the Court should take a different view thereon, that recorded by the Examiner of Claims a reference to the arbitration of Government is necessary.—*Proceedings of Govt. of India, 24 April 1862, No. 2262.*

PUBLIC OFFICERS INTERDICTED FROM PECUNIARY DEALINGS WITH NATIVES RESIDING WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION.

With reference to the Notification dated the 25th July 1861, No. 4706, "absolutely prohibiting the Officers of Government, of whatever rank or class, from selling or being concerned in the sale of property of any amount or description to Native Princes and Chiefs, or to their relatives or Ministers, or to any Native gentlemen of rank or opulence, residing under the protection of the British Government," the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Notification in question was not intended to apply in its full strictness to any but Political Officers, and Officers discharging Political as well as ordinary Civil functions, whether employed directly under the Government of India, or under any of the Local Governments, and that in regard to all other Officers, the Order of the 31st October 1861 is to be considered as still in force.

But His Lordship in Council is strongly impressed with a sense of the necessity for discouraging as much as possible pecuniary dealings of every description between Public Officers and Natives under the authority of residing within their jurisdiction, or in their vicinity, and the permission of Government will never be given to any transaction of the kind if it should appear to afford even a plausible ground for suspicion of improper motives on the part either of the buyer or seller.—*Notification, Gazette, 7th March 1866.*

Fort St. George, 26th January 1863.—The following letter from J. W. E. Wylie, Esquire, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Officiating Civil Paymaster, Punjab, Fort William, Council Chamber, the 8th December 1862, is published for general information:—

(Financial Department.)

Sir,—In reply to your letter, No. 786, dated 6th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that under the circumstances stated in the Punjab Government's letter of the 1st idem, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the present wording of the Certificate required to enable an Officer to draw a travelling, or passage allowance, whilst actually employed in tents at a distance from his station shall be changed to the effect that the Officer "was absent from his station on public duty, and *bona fide* entitled to the passage charged in his bill."

Fort St. George, 26th February 1863.—The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Financial Department, No. 1,385, dated the 6th ultimo, to the address of the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is re-published for the general observance of the directions contained therein:—

Sir,—Your Assistant Secretary's letter, No. 1,324, dated the 22nd October last, to the address of the Government of India, in the Home Department, having been transferred to this Department for disposal, I am directed to inform you in reply that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the gratuities proposed to be given to the Police Burkedars of the Benares and Ambikapore Divisions, who have been discharged in consequence of the reductions recently effected in the Establishments belonging to the Central Provinces.

2. I am instructed to take the opportunity to point out that in recommending the grant of gratuities in cases like the present, the local Officers should be careful to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the rates of pay and the periods of service shown in the statements, and to certify that they have done so at the foot of the statements.

3. The necessity for such a Certificate and care will be obvious when it is remembered that the Civil Paymasters are not generally possessed of the means of reporting upon such cases, and that this Department has no means of readily detecting any errors in the data on which the proposals of the local Government are based.

POSSESSION OF LANDED PROPERTY IN INDIA BY THE PUBLIC SERVANTS OF THE STATE.

1. *Extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 22, dated the 10th August 1861.*

1. I have had under my consideration in Council your Excellency's letters dated the 25th, 26th, and 31st October 1860, (Nos. 37, 38, and 39,) and 8th March (No. 5) 1861, on the subject of the possession of landed property in India by the public servants of the State.

4. I have carefully considered in Council the entire subject, and I am now prepared on the part of Her Majesty's Government to lay down the following Rules for your future guidance. I should premise that these Rules refer only to the acquisition or possession of lands intended to be applied to agricultural purposes, and are not to be construed to include lands occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

5. Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service are at liberty to acquire and possess lands anywhere out of the Presidency to which they are attached, but are absolutely precluded from holding lands within their own Presidency. Thus, an Officer of the Bengal Civil Service may hold lands in Madras or Bombay, but cannot be permitted to hold lands in any part of the Bengal Presidency, notwithstanding that, at the time of their acquisition, he may himself be actually employed in a different Lieutenant-Governorship from that in which the lands may happen to be situated.

6. Regimental Military Officers may hold lands in any part of India, with the distinct understanding however, that a Military Officer possessing land will be disqualified for temporary employment in any Civil capacity in the District within which his land is situated; but Military Officers who are placed in permanent employment in the Civil administration must, like the Officers of the Covenanted Service, be prevented from holding land in the Presidency to any part of which they may be sent.

7. No restrictions are to be placed on the possession or acquisition of lands by Uncovenanted Officers of any description, whether of European, Indo-British or Native descent, beyond those now in force.

8. Officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must, however, be required to make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired landed property, stating the District within which it is situated, with such other particulars as you may consider necessary, of which registers should be kept at the seat of Government of each Presidency or Lieutenant-Governorship. Although Uncovenanted Officers are not to be precluded from holding land, it may, nevertheless, be inexpedient that appointments which necessarily confer a considerable amount of power and influence on their occupants, such as those of Sudder Ameen, Deputy Collector, and Tahsildar, should be filled by persons holding landed property within their jurisdiction; and it is right that the several Governments should always have at hand the information necessary to guide their judgment in selecting individuals for such offices.

9. It will, moreover, be incumbent on the several Local Governments to take care that no Officer who may be in possession of landed property in India or elsewhere, to whatever class of the Service he may belong, shall apply any portion of the time and attention which ought to be devoted to his public duties, whether Civil or Military to the management of that property, and that longer or more frequent leaves of absence are not to be permitted on that account.

2. *Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 29, dated 30th November 1861.*

With reference to the letter from your Excellency in Council, dated the 1st October last, (No. 15,) which has been considered by me in Council, I have resolved to accede to your recommendation for a modification of the terms of my Despatch of the 10th August last, (No. 22) so far as to permit Officers of the Bengal Civil Service, attached to the Lower Provinces, to acquire and hold land in the Upper Provinces including the Punjab and Oude. Similarly, Officers attached to the Upper Provinces may be permitted to acquire and hold lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It will of course be understood that such Officers possessing lands in either Division are absolutely precluded from employment under the Local Government of the Division in which their lands are situated.

MODIFIED RULES FOR EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, May 26th, 1864.—The following Revised Rules for the examination of Assistants in the Civil Service, are herewith published for general information:—

The first examination to be held under these Rules will take place in the month of December next at certain stations hereafter to be determined, and all Assistants who may not have attained substantively the rank of Head Assistant before that time, will be required to present themselves for examination.

RULES.

I. *Half-yearly Examinations of Assistants.*—A half-yearly examination of Assistants, liable under these Rules to examination, shall be held in the months of June and December of each year, at such central stations as may be fixed by Government.

II. *Two standards.*—At these half-yearly examinations, there shall be two standards of qualification, according to the one or the other of which the Assistants shall be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he will be authorised to hear and determine any criminal cases except those specially referred to him by the Magistrate, or before he will be vested with a distinct Police charge. An Assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard, before he will be considered by Government capable of holding the office of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem.

III. *Effect of passing by each standard.*—An Assistant who has passed according to the first standard of examination and who has been six months at a station as an Assistant, will be permitted to exercise the ordinary powers vested in Magistrates by the Regulations of the Madras Code and may be vested with a distinct Police charge. An Assistant who has passed according to the second standard and who shall have been exercising the ordinary powers vested in Magistrates for at least one year, may, if the Government see fit, be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem although he may not have served six years.

IV. *Promotion of Assistants.*—The Government will promote to a Head Assistantship no Assistant who shall not have been examined under these Rules and found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted under ordinary circumstances in the order of their passing the examination now prescribed according to the second standard of qualification.

V. *When Assistants are to be examined.*—All Assistants who may not have attained substantively the rank of Head Assistant before the month of December next, shall be subjected to examination. All Assistants who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present rules and who have been more than six months at their stations respectively shall be subjected to half-yearly examinations. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to half-yearly examinations. All other Assistants who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification, may be examined at any half-yearly examination with the special permission of the Collector of their District, previously obtained. Assistants examined under these Rules will draw the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations.

VI. *Central Examination Committee.*—The Government will constitute a Committee to be called the Central Examination Committee, by whose instructions the Local Committee shall be guided, and with whom they shall correspond on all matters connected with these half-yearly examinations. The Central Examination Committee will consist of one Judge of the Sadar Court, who shall be President thereof, and of one Member of the Board of Revenue, both nominated by Government; also, the Magistrate of the Sadar Court, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and such other Members as the Government, from time to time, may appoint. A Secretary to the Committee will be nominated by Government.

VII. *Duty of the Central Examination Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the Central Examination Committee to fix on every occasion the half-yearly examination days, which shall be the same for every Local Committee station. It shall be the duty of the same Committee to prepare before and for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the Assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee, in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Examination Committee from time to time shall lay down such Rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Divisional Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several Assistants examined may reach.

VIII. *Divisional Examination Committee.*—At the several stations where the examination is to be held, a Committee consisting of Public Officers, to be called the Divisional Examination Committee, shall on each occasion be constituted by Government, and the Judge of the Station if not absent on leave, shall be a Member. The Commissioner for the

Northern Circars shall, whenever practicable, attend the examinations held within his Division and shall be Ex-officio President of the Divisional Examination Committee. In other cases the Government shall appoint a President of the Committee.

IX. *Duty of the Divisional Examination Committee and Reports of the Examinations.*—The Examinations shall be conducted by the Divisional Examination Committees, who after due deliberation in respect of each Assistant examined, will record the result, stating their opinion as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not; which result in case of difference of opinion, will be determined by a majority, and shall deliver the record to the President. The President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee with his own Report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the Divisional Committee in each case. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers of the Assistants, and the other papers written by them either in the Vernacular or in English, shall be forwarded with the record. The Central Examination Committee, after taking all the reports into consideration and perusing any of the Examination papers that it may seem them proper to peruse, shall report to Government the names of such Assistants as in their opinion have proved their qualifications according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing especially, in the order of their merit, any Assistants who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinctions.

X. *Principal object of the first Standard.*—The principal object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency for practical purposes of the Assistant in the Vernacular language of his District. For this purpose, at least three papers which he has never seen before, taken from Official Records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly, and without great difficulty, and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment or other Official paper to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the Vernacular, without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a Native; tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the Vernacular of an English report, or other Official paper also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three Natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding Natives of different classes and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. An Assistant must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify according to the first standard.

XI. *Second object of the first Standard.*—The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of Revenue Administration and Criminal Justice and especially with so much of the Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an Officer to know, in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose, a set of questions on Revenue, Magisterial and Police subjects shall be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty of rare occurrence; and to show rather the possession, or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than of a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally at soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book. The Assistant should also be examined generally as to his knowledge of Cutcherry Accounts—both the English Accounts kept at the Hoosdar and the Native Accounts of Talook and Village—of Mookum-mah of his District, and of its past revenue history as to be learnt from the records.

XII. *Third object of the first Standard.*—The next object of the first standard of Examination shall be to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence, in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's and one from the Magistrate's Office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant, to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a Native Officer; and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the Vernacular, the circumstances being in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over; and the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

XIII. *Fourth object of the first Standard.*—The last object of the first standard of Examination shall be to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done

his duty at his Station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such Officers, to make over to their Assistants from time to time cases for report. The reports shall be written in *English* on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided, the Officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Examination Committee. Such Officers shall also require their Assistants to make English Minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which Minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these Reports and Minutes need not be sent up to the Central Examination Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the Record submitted to the Central Committee.

XIV. Second Standard.—The second standard of Examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the Vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably read; the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers, the translation, dictation, and conversation should be short, generally correct and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty such as may occur in official business. In this Examination it will be necessary for the Assistant to pass in two Vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of the Examination, and the other any one of the languages, including Hindustani prevailing in the Madras territories, which the Assistant may prefer. Provided that ordinarily and except on special grounds, no Assistant shall be promoted in any District, in the Vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this Rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of Examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language, and in respect of any other language which an Assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any District in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it on the part of the Examinee, and power to translate correctly an official paper read to him; to dictate orders in the language and read ordinary notices. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Magistrate and Collector; but they shall be arranged in two classes, one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less important points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No Codes, Digest or Summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used the Assistant being confined to the original laws, Circular Orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fully the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector, or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties and especially to test his power of minute attention to and just appreciation of evidence.

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

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE REGULATIONS.

AGE OF ADMISSION INTO THE SERVICE.

PORT ST. GEORGE, November 28, 1856.—The following Notification by the Government of India, is re-published for general information.

PORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, the 29th October 1856, No. 49.—NOTIFICATION.—With reference to instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that no person is to be admitted into the service of Government as a writer or clerk, at an earlier age than 16 years.

By order of the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

EXAMINATION RULES.

I.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—PORT ST. GEORGE, 26th April 1861.—His Excellency the Governor in Council deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency should be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service, on the ground of their having passed an elementary examination in those branches of knowledge which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices or departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since,* shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. *Hand-writing*, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand a manuscript or Lithographed paper.
2. *Orthography*, to include writing from dictation.
3. *Composition and Grammar*, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. *Arithmetic*, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.
5. *Geography*, including the elements of general geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the geography of India.
6. *History*, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India.

* For exception to this rule, see page 185.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches, English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments, the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments, the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch, shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in arithmetic, geography, and history, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-Vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition, both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing test shall not apply to persons who have passed the matriculation examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for each person, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University examination be not the Vernacular of the district in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule 1.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes:—

- 1st. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.
- 2nd. Matriculated students of the University of Madras.
- 3rd. Passed candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed Form (Appendix A.)

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications, may be adequately tested, the several controlling Boards and heads of departments shall, from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published.

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all persons, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form and paying a fee of Rupees 3-6; provided that candidates who may have previously

* Not printed in this Almanac, as not necessary for general information.—Ed.

passed the University Matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules shall be entrusted to an officer, who shall be styled Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. It will be his duty to appoint examiners, to nominate officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioners and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government and, with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

Certain Classes Admissible without Examination.

Notification.—FORT ST. GEORGE, May 6, 1859.—The following proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Department, dated 2d May 1859, No. 480, are published for general information.

The—enquires whether the three undermentioned classes of public servants are required to pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination before they can be re-employed in the service of Government.

I. Persons not now in the service, but who were so formerly, resigned their appointments, and now seek re-employment.

II. Persons who have lost their posts from the reduction of establishments.

III. Persons who have been dismissed from the service, but whose re-employment has, on appeal, been either sanctioned or ordered by the Board or Government.

2. The Government reply that persons of the first of the above classes are not eligible to re-employment, unless they pass the examination.

3. In respect to parties of the second class, no general rule can be laid down. Such cases should be referred by heads of offices, from time to time, for the orders of Government as they occur. It is to be observed, however, that none are to be submitted, unless the previous service of the party on the regular (not-hungamy or temporary) establishment, amount to at the least five years, or unless his conduct has been good.

4. Cases falling under the third class, are, also, to be referred, on the occasion arising, for the decision of Government.

5. The above are to be taken in supersession of all previous orders on the subject.

Temporary Appointments.

Men who have not passed the examination may be employed as substitutes for periods not exceeding one month. When the period may be longer and when there may be a difficulty in procuring a passed candidate, the case should be reported for the orders of Government.—Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 26th March 1857.

II.—Special Departmental Tests.

(A) Judicial Department.

In a Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st August 1865, page 149, the Government prescribed the following tests for candidates for the offices specified below:—

REVISED RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION.

LIST OF TESTS.

I. Judicial Test—Civil.	V. Revenue Test—Sea Customs.
II. Do. do.—Criminal.	VI. Account Test.
III. Revenue Test—General.	VII. Translation Test.
IV. Do. do.—Salt Dept.	VIII. Pencil-writing Test.

Schedule showing the nature of the Tests and the designation of the offices for which they are prescribed.

I.—A.—Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade.

1. *Principal Sudder Ameen, 2. District Munsiff, 3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.*

- (a) Norton's Law of Evidence.
- (b) Code of Civil Procedure.
- (c) Rules of Practice (Civil).
- (d) Sawyer's Manual of the Law of Contracts.
- (e) Collett's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages.
- (f) Strange's Manual of Hindu Law, and first Volume of Strange's Hindu Law.
- (g) Salagopal Chatterji's Manual of Malabar Law.

1. The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in the Vernacular.

2. Goldsmith's "Doctrine and Practice of Equity," pages 55 to 249 and 267 to 301, will be a text book of examination for this test in 1866.

3. When both the Civil and Criminal Judicial tests are taken up at the same time, there will be only one paper in the Law of Evidence.

4. The old text book in the Law of Contracts and in the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages will be used at the approaching examination.

I.—B.—Judicial Test—Civil—Lower Grade.

1. *Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, 2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerk in receipt of a salary of Rupees 50, or upwards, in the High Court, Appellate Side.*

- (b) Code of Civil Procedure.
- (c) Rules of Practice (Civil).
- (d) Limitation Act.
- (e) Stamp Act.
- (f) Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.

1. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular. This exception does not extend to Sheristadars or the Manager of the High Court, who must pass in English.

2. Vide remark 3 under I.—A.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.

1. *Principal Sudder Ameen, 2. District Munsiff, 3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes, 4. Deputy Magistrate, 5. Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.*

- (a) Norton's Law of Evidence.
- (b) Mayne's Indian Penal Code.
- (c) Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (d) Rules of Practice (Criminal).

The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.

1. *Subordinate Magistrate of the 2d Class, 2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, 3. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerk in receipt of salary of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.*

- (c) Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence.
- (d) Indian Penal Code.
- (e) Criminal Procedure Code.
- (f) Rules of Practice (Criminal).

1. The papers set in the examination for this grade will be of an easier description than those set on the same subjects in the examination for the higher grade.

2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular. This exception does not extend to Sheristadars or the Manager of the High Court, who must pass in English.

III.—A.—Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.

1. *Deputy Collector, 2. Uncoovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue, 3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.*

- (a) Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue.
- (b) Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.
- (c) Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts.
- (d) Rules of the Stamp Department.

The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates, permitted, by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.

1. *Hazur Sheristadar, 2. Tahsildar, 3. Deputy Tahsildar, 4. Taluk Sheristadar.*

- (a) Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue.
- (b) Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.
- (c) Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts.

1. The papers set for this grade will be easier than those set for the higher grade, and will refer only to those portions of the Regulations, Circular Orders &c., a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices specified in column 1.

2. The examination will be conducted in English except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.

Superintendent of a Salt Division.

- (r) The Salt Laws.
- (s) Salt Manual.

1. There is no upper grade in this examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of any candidate who is allowed, by special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular.

V.—Revenue Test—Sea Customs' Department.

Superintendent of Sea Customs.

- (a) The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the conservancy of Ports.
- (a) The Sea Customs' Manual.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates allowed to pass in the Vernacular, by special order of Government.

VI.—Account Test.

1. *Accountant in the Accountant General's Office.* 2. *Accountant in the Board's Office.* 3. *Accountant in the English Departments of Collectors' offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.*

- (a) Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.
- (a) Hindu Manual.
- (a) Tamil Manual.
- (a) Village Manual.
- (a) Budget Manual.

1. The portions of the Manuals which relate to accounts only will form the subject of examination.

2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted to pass in a Vernacular, by special order of Government.

3. The Budget Manual is a subject of examination for Accountants in the Accountant General's Office only, and they will not be examined in the other Manuals.

VII.—A.—Translation Test—Higher Grade.

Translator in the High Court, Civil and Sessions Courts, and offices of Board of Revenue.

Ability to translate an ordinary official paper, and also one of greater difficulty from the Vernacular into English, and vice versa.

Interpretation, not asked.

1. Accuracy and rapidity of execution will be required in the higher grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following Vernaculars in which the candidate may pass:—

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1.—Tamil. | 3.—Hindustani. | 5.—Cannara. |
| 2.—Telugu. | 4.—Malabar. | 6.—Malayalam. |

3. Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular language, or languages, required in the offices for which they are applying, or intend to apply.

4. In sending in applications for nomination, candidates must specify the language, or languages, in which they desire to obtain certificates.

VII.—B.—Translation Test—Lower Grade.

1. *Friendship Officer Assist.* 2. *Diwan Moonsiff.* 3. *Translator in Collectors' offices.* 4. *Deputy Collector and Magistrate.* 5. *Candidates who, not being Pleaders or Students of an Indian University, have passed the General Test Examination in English only.*

Ability to translate an ordinary official paper from the Vernacular into English, and vice versa.

vide VII.—A.—Remarks 3, 3 and 4, which are also applicable to this grade.

VIII.—A.—Precis-Writing—Higher Grade.

1. *Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.* 2. *Any office for which passing in Test I, II, III and VI, is required.*

Writing a precis of a set of official papers.

This examination will be conducted in English.

VIII.—B.—Precis-Writing—Lower Grade.

(1.) *Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.* (2.) *Any office for which passing in Test I, II, III and VI, is required.*

Writing a precis of a set of official papers.

This examination will be in the Vernacular, and will be confined to the case of those persons who, having been continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, may apply for examination in the Vernacular. All persons not coming within this description, must pass the higher test.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, III, and VIII. Separate certificates will be granted for each Test successfully passed, and no Candidate will be required to pass in the same Test twice.

2. Tests IV and V may be taken up separately or together, but not in conjunction with any other Test.

3. Test VI and the higher grade of Test VII cannot be taken up together, or in conjunction with any other Test.

4. Candidates will not be permitted to apply for examination in both the lower and higher standard of any Test, but any Candidate who has applied for examination in the higher standard of any Test, and has passed a creditable examination, but failed to secure the minimum of marks necessary for success, may, with the Commissioner's permission, be considered as having passed for the lower standard.

5. Candidates will not, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test.

6. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VIII, and the lower grade of Test VII, open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January 1859, to regular Pleaders of any Court, to graduates and matriculated members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the General Test examination, on production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees.

7. The examination in Tests IV, V and VI will be held as occasion may require, and will be open only to persons qualified as above, who can produce a certificate from the Heads of the Departments in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination in these Tests.

8. Examinations in the higher grade of Test VII will be held from time to time under instructions from the Commissioner. Applications for examination must be accompanied by a recommendation from the Head of the Department in which employment is sought.

9. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be admitted as Pleaders without passing any of the Tests.

10. When Candidates are allowed to pass in a Vernacular, the examination in Collett's Manual on the Law of Torts and Messrs. Norton and Kindersley's works on the Law of Evidence will be dispensed with for the present year only.

11. The "Police Test" will comprise the subjects given in the Schedule under the heading B.—II, Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade, and a paper in

Departmental subjects. Candidates who have complied with the Rules in all respects will receive a certificate under Rule 1, of having passed B.—II.

SCHEDULE showing the designation of Offices, and the Corresponding Tests and Fees.

Office.	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.		Remarks.
	Judicial Test— Civil.		Judicial Test— Criminal.		Revenue Test— General.		Revenue Test—Salt Department.		Revenue Test—Sea Customs.		Account Test.		Translation Test.		Precis writing Test.		
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
Principal Sadder Ameen, District Moonsiff, Pleader.....	1		1											1	1		10
Deputy Collector and Magistrate.....					1									1	1		10
Subordinate Magistrate of 1st Class.....			1												1		7
Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.....					1										1		7
Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.....																	
Superintendent of Salt.....							1										4
Superintendent of Sea Customs.....									1								4
Accountant in the Accountant Genl's Office.....																	
Accountant in the Board's Office.....											1				1		7
Accountant in the English Department of Collector's Office, drawing salaries of Ru- pees 50 and upwards.....																	
Translator in the Courts and Office of the Board of Revenue.....													1				4
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Re- cordkeeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.....																	4
Sheristadar in the High Court, Appellate side.....			1												1		7
Manager High Court, Appellate side.....																	
Recordkeeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate side.....			1		1											1	7
Sheristadar Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sadder Ameen's Courts.....			1		1										1		7
Hazar Sheristadar.....							1										7
Tahsildar and 2d Class Sub-Magistrate.....																	
Taluk Sheristadar and 2d Class Sub-Ma- gistrate.....					1		1										7
2d Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tah- sildar.....																	
2d Class Sub-Magistrate.....																	
Appointments in the Government Office and the Courts, for which no Special Test but VIII is prescribed, of which the salaries are Rupees 50 and upwards.....																1	4
Translator in Collectors' Offices.....															1		4

NOTE.—The fee for a single test will be Rupees 4, that for two or three Tests Rupees 7, and that for four tests Rupees 10, except during the present year.

2. In any case in which a candidate would be exempted from passing in a Test under these Rules if they had been in force in 1884, he will be exempted from passing in it this year, if he makes application through the Collector of the District, on or before the 7th August notwithstanding rulings to the contrary.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

(3) Revenue Settlement Department.

Candidates for appointment as Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement are required to pass the following Vernacular test:—

- I. Reading, translating, and explaining grammatically
In Telugu, the first 50 Stories of Morris' Selections.
In Tamil, the whole of Kathamanjiri.
In Canarese, the first 50 Stories of Aesop's Fables.
In Malayalam, the first 50 Stories of the Selections.

II. Translating, in writing, from the Vernacular into English a paper of ordinary difficulty, specially prepared by the Board of Examiners at Madras, so as to test the Officer's knowledge of Vernacular accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Revenue Settlement Department.

III. Translating, in writing, from English into Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared at Madras.

IV. Reading and translating *extra voce* to the Examiners, a Vernacular letter or Urzee (which shall be selected by the Local Committee and sent for the Board's inspection) written in an ordinary style, and such as a Revenue Settlement Officer is liable to receive in the course of duty.

V. Conversation with a Native of an ordinary type, such as to satisfy the Examiners that the Officer is able to understand correctly, and to express himself intelligibly on all the usual matters which form the subject of communication between a Revenue Settlement Officer and his subordinates, and also with the people of the District.—*Proceedings of Government 9th March 1881, No. 548.*

(4) Public Works Department.

FOR ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—The course of instruction is regulated to fit Officers of the Army and other gentlemen of liberal education for the position of Assistant District Engineer in the Department of Public Works, and those who may desire it, for the Degree B. C. E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) in the University of Madras. Candidates for admission must be Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. Officers who are candidates for admission must be qualified by acquaintance with their military duties, and by having passed the examination in one of the Native languages for charge of a Company, and they will be required to undergo an entrance examination in the whole of Arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid, and Algebra as far as Simple Equations.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of sixteen Rupees.

All students will be required to provide themselves with the text books in use, also with a case of drawing instruments, and colour box.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not in any way promise or guarantee employment as Assistant Engineers or in any other capacity, to gentlemen who may pass the examination prescribed for Assistant Engineer, or who may take Degree in the University of Madras.—*Notification, 28th March 1882.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The following are the admission tests in this Department:—

- (a) English.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to compose a letter on a given subject with tolerable clearness and intelligence. Also to have a competent knowledge of Grammar.

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- (b) *Vernacular*.—In the case of Europeans and East Indians, ability to translate into English easy sentences from an elementary Vernacular Prose-work commonly used in schools.
- (c) *Arithmetic*.—The four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions and Decimal Fractions.
- (d) *History*.—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.
- (e) *Geography*.—The Outlines of Geography generally, and the Geography of India in particular.

The examinations will be conducted by means of printed papers.

Candidates must be between 18 and 25 years of age, and it will be necessary for them, when registering their names, to furnish satisfactory certificates of age, of character and of physical fitness. Europeans and East Indians must also state the Vernacular language in which they elect to be examined.

The examinees will be ranked according to the merits of their papers, and the vacancies existing in the College will be filled by them in the order of their proficiency.

A list of the successful Candidates will be published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*; and the individuals therein entered will be expected to come into attendance at the commencement of the next Session.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 5 Rupees, and to purchase the text books and drawing instruments, &c., prescribed for their respective classes.—*Notification, 17th March 1862.*

¶ In the Senior or First Department, the number of Officers is for the present limited to five, and of Civilians to seven.

Civil Candidates must be over sixteen years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

All students are now resident.

Applications from Officers should be addressed through Commanding Officers of Regiments to the Principal of the College; who, after satisfying himself that the Candidates are fully qualified, and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Admissions to the College will usually take place at the opening of the Session on the 1st of August in each year. The places at which the entrance examination will be held, and the dates, will be notified.

The Principal of the College may, at any time, recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be remanded to his Regiment.

Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.—*Notification 28th March 1862.*

(5) Medical Department.

FOR ADMISSION INTO THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—This department has been organized for the instruction of young men desiring to qualify for a Degree in Medicine in the University of Madras or elsewhere, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Admission is restricted to matriculated students, and graduates in Arts of the Madras or other recognized University.—*Notification 6th April 1862.*

¶ There are three Stipendiary Scholarships attached to this Department. For particulars see *Notification* dated 7th April 1862, published in *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 4th idem, page 537.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The tests required to be passed by Candidates for admission in this Department are—

- (a) *English*, including a competent knowledge of English Grammar and ability to explain the structure and meaning of an easy passage selected from a Standard prose author, and to write to dictation in a good hand and with correctness of spelling.
- (b) *Arithmetic*, comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules.
- (c) *Geography*, the elements of General Geography, and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

Candidates must have attained the age of 15 and must not have exceeded the age of 18 years, calculated to the first day of the month, after that on which the examination takes place.

Each Candidate must produce Certificates of parentage and date of birth, and satisfactory testimonials of character.

Candidates, whose Certificates may be considered satisfactory, will be examined by a Board of Medical Officers as to their physical fitness for Military service.

The names of such Candidates as may be pronounced eligible for admission to examination, will be forwarded immediately to the Principal of the Medical College.

The examination will be held on the 1st and 2nd July, and will be conducted by means of printed papers.—*Notification, 26th April 1862.*

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Candidates must not be under 15 or above 19 years of age, and must be physically fit for Military service.

They must be able to read and write one at least of the following languages, viz:—Hindoostanee, Tamil or Telooquo.

To read and write English from dictation, to spell correctly; and must have a knowledge of the meaning of words, and Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.—*Notification, 28th April 1862.*

¶ The special tests for the other Departments have not yet been finally determined. They are under consideration and will probably be shortly published.

Volunteers in Public Offices.

NOTIFICATION, August 31, 1859.—The following Proceedings of the Madras Government, in the Revenue Department, dated 29th August 1859, No. 1,123, is published for the information and guidance of subordinate officers.

In their order of 13th March 1848, No. 268, Revenue Department, the Government directed that the employment of Volunteers in the public offices at the Presidency should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and the Court of Sudder Udalat have recently, in their Circular dated 11th June 1858, prohibited the employment of such persons in the Courts.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council now resolves to extend the rule of March 1848 to the Collectors' Offices also, if the aid of "Volunteers" cannot be altogether dispensed with there, as has been done in the Judicial department. There cannot be the same need of such unpaid assistants now that there was some years ago, since the Collectorate Prusses have so much reduced the copying work in Collectors' offices.

3. Collectors will be instructed very strictly to limit the number of Volunteers employed either in their own offices or in those of their subordinates. None should be allowed but such as are registered after enquiry as to qualification and character; and none should hereafter be so registered who have not passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination.

4. Volunteers admitted into the offices at the Presidency also will be so only in accordance with the preceding rule.

Rules for regulating Leave of Absence to Uncovenanted Servants.

(Published in Fort St. George Gazette, 30th May 1864, p. 563.)

These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service receiving salaries of not less than Rupees 100 a month, whether they receive their appointments direct from Government or from Heads of Offices and Departments.

The following are the kinds of leave allowed:—

- I. Leave on Medical Certificate.
- II. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough.
- III. Privilege Leave.
- IV. Preparatory or Additional Leave.

GENERAL RULES.

1. All applications for leave must be made publicly, through the regular channel, in the Department to which the applicant belongs.
2. Officers appointed by Government can obtain privilege leave from the Heads of their respective Departments—when the latter are duly authorized to exercise this power—but in other cases leave must be granted by the Government.^(a)
3. Officers appointed by Heads of Offices and Departments can obtain any leave under these Rules without reference to Government; but the Authorities granting such leave must furnish to the Civil or Military Audit Office which passes the Pay Bill of their Establishment, a Monthly Return of the leave granted by them according to the Form given in Appendix A.
4. Absence without leave will involve loss of salary, and render the absentee liable to loss of appointment.^(b)
5. No leave of absence shall have retrospective effect, except in case of severe illness, to be attested by a Medical Certificate in the prescribed Form.

(a) In their Proceedings of the 17th October 1861, No. 506, the Madras Government resolved "to vest the Court of Sadar Adawlat, the Board of Revenue, and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, with the power to grant privilege leave to the full extent to all Officers subordinate to them under the grades noted in the margin; a previous reference however being made to Government when it is necessary to appoint an officer to act for the Absentee. Applications for such leave should be submitted to the abovementioned authorities through the prescribed channel, and be settled by them after reference to the Audit Office.

Director of Public Instruction,
Inspector General of Police,
Superintendent of Marine, except to Master Attendant of Madras.
Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, as regards Civil Medical Officers.
Director of Revenue Settlement,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey,
Income Commissioner,
Conservator of Forests.

2. The controlling authorities named in the margin are also vested with power to grant leave similarly to all Officers subordinate to them, subject to the same provisions.

3. Notifications of the grant of privilege leave by these several authorities will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of the Government Press to be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(b) G. O. G. 18th January 1863, No. 29, Gazette page 167.—Soldier Clerks may be withheld of their pay and allowances as Clerks (leaving to them only Military pay and batta) for the days of their unauthorized absence.

6. Applications for leave on Medical Certificate must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's Medical attendant distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, its symptoms, causes, and duration, and by a Certificate from the Chief Medical Officer of the Station or District, or if at a Presidency Town, from a Presidency or other Official Surgeon, certifying, after careful personal investigation, the necessity for temporary absence, and the period for which absence is, to the best of his judgment, absolutely requisite for restoration to health. If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be employed. In cases of leave beyond sea, the Certificate must be also submitted, with the statement of the case, for the countersignature of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

7. An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from his Medical Officer attendant, together with a statement showing sufficient reason; the extension solicited, and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be residing. If the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of India, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended; such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned, after personal examination, by the examining Physician of the India Office, if the absentee is in England—or by the Principal Medical Authority of the Colony or country to which the absentee may have proceeded.

8. If any of the above particulars be neglected, or the omission of any one of them unsatisfactorily explained, the leave will be refused.

9. Leave on Private Affairs and Furlough will be granted by Government, or by authorized Officers, on sufficient cause being shown, and when the concession of the indulgence may in no way interfere with the interest of the Public Service.

10. When an Officer on leave in England is permitted by the Home Government to return to duty by a particular vessel, this permission, if necessary, will be held equivalent to an extension of leave until the arrival in India of the vessel on which the Officer is permitted to return.

11. Leave on Medical Certificate, with allowances, must in no case exceed three years in all, and not more than two years may be taken at one time. Subject to these restrictions, leave within Indian limits may be granted, with allowances, on Medical Certificate, as often as sufficient cause is shown; but beyond Indian limits, such leave cannot be granted more than twice during the whole period of service.

Leave on private affairs and furlough, with retention of office, may be granted as follows:—

1st.—Leave on private affairs—for six months in one period, which leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

2nd.—Or a Furlough—for one year after ten years' service, and a second furlough, also for one year, after eighteen years' service in India—such absence being limited to two years during the whole period of service.^(a)

^a In the form given in Appendix B.

(a) The ten years' service to qualify an Uncovenanted Servant for a year's Furlough commences from date of entitlement without regard to any leave afterwards obtained. Two years' furlough cannot be obtainable after 18 years' service.

13. On taking leave under the preceding Rule, for the first time, an Officer must decide whether he will apply for leave on private affairs, or for furlough, and having once exercised his option and obtained leave accordingly, he will not, during the remainder of his service, be eligible to the other description of leave.

14. Furlough, and leave on private affairs, taken in India, will reckon from the date of leaving office to the date of return thereto. Furlough, and leave on private affairs, taken beyond India, will reckon from the sailing of the vessel on which the Officer embarks to the date of his return to India.

15. Furlough, or leave on private affairs, cannot be taken in continuation of privilege leave.

16. Privilege leave, (a) when it can be granted without injury to the public service, and without additional expense to the State, may be allowed for not more than one month in each Calendar year—to be taken either in one period or in not more than two instalments. This leave is not allowed to accumulate, and will, therefore, lapse if not taken within the year.

[Those taking leave under this rule are not allowed to add thereto any leave earned under the New (1864) Rules.]

[Uncovenanted Officers who were entitled to accumulated privilege leave under the old rules, when the new rules were issued, are allowed two or three months' leave in the same manner as if the old rule still remained in force.—*Notification of Government of India, 31st July 1863, Gazette, 18th August following, page 280.*]

17. Privilege leave for one month in each Calendar year may be allowed to Officers who have not been absent on leave for eleven months immediately preceding; unless they took their last privilege leave in two instalments, in which case the indulgence will not be available until eleven months after the expiration of the first instalment, and six months after expiration of the second instalment of the previous year's privilege leave.

[When only one instalment of privilege leave is taken in the Calendar year, privilege leave may be obtained in the ensuing year after an interval of six months from the date of return from the previous leave.—*Govt. of India Order, 26th January 1866, No. 185; Board of Res. Standing Circular, No. 24 of 1863.*]

18. Preparatory or additional leave, is allowed to Officers, proceeding to or from a Sanatorium, on medical certificate, or to or from the port of embarkation from India to Europe on private affairs, furlough, or medical certificate, and is limited to such period as the authority granting leave may think sufficient. Officers proceeding from Presidency towns on sick leave beyond Sea will be allowed fourteen days for preparation.

[An Officer who has been recalled to duty when absent on privilege leave may be permitted to take the balance of his interrupted leave at any future period within the same or the following year.—*Govt. of India Order, 29th Nov. 1864, No. 3,531; Board of Res. Standing Circular, No. 5 of 1866.*]

19. Officers retiring from the service on Pension will be allowed fourteen days leave on half pay—provided the indulgence can be given without detriment or extra expense to the Public Service.

[This leave is confined to only those employed in Office Establishments and not to Gazetted Officers.]

[It is left to Heads of Offices, subject to the orders of the local Government, to grant, at their discretion, casual leave of absence from office in cases of sickness, death of near relatives, &c., on condition that the local Government shall see that the

(a) The mere fact of the presentation of a Medical Certificate is no bar to the grant of Privilege instead of Sick leave.—*Gazette, 11th May 1860, page 1956.*

discretionary power to be placed in the Heads of Offices is not abused. Such casual absences from office are not to be reported to the Civil Auditor, but systematically entered in a book to be kept in each office, and when an application for privilege leave is received, the leave should be granted or refused with some reference to the entries in this book.—*Pro. of Supreme Government, 28th Sept. 1858, Fin. Dept., No. 5,670, Fort Saint George Gazette, 18th Nov. 1858.*]

Absentee Pay.

20. Absentee pay, if at half salary, shall in no case exceed 6,000 Rs., or £600 per annum—or if at one-fourth salary, shall not exceed £300 per annum. Within these limitations, Absentee Pay will be given as follows:—

I. To an Officer absent on sick leave in or out of India—half salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, (or—if the leave be taken in short periods in India,—for the first thirty months taken from time to time, provided that half salary be not drawn for more than fifteen months at any one time), and one-fourth salary during the remainder of his absence on allowances.

[This allowance may be drawn during absence and is not required to be refunded in case the absentee resigning his appointment without returning to duty.]

II. To an Officer on leave on private affairs—one-half of his salary for a period not exceeding six months of continuous absence, and for any further period of preparatory leave which may be granted to him. But if an Officer, absent on private affairs, obtain an extension of leave on Medical Certificate, he will be subject for the whole period of his absence to the Rules for sick leave.

III. To an Officer proceeding on furlough whose salary does not exceed 200 Rs. per month—one-half of his salary: Provided, however, that it shall not exceed 800 Rs. or £80 per annum. If the absentee's salary shall be above 200 Rs., and not exceeding Rs. 400 per month, he may be granted an allowance of:—

Do. 400	do. do. 700	do. 2,000	or 200 „
Do. 700	do. do. 1,200	do. 3,000	or 300 „
Do. 1,200	do. do. 4,000	do. 4,000	or 400 „

IV. To an Officer on preparatory leave—one-half salary before commencement of other leave, and—on return from leave—one-half, or one-fourth salary, or furlough pay, according to the rate of allowance he may be then drawing.

V. To an Officer on privilege leave—full pay.

21. An Officer who overstays privilege leave by not more than one month will forfeit pay for the period in excess; but if he exceed his leave by more than one month his office will become vacant. An Officer on privilege leave who may resign the service, or who may obtain sick leave without first rejoining, will, in the former case, forfeit his salary for the period of privilege leave, and in the latter case be subject to the Rules for sick leave for the whole period of his absence.

Rules for joining Office.

22. Time allowed for joining an appointment will be fixed by the Authority conferring the appointment.

23. An Officer entering the service of the Government is not entitled to any salary before joining his appointment; but when transferred from one appointment to another, of equal or higher value, he will draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to that of his former appointment.

[Advancement to a higher class during privilege leave, does not bar payment of the higher salary from date of advancement if the promotion does not involve any increase or change of duties or responsibilities.—*Proceedings of Government of India, 29th July 1863; Proceedings of Madras Government, 29th August 1863, No. 552.*]

[Arrival on a Sunday entitles the relieving officer to the salary of his appointment for that day, but on other days it is necessary in order to enable the relieving officer to draw the current day's allowance, that he should take charge of the duties of the office before noon.—*Notification of Government of India, 26th March 1862, No. 49, Gazette, 15th April 1862, page 594.*]

[For the portion of the journey traversable by railway, 100 miles a day are allowed; for the portion traversable by steamer, 100 miles a day or the time actually occupied in the voyage, when by accident the duration of the voyage exceeds the time calculated at the rate of 100 miles a day.—*Notification of Govt. of India, 30th March 1861, No. 65, Gazette, 14th May 1862, page 675.*]

Payments of Absentee Allowances.

24. Officers absent on privilege leave cannot draw pay until their return to duty.

25. Officers proceeding to England on furlough, or on private affairs, or on Medical Certificate, must obtain Certificates from the Civil Paymaster—in the Form given below—for submission to the India Office on their arrival in London:—

Name, Service and Designation of the party obtaining leave.	Sick leave, if any, taken on previous occasions.	Salary of Substantive Office.	Nature and period of the leave.	Date of intended departure of vessel from Calcutta or other Port.	Rate of allowance to be drawn in England or not.	Date from which the first payment is to commence.
					In England.	
					In Calcutta.	

26. But if they desire to draw their allowances through their Agents in India, the latter must execute a guarantee to refund over-payments. When Officers remain in India, and draw their allowances themselves, and attach to their Bills Life Certificates attested by a Deputy Magistrate, or a Covenanted District Officer, they will not be required to furnish any security.

Deputation Allowance.

[Under Rules of 28th February 1866, No. 340.]

Section XIV. A person officiating temporarily in any situation, will draw so much of the salary of such situation as may equal the sum deducted on account of absence from the real incumbent, and the substantive allowances of every officer temporarily acting in a situation of superior employment, will be subject to deduction at the same rate; but no additional expense is on any account to be incurred by the absence of any officer on leave.

[When Covenanted Officers, Civil or Military, officiate for Uncovenanted officers, and when Uncovenanted officers act for Covenanted officers, Civil or Military, the Deputation allowances in such cases will be regulated according to the principle laid down in Chapter VI, Sections 25, 26, and 27 of the Covenanted Civil Absence Rules, it being understood, however, that Section 27 shall not apply to Ministerial officers acting for Covenanted officers, who are entitled to acting allowance from the date they commence to officiate, and not after the expiration of one month, as in the case of other Uncovenanted officers of superior grade.

When an officer of the Uncovenanted Service acts for another of the same service, or when a Military officer acts for another Military officer, he shall be governed by the rules of the respective services to which he belongs.—*Notification of Government of India, 30th May 1873, No. 638; Fort Saint George Gazette, 27th idem, page 1074.*

[When an officer officiates in another appointment continuing at the same time to discharge the duties of his own post, he is permitted to draw the full salary of his substantive and a moiety of the acting appointment.—*Resolution of Government of India, 16th March 1860, Gazette, 17th April 1860, page 843.*]

[The deductions are invariably to be made in accordance with these rules from the salaries of all absentees, whether they are in receipt of 100 Rupees or less, except when special directions are issued by Heads of Offices to make larger deductions which may be necessary in cases of officers whose duties cannot be otherwise provided for without extra expense to Government.—*Proceedings of Government of India, 9th November 1857, No. 4,693, and Proceedings of Madras Government, 30th idem, No. 764.*

APPENDIX A.

Name of Absentee.	Office held by Absentee.	Monthly Salary of Absentee.	Section of Rules under which leave is granted, or nature of leave.	Period of leave.	Amount of deduction from salary.	Name of Substitute (if any).	Amount payable to Substitute.	Net amount to be retrenched from Pay—Abstracted for the above month.	REMARKS.
A. B.	Head Asst.	600 0 0	Section 11 & Section 20, Rule I.	Nine months, from 1st January to 30th Sept. 1859.	300 0 0	E. F.	300 0 0	0 0 0	
C. D.	5th Asst.	200 0 0	Section 16 & Section 20, Rule V.	Fifteen days, from 1st to 15th March 1859.	0 0 0	None.	0 0 0	0 0 0	
G. A.	21st Asst.	150 0 0	Section 12 & Section 20, Rule II.	Five months, from 1st January to 31st May 1859.	75 0 0	L. M.	75 0 0	0 0 0	

APPENDIX B.

The Certificate from an Official Surgeon to an applicant for sick leave shall be given in the following Form:—

I, A. B., Surgeon at (or of) _____ do hereby certify that E. F., (here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health; and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable).

The following Form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department in countersigning the Certificate:—

I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence, for a period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

Leaves and allowances to Servants receiving less than 100 Rupees.

The above rules for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants may be applied in their spirit to servants drawing less than 100 Rupees a month.

it being understood that in regulating the grant of absentee allowance to an amount not exceeding that authorised by the Rules, a sufficient sum will be reserved for the provision in each case of an efficient substitute for the absentee.

[This class of servants can obtain other than privilege leave in excess of the periods prescribed for servants on Rupees 100 and upwards, as such leave will not be allowed to count for pension.—*Government of India Order, 28th March 1865, No. 1,666, Board of Revenue Circular, No. 34 of 1865.*]

[In all such cases leave may be granted without the special orders of Government and the interval of six years in the case of special leave need not be observed.]

[But in this case the absentee allowance must not exceed the amount authorized by the Rules for the grant of special leave, and that a sufficient sum is reserved in each case for the provision of an efficient substitute.—*Govt. Order, 19th June 1865, No. 304, Financial Department.*]

Leave to Peons.

With reference to Government Order, 10th May 1864, No. 801, the Board of Revenue have authorized Collectors to grant leave to Peons absent from their duty in consequence of *certified* ill health, for a period of one year, during their term of service, and to permit them to draw half salary during such absence. Short periods of absence from duty not exceeding 15 days on each occasion may however be permitted without any deduction from salary, the absentee being required to provide a substitute on such terms as the Collector may deem proper.—*Board's Miscellaneous Circular, No. 32 of 1865.*

Dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants.

Para. 1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary Couper's Letter of the 24th February last, the local Governments are directed "to issue the necessary orders for the establishment of a rule to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted servants, based on the suggestions of the Honorable Court."

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers a rule of this nature highly desirable—for so long as the Uncovenanted servant can be dismissed without full enquiry, and proof of misconduct, at the will of his superior, his tenure of office is so uncertain that it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and the temptation therefore is to make the most of it whilst it is held.

3. This power of arbitrary dismissal also confirms in the whole body of the Native servants the habit of servile dependence on a superior, which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character.

4. The Governor in Council resolves therefore, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, to lay down for the guidance of the Heads of all Offices in the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public branches of the Service, the following general principles by which the dismissal of Uncovenanted servants should in future be regulated.

5. Persons appointed to permanent situations in any Department, shall not be dismissed, but for fraud and dishonesty—continued and wilful negligence—offences involving moral disgrace—and proved incompetency.

6. As under the present rules for the Revenue and Judicial Departments, fines exceeding 10 Rupees cannot be inflicted without the sanction of the Board of Revenue and the Court of Sudder Adawlut respectively, it is simply consistent to provide the same control over the dismissals of persons receiving upwards of 10 Rupees—but it will be sufficient to require returns to be made of such dismissals, specifying the cause of dismissal as falling within one or other of the Heads in the above category, and to provide that no dismissal shall be final until the expiration of three months from the date on which the return shall be transmitted, giving the party a right of appeal at any time within that period. It

should be understood that dismissal not appealed from nor objected to by the Controlling Board upon their own review of the returns, are to be taken as confirmed.

7. The rule should be more definite than it is in the Judicial Department as to what servants may be dismissed *without the previous consent* of the controlling authority. In the Revenue Department, Tahsildars cannot be dismissed without previous sanction—and this rule ought to be extended to some other responsible situations—such as Talook Serishtadars, Peishcar, Hoozoor Head Goomastah and the like. A similar rule should be applied to protect Officers of the same grades in the Judicial Department.

8. The Governor in Council considers it but just and proper that greater protection should be given to *old* servants, and with this view he directs that the previous sanction of the controlling authority should be indispensable to the dismissal of any servant of 15 years' standing receiving a certain salary, say 25 Rupees a month—but the amount will be determined on the report of or according to the opinion of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Board of Revenue, who will confer together and report on this point.

9. In every case the specific grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss any servant should be reduced to writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific fraudulent act is charged, of course it should be so proved in the presence of the party accused and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built—but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof but not less leading to a moral conviction. The rule therefore on this head ought not to be rigorous.

10. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of Officers introducing their own dependants or followers from other Districts into high and responsible trust under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office, to be very objectionable—and he accordingly resolves that this source of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the highest offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared sense of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Serishtadar should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board—but it will be sufficient when an Officer of that grade is appointed that the appointment shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, that the Board may interfere if the appointment shall appear objectionable on the ground of the declaration of Government.

11. This course should also be followed in regard to the appointment of the Serishtadars and other principal Ministerial Officers of the Judicial Courts.

12. With regard to offices which are subject to no controlling authority, the Government will directly exercise the same measure of control as is proposed to be exercised by the Sudder Court and the Board of Revenue respectively in regard to the Heads of offices subordinate to them.

13. The Court of Sudder Adawlut and the Board of Revenue, as well as other controlling authorities, will accordingly prepare and submit subsidiary rules for giving effect to the foregoing views and orders of Government.

14. The Government of India require the transmission to them of a half-yearly list of dismissals (with the cause briefly set forth) of Uncovenanted servants holding office with a salary above 10 Rupees per mensem. To enable this

Government therefore implicitly to obey those orders. Heads of all offices in the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public branches of the Service must consider it their very special duty to furnish the Government regularly with the required half-yearly Returns—and those Officers who have hitherto neglected to obey the orders of this Government on the subject, dated 18th November 1851, No. 1,064, will immediately submit their Returns for the entire year of 1853. With these Returns and those already received for that year, a General Return will be prepared in this office to be laid before the Government of India.—*Brs. Min. of Cons., 5th May 1854, Public Department, No. 421.*

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants.

(Published in Port Saint George Gazette, 3rd May 1864, No. 865).

1. These Rules are applicable to all Officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the receipt of more than ten Rupees a month on a permanent Establishment with the following exceptions:—

I. Jemadars, Sowars, Pions, Lascars, Boatmen, Smiths, Artificers, and all those engaged in any handicraft, Labourers, and other inferior servants.

II. Officers whose whole time is not devoted to the duties of their offices.

III. Officers not paid from the General Revenues of the State, whose eligibility to pension may not be provided for by an Order issued expressly for the particular case by the Government of India, and approved by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

IV. Officers for whom other Pension Rules or separate Superannuation Funds are provided.

[An Uncovenanted Servant will not be allowed to take his pension under the Rules of 1831 if he has at any time availed himself of the benefits conferred by the leave Regulations of 1864.]

[Judicial and Educational Officers come under this clause. In the case of these Officers the Rules of 1831 apply.] (See Port St. George Gazette, page 441, dated 15th May 1851.)

Applications for Pension.

2. Applications for pension must be submitted in a letter to Government by the Head of the Office or Department in which the applicant may be employed, who shall certify whether the character, conduct, and past service of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

3. Every application shall be accompanied by a Register prepared according to Form A in the Appendix. In cases of other than a Good Service Pension, every application shall be accompanied by a medical certificate, stating the applicant's incapacity for further service, with the cause thereof, and whether it has been induced by irregular or intemperate habits.

4. Applicants for a Superannuation Allowance must be examined by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, if serving at the Presidency, or by a Military Invaliding Committee, if serving elsewhere within a moderate distance of a Station at which a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled. It is optional, however, with the Local Government to accept the certificate of a single Medical Officer, or to convene a Special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station, if the applicant be serving at an inconvenient distance from a Station where a Military Invaliding Committee can be assembled.

[In case of servants receiving a salary of 50 Rupees per mensem and upon the certificate shall be countersigned by a Committee of at least two European Medical Officers after personal examination of the applicant.—*Government Order, 5th April 1865, No. 136, Revenue Department.*]

[The medical certificate shall state definitely that the applicant has been under regular medical treatment and for what period.—*Ibid.*]

5. Good Service and Superannuation allowances on retirement, sanctioned under these Rules by the Local Governments, will be reported to the Government of India in Quarterly Returns in the Form given in Appendix B.

Allowances on Retirement.

6. On production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he may be allowed—

I. Under fifteen years' service, a gratuity not exceeding twelve months' salary.

II. After fifteen years' service, one-third of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rupees 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rupees 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rupees 12,000 per annum.

III. After twenty-five years' service, one-half of his average salary, (and of his personal allowance, if any,) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rupees 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, not exceeding Rupees 4,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rupees 12,000 per annum.

7. After thirty years' service or upwards a pension may be granted, without production of medical certificate, of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for twenty-five years' service on medical certificate. This pension as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty years—is termed a Good Service Pension.

[Cases of Officers acting in offices which are absolutely vacant, and in which they are eventually confirmed or which are subsequently abolished, should be treated in the computation of their allowances for pension by giving retrospective effect to such confirmation from the date of assumption of the duties of the office.—*Government of India Order, 26th November 1864, No. 3,469.—Revenue Board's Standing Circular, No. X of 1865.*]

[Acting allowances are not reckoned in the average salary on which pension is computed.]

8. Pensions of the full amount authorized in paragraphs 5 and 6 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the Local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

* Clauses II and III will not affect the operation of the orders of the 19th March 1864.

9. The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also, without the production of a medical certificate of unfitness for service, to Officers discharged on reduction of Establishment.

Service towards Pensions.

10. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.
11. Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.
12. Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension. Nor shall preparatory leave be allowed to count as service if it is granted in addition to leave on medical certificate to an Officer who has enjoyed leave of the latter description on two previous occasions.

[Service reckons from the first day of the 23rd year.]

13. The whole of the service, in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in an eligible grade and on a permanent Establishment; but claims barred by this Rule will be especially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

14. The period of service must be continuous;* but in case of the abolition of the office held by an Officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

Gratuities.

15. When an Officer is discharged with a gratuity under these Rules on reduction of Establishment, the gratuity will not be given to him in one sum, but in monthly instalments of a month's pay until the full amount is paid. Should he be re-employed before or after the period for which gratuity is allowed, he will have the option of refunding the gratuity and recovering his former service, or of forfeiting that service by retaining the gratuity. In the latter case, any balance of gratuity remaining undrawn at the date of his re-employment may be paid to him.

[An accurate statement of all the leave other than privilege and preparatory leaves obtained by the applicant during the whole period of his service, should be submitted by the Head of the Department with his application.—*Proceedings of Government of India, 25th August 1863, Gazette, 22nd September, page 540.*]

[In recommending the grant of gratuities in cases of Police, Burkundazes discharged in consequence of reductions of establishments, the local Officers should be careful to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the rates of pay and the periods of service shown in the Statements, and to certify that they have done so at the foot of the Statements.—*Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 6th February 1863, page 201.*]

[The following Rules are applicable to persons belonging to grades which do not qualify for pension.—*Proceedings of Madras Government, 28th September 1863, Financial Railway Department, No. 497.*]

[An individual who has served less than 5 years has no claim to gratuity. A gratuity of three months' pay is allowed to one who has served 5 and less than 10 years, 4 months' pay for one who has served 10 and less than 15 years, 5 months' pay for one who has served 15 and less than 20 years, and 6 months' pay for one who has served 20 and upwards.—*Government of India Notification, 6th June 1862, No. 3,999.*]

* This rule has prospective effect: and in all other cases one break of not more than twelve months is allowed.—*Despatch of Secretary of State, 24th November 1863, No. 205.*

pay for one who has served 15 and less than 20 years, and 6 months' pay for one who has served 20 and upwards.—*Government of India Notification, 6th June 1862, No. 3,999.*

[The Government of India have ruled, 30th September 1858, No. 2,183, that servants on 10 Rupees a month and under should receive gratuities in about the same proportion as has been provided for persons on salaries in excess of 10 Rupees and less than 25 Rupees a month, that is, that the gratuities shall be calculated at 5 months' pay.]

Payment of Pensions.

16. Payment of pension will commence from the date on which the applicant ceases to be borne on the Establishment, or from that of his application, whichever may be the later date.

17. No pension shall be payable in arrear, for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Government obtained through the Civil Paymaster, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order, or act of some public Officer, and beyond the control of the Pensioner, when the Civil Paymaster, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

18. An Officer shall, on retirement, have the option of drawing his pension either in India or from the Home Treasury. After exercising his option on retirement, he may, at a subsequent period, change the place of payment from England to India, or vice versa. This change can, however, be allowed but once. The payments in England will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed in communication with the Lords of the Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers. (*See Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 24th November 1863, published after B in the Gazette, from which these Rules were taken.*)

preferred under the Rules passed by

APPENDIX A.

Register of an Application for a Superannuation Pension from the Establishment of Government, under date the

Name of the person by whom the pension is applied for with the name of his father.		Number on the Establishment.		Indefinite marks and other signs or marks.		Foot.		Size.		Age of applicant at the time of application.		Religion, caste or tribe.		Where residing.		Present Employment.		Total period of Service.		Applicant's service continuous or not.		How long unemployed, and under what circumstances.		Date of Application to Government.		Average salary or authorized allowances per month for the five years preceding the date of application.		Rupees.		Annas.		Salary or authorized official allowances per mensem at the time of application.		Abstract of the grounds of application.		Remarks by the Head of Office.		Rupees.		Annas.		Treasury at which the party, if pensioned, wishes to draw his pension.		Orders of Government.	
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N. B.—Should the Head of the Office be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to supply the whole of the specific information which the Register should contain, he shall call upon the individual concerned to furnish a written statement (to be verified by his oath or solemn declaration if required) on the points on which information may be defective.

In filling up the Register the Head of the Department will state, after inspecting the Establishment Roll, whether the service of the applicant has been continuous, and if not, for how long he was unemployed, and under what circumstances.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Pensions sanctioned by the Government of _____ in the _____ Department during the _____ Quarter of _____.

Number.	Name of Recipient.	Designation and place of employment.	Character.	Period counted as service.			Average monthly salary during the last five years of service.	Amount of monthly pension granted.	Date from which the pension is to take effect.	Remarks or Explanations.
				Years.	Months.	Days.				
							R.s.o.p.	R.s.o.p.		

PECUNIARY TRANSACTIONS.

NOTIFICATION.—1. Several recent cases having forced on the notice of Government the necessity of prescribing some rule, in regard to the pecuniary transactions of superior Officers in the Uncovenanted Service the Government resolve to notify to all such Officers in positions of trust and responsibility, that they are absolutely prohibited from entering into any money or other dealings whatever with persons resident within their official range, and liable to be brought into any official relations with them, if such transactions are of a nature to place the Government Officer under an obligation to the private individual, incompatible with perfect freedom and independence of official action.

2. The Government do not think it necessary or expedient to attempt to define all the transactions to which this prohibition will apply. It will clearly include all gifts of value, loans, credit, advances, supply of articles or accommodation at unduly low rates or for insufficient consideration, and sales of property for inordinate prices; and while it is evident that no honest man will find any difficulty in applying the rule to his individual case, the Government will not be induced by any unworthy plea of non-violation of the letter of the rule, to pass unspanished any disregard of its spirit.

3. They will visit such cases with their severest displeasure.

4. This rule will apply in the Revenue Department to all Deputy Collectors, District and Sub-Division Serishtadars, Tahsildars, Salt Superintendents, Taluk Serishtadars, Sub-Magistrates, Forest Range Officers, and all Government servants in corresponding positions of responsibility and trust.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON.

Acting Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 15th November 1864, No. 3,274.—The Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the 5th Section of Act XIX of 1861, is pleased to constitute the following districts of the Madras Presidency Circles of Issue for the Government Paper Currency, and to appoint the towns of Calicut, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam, to be respectively places of Issue of Notes for the said Circles:—

Circles and Office of Issue.	Districts included in Circles.
Calicut.....	Malabar, South Canara, Coimbatore.
Trichinopoly.....	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjavelly.
Vizagapatam.....	Ganjum, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna.

The Notes of each of the Circles will be a legal tender on and after the 1st January next for all payments within their respective Circles, except at the Offices of Issue, and will be received in payment of revenue, and of all other claims of the Government within the Circle to which they belong.

The Deputy Commissioner of Issue will issue Notes:—

1st.—In exchange for the amount thereof in current silver coin of the Government of India; or

2nd.—In exchange for other Notes of the Government of India issued within the same Circle.

Notes issued at Calicut, Trichinopoly, or Vizagapatam, will be payable, on demand, in current silver coin of the Government of India, at the Offices of the Deputy Commissioner of Issue at Calicut, Trichinopoly, or Vizagapatam respectively, and at the Office of the Commissioner of the Department of Issue at Madras.

That portion of the Notification, in the Financial Department, dated the 21st February 1863, which directed the abovementioned districts of Coimbatore and Tanjore to be included in the Madras Circle of Issue, is cancelled.

No. 3,275.

The Collector of Calicut for the time being to be Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Calicut Circle.

The Collector of Trichinopoly for the time being to be Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Trichinopoly Circle.

The Collector of Vizagapatam for the time being to be Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency of the Vizagapatam Circle.

C. Rangachari, to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calicut.

V. Ramayangar, to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Trichinopoly.

Mr. H. R. Grimes, to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Vizagapatam.

Re-published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL POST OFFICE OF INDIA.

G. Paton, Esq. Director General of the Post Offices in India.

BENGAL.

C. K. Dove, Esq. Postmaster General.

CALCUTTA.

H. McGOWAN, Esq. Postmaster.

POUNJEE AND SCINDIA.

H. H. Hogg, Esq. Postmaster General.

BOMBAY.

E. Impey, Esq. Postmaster General.

C. A. Stuart, Esq. Postmaster.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

G. W. Batty, Esq. Postmaster General.

TANASSERIM PROVINCES.

H. N. P. Grant, Esq. Chief Inspector of

Post Offices, British Burmah.

GENERAL POST OFFICE—POPHAM'S BROADWAY, MADRAS.

Colonel A. C. Pears, Postmaster General. | T. Garrett, Esq. Postmaster.

SUBURBAN POST OFFICES.

Number	Name of Postal District.	Suburbs included in each District.	Localities of Letter boxes attached to each Suburban Post Office.
1	Royapooram.....	Royapooram, Cassimode, Coorookoppett, Washerman'spett, and Tondiarpett.	Beach, Pancherry, Pettah Washerman's Station, Coshapett.
2	Perambore.....	Perambore, Vayarpady, Coshapett, Chooslay, Narriampollem and Veeranathothum.	Periamettoo, Vepery, Flower's Garden.
3	Egmore.....	Egmore, New Town, Vepery, Pursewalkum, Periamettoo, Poonamallee Road, Poodoppett, Pantheram Road, Chetput and Kilpauk.	Amenjicurry, Nungumbakum.
4	Teynampett.....	Mackey's Garden, Nungumbakum, Thon-sund lights, Teynampett and Holme's Garden.	Mowbray Tannah, Brodie Castle.
5	Mylapore.....	Saint Thome, Mylapore, Coshapett, Luz, Adyar, Mowbray Road, Alwarpett, Elliot's Gardens and its neighbourhood.	Club, Kistnampett.
6	Royapettah.....	Royapettah, Kistnampett, Meersahpett, Club and Hotels, in its neighbourhood, Camp Equipage Depot, Body Guard lines, Mount Road, from Government House to General Nelson's Statue, Triplicane, Chepnuk Palace, Tercovetovarampett, Chetty bang Chintadirepett and Narasingapooram.	Chepnuk Palace, Triplicane Tannah.
8	Fort Saint George.....	Receiving House.	

INSPECTING POSTMASTERS.

1st or Chittoor Division, G. Feagaray Chetty	7th or Bangalore Division, T. Rhein, Esq.
2nd or Masulipatam do., J. Bonner, Esq.	8th or Ootacamund do., J. Hodges, Esq.
3rd or Secunderabad do., J. D'Costa, Esq.	9th or Aroor do., W. J. Cosby, Esq.
4th or Hyderabad do., J. E. Kellie, Esq.	10th or St. Thos' Mt. do., T. H. Bradley, Offg.
5th or Bellary do., W. R. Williams, Ag.	11th or Madura do., R. Soobiah Garoo.
6th or Calicut do., M. Percy, Esq.	12th or Palamcottah do., W. Gregory, Esq.

POSTMASTERS.

Bengalore..... Mr. M. McKinley.	Mount..... Mr. J. M. Mandville.
Bellary..... W. H. Hicks.	Nellore..... V. Veerasawmy Moodiy.
Calicut..... E. W. Cumberland.	Ootacamund..... Mr. A. R. Lewis.
Cananore..... K. Laurence.	Pondicherry..... T. Delrieux.
Chittoor..... H. Beatty.	Palamcottah..... B. Garcorajah.
Cuddalore..... V. Kistnabab Chetty.	Rajahmundry..... Mr. B. G. A. Kooch.
Cuddasah..... K. Ramabharan Pillai.	Salehi..... E. Exekter.
Hyderabad..... Mr. E. A. Johnson, Ag.	Secunderabad..... C. G. Story.
Karnool..... M. Venkatasawmy Naidu.	Teynampett..... T. Chinnasawmy Naidu.
Madura..... T. Saravajah Pillai.	Trichinopoly..... Mr. A. H. Tozcan.
Madras..... Mr. G. Cross.	Tanjore..... P. Moothosawmy Pillai.
Madalipatam..... Mr. J. Pierce.	Vellore..... V. Moothosawmy Pillai.
	Vizagapatam..... J. Ramdoss Naidoo.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Distinguishing No. of Office.	Name of Office.	Name of District in which situated.	Name of Inspectoral Division.	Distinguishing No. of Office.	Name of Office.	Name of District in which situated.	Name of Inspectoral Division.
60	Aaka.....	Ganjam	1st or Chicacole Division.	20	Anantapore.....	Bellary	5th or Bellary Div.
61	Berhampore.....	Do.		18	Bellary.....	Do.	
81	Bimipatam.....	Vizagapatam		19	Bellary, Bracopet- tah, R. H.....	Do.	
59	Chikacole.....	Ganjam		33	Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah	
62	Calingapatam.....	Do.		21	Gootty.....	Bellary	
63	Chittipore.....	Do.		22	Muddenpully Ex.....	Cuddapah	
64	Gopulpore.....	Do.		27	Ramundroog.....	Bellary	
65	Kenedy.....	Do.					
70	Nursapatam.....	Vizagapatam					
67	Pooddy.....	Ganjam		158	Beypore.....	Malabar	6th or Calicut Division.
83	Palcondah.....	Do.	1st or Chicacole Division.	85	Calicut.....	Do.	
66	Russelcondah.....	Do.		83	Cannanore.....	Do.	
86	Vizagapatam.....	Vizagapatam		24	Mangalore.....	South Canara	
84	Vizlungam.....	Do.		87	Manantoddy.....	Malabar	
31	Waltair.....	Do.		153	Mallapooram.....	Do.	
	Ganjam Ex.....	Ganjam		88	Paulghaut.....	Do.	
				89	Ponnany.....	Do.	
					Puttamby.....	Do.	
69	Beccorah.....	Kistna	2nd or Masulipatam Division.		Shoranore.....	Do.	
74	Cocanada.....	Godavery		90	Tellicherry.....	Do.	
73	Dowlaiswaram.....	Do.		160	Vythery.....	Do.	
	Dumugudem Ex.....	Do.					
71	Ellore.....	Do.		10	Bangalore.....	Mysore	7th or Bangalore Division.
35	Guntur.....	Kistna		11	Bangalore Bazar, R. H.....	Do.	
76	Nelapully.....	Godavery		12	Bangalore Fort, R. H.....	Do.	
77	Juggempettah.....	Do.		100	Darumpoor.....	Salem	
162	Juggipett.....	Kistna		50	Hurryhur.....	Mysore	
68	Masulipatam.....	Do.		101	Kistnagberry.....	Salem	
78	Nutsapota.....	Godavery		15	Mysore.....	Mysore	
73	Rajahmundry.....	Do.		32	Mercara.....	Do.	
79	Sancotmah.....	Do.		162	Namcul.....	Salem	
82	Toony.....	Do.	3rd or Secunderabad Division.	103	Ossoor.....	Do.	
96	Venupoltem.....	Kistna		104	Royascottah, R. H.....	Do.	
42	Bassim.....	N. Hydrabad		98	Salem.....	Do.	
43	Bolarum.....	Do.		55	Sooroomunglam.....	Do.	
44	Bowenpally, R. H.....	Do.		708	Tripatore.....	Do.	
45	Gungakhair.....	Do.		163	Vaniembady.....	Do.	
46	Hingooly.....	Do.		157	Yercand.....	Do.	
54	Hemlabad.....	Do.					
27	Manwath.....	Do.		35	Veerajandrapett Ex.....	Mysore	8th or Coimbatore Division.
58	Sedashpett.....	Do.	4th or Hyderabad Divn.	91	Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore	
48	Memlabad.....	Do.		140	Covlipetty.....	Trichinopoly	
29	Mulligum.....	Do.		93	Errode.....	Coimbatore	
53	Neermull.....	Do.		97	Kotergherry.....	Do.	
59	Oomargah, R. H.....	Do.		159	Mettapoleim.....	Do.	
55	Secunderabad.....	Do.		94	Ootacamund.....	Do.	
57	Secunderabad, R. H.....	Do.		26	Pothanoor.....	Do.	
	Trimulgherry, SPO.....	Do.			E. Offices.....	Do.	
24	Cambari.....	Kurnool			Pullachy.....	Do.	
41	Hydrabad.....	S. Hydrabad			Ootacamundcotah.....	Do.	
23	Kurnool.....	Kurnool	4th or Hyderabad Divn.	92	Durampuram.....	Do.	8th or Coimbatore Division.
47	Lingacogoor.....	S. Hydrabad		103	Tercoopoor.....	Do.	
49	Janampett.....	Do.		153	Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly	
50	Mucktul.....	Do.		154	Trichinopoly Fort, R. H.....	Do.	
52	Narrainpett.....	Do.		90	Wellington.....	Coimbatore	
72	Nakricul, R. H.....	Do.					
155	Nundial.....	Kurnool					
56	Rachore.....	S. Hydrabad					
57	Warapully, R. H.....	Do.					

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—Continued.

Distinguishing No. of Office.	Name of Office.	Name of District in which situated.	Name of Inspectoral Division.	Distinguishing No. of Office.	Name of Office.	Name of District in which situated.	Name of Inspectoral Division.
124	Arcoot.....	North Arcot	8th or Arcot Division.	145	Calihner Point.....	Tanjore	12th or Palamcottah Div. 11th or Madras Division.
125	Arnee.....	Do.		146	Combacoona.....	Do.	
	Arconum.....	Do.		141	Dindigul.....	Madras	
106	Cuddalore.....	South Arcot		147	Karikal.....	Tanjore	
	Cantpandy Ex.....	North Arcot		148	Mayavaram.....	Do.	
107	Cuddalore.....	Old		149	Madura.....	Madura	
	Town, R. H.....	South Arcot		149	Nagore.....	Tanjore	
136	Chittoor.....	North Arcot		150	Negapatam.....	Do.	
127	Kircumbady.....	Do.		142	Paumben.....	Madura	
108	Oolandoorpett.....	South Arcot		151	Shenly.....	Tanjore	
109	Porto Novo.....	Do.	10th or Salut Thomas Mount.	144	Tanjore.....	Do.	12th or Palamcottah Div. 11th or Madras Division.
128	Palmanair.....	North Arcot		152	Tranquebar.....	Do.	
111	Pondicherry.....	South Arcot		143	Ramnad.....	Madura	
110	Tindivanam.....	Do.			Palney Ex.....	Do.	
123	Vellore.....	North Arcot		181	Alleppy.....	Travancore	
	Chellambeum Ex.....	South Arcot		130	Cochin.....	Do.	
				182	Nagercoil.....	Do.	
				155	Palamecottah.....	Tinnevely	
				138	Quilon.....	Travancore	
				137	Taticorin.....	Tinnevely	
118	Chingleput.....	Madras	10th or Salut Thomas Mount.	136	Tinnevely, R. H.....	Do.	12th or Palamcottah Div. 11th or Madras Division.
114	Conjeveram.....	Do.		134	Trevaudrum.....	Travancore	
113	Madrantheam.....	Do.		138	Virdoopetty.....	Tinnevely	
37	Nellore.....	Nellore			Trichoor.....	Malabar	
38	Naidoopeet.....	Do.		1	Madras.....	Madras	
39	Ongole.....	Do.		2	Royapooram Sub- urban Post Office.....	Do.	
115	Palaveram.....	Madras		3	Parambore do.....	Do.	
117	Poodavoil.....	Do.		4	Egmore do.....	Do.	
118	Poonamallee.....	Do.		5	Tanampett do.....	Do.	
119	Pulicat.....	Do.		6	Salut Thome or Mylapoor do.....	Do.	
40	Ramapatam.....	Nellore	10th or Salut Thomas Mount.	7	Royapettah do.....	Do.	12th or Palamcottah Div. 11th or Madras Division.
112	Saint Thomas' Mount.....	Madras		8	Mount Road or Nar- singapooram do.....	Do.	
129	Sadrus.....	Do.		9	Fort St. George RH.....	Do.	
131	Trivellore.....	Do.		165	Sydapett R. H.....	Do.	
132	Wallajabad.....	Do.					

POSTAL RULES.

The management of the Post Office and the Regulations of Postage duties are provided for by Act No. XVII of 1854.

Post Office.—Post Offices are not maintained at every Station or village, but only at places of importance where the correspondence is such that the postage derivable from it is likely to cover the expense. Letters directed to Stations or villages where Post Offices do not exist are only sent to the nearest Post Office with a view to their delivery, as sent or called for by the addressee.

Times of closing Packets.—At the Presidency, Letters and Newspapers are received daily for despatch until 3 p. m., and Baggy parcels, except on Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., after which hours respectively they will be received for despatch by the North, North-western and Southern lines till 7 p. m., on payment of an extra postage of 8 Annas on each cover. Letters received after the closing of the packets forwarded by Railway are

marked as "Too late" and transmitted by the next first opportunity. The hours for closing the packets at the General Post Office on the several Island Lines are given below:—

Routes.	Letter Mail.	After Letter Mail.	Baggy Mail.	Remarks.
*Western.....	3-15 P. M.	3-15 P. M.	2-30 P. M.	
*North Western.....	3-15 "	3-15 "	2 "	
†Southern or Trichinopoly Line.....	5-30 A. M.		5 "	
†Southern Coast Line.....	6 P. M.	2-15 P. M.	5 "	
†Salem and Otacamund Lines.....	3-15 P. M.	4-15 P. M.	5 "	
†Cuddapah and Karnool do.....	5 A. M.		5 "	
Pondoovoil and Pulicat.....	6 P. M.		5 "	

A Packet is made up daily for Bangalore at 5 A. M. for despatch by the 7 A. M. Train, consisting of letters and papers for that Station.

Packets for the following places are closed at 5-15 P. M. and after packet at 4-15 P. M. for despatch by the 5 P. M. Train.

Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Arcot, Arnee, Asseergut, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Basra, Bejapore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bhoj, Bhopawar, Bhownuggur, Bombay, Branch, Candlish, Catagil, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Damann, Dandur, Deesa, Dharwar, Deshah, Fraserpet, French Rocks, Goa, Guzerat, Howrah, Hoosoor, Hurryhur, Hursale, Jaulnah, Kara, Kootpur, Kharidala, Kirtke, Kolsore, Korte, Kuladpale, Kurashah, Langasoor, Malabeshwar, Malligama, Malva, Mangalore, Mercara, Mhow, Mundhar, Mysore, Nasik, Oosoor, Palagum, Palmanair, Parwall, Poonah, Pundepoor, Ponnashee, Ratnagerry, Seinde, Seringapam, Sedahagur, Secmoochah, Sildarpore, Shilapoor, Sirse, Sukker, Surai, Tanna, Tonkoo, Trepatore, Vellore, Vingalia, and places in the North Western Provinces.

Newspapers from the several Presses in Madras intended for despatch by the 5 P. M. Train should be posted at the General Post Office at 3-15 P. M.

The Baggy Mail for the above stations is closed at 2-40 P. M.

Between 6 P. M. and 3 A. M. letters and papers for places on the above-mentioned Lines should be posted in the Pillar-box placed at the General Post Office facing the Market.

Packets for the undermentioned Stations are closed at 5 A. M. for despatch by the Train leaving Madras at 7 A. M.

Trichinopoly Line.—Covilpatty, Ceylon, for places in Pondigul, Madras, Nagapattam, Nagore, Point Calimere, Pamban, Palamcottah, Rannad, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tuticorin, Vardoopty.

South West Line.—Alleppey, Arcot, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore, Cantrandy, Cochin, Coimbatore, Coonoor, Daranpore, Errode, Kistnagerry, Kotergherry, Mallapooram, Manantoddy, Mettoor, Ollan, Nandad, Ootacamund, Palghat, Ponnary, Ponnammallee, Pothanore, Puttambay, Quilon, Salem, Saseenoor, Sooranmattam, Tellicherry, Trevandrum, Travikore, Vantimbady, Vellore, Vythery, Wellington, Yerani.

Cuddapah, (Hydrabad,) and Northern Lines.—Anantapore, Arcotum, Aske, Bimlipatam, Basra, Belgaum, Bejapore, Belgaum, Coimbatore, Chittoor, Calingapatam, Cuddapah, Cumbum, Chinsale, Damagudem, Dowdeshwarum, Elore, Gangoor, Gangoor, Gooty, Gungahair, Hydrabad, Hingooly, Homibad, Ingaram, Jaggampettah, Jaggampettah, Kurnool, Kemdy, Karnool, Masripattam, Mootapett, Nand, Mominah, Naidoopt, Nellore, Nuzapoor, Nuzapattam, Nudak, Nuzampett, Nermal, Ongole, Paloodun, Pooddy, Ramapatam, Rajahmundry, Russelottah, Raichore, Samsottah, Saumieratad, Toone, Tringherry, Venapole, Vinnagattam, Vizagapatam, Waltair, including letters for all places in Bengal, Barmah, Tenasserim, Provinces and Straits Settlements.

Newspapers from the different Presses at Madras for despatch to the above Stations, should be posted by 4-45 A. M.

Covers posted at the Suburban Post Offices up to 6 P. M. and at the Pillar Boxes up to the third time they are served, for the above-mentioned places, will be in time for despatch by this Train.

The Baggy Mail for the foregoing Stations will as at present be closed at 5 P. M. the previous day.

* A morning mail is made up at the General Post Office at 5 A. M. daily for Tripasore, Arcot and Vellore, Travikore, Ponnashee for despatch by the Train which leaves Madras at 7 A. M.

† A special mail is despatched to St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram, at 3 P. M. daily.

‡ Letters, Newspapers and Parcels are received until 7 P. M. on payment of a fee of 2 Annas on each (both the postage and the late letter fees on such articles being prepaid in stamps.)

Letters, &c., for the Coast on the Southern Line, will continue to be received till 6 P. M. for despatch by Mail Cart.

The following are the Post Office Stations on the Southern Coast:—

Chingleput, Conjeeveram, Cuddalore, Combacorum, Karrical, Madarantcum, Mayave-nun, Oolundoorpett, Palaveram, Pondicherry, Porto Novo, Sadras, Sheally, Saint Thomas' Mount, Tindevanum, Tranquetan, Wallajahad.

The following table shows the hours up to which Letters and Newspapers posted at the Suburban Post Offices and Pillar-boxes subsidiary to each will be in time for the above Mails.

For Stations on the Southern Coast Line, Pulicat and Pondoovoil, for which places the mails are closed in the evening as also mails for Stations on the Trichinopoly, South West, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, and Northern Lines, which are despatched by the 7-30 A. M. Train.			For Stations on the Western Line, the Mails for which places are despatched by the 4-30 P. M. Train.		
Suburban Post Offices.	Latest hour for posting.	Pillar Boxes.	Suburban Post Offices.	Latest hour for posting.	Pillar Boxes.
Royapooram.....	6 P. M.	{ Beach..... Parcherry..... Washermen's petta..... }	8-10 Royapooram.....	10-55 A. M.	{ Beach..... Parcherry..... Washermen's petta..... }
Perambore.....	6 P. M.	{ Railway Station, Perambore..... Koshapett..... }	8-20 Perambore.....	11-15	{ Railway Station, Perambore..... Koshapett..... }
Egnore.....	6 P. M.	{ Periamoottoo Tannah..... Vepery Police..... Pursewaukum Tannah..... Begumbagh..... }	8-30 Egnore.....	11-25	{ Periamoottoo Tannah..... Vepery Police..... Pursewaukum Tannah..... Begumbagh..... }
Tenampett.....	6 P. M.	{ Nungumban-kum..... Mackay's Garden..... }	8-40 Tenampett.....	11-40	{ Nungumban-kum..... Mackay's Garden..... }
Mylapore.....	6 P. M.	{ Mowbray Tannah..... Brodie Castle..... }	8-50 Mylapore.....	11-25	{ Mowbray Tannah..... Brodie Castle..... }
Royapettah.....	6 P. M.	{ Club..... Kistnampettah..... }	8-30 Royapettah.....	11-15	{ Club..... Kistnampettah..... }
Mount Road.....	6 P. M.	{ Chepauk Palace..... Triplicane Tannah..... }	8-20 Mount Road.....	11-5	{ Chepauk Palace..... Triplicane Tannah..... }
Sydapett, R.H.	4 P. M.		Sydapett R.H.	11	

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The following Table shows the hours at which the Letter Boxes of the Suburban Post Office and the Pillar Boxes subsidiary to them are served and parcels received to meet each Cart and also the hours at which the Carts pass through, and the delivery takes place at each Suburban Post Office.

SUBURBAN POST OFFICES.

	Hour at which Pillar Boxes attached to each Suburban Post Office will be served.	Hour up to which letters, &c., will be received by each Suburban Post Office for despatch by each Cart.	Hour at which 1st Cart will pass each Suburban Post Office.	Hour at which delivery will begin at each Suburban Post Office.	Hour at which 2nd Cart will pass each Suburban Post Office.*	Hour at which Banghy Cart will pass each Suburban Post Office.*
Madras Post Office.	...	...	5 A.M.	...	...	2 P.M.
	...	...	11 A.M.	...	...	...
	...	...	4 P.M.	...	...	...
Roysapuram.	5-10 A.M.	5-55 A.M.	6-10 A.M.	7-47 A.M.	2-45 P.M.	...
	10-10 A.M.	10-55 A.M.	11-10 A.M.	0-47 P.M.	...	...
	3-10 P.M.	3-55 P.M.	4-10 P.M.	5-47 P.M.	...	...
Perambore.	5-20 A.M.	6-15 A.M.	6-30 A.M.	7-25 A.M.	2-45 P.M.	...
	10-20 A.M.	11-15 A.M.	11-30 A.M.	0-25 P.M.	...	...
	3-20 P.M.	4-15 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	5-25 P.M.	...	...
Egmore.	5-30 A.M.	6-27 A.M.	6-42 A.M.	7-12 A.M.	3 P.M.	...
	10-30 A.M.	11-27 A.M.	11-42 A.M.	0-12 P.M.	...	...
	3-30 P.M.	4-27 P.M.	4-42 P.M.	5-12 P.M.	...	...
Tenampett.	5-40 A.M.	6-40 A.M.	6-55 A.M.	7 A.M.	3-15 P.M.	...
	10-40 A.M.	11-40 A.M.	11-55 A.M.	12 Noon.	...	...
	3-40 P.M.	4-40 P.M.	4-55 P.M.	5 P.M.	...	...
Mylapoor.	5-50 A.M.	6-25 A.M.	6-40 A.M.	7-10 A.M.	3-35 P.M.	...
	10-50 A.M.	11-25 A.M.	11-40 A.M.	0-10 P.M.	...	...
	3-50 P.M.	4-25 P.M.	4-40 P.M.	5-10 P.M.	...	...
Royapettah.	5-30 A.M.	6-15 A.M.	6-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.	3-50 P.M.	...
	10-30 A.M.	11-15 A.M.	11-30 A.M.	0-20 P.M.	...	...
	3-30 P.M.	4-15 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	5-20 P.M.	...	...
Mount Road.	5-20 A.M.	6-5 A.M.	6-20 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	4-5 P.M.	...
	10-20 A.M.	11-5 A.M.	11-20 A.M.	0-30 P.M.	...	...
	3-20 P.M.	4-5 P.M.	4-20 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...	...

At the Provincial Post Offices, Letters and Newspapers are received until the hour at which they have to be got ready for despatch whether during the night or day. The hours however generally are for letters until 6 p.m. and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Banghy Parcels.

Letters and Parcels whether posted at a Presidency or Provincial Post Office, must be prepaid by stamps so as to include both the ordinary postage and the late letter fee.

Hours of delivery.—At Madras there are three deliveries daily, except Sundays, at 6 a.m., 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.—At these hours the Pains attached to the General Post Office quit the place and two Mail carts are despatched one Northward and the other Southward, containing letters and papers for delivery through the Suburban Post Offices. On Sundays there is only one delivery, viz., at 11 a.m.—To payers of a fee of Rupees 12 per annum a *season ticket* is furnished for delivery at the Post Office of all letters, &c., arriving by the overland mails, &c. to their address.

Banghy Parcels, &c. for delivery through the Suburban Post Office are despatched twice daily at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. to those Offices.

In the Provinces the hours of delivery at each Station depend on the time of the arrival of the mails there. In commercial towns should an important mail arrive after 6 p.m., it may be opened and letters delivered to persons who may send for them.

ISLAND POSTAGE.—(1) *Letters*. The postage on letters prepaid is disbursed by stamps which are recommended to be attached at the upper right hand corner of the letter on the side on which the address is written. The rates of postage are, for letters not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ tola, half anna; $\frac{1}{2}$ tola, one anna; 1 tola, two annas; 1 tola, three annas, 2 tola, four annas; and for every tola in weight above two tola, two additional annas. Every fraction of a tola above two is charged as an additional tola. On letters sent

* Covers brought by these carts will be delivered by next delivery after their receipt.

bearing, double postage is payable; and on those underpaid a charge is made equal to twice the difference between the value of the stamp put on or the regulated amount of postage payable. No letter exceeding 12 tola in weight can be transmitted by the letter post on a line of road where there is a Banghy dak, nor can a letter of less weight than 12 tola be sent as a Banghy parcel, on a line where the Banghy and Letter Mails are conveyed in the same carriage. Letters posted for delivery through the Mysore Agency, i.e., the separate Post Office of the Mysore Government, must be prepaid—if not they will be returned to the senders through the Dead Letter Office, except in the case of re-directed letters and unpaid imported letters. Letters, &c., damaged or bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, will not be received for transmission, unless the writer or sender thereof attest with his full signature that they were posted in that state. Letters cannot be recalled except with permission of Government. Those posted for despatch to any place to which a post communication has not been established by Government, must be prepaid according to the above rates: if they be not they will be dealt with as unclaimed letters. Letters on private affairs addressed to Government must be prepaid, and those having stamps, but obliterated, will be treated as unpaid. Forward or re-directed letters are charged with a single rate of postage in addition to that paid, or due on them, the postage on letters, &c., rejected unopened by the addressee, if unpaid, is recoverable from the senders. Unclaimed letters, packets and parcels, i.e., those which for any reason cannot be delivered to the addressee, are returned through the Dead Letter Office; but if the senders cannot be traced, they remain unclaimed for a year, they are destroyed, and the valuables, &c., found in them are made over to Government.

Registration.—Letters, Newspapers and Book packets are registered on the payment of a fee of 4 As. in stamps when a receipt is granted, this enables the postal department to trace the letter, and it is very advisable that letters, &c., when they are of any importance be registered, as this will enable the parties to ascertain the fate of them.

Ceylon Post.—Letters sent from India by post whether by land or by Sea to any part of Ceylon are liable to the undermentioned rates of postage, which must be prepaid, otherwise they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ... 0 2 0

Do, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. ... 0 4 0

Do, do. 1 oz. do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ... 0 6 0

Do, do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. do. 2 oz. ... 0 8 0

and so on, adding 2 As. or 3d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The above rates will only prepay a letter from the station of despatch to that of original address.

Newspapers, Books and Parcels are forwarded by dak at the Indian rates, but this franks them only up to the limits of India. Book-packages exceeding 3 lbs. or 120 tola, will not be received.

(2) *Newspapers, &c.*—The postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets or other printed or engraved papers and proof sheets put up in short covers, each by itself, and conveyed by the letter post packet, is, for every packet not exceeding in weight 6 tola one anna, and for every additional 6 tola or fractions thereof, one anna more. The packet must be prepaid in full by stamps. The name and address of the person to whom the parcel is forwarded and the name and address of the sender are alone to be written or printed on it. If there be any other words or marks on it or any thing enclosed therein, the packet will be treated as a letter. Newspapers, &c., may be recalled. A packet of Newspapers cannot be sent as a Banghy parcel on lines where there are both Letter and Banghy mails, nor at Book Post rates unless prepaid. Prepayment is compulsory on all newspapers, books and parcels posted for delivery through the Mysore Government Post Office, except in the case of (1) re-directed parcels, &c., charged with forward bearing postage, and (2) unpaid imported papers, &c.

(3) *Banghy Postage* is charged according to the following scale on parcels sent by the Banghy dak, provided "several letters" are not enclosed in them. The rate is the same whether the parcel be prepaid or not. If posted for delivery through Mysore Government Post Office, prepayment is compulsory, except as described in the preceding paragraph.

FOR DISTANCES.		IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.						
		20 tola.	100 tola.	200 tola.	300 tola.	400 tola.	500 tola.	600 tola.
	Miles.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Not exceeding	100	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Not exceeding	200	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Not exceeding	300	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Not exceeding	400	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Not exceeding	500	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Exceeding	1,200	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8

(b.) The following are the rates of postage on letters forwarded by the *English* route to the undermentioned Colonies and Foreign countries, calculated on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight sent via Southampton; if sent via Marseilles an addition of annas 2-8 has to be made on every half ounce for the French transit rate. The pre-payment of the postage to the countries marked* is compulsory.

RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
*Africa, W. C. of... 0 7 4	Hamburgh... 0 7 4	Prussia... 0 7 4
Antivari... 0 9 4	Hanover... 0 7 4	Reuss... 0 7 4
*Ascension... 0 11 4	*Hayti... 0 11 4	Russia... 0 10 0
Austria... 0 7 4	Heligoland... 0 8 8	St. Helena... 0 11 0
Belgium... 0 6 0	Hesse... 0 7 4	St. Croix... 0 11 0
Belgrade... 0 7 4	Holland... 0 6 0	*St. Eustatius... 0 11 0
Belize, Honduras... 0 7 4	Homburg Hesse... 0 7 4	*St. Martins... 0 11 0
Bermuda... 0 11 4	Hohenzollern... 0 7 4	St. Thomas... 0 11 0
*Bolivia... 1 3 4	Honduras... 0 11 4	*Sandwich Islands... 0 11 4
Bostasherry and	Ionian Islands... 0 10 0	Serra Leone... 0 7 4
Plojashite... 0 8 0	Lagos... 0 7 4	Saxe Altenburg... 0 9 4
*Brazil... 4 11 4	Liberia... 0 7 4	Saxe C. Gotha... 0 7 4
Bremen... 0 7 4	Larnaca... 0 10 8	Saxe Meiningen... 0 7 4
Brunswick... 0 7 4	Lauenburg... 0 8 0	Saxe Weimar... 0 7 4
*Buenos Ayres... 0 11 4	Lippe Detmold... 0 7 4	Saxony... 0 7 4
*California... 0 9 4	Lubeck... 0 7 4	Shamberg Mepe... 0 7 4
Cape of Good Hope... 0 11 4	*Martinique... 0 11 4	Schwartzburg Rn... 0 7 4
Canada... 0 10 8	Mecklenburg... 0 7 4	Soldstadt... 0 7 4
Canada... 0 7 4	*Mexico... 0 11 4	Schwartzburg Sen... 0 7 4
Canary Islands... 0 7 4	*Monte Viedo... 0 11 4	Schwarzenberg... 0 7 4
*Chili... 1 3 4	Nassau (Ger.)... 0 7 4	Seres... 0 10 8
*Costa Rica... 0 11 4	Satal... 0 11 4	*Serimann... 0 11 4
*Cuba... 0 11 4	*New Grenada... 0 11 4	Sweden... 0 11 4
*Curacao... 0 11 4	Norway... 0 12 8	Tchensaw... 0 10 8
Denmark... 0 9 4	New Brunswick... 0 7 4	Tenedos... 0 10 8
*Ecuador... 1 3 4	New Foundland... 0 7 4	Turkey (Europe)... 0 9 4
Eisenach... 0 7 4	Nicaragua... 0 7 4	except the place...
Frankland Islands... 0 7 4	Nova Scotia... 0 7 4	specified... 0 9 4
Frankfort... 0 7 4	Oldenburgh... 0 7 4	United States... 0 9 4
Gambia... 0 7 4	*Oregon... 0 9 4	*Venezuela... 0 11 4
Gold Coast... 0 7 4	*Peru... 1 3 4	W. I. (British)... 0 11 4
*Grey Town... 0 11 4	Poland... 0 10 0	W. I. (Danish)... 0 7 4
*Guadeloupe... 0 11 4	*Porto Rico... 0 11 4	
*Guatemala... 0 11 0	Prince Edward Is... 0 7 4	

(c.) Letters forwarded by the *French* route to France or Algeria and other Foreign countries, are charged as follow. The payment of postage is optional except when sent to the places marked* when it must be paid in advance. Letters intended for despatch by this route should have the words *via France* written on them. Letters posted in France if sent unpaid are charged with double French postage on delivery in India, i.e., annas 8-8 for every 4 ounce.

TABLE

Destinations.	Limits to which Letters may be paid.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz.
1	FRANCE OR ALGERIA.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
	Destination.	0 8 4	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 5 8
2	FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>via</i> FRANCE				
* Spain... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
* Portugal... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Luxemburg... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Baden... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
The Netherlands... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Belgium... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Rhenish Prussia... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Bavaria... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Wurtemberg... Through France...		0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
German States, <i>via</i> —Hohenzollern, Birkfeld, Hesse, Homburg, Lippe, Detmold, Schwartzburg, Rndolstadt, Reuss, Nassau, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Hesse Electoral, Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe Weimar, Eisenach, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Switzerland... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Italy... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Prussia (the Rhenish Provinces excepted)... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Hanover... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Saxony... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Mecklenburg-Schwerin... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Mecklenburg-Schwerin... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Brunswick... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Oldenburgh (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted)... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Anhalt... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Austrian Dominions and Belgrade... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Denmark... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Papal States... Destination...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
* Servia (Belgrade excepted)... Extreme frontier of Austria...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
* Montenegro... Extreme frontier of Austria...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Moldavia... Extreme frontier of Austria...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Wallachia... Extreme frontier of Austria...		0 6 8	0 13 4	1 4 0	1 10 8
Turkey in Europe (the places at which France maintains Post Offices excepted) <i>via</i> Austria... Destination...		0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	3 2 8
Sweden... Destination...		0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	3 2 8
Norway... Destination...		0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	3 2 8
Poland... Destination...		0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	3 2 8
Russia... Destination...		0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	3 2 8
Any Foreign Country beyond Sea to which letters may be despatched from a Port in France by private Ship... Port of disembarkation...		0 7 4	0 14 8	1 6 0	1 13 4

(d) *The Express Postage*, on letters sent via Bombay, must be paid, in stamps, and is levied at the following rates in addition to the steam postage:—

	RS. A. P.
On every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in weight	1 0 0
On every letter exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. in weight	2 0 0
On every letter exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight	3 0 0
On every letter exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz. in weight	4 0 0
Each letter must be superscribed, "Express via Bombay."	

The Express Postage on Newspapers is 1 Rupee per copy not exceeding 4 oz. in weight in addition to the ordinary steam postage.

The letter must be handed to a clerk in the Post Office and not dropped in the letter box as ordinary letters.

(2) *Newspapers and Prices Current.*—(a) The rates of Postage chargeable on Newspapers and Prices Current sent by Her Majesty's Mail are given in the annexed table. No more than one paper can be put under the cover. Newspapers to all places, except to and via France, must be prepaid with steam postage. Those insufficiently paid to the United Kingdom via Southampton, but upon which a single rate of 8 pice has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 8 pice. Those to all places, except the United Kingdom, must be prepaid with inland postage when posted in the Mofussil. Those addressed to British North America, via the United States, must be prepaid with additional charge of 3 pice besides inland postage. Those sent or received through Great Britain to or from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, the Sandwich Islands, California or any Colony addressed via Panama, are liable to a transit charge of 1 anna and 4 pice, which postage may be paid either on despatch or delivery, in addition to inland postage.

Stations and Routes.	NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.					
	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
United Kingdom.						
Via Southampton	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Marcellies	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
United States.						
Via Southampton	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Marcellies	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
West Indies.						
Via Southampton	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Marcellies	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Belgium.						
Via Southampton	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Marcellies	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Foreign Europe and the Ionian Islands.						
Via Alexandria and Trieste	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
Turkey and Syria.	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 0
Via Alexandria	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 3 0
Egypt and the Mediterranean.	0 0 3	0 0 8	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0
Papal States.	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 6 0
Italy, Via Alexandria	Steam postage cannot be prepaid. Those posted in the Mofussil must be prepaid with inland postage.					
Indian Ports and the Colonies.	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 1	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 0

Book-Post.—The maximum weight allowed for a parcel sent for despatch by Book-post is 3 lbs., and dimensions 2 feet in length, width or depth. The packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, including printed letters and printed matter of every kind, prints or maps, and any quantity of papers, parchment or vellum; but no letters closed or open or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor can any communication of the nature of a letter be written or printed in any such packet or on its cover. The postage should be paid in full by means of postage stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover. If insufficiently paid and provided a single rate at least is paid, the parcel will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage, together with an additional

rate; but if the postage stamps affixed do not equal in value a single book-rate, the packet will be forwarded charged with letter rate of postage. The following table shows the places to which *alone* there is a Book-post and the rates charged:

Book Parcels.	United Kingdom.		West Indies.		Indian Ports and the Colonies.
	Via Southampton.	Via Marcellies.	Via Southampton.	Via Marcellies.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 5 0	0 2 0
Do. 8 do.	0 5 1	0 8 0	0 9 1	0 12 0	0 4 0
Do. 1 lb. 0 do.	0 10 8	1 0 0	1 2 8	1 3 0	0 8 0
Do. 1 lb. 8 do.	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 3 0	0 12 0
Do. 2 lb. 0 do.	1 5 4	2 0 0	2 5 4	3 0 4	1 0 0
	And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof.		And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof.		And so on, adding two rates for every additional half pound or fraction thereof.

Suggestions to the Public, &c.

By careful attention to the following suggestions, much facility will be given to the Post Office in the discharge of its daily duties, and greater security afforded to the Public.

- 1st. Post all letters, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers.
- 2nd. Make the address legible and complete.
- 3rd. See that every Letter, Newspaper, or other packet sent by post is securely folded and sealed—and when prepaid, see that there is no possibility of the removal of the stamp by dishonest servants.
- 4th. Never trust your servants with money to purchase Stamps for the purpose of affixing them to the letters, &c.
- 5th. Never send money or any other article of value through the post, and where necessity obliges the transmission of important documents, it would be as well to so in a registered letter. Any person who sends such documents in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation, every one through whose hands his letter passes.
- 6th. When complaint is made of Letters or Newspapers lost, miscarried or delayed, furnish information as precise as possible regarding all the facts of the case, and enclose whatever documents may throw light upon it. The day and hour, at which the Letter or Newspaper was posted, as well as the office at which, and the person by whom this was done, should always be stated; and when possible, the cover, or wrapper, in an entire state should be sent, in order that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the Stamps.
- 7th. See that every Letter contains the full address of the writer, in order to ensure the return of the letter if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found.
- 8th. To obviate the necessity of opening unclaimed letters, parties would do well to write their names in full with places of residence on the cover of letters.

To make the address legible and complete, the last word in the address of every letter, &c., should be the name of the Town to which the letter is sent, and if it be not a Post Town, the nearest one should be added,* and if there be more than one Town of that name, or if the Post Town be not well known, the name of the District should also be added.† Letters posted in one part of India and intended for another part, as for example letters posted in Madras and intended for Loodiana and Cuttack, should have the name of the Presidency to which they are sent added to the other part of the address:‡

* A. B.

Trisapore.

Travellers.

† C. D.

Mallapogam.

Malabar.

‡ E. F. O. H.

Loodiana. Cuttack.

Panjab. Bengal.

The name of the suburb of the Town and number of the house too, if in a street, is a great assistance. It must not be supposed that because a letter will eventually reach its destination, without this information, the omission is not a cause of hesitation and delay in the process of sorting for delivery; and when such small delays occur again and again, they tend greatly to retard the general distribution.

**SCHEDULE OF BANGHY POSTAGE TO THE UNDERMENTIONED STATIONS
FROM MADRAS.**

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.							
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600	
		Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	
Ara or Bantipore...	1298	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Armenabad (Gooerat)...	1050	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Armednagar (Dacca)...	684	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Ahtoor...	186	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Ajmer...	1272	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Akoin...	694	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Akalcote...	557	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Akyab (Arakan)...	1511	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Alfahabad...	1151	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Alleppey...	470	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Alilgange...	1294	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Allyghur or Coel...	1921	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Almorah (Ranar)...	1448	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Amalnah...	829	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Amantapore...	298	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Anjurali...	656	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Anapshur...	1829	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Arce...	71	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 6	1 12	1 18	
Arnee...	81	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 6	1 12	1 18	
Arwah or Shahabad...	1367	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Arucas (Akyab)...	1614	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Aska...	582	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Asserghur (Boorhampore)...	779	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Auger...	1056	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Agurwah...	1071	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Aurangabad...	690	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Auttah...	1664	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Azinghar...	1250	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Babespoor...	1212	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bachurgunge...	1246	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bahulpore...	1296	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bair...	1839	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bairhol...	834	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Balaor...	322	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Banaroh...	1662	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Banote...	878	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Bandah...	771	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Banda...	1102	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Banbally...	1134	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bangalore...	210	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Barnet...	1078	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bareilly...	1829	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Baroda...	997	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bhobdah...	1233	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhogrug...	1311	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bhorod...	1406	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhoroo...	1935	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhoroo...	1826	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhatlah...	1779	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhattpore...	1074	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bassein...	784	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Basput...	1892	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Begundee...	1108	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Besim...	870	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Beena...	1292	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Beaulah or Rajenah...	1186	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Behar...	1824	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Belapoor...	482	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.							
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600	
		Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	
Beypore...	405	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Beerhooon or Soory...	1118	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Belgaum or Kolapoor...	510	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Bellary...	316	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Benares...	1151	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Berhampore or Moonshebabad...	1138	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Berhampore or Ganjam...	682	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Betiah...	1355	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Beswar...	1287	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhaonrah...	275	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Bhagulpore...	1288	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhawnee...	1448	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhewady...	774	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Bheish...	973	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bhoosah or Noncolle...	1816	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhoj (Cutch)...	1281	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhorpore...	1834	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhopawar...	1095	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bhowalpoor...	2560	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhowan...	1284	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bhowany or Erode...	253	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Bhowpal...	944	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Bhowgong...	1137	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bhupatan...	518	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Bishnath (Upper Assam)...	1647	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bissupore...	1111	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bisly...	308	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Bonagotty...	1172	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bogra...	1266	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Begwanga...	1375	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Belgaum (Hydrabad)...	408	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Bombay...	763	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Bore...	1420	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Boldushtur (Delhi)...	1395	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Boodh...	1090	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bhoatelly...	1136	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Borhanpore (Kandah)...	1074	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bugchur...	1103	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Bugwah...	1352	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bucker (Sinde)...	1771	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Burwarabad...	1172	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Burdwan...	1066	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Burkaghar...	1256	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Burkee...	1224	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Burhee (Behar)...	1893	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Burtpore...	1273	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Buxar...	1222	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cachar...	1461	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cocanada...	385	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Calcutta...	1062	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Calypore...	1071	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Calcut or Malabar...	418	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Calingspatam...	563	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Calouera Punt...	224	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Callian...	760	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Camp...	1188	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cannanore...	419	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Changanooly...	49	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 6	1 12	1 18	
Chaspoor...	1418	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Chawpore...	1200	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Chaudernagore...	1085	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Chandore...	798	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Chiangole...	567	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.							
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600	
		Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	
Chingleput...	36	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
Chetwy...	1489	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cherrapoonjee...	1423	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Chitragong...	1405	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Chittoor (North Arcot)...	26	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Chotaanagpoor...	1358	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Chunar...	1146	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Chandpore...	1259	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Chandowsey...	1361	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Chaprah or Sam...	1231	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Chatterpoor...	1071	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Chyebassa or Singhbhum...	1966	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cochin...	437	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Coinbatore...	315	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Colgong...	1270	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Combacomm...	187	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Comercohy...	1197	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Conjeveram...	46	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Cowase (Kidgellee)...	980	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Coochrode...	2108	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Coochbehari...	1402	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Coolharriah...	1150	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Coompta...	418	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Coomresh...	1096	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cookrabatty...	1110	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cooonor...	413	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Cotaramba (Mananuddy)...	400	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Cootram (Alleppey)...	490	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Covilpatty...	296	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Cuddalore (South Arcot)...	110	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Cuddapah...	166	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Cannah...	1122	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cannah...	1181	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cambam...	225	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Casbah...	1149	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Catnach...	815	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Catnach...	1133	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cawah...	1550	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	861	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Cawah...	424	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Cawah...	622	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Cawah...	170	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Cawah...	1373	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	86	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Cawah...	1147	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cawah...	1160	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cawah...	1166	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cawah...	1072	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	1492	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	1928	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	1093	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	1307	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	469	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Cawah...	806	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Cawah...	375	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cawah...	1024	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cawah...	1283	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	1337	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Cawah...	270	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Cawah...	422	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Cawah...	367	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Cawah...	1173	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Cawah...	1071	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.							
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600	
		Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	
Duranda...	1276	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
Duranda...	1374	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1162	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1582	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	2135	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	738	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Duranda...	1072	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	315	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Duranda...	2108	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	432	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Duranda...	1319	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1321	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1771	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1701	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	305	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Duranda...	1080	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1194	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1163	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1352	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	167	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1319	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	698	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Duranda...	1200	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1123	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	574	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Duranda...	1073	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1700	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1763	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1396	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	263	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Duranda...	689	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Duranda...	1138	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1069	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1273	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	790	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Duranda...	85	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Duranda...	1522	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1445	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	570	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Duranda...	255	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Duranda...	1810	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1871	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1096	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1134	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1270	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1442	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1476	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1874	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1556	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1194	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1200	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1014	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	608	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Duranda...	1436	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1836	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	1098	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	1233	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	303	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Duranda...	1082	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Duranda...	501	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Duranda...	649	1 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Duranda...	127	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Duranda...	340	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.							
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600	
		Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	
Harsole...	1053	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
Harrappa...	1837	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Hussingabad...	900	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Huttah...	997	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Hyderabad (Deccan)...	398	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Hyderabad (Sinde)...	1451	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Inkoloo or Ventapollum...	215	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Ichura...	1114	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Idare...	975	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Indapora...	935	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Ingeran or, Coringa or Yenam...	412	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Jansi...	1301	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Janapool...	1095	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jaulnah...	1851	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Jheelum...	1724	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Jullunder...	1815	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Jhang...	1906	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Jeon...	1196	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jogunge (Moorsheadah)...	1145	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Johanabad...	1298	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Johanagore...	1186	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jellalabad...	1375	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Jannapora...	1168	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jalsore...	861	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jenada...	1171	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Joteore (Khatearinza)...	1095	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Julgama...	854	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Jungypora...	1174	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jessore...	1141	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jeypora...	1940	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Jorhan or Maghar...	1747	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Jore...	1069	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jornagore...	1192	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Jhanpore...	1329	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Jubbepore...	879	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Jugadare...	1501	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Juggumpettah...	398	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Jugapett...	315	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Jullunder Deah...	1640	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Juadpo...	2070	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Jamatara...	1821	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Katra...	1029	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kaladghen...	452	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Kalka...	2110	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kempice...	722	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Kangra...	1702	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kandee...	1158	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Karinja...	773	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Karicou...	175	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Kashibode...	1053	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kotarijore...	1932	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kohat...	1861	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Koteghar (Gobokote)...	1649	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Koodhall...	1604	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kurtupore...	1632	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Krishnagar...	2114	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kedgore...	964	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kedgore...	1025	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Khaudala...	799	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Khasrunga...	1868	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Khasulpore...	1144	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Khasgura...	1962	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Khatmandoc...	1623	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.							
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600	
		Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	Tolabs	
Khyook Phreo...	1711	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
Kimedy...	670	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Kircumbady...	83	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Kirksee...	570	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Kishore (Surgeor)...	1186	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kistnagberry...	165	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Koonch...	1501	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kopergaun...	984	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kolapoor...	592	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Kotai...	1161	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kotekangra...	2265	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kotergberry...	325	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Kotulpore...	1081	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kotred...	1371	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kutra...	1081	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kujoah...	1168	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kunhur...	1013	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Kurara...	640	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Kurachee...	1596	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kurnal...	1477	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kurnool...	389	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Kusair...	784	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Kusowla...	1582	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Kyral...	1527	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Lahore...	1745	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Landour (or Mussooree)...	1505	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Lingapore...	540	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Loodianah...	1802	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Lohoghat (Almorah)...	1497	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Luckeepore...	1379	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Lucknow...	1253	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Luckpore...	1456	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Ludhiana...	1007	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Luckee...	1910	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Luckimpore...	1790	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Lalab...	1757	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Maddapollam (or Kurapore)...	365	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Madranticum...	49	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Madras...	0	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Madras...	232	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Mahabliharwar (or Moicompe)...	659	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Mahidpore...	1055	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Makim...	771	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Mahamandpore...	1183	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Magorah...	1183	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Madah...	1211	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Malwan...	615	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Mangalore (Canara)...	436	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Mansumoddy...	362	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Masulipatam...	522	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Masulipatam...	1650	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Masulipatam...	174	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Masulipatam...	1405	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Masulipatam...	1144	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Masulipatam...	572	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Masulipatam...	1066	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Masulipatam...	326	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Masulipatam...	655	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Masulipatam...	861	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Masulipatam...	994	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Masulipatam...	1134	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Masulipatam...	1632	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Masulipatam...	1138	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	

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Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.						
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600
		Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals
Mominabad (or Ambajogee) ...	531	R. A. 0 12	R. A. 1 8	R. A. 3 0	R. A. 4 8	R. A. 6 0	R. A. 7 8	R. A. 9 0
Moongallah ...	530	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Moorsheadabad ...	1138	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Mootcarry ...	1847	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Moonghyr (or Bagwanpore) ...	1824	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Moontan ...	1784	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Mooroor ...	437	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Moosapett ...	348	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Moradabad ...	1388	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Morukraggur ...	1441	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Muv (Bundelcand) ...	1111	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Mutal ...	349	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Muticapoorem ...	410	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Mulligan ...	680	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Mussorie ...	1505	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Mungledhye ...	1678	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Mundleyar ...	898	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Munglepoore ...	1129	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Mundisore ...	1089	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Maniparn ...	1537	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Manist ...	1204	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Mutra ...	1501	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Mymensing ...	1348	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Mynpoery ...	1285	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Mysoor ...	290	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Nabanganga ...	1215	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nagercoil ...	438	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Nagery ...	56	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Nagode ...	1152	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Nagore ...	182	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Nagpur ...	718	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Nainipettah ...	70	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Nakelra ...	1640	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nakodur ...	2204	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nalchitty ...	1236	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Narainagunge ...	1269	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Narainpatt ...	469	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Nasick ...	782	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Natore ...	1215	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nemuch (Meywar) ...	1119	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Nemmal ...	639	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Nepatan ...	187	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Newhatta in Jessore ...	1141	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Nelore ...	111	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Nepaul (or Katanndoo) ...	1470	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Noh ...	2698	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nolte ...	1363	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Noorpoore ...	1020	2 8	4 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Nowrang (Assam) ...	1604	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nowraun (Ruseldondah) ...	732	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Nubbenogger ...	1519	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nowgong in Bundelcand ...	1102	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Nudda (or Kishnagar) ...	1114	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Nujeeabad ...	1444	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nunahi ...	247	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Nurapatam ...	445	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Nurasingpoor (or Gurrainana) ...	877	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Nusserabad (Kulpottah) ...	1255	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Nyraul ...	1138	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Nynatal ...	1448	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Ongola ...	182	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Obyepore ...	1200	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Ojien ...	1009	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.						
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600
		Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals
Oolundcorpettah ...	131	R. A. 0 6	R. A. 0 12	R. A. 1 8	R. A. 2 4	R. A. 3 0	R. A. 3 12	R. A. 4 8
Oonarswatee ...	726	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Oonapshohar ...	1302	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Ouringahat (Rajmahal) ...	1180	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Oosoor ...	200	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Oonacmand (or Nellore) ...	338	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Palgham ...	629	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Palcondah ...	587	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Palupore ...	1165	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Palancorah (or Tinnevely) ...	896	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Palaveram ...	11	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Palae ...	1269	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Palakpattin ...	1807	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parolah ...	830	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Patankote ...	1748	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Peshawar ...	1906	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Palmanar ...	126	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Pariput ...	1428	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Paranelli ...	741	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Parolke ...	1149	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Patal ...	1292	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichant ...	446	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Paranthe ...	369	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Paratamkhal ...	1761	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parbat ...	1364	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parn ...	716	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Paripatan (or Pansipere) ...	824	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Paripatan ...	1161	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Paripattan ...	1526	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Paripattan ...	1609	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Paricherry ...	88	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Parichy ...	399	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Parich ...	667	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Paranmallee (or Jaghire) ...	12	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Parichovoll ...	21	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Parichy ...	624	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Parichy (or Jagannath) ...	766	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Parichy (or Trinoot) ...	1363	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	129	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Parichy ...	1891	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	1210	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	30	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8
Parichy ...	549	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Parichy ...	1802	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	1891	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy (or Serpoorah) ...	1821	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	1725	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy (or Trinavore) ...	454	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Parichy near Ellore ...	350	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Parichy ...	450	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Parichy ...	410	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Parichy ...	373	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Parichy ...	1787	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	1827	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	1109	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Parichy ...	1099	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Parichy ...	1512	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy (Kuttywar) ...	1153	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Parichy ...	1215	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	157	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Parichy ...	331	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Parichy (Kook Phyo) ...	1761	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8
Parichy ...	1019	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.							
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600	
		Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	
Kewari...	1436	R. A. 1 14	R. A. 3 12	R. A. 7 8	R. A. 11 4	R. A. 15 0	R. A. 18 12	R. A. 22 8	
Rhotuck...	1422	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Bogomulpore...	1097	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Rohitpore...	1223	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Roodmupore...	1885	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Royanettah...	179	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Radranpore...	2005	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Rungaire...	1322	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Russorth...	1515	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Rutiani...	1091	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Ruteagberry (South Concan)...	690	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Ruyapara...	893	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Saina...	59	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Saharanpore...	1477	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sahaswan...	1336	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Saichapora...	1743	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Shahapoor...	1799	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Saint Thomas' Mount...	8	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Salem...	217	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Sambur...	1309	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Samles...	1422	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Samalottah...	604	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Sandoway...	1811	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sansapora...	1122	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Sarangapoor...	1926	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Sasserani...	1197	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Sasore...	869	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Saugor...	964	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Sawantwara...	587	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Secundra...	1192	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Secundrahad...	398	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Secundarow...	1935	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sedashachur...	604	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Sedashapett...	646	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Seinde (Hyderabad)...	1451	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Seapora...	1805	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sehore...	966	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Seopres...	1985	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Seones...	791	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Seahkoti in Wateerabad...	1708	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sevan in Chuprah...	1881	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Serampore...	1981	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Seringapatam...	281	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Seroot...	961	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Serong...	1009	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Serow...	1243	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Severndroog...	634	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Shahajipoor...	1187	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Shahjahanpore...	1929	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Shahly...	150	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Shergotty...	1258	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Shelohabad...	1237	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Shemogah...	499	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Sholapore...	554	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Shon...	771	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Sigouly...	1578	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sircey...	599	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Sirve...	2695	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sirdonnah (Meerut)...	1417	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sorahgange...	1276	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sewau...	1351	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sirah...	1548	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Smalah (Himalayah)...	1601	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	

Names of Post Office Stations.	Distance.	IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.							
		20	100	200	300	400	500	600	
		Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	Tolals	
Sittarah...	609	R. A. 1 2	R. A. 2 4	R. A. 4 8	R. A. 6 12	R. A. 9 0	R. A. 11 4	R. A. 13 8	
Soomoondergere...	1132	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Seoroot...	1100	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Subatoo...	1577	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sukres (or Gally)...	1233	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sukkur...	2219	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sultaagun...	1306	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sultanpore (Benares)...	1149	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Sultanpore (Oude)...	1228	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Sumbulpore...	1081	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Surat...	867	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Sardah...	1147	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Syelpore...	1174	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Syhet...	1395	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Tanjore...	212	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Tanah (or North Concan)...	764	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Tarrapore...	843	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Tatta...	1586	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Tellicherry (or Mahe)...	411	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Tizpore (Assam)...	1614	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Tindavanam...	77	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Tippura (Comellah)...	1306	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Tirhoot (Moozuffepore)...	1342	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Tirpore...	284	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Toomkoor...	264	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Toonee...	439	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Tranquebar...	168	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Trissapore...	30	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Tripatore...	137	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Trichinopoly...	205	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Trivandrum...	481	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Trivellore...	30	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Tulleh...	680	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Tumlook...	1034	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Tuticoream...	424	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Vasimbaddy...	130	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Vattpolium...	117	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Vellore...	86	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Virdoopetty...	322	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Vencatagberry (or Palmanair)...	126	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Ventapoliem...	205	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Vingoria...	593	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Vizagapatam...	501	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Vizandroog...	737	1 2	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8	
Vizianagram...	523	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Vytherry...	445	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Warisair...	1759	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Wahalla...	1532	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Wandul (or Bancorah)...	1088	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Wallajahbad...	38	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
Wellington...	327	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
Wuzarabad...	1693	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8	
Wooloobelah...	1077	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Yoolahd (Ahmednuggur)...	996	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	
Yercaud...	221	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8	
STATIONS IN CEYLON.									
Candy...	567	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Colombo...	304	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Galle (Point de)...	576	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Kawera Eelia...	576	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	
Trincomallee...	426	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0	

	Alleppee	Anantapore	Arcoot	Arnee	Bangalore	Bellary	Berhampore	Bozarah	Bimalipatam	Bolarum	Bombay	Calcutta	Calicut	Calimere Pt.	Cannanore	Madurantium	Chicacole	Chingleput
Alleppee	477	402	388	383	485	1090	687	300	717	805	1475	133	404	192	421	978	424	
Anantapore	282	242	144	61	687	281	824	235	507	1068	233	435	333	267	572	276		
Arcoot	19	136	269	704	298	341	402	715	1085	948	212	342	61	589	51			
Arnee	145	284	723	817	590	419	732	1104	841	133	358	76	608	59				
Bangalore	188	780	374	618	863	643	1181	212	811	212	197	665	187					
Bellary	709	303	840	239	446	1090	347	479	840	301	594	821						
Berhampore	406	158	591	1015	832	930	502	990	728	115	714							
Bozarah	242	184	608	736	580	496	287	329	291	307								
Bimalipatam	427	851	340	829	753	850	622	41	530									
Bolarum	434	972	672	608	574	540	478	437										
Bombay	1183	674	925	613	777	900	767											
Calcutta	1374	1383	1073	1309	498	1035												
Calicut	370	58	379	877	392													
Calimere Point	429	174	787	188														
Cannanore	411	679	401															
Madurantium	813	13																
Chicacole	609																	
Chingleput																		

Name of Post Office.	Distance of each station from Madras.	Distance from each station from Point Calimere
	Miles.	
Anka	582	
Arconum	424	
Bassim	679	
Baypoor	405	
Bimalipatam	568	
Cocanada	335	
Coonoor	345	
Dowaiswaram	367	
French Rocks	308	
Ganjain	739	
Heminalad	591	
Juglupett	375	
Kishnagerry	163	
Lingasoopoor	340	
Mahker	716	

Distance from Pincas in the Island of Ceylon to Calimere Point on the mainland of India	
Calicut	370 58 379 877 392
Calimere Point	429 174 787 188
Cannanore	411 679 401
Madurantium	813 13
Chicacole	609
Chingleput	

Distance from Places in the
Island of Ceylon to Calimere
Point on the mainland of
India.

	Distance of each station from Point Calimere
Candy, - - -	352
Colombo, - - -	280
Galle (Point de) - - -	353
Nuwara Elee, - - -	362
Tricomalee, - - -	392

POLYMETRICAL TABLE

SHOWING THE DISTANCES

BETWEEN THE SEVERAL POST STATIONS
IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, &c.

Name of Post Office.	Distance of each station from Madras.
	Miles.
Ashta, - - -	682
Arconum, - - -	423
Bassim, - - -	679
Baypoor, - - -	405
Calicut, - - -	568
Cocanada, - - -	235
Cosmoor, - - -	345
Dowlandwarra, - - -	367
French Rocks, - - -	305
Ganjam, - - -	723
Honimashad, - - -	591
Jaggipatti, - - -	375
Kilangerry, - - -	163
Lingampoor, - - -	510
Makkur, - - -	714
Madampooram, - - -	410
Manawath, - - -	606
Mayavaram, - - -	174
Medanapallam, - - -	328
Mosampatt, - - -	348
Mudderpilly, - - -	163
Mulligam, - - -	680
Nasau, - - -	533
Narainpatt, - - -	400
Necmud, - - -	536
Nutanapattam, - - -	445
Nundial, - - -	247
Palamaner, - - -	126
Palmandal, - - -	567
Pampan, - - -	269
Panampy, - - -	533
Ponampy, - - -	298
Pothanor, - - -	3014
Poodoosell, - - -	31
Rainchore, - - -	410
Ramandore, - - -	450
Saranampallam, - - -	3003
Shoranor, - - -	3503
Trivandrum, - - -	137
Turoopoor, - - -	3571
Vadapallam, - - -	235
Venampatt, - - -	304
Chidambaram, - - -	895
Vidampatt, - - -	319
Vythoor, - - -	445
Wallington, - - -	327
Waltham, - - -	505
Yerood, - - -	323

	Chittoor	Cochin	Colombore	Combacorum	Conjeveram	Covilputty	Cuddalore	Cuddapah	Cumbum	Darampoor	Dindigul	Ellore	Errode	Ganjam or Chittoor	Gooty	Gopaulpore	Gunga Khair	Guntoor	Hingoles
Chittoor	395	83	155	343	419	272	378	502	590	295	230	727	217	1111	519	1101	786	667	917
Cochin	187	444	322	398	252	373	525	128	149	219	352	320	295	704	32	394	388	161	489
Colombore	28	369	247	175	27	196	102	135	233	107	229	337	185	781	220	711	531	278	602
Combacorum	45	350	228	156	53	177	83	132	240	88	210	356	168	740	237	730	546	297	619
Conjeveram	117	500	178	261	163	227	197	163	242	75	217	419	160	737	176	787	504	354	567
Covilputty	241	452	330	442	296	416	370	150	171	293	406	342	339	726	54	716	354	283	384
Cuddalore	698	1060	988	865	704	900	788	626	538	798	931	300	876	18	635	8	753	426	791
Cuddapah	291	654	592	458	295	404	382	220	132	392	528	99	470	423	149	418	340	20	384
Cumbum	504	897	775	701	541	757	625	463	374	635	770	203	713	176	491	166	589	262	627
Darampoor	373	688	561	571	418	580	494	266	211	458	601	224	534	608	207	538	182	198	220
Dindigul	645	772	746	888	743	862	816	596	617	709	819	648	758	1032	500	1022	301	617	375
Ellore	1079	1441	1819	1246	1046	1231	1170	1007	919	1179	1315	748	1258	364	1036	374	948	807	885
Errode	329	100	112	303	375	291	336	368	464	255	188	626	175	1010	365	1000	648	566	711
Ganjam or Chittoor	238	879	237	83	104	155	113	341	239	254	189	535	217	918	430	909	770	476	805
Gooty	330	159	172	301	376	210	390	267	455	286	247	627	284	1011	367	1001	684	567	733
Gopaulpore	90	387	265	137	34	127	60	181	269	153	220	361	204	745	277	735	573	301	648
Gunga Khair	382	945	823	750	589	780	673	511	433	683	819	251	761	132	540	132	638	311	676
Guntoor	79	401	279	151	24	200	74	171	265	148	234	347	317	731	267	722	553	287	637
Hingoles	352	240	291	55	222	129	106	195	100	236	331	178	716	192	705	501	271	563	Chittoor
Chittoor	122	311	386	260	345	469	557	262	197	698	183	1077	478	1067	758	684	816	Cochin	
Cochin	189	264	156	222	347	455	140	93	371	61	955	364	945	680	512	714	Colombore		
Colombore	157	87	76	304	392	188	121	498	150	882	803	872	688	488	771	Combacorum			
Combacorum	203	81	146	265	124	245	338	202	722	242	719	541	278	613	Conjeveram				
Conjeveram	142	329	417	135	63	533	116	917	304	907	733	474	796	Covilputty					
Covilputty	228	316	140	197	422	161	806	381	736	622	362	694	Cuddalore						
Cuddalore	88	207	353	259	285	643	95	633	416	200	466	Cuddapah							
Cuddapah	295	441	171	373	555	117	545	368	112	441	Cumbum								
Cumbum	145	431	78	815	251	805	564	372	627	Darampoor									
Darampoor	507	94	951	344	941	706	508	273	Dindigul										
Dindigul	510	384	288	374	386	59	424	Ellore											
Ellore	894	327	884	637	450	700	Errode												
Errode	672	10	770	443	808	Ganjam or Chittoor													
Ganjam or Chittoor	632	356	229	387	Gooty														
Gooty	760	433	798	Gopaulpore															
Gopaulpore	335	68	Gunga Khair																
Gunga Khair	393	Guntoor																	
Guntoor	Hingooly																		
Hingooly																			

	Hurlyar	Hydrabad	Ingeram	Juggampettah	Karikal	Kinohy	Kircumbaddy	Keligherry	Kartool	Madapollamor	Narasapur	Madras	Madura	Mangalore	Manatoddy	Masulipatam	Merases	Mominabad
Alleppe	453	707	824	899	379	1021	447	166	578	776	470	217	281	196	733	344	807	
Anantapora	174	226	417	463	386	515	212	387	95	370	293	400	364	277	327	374	356	
Arco	323	392	436	420	163	632	82	257	258	387	71	251	567	392	344	302	530	
Arnee	332	400	453	439	144	951	81	298	275	406	81	232	376	301	343	311	539	
Bangalore	187	373	510	496	392	708	188	186	240	465	205	256	230	156	420	166	402	
Bellary	133	229	429	425	430	637	264	321	96	392	316	445	268	291	348	294	423	
Berhampore	822	581	294	284	354	99	846	345	507	382	682	363	978	936	416	946	785	
Bezoarah	410	174	136	122	447	334	239	542	200	89	275	549	571	530	46	549	378	
Bimlipatam	654	417	130	120	690	56	482	785	442	188	518	792	814	773	252	789	621	
Bolarum	352	10	359	307	569	619	350	546	143	274	408	640	508	516	239	518	214	
Bombay	446	434	783	731	876	943	680	737	542	698	763	858	324	707	154	676	259	
Calcutta	1203	963	674	665	1234	460	1027	1330	988	733	1082	1337	1359	1517	797	1328	230	
Calicut	317	562	729	709	393	910	331	124	428	675	418	236	147	63	633	111	473	
Calimere Point	499	598	692	618	49	820	257	277	465	685	224	185	515	411	542	480	727	
Cannanore	270	564	724	716	597	922	382	156	430	677	419	265	89	37	634	68	615	
Madraaticum	385	438	458	444	135	636	97	276	394	411	49	242	428	359	368	364	566	
Chicacole	705	486	178	168	738	43	581	833	492	297	587	640	863	821	391	331	679	
Chingleput	374	437	444	430	139	642	87	289	394	397	36	256	418	343	304	333	536	
Chittoor	393	363	429	414	183	625	51	250	130	360	96	277	348	273	338	283	492	
Cochin	422	673	730	776	367	388	414	150	540	743	487	235	248	163	700	211	773	
Coimbatore	309	561	669	654	225	866	292	31	418	621	315	132	261	181	578	700	682	
Combacorum	443	581	595	581	36	733	220	209	427	558	187	125	450	344	305	262	699	
Conjeveram	350	403	435	420	145	632	62	274	270	867	46	258	304	319	344	329	533	
Covilputty	411	586	630	616	123	828	358	183	462	582	230	55	399	306	340	337	634	
Cuddalore	395	484	519	504	64	715	143	233	351	471	110	202	432	351	428	361	608	
Cuddapah	263	256	356	342	292	354	94	389	123	309	106	334	384	310	266	320	385	
Cumbum	284	337	368	354	380	466	172	428	57	221	223	472	439	398	178	408	569	
Darampore	262	448	628	614	205	726	132	150	315	481	170	184	306	229	438	239	577	
Dindigul	373	391	654	656	137	869	292	110	466	617	270	88	336	251	574	274	620	
Ellore	435	214	91	82	486	294	375	582	240	44	315	584	611	539	49	580	418	
Errode	312	524	607	592	194	804	290	72	390	539	253	132	321	193	516	212	532	
Ganjam (Chit- torpor)	839	558	311	301	870	101	663	996	634	369	699	973	993	953	483	964	892	
Goody	167	197	387	371	381	583	180	339	62	333	262	433	322	309	295	306	324	
Gopalpore	429	548	301	291	466	91	653	556	514	359	689	963	980	943	423	354	722	
Gunga Khair	430	173	482	469	686	681	478	642	370	436	570	743	546	592	392	694	32	
Guntoor	396	189	150	142	427	354	219	522	180	109	235	529	661	510	66	610	387	
Hingolee	463	210	320	307	759	719	350	703	325	474	608	821	632	698	430	685	35	

Moulal	Myaz	Nasirul	Nageson	Nagore	Naidoo	Nagajam	Nelore	Nosgaum or Rusticlandah	Orgha	Odindoorpet	Osser	Ootacunnad	Palangottah	Palayam	Paigant	
604	265	786	140	872	481	867	822	1743	651	540	545	199	187	459	124	Alleppe
154	206	278	547	598	246	238	216	787	919	315	172	232	429	203	353	Anantapore
318	229	352	397	470	92	175	133	754	213	91	128	270	330	65	278	Arco
336	213	371	318	144	131	158	152	774	361	72	129	251	331	74	359	Arnee
300	84	385	402	269	203	374	342	330	595	130	22	171	356	361	269	Bangalore
113	230	279	301	437	268	342	338	759	341	339	211	306	548	318	351	Bellary
567	585	511	102	860	612	885	371	50	492	796	803	961	1054	691	969	Berhampore
290	353	106	469	439	205	453	164	456	85	399	386	554	648	284	563	Bezoarah
503	791	847	938	696	448	701	407	558	323	633	639	797	891	527	866	Bimlipatam
110	444	89	786	566	398	571	297	541	218	491	406	531	738	417	592	Bolarum
420	636	504	1094	886	714	888	684	1035	642	821	656	722	967	758	754	Bombay
1090	1246	892	1483	1241	993	1246	932	415	873	1177	1184	1342	1435	1072	1330	Calcutta
456	127	597	273	398	45	455	1033	508	298	285	169	321	414	82	Calicut	
526	340	559	274	42	290	37	331	902	410	138	288	289	226	212	283	Calimere Pt.
438	129	538	832	397	416	332	456	1034	509	357	236	135	380	415	141	Cannanore
564	282	412	382	132	116	137	156	778	235	82	190	288	811	36	296	Madraaticum
563	750	396	366	745	497	750	456	165	377	681	688	846	939	576	854	Chicacole
554	272	362	462	146	101	151	148	784	222	95	180	302	359	24	310	Chingleput
325	201	338	428	196	8	201	126	738	295	118	123	263	376	92	271	Chittoor
571	232	700	173	347	44	342	489	1100	538	307	311	166	220	456	91	Cochin
478	110	589	295	225	32	230	367	988	445	185	189	44	231	304	31	Coimbatore
487	273	635	271	42	251	47	294	915	873	101	338	231	324	175	296	Combacorum
330	247	352	404	152	63	197	133	754	212	98	156	286	357	38	295	Conjaveram
512	245	586	201	123	288	117	329	950	408	105	204	173	154	225	145	Covilputty
401	260	456	364	71	136	70	217	888	236	37	175	245	317	99	258	Cuddalore
183	208	231	330	299	13	304	88	676	181	295	176	324	483	162	378	Cuddapah
157	326	143	618	387	113	332	112	583	70	313	264	413	571	232	406	Cumbum
375	157	458	330	211	146	218	227	348	306	121	52	162	233	162	171	Darampore
613	148	584	181	156	72	151	363	984	442	128	186	133	487	253	106	Dindigul
314	498	184	735	493	45	498	204	410	125	429	486	591	687	394	602	Ellore
350	122	516	278	185	94	130	306	926	384	123	128	84	231	242	92	Errode
638	882	628	1119	877	29	32	568	61	369	813	820	978	1971	749	986	Ganjam or Chittpoor
32	237	246	679	286	174	293	184	705	187	310	199	324	531	258	385	Goory
338	372	618	1109	867	819	872	578	38	499	808	810	968	1061	698	976	Gopalpore
202	520	242	961	893	500	688	459	803	380	619	511	603	844	556	661	Gunga Khair
267	433	113	675	483	185	498	144	476	65	369	376	584	628	264	543	Guntoor
265	626	280	967	747	538	752	497	841	418	072	583	723	920	610	774	Hingolee

	Tonore	Pondicherry	Poonamallee	Pondy	Porto Novo	Pulicat	Quilon	Rajahmundry	Rampatam	Ramad	Koyacottah, R. H.	Sadras	St. Thos. Mount	Salem	Samuelstah	Secundrabad	Sheally
Alleppee	848	890	485	1052	396	500	55	784	563	290	823	457	462	253	815	707	380
Anantapora	441	313	280	629	344	303	533	378	232	474	188	299	287	258	409	329	361
Arcof	458	90	59	646	121	84	418	395	179	291	107	73	65	149	426	392	138
Arnee	478	71	69	665	102	111	394	414	193	272	107	82	74	130	445	409	119
Bangalore	534	194	198	723	216	218	388	471	288	329	44	309	200	114	502	378	237
Bellary	463	357	304	637	388	324	541	400	234	513	232	343	311	302	431	329	405
Berhampore	245	776	684	58	807	662	1113	309	525	993	799	786	667	240	240	681	828
Bezoarab	160	569	277	848	401	235	711	97	118	589	393	830	281	433	128	174	421
Bimlipatam	82	612	520	100	543	498	954	145	394	882	636	573	524	676	120	417	664
Bolarum	343	482	410	53	513	388	772	282	251	713	427	460	414	397	313	6	534
Bombay	769	806	750	967	850	770	659	706	674	931	676	789	757	747	737	434	870
Calcutta	629	1157	1043	439	1182	1043	1500	690	900	1376	1180	1118	1068	721	664	932	1209
Calicut	747	843	405	934	354	430	188	632	501	890	254	416	413	211	715	562	340
Calimere Pt.	536	126	218	844	95	254	343	503	377	121	367	173	216	214	624	598	74
Cananore	718	400	467	936	418	412	247	665	502	368	255	423	414	270	716	564	398
Madraaticum	482	46	44	670	79	79	404	419	402	382	163	85	41	167	450	438	100
Chicacole	120	661	569	57	602	547	1003	194	410	880	684	631	672	725	168	456	712
Chingleput	468	62	33	656	93	66	418	405	180	295	158	22	28	181	435	427	114
Chittoor	452	116	83	639	148	166	439	388	172	317	101	102	90	142	420	363	164
Cochin	815	357	481	1005	233	467	88	751	535	308	290	424	429	220	782	673	348
Colombatore	692	235	309	889	241	345	210	619	415	205	168	302	307	98	669	551	226
Combacoanum	610	83	181	807	57	217	287	556	340	146	216	186	179	146	587	551	37
Conjeveram	459	68	34	647	90	76	420	395	179	208	194	45	88	166	426	403	120
Covilputty	655	155	231	542	145	365	217	591	375	95	185	223	228	113	522	585	124
Cuddalore	343	12	104	739	18	140	364	479	363	212	183	59	102	124	510	484	39
Cuddapah	346	215	154	608	245	174	340	317	134	424	108	193	161	243	348	256	267
Cumbum	292	305	225	480	334	363	634	229	102	512	286	278	229	337	260	231	355
Darampoore	552	127	158	740	158	200	346	489	278	287	31	170	162	41	620	448	179
Dindigul	658	216	264	875	179	303	360	625	409	111	178	267	262	163	655	561	159
Elore	121	439	317	308	410	295	751	57	138	628	632	370	320	473	88	214	461
Errode	831	178	249	818	179	283	272	367	351	355	106	240	243	307	598	624	187
Ganjam or Chit- tarpore	282	208	291	75	824	679	1136	326	342	1012	630	704	704	857	300	588	845
Gooty	409	368	230	697	339	270	565	345	280	306	320	289	257	200	377	167	586
Gopalspore	202	783	691	85	814	669	1128	315	532	1002	606	744	694	347	290	598	885
Gunga Khair	507	308	548	693	540	550	870	444	413	318	543	387	353	603	478	172	661
Guntoor	138	340	257	364	281	235	691	117	98	649	373	110	251	418	148	183	401
Hingolee	545	563	692	781	694	588	954	482	452	894	609	676	614	679	513	210	715

	Tanjore	Tanjicherry	Tindivanam	Tranquebar	Trivellars	Trichinopoly	Trivandrum	Tuticoreen	Vanimbaddy	Vellore	Vizagapatam	Vizianagarum	Wallajahbad
Alleppee	329	175	393	885	472	299	97	221	342	387	913	934	445
Anantapora	382	127	288	879	264	345	575	583	228	219	479	501	262
Arcof	172	342	65	156	45	169	440	383	68	14	523	543	37
Arnee	152	651	46	137	63	160	421	364	67	23	542	564	46
Bangalore	238	303	178	256	173	200	430	388	92	131	599	621	173
Bellary	436	351	332	424	283	349	533	577	273	263	628	559	307
Berhampore	876	666	755	840	684	873	1145	1083	700	718	176	169	714
Bezoarab	410	579	342	440	278	467	728	631	344	312	225	247	307
Bimlipatam	712	832	585	683	621	746	981	924	387	545	17	19	550
Bolarum	371	536	457	552	402	569	814	772	420	395	410	482	423
Bombay	821	639	711	889	731	835	892	390	719	709	834	856	735
Calcutta	1257	1357	1129	1327	1055	1254	1526	1460	1132	1100	557	541	1095
Calicut	280	12	361	346	392	242	280	354	302	334	312	833	385
Calimere Pt.	90	433	151	55	225	123	317	193	240	216	731	743	198
Cananore	339	16	884	308	395	591	289	413	394	385	813	885	387
Madraaticum	162	405	27	173	51	150	451	374	129	75	547	509	24
Chicacole	764	671	683	734	569	738	1030	973	856	603	81	44	598
Chingleput	176	193	41	192	30	175	445	388	110	65	538	553	14
Chittoor	198	323	91	182	67	195	467	416	53	22	517	338	65
Cochin	289	142	360	248	439	351	130	294	309	853	879	991	412
Colombatore	163	155	258	226	315	129	252	264	187	231	757	773	290
Combacoanum	22	345	113	37	188	65	314	237	292	179	684	706	161
Conjeveram	183	669	47	162	27	176	446	321	80	41	524	545	10
Covilputty	64	293	159	124	238	27	344	387	202	260	719	741	211
Cuddalore	99	378	87	37	111	115	408	244	183	106	608	629	85
Cuddapah	295	369	190	245	155	392	573	515	169	129	445	467	157
Cumbum	303	347	276	374	234	390	662	605	248	217	357	379	245
Darampoore	135	278	114	136	151	128	323	316	47	91	617	639	144
Dindigul	94	290	193	138	472	60	227	170	192	204	753	755	245
Elore	609	619	381	479	317	306	778	721	384	852	186	307	347
Errode	127	217	176	137	253	89	314	264	135	170	696	717	228
Ganjam or Chit- tarpore	692	1003	765	843	691	890	1161	1105	768	736	193	177	751
Gooty	890	369	949	374	231	377	607	565	245	214	474	496	253
Gopalspore	883	903	755	853	681	680	1152	936	758	726	193	167	721
Gunga Khair	629	616	584	680	530	706	310	300	544	533	572	594	531
Guntoor	450	589	822	420	250	447	718	661	324	292	245	287	287
Hingolee	753	668	638	734	584	750	967	954	608	577	610	632	605

	Hydrabad	Ingeram	Juggampettah	Karikal	Kimedy	Kircumbaddy	Kotigherry	Kurnool	Nursapoor	Madras	Madura	Mangalore	Manantoddy	Masulipatam	Mercara	Mominabad
Hydrabad	842	552	588	450	748	816	291	303	603	393	412	181	261	452	330	898
Ingeram	810	297	849	509	340	556	133	264	398	600	498	666	330	503	204	
Juggampettah	83	383	222	576	679	337	47	412	686	708	666	90	677	512		
Karikal	369	211	362	664	323	58	398	671	694	652	132	663	499			
Kimedy	781	208	345	416	586	175	161	486	580	403	398	678				
Kircumbaddy	574	878	333	289	679	813	307	864	314	874	711					
Kotigherry	302	307	329	82	313	399	323	286	353	463						
Kurnool	403	631	326	153	239	92	588	191	642							
Nursapoor	290	289	496	365	373	247	370	362								
Madras	292	486	363	2312	372	551										
Madura	374	289	395	312	738											
Mangalore	146	618	89	525												
Manantoddy	676	72	612													
Masulipatam	586	424														
Mercara	615															
Mominabad																

	Muzaffar	Mysore	Nacriul	Nagercoil	Nagore	Naidoopeett	Negapatam	Nellore	Nowgam or Russelcondah	Ongole	Oolundoorpeett	Oosoor	Ootacamund	Palamcottah
Muzaffar	892	232	190	361	558	456	380	461	361	373	354	377	210	278
Mysore	100	100	434	79	776	556	328	561	287	631	208	481	396	521
Nacriul	210	410	595	215	832	589	342	594	301	344	222	526	533	591
Nagercoil	196	397	581	227	818	578	828	581	287	334	208	512	519	677
Nagore	521	470	308	478	300	7	241	11	282	393	361	89	232	257
Naidoopeett	408	603	793	439	1629	588	540	593	499	149	420	724	731	889
Negapatam	314	267	263	815	459	215	34	220	75	696	164	154	375	315
Nellore	583	440	101	371	327	234	386	339	377	398	456	195	190	15
Nowgam or Russelcondah	782	60	801	183	642	427	241	427	210	657	187	348	263	688
Ongole	163	364	648	194	784	543	295	548	264	402	175	479	486	644
Oolundoorpeett	359	349	290	339	488	182	79	187	111	732	189	181	200	333
Oosoor	623	556	222	603	146	154	843	149	894	995	463	160	236	171
Ootacamund	547	387	199	548	421	476	433	431	453	1028	509	421	263	224
Palamcottah	553	410	71	341	336	369	359	374	393	386	451	317	179	77
	123	367	605	180	742	509	252	595	211	466	25	436	443	601
	581	413	90	551	384	338	369	393	493	996	461	336	189	176
	302	302	541	272	904	684	563	689	472	835	420	610	526	630
	Muzaffar	339	170	702	482	391	487	270	731	227	408	323	428	655
	Mysore	449	363	298	287	363	327	915	380	248	107	86	321	Mysore
	R. H. Nacriul	751	568	298	513	218	561	140	482	438	656	714	Nacriul	
	Nagercoil	293	489	288	539	1152	609	306	379	339	47	Nagercoil		
	Nagore	243	5	289	910	368	96	204	257	246	Nagore			
	Naidoopeett	253	40	363	119	184	209	349	442	Naidoopeett				
	Negapatam	294	916	373	101	251	252	241	Negapatam					
	Nellore	621	78	225	250	393	483	Nellore						
	Nowgam or Russelcondah	542	846	853	1011	1114	Nowgam or Russelcondah							
	Ongole	304	318	469	562	Ongole								
	Oolundoorpeett	167	208	259	Oolundoorpeett									
	Oosoor	193	332	Oosoor										
	Ootacamund	279	Ootacamund											
	Palamcottah	Palamcottah												

	Palavaram	Palghat	Tenali	Pondicherry	Ponnammallee	Pondy	Porte Nova	Pollent	Quilon	Tajalmaddy	Ranapattam	Rannad	Royascottah.	Sadras	St Thomas Mount	Salem	Samaliddah
Hurrihur	889	391	578	382	380	762	404	409	511	518	397	483	281	337	388	301	544
Hydrabad	407	582	385	472	400	523	503	378	762	272	341	793	417	450	404	487	303
Ingeram	421	639	48	506	414	235	587	332	348	57	255	723	529	437	417	070	25
Juggampettah	407	685	38	492	400	235	523	378	334	35	241	711	516	452	403	556	13
Karicaul	163	236	307	77	169	795	45	205	323	544	328	147	218	124	197	182	575
Kimedy	619	897	173	704	612	26	733	599	1048	287	445	929	727	665	613	768	211
Kircumbaddy	78	323	400	181	70	588	162	90	491	397	121	363	153	109	77	194	888
Kotigherry	314	62	703	245	320	830	251	355	242	333	423	232	178	312	317	108	370
Karnool	285	449	331	338	277	549	360	297	321	298	290	567	284	310	284	354	329
Karsapor	374	652	106	458	367	294	490	345	801	43	298	675	482	419	370	523	72
Madras	11	436	436	93	12	824	139	39	454	373	157	331	179	58	8	217	404
Madura	280	144	710	214	286	897	183	322	162	646	430	73	212	261	284	142	677
Mangalore	432	230	732	425	424	930	447	449	336	669	519	447	275	440	131	345	700
Manantoddy	358	145	691	348	349	873	370	374	251	627	445	369	198	365	356	230	658
Masulipatam	331	609	170	410	324	358	447	302	758	107	165	635	459	476	327	480	115
Mercara	368	193	711	358	359	888	380	384	299	637	455	385	203	476	366	249	608
Momindah	347	682	537	600	535	727	631	559	862	474	442	331	546	378	546	610	507
Muctal	345	430	435	398	337	625	429	357	660	363	260	639	343	370	644	414	250
Mysore	296	141	619	277	278	807	298	306	321	560	378	305	120	294	285	150	587
Nasirion	338	609	265	503	321	153	455	398	777	302	172	635	429	384	335	380	235
Nagorell	426	254	356	377	432	1043	346	433	85	712	570	152	353	424	480	238	324
Nagore	170	256	614	84	181	662	52	212	316	551	335	140	225	181	174	172	582
Naidooopett	79	337	366	164	72	554	195	50	506	393	86	583	187	124	75	228	394
Negapatam	175	351	619	80	181	607	37	217	311	556	640	135	230	136	179	177	567
Nellore	312	393	325	205	112	513	236	90	346	252	46	424	226	165	116	263	233
Nongam or Nongamadah	741	1019	395	325	734	103	337	712	1168	358	575	1045	849	789	737	850	383
Ongole	118	477	246	284	191	404	313	163	625	163	22	503	307	244	195	58	214
Ootundurpett	120	215	530	40	126	738	53	162	322	467	271	200	145	118	123	87	338
Ossoor	194	220	557	174	188	745	193	213	396	494	296	300	21	202	194	91	525
Ootacamund	326	76	510	358	332	908	264	365	354	652	458	244	190	324	330	121	683
Palamcottah	379	293	363	330	345	996	298	429	132	745	639	103	311	377	382	241	776

	Samaliddah	Sadabagur	Shally	Tanjore	Tellicherry	Tudervanam	Tranquebar	Trivellore	Trichinopoly	Trivandrum	Tuttorcan	Vanimbaddy	Vellore	Vizagapatam	Vizianagaram	Wallajahbad
Hurrihur	312	227	424	425	297	365	443	371	388	553	544	280	309	641	663	360
Hydrabad	4	502	324	561	556	447	542	392	559	804	762	416	385	400	422	413
Ingeram	349	779	558	606	716	478	576	444	603	875	818	481	449	113	154	444
Juggampettah	297	765	544	592	702	464	562	400	589	861	804	467	434	103	124	430
Karicaul	549	655	25	58	381	102	6	176	90	343	219	191	167	672	694	149
Kimedy	509	957	756	804	922	676	774	612	801	1073	1016	679	648	104	87	641
Kircumbaddy	340	563	183	234	374	106	201	51	231	518	446	105	73	465	487	73
Kotigherry	536	349	246	186	122	213	246	327	148	284	291	197	242	768	789	500
Karnool	133	436	390	428	422	313	400	259	425	670	629	283	292	426	448	280
Karsapore	264	732	511	559	669	431	529	367	556	828	771	434	401	171	193	336
Madras	398	604	159	212	411	77	168	30	209	481	424	130	86	501	523	38
Madura	630	542	162	162	209	214	168	292	82	139	132	231	255	775	796	266
Mangalore	498	168	487	428	105	408	487	410	390	378	502	323	352	797	819	464
Manantoddy	506	314	381	331	42	326	381	335	283	399	417	245	278	735	777	329
Masulipatam	230	689	468	516	626	385	486	324	513	735	723	391	358	235	257	354
Mercara	303	338	399	340	68	337	393	346	302	341	445	356	288	766	787	339
Momindah	204	474	652	690	631	575	671	311	687	932	891	545	514	602	634	542
Muctal	130	453	430	488	460	873	469	309	485	730	489	343	312	486	508	340
Mysore	43	367	309	249	131	255	303	294	212	362	334	175	206	684	706	253
Nasirion	70	573	428	524	590	496	494	332	521	805	735	399	365	359	361	363
Nagorell	776	589	325	248	316	361	300	439	228	43	80	377	401	921	942	412
Nagore	550	344	92	68	381	106	13	133	95	336	212	137	174	675	701	156
Naidooopett	328	307	246	264	402	198	224	72	261	533	476	189	106	431	453	101
Negapatam	561	619	37	38	376	113	18	188	91	331	207	302	179	684	706	161
Nellore	387	378	237	305	448	177	273	113	802	574	617	180	147	390	412	145
Nongam or Nongamadah	631	1099	378	320	1066	803	836	734	923	1195	1138	720	768	226	269	761
Ongole	208	591	326	384	517	256	354	192	381	652	595	259	226	311	333	221
Ootundurpett	181	583	64	30	341	54	32	133	78	349	232	115	96	615	637	165
Ossoor	390	421	214	215	228	156	213	174	177	423	366	70	113	522	644	165
Ootacamund	531	392	238	199	127	204	234	339	181	296	303	210	354	780	802	312
Palamcottah	713	627	273	291	363	212	250	392	181	90	33	330	354	873	835	365

Palaveram	Palghat	Tonoe	Pondicherry	Poonamallee	Poondy	Porto Novo	Pulicat	Quilon	Rajahmundry	Ramapatam	Ramnad	Royacottah	Sadras	St. Thomas' Mount	Salem	Samulcottah	Secunderabad
Palaveram	385	445	86	8	630	117	41	442	822	165	320	772	37	3	305	418	407
Palghat	783	266	349	311	232	873	170	630	443	917	182	323	898	129	692	582	
Tonoe	530	436	187	561	416	872	68	273	750	554	491	442	564	38	835		
Pondicherry	82	718	31	128	376	467	251	224	150	67	90	187	496	472			
Poonamallee	626	133	85	448	375	158	326	166	37	7	211	465	400				
Poondy	749	604	1040	251	467	987	741	678	629	782	225	523					
Porto Novo	133	545	498	282	198	173	78	121	143	329	503						
Pulicat	484	833	136	261	191	88	88	247	384	378							
Quilon	809	692	125	324	124	446	308	810	762								
Rajahmundry	218	686	496	427	878	591	31	272									
Ramapatam	470	274	231	142	345	227	211										
Ramnad	295	272	323	218	717	736											
R. H. Royacottah	180	172	67	523	417												
Sadras	50	202	458	440													
St. Thomas' Mount	200	609	491														
Salem	152	487															
Samulcottah	867																
Secunderabad																	

Sedashgur	Sheally	Tanjore	Tellicherry	Tindivanum	Tranquebar	Trivellore	Trichinopoly	Trivandrum	Tuticoreen	Vaniembaddy	Vellore	Vizagapatam	Vizianagram	Wallajahbad
600	158	200	497	65	157	26	198	470	418	124	79	510	532	27
398	257	187	124	269	257	347	160	221	276	218	262	788	810	321
803	582	630	740	502	601	438	628	899	842	505	475	64	86	438
593	52	111	391	24	70	99	128	420	296	180	94	595	617	72
592	144	206	399	71	162	18	204	476	418	118	73	502	525	29
991	770	818	336	690	788	628	815	1087	1030	693	660	118	101	555
615	20	80	397	56	39	130	118	389	265	152	125	626	648	103
617	130	242	124	107	198	38	230	511	454	143	98	481	503	65
504	324	264	231	377	330	455	244	41	165	893	417	937	959	428
740	519	507	677	439	597	375	564	886	779	442	409	128	150	404
624	303	351	494	223	321	159	346	630	563	226	193	244	366	188
616	172	124	542	254	154	333	122	195	71	804	295	814	830	306
444	198	194	247	128	211	152	156	401	844	48	92	618	640	144
808	99	159	415	63	117	65	196	467	343	132	88	556	577	36
239	142	204	406	69	160	25	201	473	416	124	79	506	528	80
513	151	124	254	140	188	218	86	331	274	89	138	659	681	191
771	530	595	708	470	568	406	595	887	810	473	440	102	124	436
502	524	561	556	447	542	392	559	804	762	416	385	400	422	413
656	595	273	677	656	578	558	546	670	491	520	368	690	572	Sedashgur
Sheally	59	382	76	18	151	97	368	244	163	142	647	659	124	Sheally
Tanjore	322	134	59	213	37	292	235	196	176	695	717	186	Tanjore	
Tellicherry	376	382	333	285	273	397	296	327	805	827	379	Tellicherry		
Tindivanum	95	78	182	464	847	108	69	567	589	51	Tindivanum			
Tranquebar	159	37	350	226	184	100	665	687	142	Tranquebar				
Trivellore	211	482	425	104	60	503	525	26	Trivellore					
Trichinopoly	271	214	175	173	692	714	184	Trichinopoly						
Trivandrum	124	420	444	864	986	455	Trivandrum							
Tuticoreen	363	387	907	929	398	Tuticoreen								
Vaniembaddy	44	570	592	96	Vaniembaddy									
Vellore	538	559	51	Vellore										
Vizagapatam	36	533	Vizagapatam											
Vizianagram	554	Vizianagram												
Wallajahbad	Wallajahbad													

POSTING BEARERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, October 23, 1863.

The following *Series* Notification is published for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, October 9, 1863.

The undermentioned Officers will be entrusted with the duty of posting bearers for Travellers in the Madras Presidency from and after the 1st November 1863:—

At the Presidency and in the Madras District.

In the District of Bellary...

Do.	Cornubatore	Deputy Collectors.
Do.	Cuddalore	
Do.	Ganjam	
Do.	Godavari	
Do.	Kleina	
Do.	Kurnool	
Do.	Madura	
Do.	Malabar	
Do.	Nellore	
Do.	Salem	
Do.	South Arcot	
Do.	South Canara	
Do.	Tanjore	
Do.	Tinnevely	
Do.	Trichinopoly	
Do.	Vizagapatam	

Bangalore Cantonment... Superintendent of Police.

Mysore Province.

In the District of Bangalore...

Do.	Colar	Deputy Superintendents.
Do.	Toomkoor	
Do.	Mysore	
Do.	Hassan	
Do.	Shimoga	
Do.	Outdoor	
Do.	Chindroog	Superintendent.

Coorg... Superintendent.

His Highness the Nizam's Territories... Superintendent of Police, Residency Bazaars.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. J. Anstonsen, Chief Secretary.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

NORTH BEACH.

Open for the transaction of business every day, (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

	RS.	A.	P.
J. H. Blair, Esq., Collector	2,333	5	4
E. S. Atkinson, Esq., Deputy Collector	700	0	0
Mr. G. B. Shaw, Appraiser	500	0	0
Mr. W. E. Fox, Head Manager	225	0	0

RULES AND FORMS FOR THE ENTRY AND PASSING OF GOODS THROUGH THE SEA CUSTOM HOUSE OF MADRAS.

IMPORTS.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export Passes, must be on stamped paper.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A License is required for the Importation of Arms and Ammunition. No License required for ordinary Fowling pieces and gun-powder for sporting purposes imported by private persons in reasonable quantities for their own use.

The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he think proper pending a reference to Government.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers' Baggage may be landed at any time under the following Rules:—

All Baggage except such as arrives from any British Port in India is to be brought to the Custom House. Articles liable to duty can only be cleared during office hours.

Baggage must be *actually* examined. At the discretion of the Collector or Deputy, list of contents and declaration of value will be received, but only during office hours.

Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed among apparel, &c., or found after a declaration from the owner that he possesses nothing liable to duty, will be confiscated together with the other contents of the package in which they are found.

Passengers will be permitted to clear duty free new wearing Apparel and Millinery brought out for *personal* use.

A Military Officer in addition to his uniform and accoutrements will be allowed to clear free of duty a Gun or Rifle, a pair of Pistols and a case of Saddlery, if accompanying the owner.

ORDERS FOR BAGGAGE SUPERINTENDENT AS TO BAGGAGE OF PASSENGERS BY STEAMERS.

1. For the accommodation of Passengers by Steamers, the Baggage Superintendent and Assistants will be in attendance at the Custom House on the arrival of the Steamer at any hour between sunrise and sunset, to clear at once all Baggage not liable to duty.

2. The Baggage Superintendent is authorized to pass only Baggage not liable to duty, after actual examination of each box or package.

3. On a Passenger's Baggage being brought to the Custom House he is to be furnished with the usual printed notice, and must enter on the back the particulars therein required, signing the same. Articles liable to duty and closed-up cases can only be passed during office hours, when the Baggage Superintendent will at once show the dutiable articles to the Appraiser, who will satisfy himself as to the valuation, after which the "Notice" paper is to be sent to the Collector or Deputy, that the duty may be levied. If the baggage contains nothing dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent will sign "Examined, nothing dutiable." Any Package containing articles not liable to duty and which a Passenger may wish to take away with him at once, must be opened and submitted to actual examination.

4. The object of these Rules is to enable Passengers landing out of office hours to clear and remove at once as much of their baggage as possible; any Passenger, who may prefer doing so is at liberty to leave his baggage or any part of it at the Custom House, and clear it afterwards in the ordinary way during office hours.

5. The Baggage Superintendent must certify at the foot of the list signed by each Passenger what packages he has passed, and what articles or cases have been detained for duty. These lists are to be transmitted without delay to the Collector or Deputy.

6. The Baggage Superintendent is to be assisted on the arrival of each Steamer by a Tide Waiter, Duffadar and two Peons. Any inconvenience arising to Passengers from non-attendance of these officers, will be severely noticed.

COASTING STEAMERS.

RULES for the entry and clearance of Coasting Steamers in the Madras Presidency, which may have obtained the General Pass permitted by Section 156 of Act VI of 1863.

I. The General Pass shall be signed by the Collector of Customs only, and shall be for each Steamer, and in the form herewith annexed.

It shall remain in charge of the Commander or other competent Officer on board the vessel concerned, and be shown whenever demanded by any Custom House Officer.

It shall be for a period not exceeding one year, and shall be renewable on application made to the Collector of Customs accordingly.

II. When the Steamer carries goods for free ports only, an export general manifest before port clearance will be dispensed with, but the local Agents must put in the export manifest in duplicate within two days after the Steamer leaves port.

III. Before a Steamer for free or other ports sails, she must obtain port clearance from the Custom House, the port clearance must be applied for by the Commander or Agents in proper time, and must be sent on board before the Steamer leaves port.

IV. When a coasting Steamer sails for a foreign and therefore dutiable port only, export manifest not be given in by the Commander or Agents before sailing, in the manner prescribed by Section 154 of Act VI of 1863.

V. When a coasting Steamer sails for both dutiable and free ports, an export manifest must be given in before port clearance is granted, for any goods which may be on board for the dutiable port or ports; a separate manifest of the goods for free ports can be given in the manner prescribed by Section 2.

VI. On arrival at free ports on the coast, the Commanders or Agents must, along with the cargo to be landed at such port, send a list in detail according to annexed form for the use of the Custom House Officer at the same. The Custom House Officer will receive this document, and without comparing it with the goods, shall forthwith grant port clearance to the vessel; without such list being put in, port clearance will not be granted.

VII. Subsequently, and as soon as possible, the Custom House Officer will compare the list with the goods, and deliver them to the Consignees or Agents on application, obtaining the Steamer Agent's delivery order where necessary.

VIII. When a coasting Steamer arrives at a British port on the coast from Foreign port on the coast, a detailed Import manifest of the goods for delivery at such British port from the Foreign port need not be separately put in, but the list described in Section 6 must specify in detail the goods to be landed from such Foreign port with the name of the port of export, the Custom House Officer will deliver the goods upon payment of duty where duty is leviable, and will frame his Trade Returns from the import application preferred according to the standard form No. III.

IX. When goods bonded for duty are imported at one free port from another free port, estimation of the same must immediately on arrival be made by the Commander or Agents to the Custom House Officer at the port of Import.

X. The export manifests for free goods mentioned in Section 2 will be despatched upon receipt by post, from the port of original export to the port of destination. On arrival there the Custom House Officer will compare it with the list given in by the Commander as per Section 6, and if the two correspond, he will record the documents. Should any material discrepancy, such as the absence of goods, be apparent, he will forward the list given in as per Section 6 to the Collector of Customs at the Presidency who, after communicating with the Agents there, will dispose of the matter as may be necessary, and return the list to the port of destination. The Custom House Officer will prepare his Registers and Trade Returns from the export general manifest received by him by post so far as these are applicable, or from tariff and market values as may be usual.

XI. Goods and Passengers arriving by coasting Steamers may be landed under the above provisions at any hour day or night, and on Sundays or holidays.

XII. The Agents at the various ports on the coast shall pay port dues, and enter the vessel inwards and outwards. A Steamer may commence discharge of cargo immediately the anchor is dropped at such port, and at the coast ports the Agent may send off boats to receive cargo before entry.

XIII. Applications may be made by the Agents or private individuals at the coast ports to export goods previous to the arrival of a Steamer, and Passes will be granted accordingly.

XIV. All dutiable goods must be brought to the Custom House. The Steamer Consignees will land the goods, and bring them into the Steamer godown in the Custom House, where they will be compared with the manifests.

XV. Export boat notes will be granted for dutiable goods; but not import boat notes.

XVI. Free goods may be passed from the beach by the Agents' Consignees, the Custom House Returns being compiled from the manifests and applications.

XVII. Such Agents of Steam Navigation Companies, or owners as may desire a general pass upon the above terms, must lodge with the Collector of Customs a deposit in cash of say Rupees one thousand, (more or less according to the number of vessels of the same Company obtaining a general pass,) out of which sum the Collector of Customs shall have a general authority from them to credit to Government, at his discretion, any duties short levied, and such penalties as he may see reason to inflict for contravention of any of the preceding rules, or for erroneous manifest lists, or other documents being put in by Agents or Commanders of Steamers; appeal to Government being open to the parties should they consider themselves aggrieved by the Collector's proceedings in any case.

XVIII. The Collector of Customs has authority to revoke the general pass for negligence, or other causes on the part of Agents or Commanders, as prescribed by Section 156 of Act VI of 1863.

LIST of Cargo per Steamer—discharged at the Port of—on the—186—.

Marks, number, and kind of Packages.	Description of Goods when known.	To whom addressed or consigned.	Remarks.
	<i>From the Port of Bombay, sailed the 5th Sept. 1864.</i>		
B. B. and F. 10 Bales.	Silk Goods.	Messrs. Burjorjee Byramjee.	
 15 Cases.	Wine, Sherry.	A. Campbell, Esq.	
Total... 25			
	<i>From Rattagherry, sailed the 16th Sept. 1864.</i>		
Nene 100 Bags.	Linseed.	Keshon Laljee.	
A. F. & Co. 50 Pieces.	Timber.	W. Nicol & Co.	
Total... 150			
	<i>From Goa, sailed the 18th September 1864.</i>		
 50 Boxes.	Wine.	Manockjee Linjee.	
L. M. 10 Bags.	Rice.	Unknown.	
Total... 90			
Grand Total... 235			

And so on as the case may be.

(Signed) A. B.

Commander, Steam Ship.

Dated—

ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE.—Parties applying to pass goods entered in the General Manifest, must do so agreeably to the following Form:—

FORM OF PERMIT.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sir,—Please permit to pass the undermentioned Goods imported per Ship
Commander— from— under— Colours, viz.

Marks and Number	Name and nature of Packages	Sort of Goods	Quantity	No. of yards	Weight	Place of Production or Manufacture	Rates	Market value	Tariff value	Rate of Duty	Amount of Duty
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I hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated.

Mastros— (Signature.)

Note.—The total value whether "Market" or "Tariff" weight and quantity, must be written in words as well as figures.

A Bill will be supplied for the amount of Duty paid.

After 12 o'clock afternoon, no Cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing goods or private packages, are recommended to apply early in the day for the same. This rule is necessary to enable the accounts of the day to be closed in the evening, which could not be done were Duty received until a late hour.

CLEARANCE OF GOODS.—After duties have been paid or a deposit made for the payment of duty, parties are required to make application to pass the goods in the following Form:—

FORM OF IMPORT PASS.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sir,—Please permit to be passed inwards the following Goods:—

Marks and Number	Description of Packages	Description of Goods	Quantity or Weight	On what Vessel Imported	From what place Imported	REMARKS.
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Mastros— (Signature.)

FEEs LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—For duplicate of any Certificate, Port Clearance or other necessary documents (original having been lost), Section 50, Act VI of 1863. Rupees five each.

For supplemental Manifest to supply inadvertent omissions in the original and second Port Clearance, Rupees five each.

A fee of one Rupee is charged for granting certificates.

N. B.—The Collector is not bound to furnish duplicates of any document, but if satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended he may grant them.

FREE GOODS.—The following are the articles which are allowed to be imported duty free:—1, Agricultural implements; 2, Army clothing, if imported by the Clothing Agent on proof being given that the articles are bona fide clothing for the men of Her Majesty's Service; 3, Articles bona fide for the use of the Government School of Artillery; 4, Articles for Regimental Clubs or Workshops, and articles intended to promote the health, comfort, recreation and amusement of the Soldiers. Previous sanction of Government to be obtained before ordering the goods; 5, Articles imported for the service of Government, and certified as such by the Head of the Department; 6, Baggage consisting of personal apparel brought by a Passenger and Cabin furniture, all in use; 7, Books; 8, Bricks; 9, Bullion and Coins; 10, Glass; 11, Wax; 12, Coke; 13, Cotton wool; 14, Firewood; 15, Flax; 16, Fruits, fresh; 17, Geometrical specimens, and specimens of Natural History and curiosities; 18, Goods for the use of Her Majesty's Government in Ceylon; 19, Grain and Pulse; 20,

Guano and manures of all kinds; 21, Hemp; 22, Hides and skins, raw; 23, Horses and other living animals; 24, Ice; 25, Jute; 26, Machinery used exclusively for agriculture, navigation, mining or manufacture or Railway, and materials forming necessary component parts of such machinery; 27, Machines, &c., for the use of the Porto Novo Iron Foundry; 28, Maps; 29, Marine Stores which have been in use, viz.:—Old Anchors, Cables, Kettledrums, Riggers, Sails, Masts and Yards and all portions of wrecks; 30, Military and other Regulation uniforms and accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the Public Service. For a Military Officer only, a Rifle or Gun, a pair of Pistols and a case of Saddlery if accompanying the owner; 31, Military stores including all articles the property of Government or of the Regiments of Her Majesty's Service, but not including Mess Stores or the property of Officers individually or collectively; 32, Music; 33, Paper; 34, Patent fuel; 35, Precious stones and Pearls; 36, Presentation Plate, articles of ornament and show not being for purposes of ordinary use presented by public bodies in recognition of Public Services, free on special order; 37, Prints; 38, Provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy; 39, Regimental Mess Plate, on the declaration of the Commanding Officer of the Corps that it has been in use twelve months previous to the time of importation; 40, Religious vestments bona fide the property of a clerical functionary and imported by himself for his own use in the performance of religious duties; 41, Scientific instruments imported by a professional gentleman in the service of Government for personal use and scientific research; 42, Seeds when imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution; 43, Stones; 44, Stores for the Government garden at Gotaamund; 45, Stores for the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums; 46, Surgical instruments imported by Government Surgeons for the public service; 47, Wines and stores for the use of the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy. —Vide Sections 144 to 148, Act VI of 1863; 48, Wool; 49, Works of art.

GODOWN RENT RULES.

- RULES. 1.—Goods in the Custom House to be allowed to remain a week free of charge.
2.—After that period, on each package, single rates for seven days.
3.—After that, treble rates.
4.—The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day; Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent free terms. When delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House officers to examine and pass the goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

Rates for Wharfigs.

	Per month.			Per month.			
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		
Beer, whole pipes, butt or pencheon.....	0	12	0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens.....	0	8	0
Do. half pipe or hoghead.....	0	6	0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozens or above 6 dozens.....	0	6	0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0	3	0	Do. do. do. 6 or do. 3 do. above 6 dozens.....	0	3	0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.....	1	0	0	Do. do. do. 3 do or less.....	0	2	0
Tierce do. do. or provisions.....	0	12	0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of Twist of 4 to 500 lbs.....	0	6	0
Large Crates, 12 dozen bottles.....	0	6	0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size... 500 lbs.....	0	4	0
Small do. 6 or 8 dozens more or less.....	0	4	0	Do. do. do. of smaller size.....	0	4	0
Wines, butt or pipe.....	2	0	0	Do. do. do. of smaller size.....	0	4	0
Do. half pipe or hoghead.....	1	0	0	Metals, per bazar maund.....	0	3	0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0	8	0	Canvas, per bale.....	0	3	0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size.....	0	8	0	Silk, per bale.....	0	6	0
Do. do. of 12 dozens or above 6 dozens.....	0	6	0	Silk piece goods, per case.....	0	6	0
Do. do. of 6 do. or 3 do.....	0	3	0	Indigo, per chest.....	0	6	0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozens.....	0	2	0	Opium.....	0	6	0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozens and above 1 dozen.....	0	1	0	Cotton, Hemp, Jute and Safflower, per bale of 300 lbs.....	0	4	0
Do. one dozen boxes.....	0	0	9	Sugar, Rice and seeds, per 100 bazar maunds.....	2	8	0
Spirits, per pipe.....	2	0	0	Cuteh, per 100 bazar maunds.....	2	0	0
Do. hoghead.....	1	0	0	Shell lac and lac dye, per chest.....	0	4	0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen.....	0	1	0	Vermillion, per box.....	0	2	0
Do. above 1 and 3 dozens.....	0	1	0	Arsenic do.....	0	3	0
Do. 3 dozens.....	0	2	0	Brass leaf, per box.....	0	2	0
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozens.....	0	3	0	China paper, per case.....	0	2	0
Do. 6 dozens.....	0	4	0				
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size.....	0	0	9				

	Per month. RS. A. P.		Per month. RS. A. P.
China cases of Nankin, Cassia, Camphor, Silk, Aniseed, &c., per case.....	0 3 0	Salmon, Herrings, or other fishes, per keg.....	0 0 6
Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazar maunds.....	3 6 0	Turpentine, Linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar.....	0 2 0
Beckonut, per bazar maund.....	0 0 6	All cordage, per cwt.....	0 1 0
Cloves do. do.....	0 1 0	Rosin or Dammer, per bazar maund.....	0 1 0
Coffee, Pepper, Cardamum, Cam- minseed, Aniseed in bags or bales, per bazar maund.....	0 1 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale.....	0 2 0
Sugar, spices or any other similar articles, per hoghead.....	0 8 0	Gumres, per large bale.....	0 8 0
Do. do. do. do. per tierce.....	0 4 0	Do. per smaller bale.....	0 6 0
Sugar-candy, per tub.....	0 0 6	Cow Hides, per large bale.....	0 12 0
Tea, per whole chest.....	0 2 0	Do. do. per smaller bale.....	0 8 0
Do. per smaller box.....	0 1 0	Goat Skins, per bale.....	0 8 0
Print, per keg of 56 lbs.....	0 0 6	Quick-silver, per bazar maund..	0 2 0
		Tin plates, per box.....	0 0 6
		Bricks, per 1,000.....	1 0 0

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—Goods not cleared within two months from the date of land-
ing will be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official
Section 57, Act VI of 1863. Gazette. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of duty and
other charges and the surplus (if any) paid to the owner on appli-
cation within one year from the date of sale.

EXPORTS.

EXPORT CARGO.—No outward bound vessel is allowed to receive cargo on board
until application be made at the Custom House, and an order signed
Section 116, Act VI of 1863. by the Collector or Deputy, be granted for the purpose. Such appli-
cation shall specify the name, tonnage and nation of the vessel, the
name of the Master, and of every Port for which Cargo is to be ship-
ped. If goods are shipped prior to grant, the Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding
1,000 Rupees.

FORM OF PERMIT FOR SHIPPING OF CARGO.

To _____
You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the
undermentioned articles.

Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.	Description of Articles.
	General Goods and Passengers' Baggage.

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats.

All goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The
date on which the goods were entered outwards at the Customs is
Section 20, Act VI of 1863. the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the
rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export goods
are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof, according
to the following form:—

Parties will be allowed to produce Invoices in support of the quantities and weight of
goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained
in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in Sections 25 to 28, Act VI of 1863.

FORM OF EXPORT PERMIT.

Section 126, Act VI of 1863. The class to which the goods to be exported belong, so be enter-
ed in the Form.*

1. Warehouse or drawback goods.
2. Foreign goods not for drawback.
3. Goods exported under special rule of restriction.
4. Country goods subject to duty.
5. Country goods not subject to duty.

Ships' name.	Whether British or Foreign, or the Country.	Master's name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks and num- bers.	Number and na- ture of packages.	Sorts of Goods.	Quantity.	No. of yards.	Weight.	Place of manu- facture or pro- duce.	Rates.	Market value.	Tariff value.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.

Madras, _____ 18 ____.

—do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated.

Signature.

NOTE.—The total value, weight and quantity must be written in words as well as
figures.

The tare of packages should be written on each by the Exporter or entered in the
Permit where the duty on Goods is chargeable by weight. Goods to be exported free must
be entered in a separate application, as also Goods for drawback; and no Goods liable to
duty should be mixed with either of the former kinds.—

A Pass will be required to be taken for Export Goods as for Goods imported.

FORM OF EXPORT PASS.

Marks and numbers.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or weight.	On what Vessel exported.	To what place exported.	Remarks.

Madras, _____ 18 ____.

Signature.

FREE GOODS.—The following are the articles which are allowed to be exported duty
free:—1, Books; 2, Bullion and Coins; 3, Cinnamon; 4, Coals; 5, Coffee; 6, Cotton wool;
7, Flax; 8, Goods for the use of Her Majesty's Ceylon Government; 9, Hemp; 10, Hides,
raw; 11, Horses and other living animals; 12, Iron; 13, Jute; 14, Maps; 15, Precious stones
and Pearls; 16, Prints; 17, Raw silk and silk chussum; 18, Rum under certain conditions;
19, Salt—having paid the price fixed to be paid on salt declared for exportation to ports or
places not being subordinate to the Presidency of Fort Saint George; 20, Skins, (raw);
21, Spirits; 22, Sugar; 23, Tea; 24, Teak timber; 25, Tobacco and all preparations thereof;
26, Wool; 27, Works of art.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

AGENTS.—The clerk, servant or known Agent of a mercantile office may transport business and receive monies for his employer, if a member of the Firm.

Section 175, Act identifies him before the officer in charge of the Custom House, and empowers him to do so agreeably to the following Form:—

To

The Collector of Sea Customs,

Madras.

Sir,

(We or I) hereby authorize you to pay to— all drawbacks, refunds and other monies which may be due to (us or me) from the Madras Custom House, for which he shall produce receipts purporting to be (our or my) receipts.

Sir,

Madras,

Your obedient Servant,

The— of —186—

This document must bear a one anna stamp, and is required only from mercantile firms and persons engaged in Trade, who have frequent transactions with the Custom House, and not from private individuals who are expected to transact their business personally or to give a special order for each occasion.

Section 217, Act Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable VI of 1853, to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—For the use of a Regiment are exempt from Customs duty.—*Port of George's Gazette, 3rd November 1853, p. 797.*

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government Officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the Port, under certificate and seals.—*Board's Circular Order, No. 4,392, 8th July 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the Government Gazette, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—*Government Order, 14th February 1853.*

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this Country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 26th August 1854, No. 1,537.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

IMPORT TARIFF.

- 1.—Alphabetical Items.
- 2.—Metals.
- 3.—Provisions.
- 4.—Hides, Skins, and Leather.
- 5.—Ivory.

- 6.—Gums.
- 7.—Oils.
- 8.—Seeds.
- 9.—Twist.
- 10.—Piece Goods, Cotton, Grey, &c.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.	No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.
1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS.			1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS.—(continued.)		
		Per Rs. A.			Per Rs. A.
1	Acid, Nitric, Aquafortis.....	lb. 0 4	25	Brooms, Coconut and Date,	hundred 0 8
2	" Sulphuric.....	" 0 3	26	Barroo, Muscat, Native pens,	bundle of 100 1 0
3	Ackroot, Walnuts.....	1,000 1 0	27	Basguni or Goolpista.....	cwt. 25 0
4	Akurkurra or Pellitory.....	cwt. 25 0	28	Bazarbutoo Nuts.....	" 4 0
5	Alkali, country, (Sajekhar).....	" 1 8	1	Cables, Coir, Tarred.....	" 10 0
6	Almonds, with Shell.....	" 10 0	2	Cajoo Kernels.....	" 5 8
7	Aloes, black.....	" 8 0	3	" Nuts (see Seeds)	"
8	" Socotra.....	" 20 0	4	Camphor, Bhimsing (Barries).....	lb. 50 0
9	Aloe wood.....	lb. 3 0	5	" Crude in Powder	cwt. 35 0
10	Alam, China.....	cwt. 3 4	6	" Refined Cake.....	" 50 0
11	" Cutch and Sind.....	" 6 0	7	Candles, Wax, Spermaceti and	"
12	Amiba Hudde.....	" 4 0	8	Composition.....	lb. 0 8
13	Amboose, dried Mangoes.....	" 3 0	9	Canes, Malacca.....	dozen 1 0
14	Amulsara, Crystallized Sulphur	" 15 0	10	Canvas, Country Cotton.....	cwt. 35 0
15	Aniseed, Star.....	" 30 0	11	" Europe, Sail, not exceed-	ing 40 yards.....
16	Antimony, Sulphuret of (Socr- mal).....	" 15 0	12	Cardamums, Bastard.....	cwt. 150 0
17	Arsenic, of all colors.....	" 25 0	13	" Oil (see Oils.)	" 25 0
18	" White and China Man- scul.....	" 14 0	14	" Seeds (see Seeds.)	"
19	Asafoetida (Hing).....	" 50 0	15	Cask, Butts, Pipes and Pun- cheons, complete or in packs, each	" 6 0
20	" coarse (Hingra).....	" 10 0	16	" Hogheads, complete or in	packs.....
21	Atary, Persian.....	" 15 0	17	" Water, of all sizes.....	each 4 0
22	Azmoed, common.....	" 4 0	18	" Staves, Pipe, Butt, and Pun- cheon, hundred	" 6 0
1	Bale Lashings of 17 Pathoms, each.....	" 0 14	19	" Barrel and Hoghead	" 4 0
2	Bangles, Glass, China, gilt, 100 pairs.....	" 8 0	20	Cassia Buds, Nagkesur, China.....	lb. 0 8
3	" not gilt.....	" 4 0	21	" Lignum.....	cwt. 25 0
4	Bark, Quercitron.....	cwt. 14 0	22	" Oil (see Oil.)	"
5	Beads, China.....	" 20 0	23	Catgut, Country and Persian, 1,000 strings.....	" 10 0
6	" Common.....	" 28 0	24	Cauth, Cutch or Catechu, black, cwt. 1	" 9 8
7	" Glass, white and colored, ad colorem	" 28 0	25	" white.....	" 3
8	" Ruby, of all sizes.....	lb. 1 0	26	Chaunks, large Shells for Camose, hundred	" 10 0
9	" Seed.....	" 0 12	27	" white, dead	" 3 0
10	" small, Scarlet and Red.....	" 0 12	28	" live	" 6 4
11	Betelnut in husk.....	thousand 1 0	29	Chillies, dried.....	cwt. 5 0
12	" White Shevurdhum, cwt. 15	" 0	30	China Root.....	" 8 8
13	" all other kinds.....	" 4 8	31	Chunam.....	" 0 8
14	Biche-de-mr, Sea Sing or Triang.....	" 15 0	32	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	" 80 0
15	Bidmish.....	carboy 2 0	33	" Oil, Ceylon (see Oils.)	"
16	Blacking, quarts.....	dozen 5 0	34	Cloves.....	" 14 0
17	" small.....	" 2 8	35	" In seeds, Nuriyung.....	" 8 0
18	Bottles, Soda-water, Glass, hundred	" 7 0	36	" refuse or stalks.....	" 8 0
19	" Wine, pint, British	" 6 8	37	Cochineal.....	lb. 1 12
20	" quart, British	" 7 0	38	Cocoanuts.....	thousand 25 0
21	Boys, Aromatic Wood.....	cwt. 5 0			
22	Brimstone, Flour, not Medicinal	" 6 0			
23	" Ball, refined.....	" 5 8			
24	" rough.....	" 4 0			

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No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.	No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.
1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS—(continued.)			1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS—(continued.)		
	Per ds. A.			Per ds. A.	
39	Cocunut Kernel (Copra).....	cwt. 8 0	6	Fish Bone and singally, small.....	cwt. 5 0
40	Shells, rough Hooks Bottoms.....	thousand 12 0	7	Flints, Gun and Pistol.....	thousand 4 0
41	Cocum.....	cwt. 3 6	1	Galangal, China.....	cwt. 10 0
42	Oil (see Oils).....		2	other places.....	3 8
43	Coffee, Persian Gulf and Red Sea.....	cwt. 30 0	3	Gallants, Country.....	2 0
44	other places.....	30 0	4	Persian.....	30 0
45	Refuse.....	2 0	5	Gamboge Wood.....	16 0
46	Coe, Bope, Maldiva, Laccadive, and Ceylon.....	cwt. 10 0	6	Garlic.....	3 0
47	Chair Yarn of all kinds.....	9 0	7	Genda Sing (see Rhinoceros Horns).....	
48	Chambo Root.....	4 0	8	Glass, broken.....	cwt. 5 0
49	Coppers, green.....	2 6	9	China, of all colors, 1851 lb.....	40 0
50	Coral Beads, false (Moortan) except of 2,000 beads.....	0 6	10	Crown colored, sup. 100 feet.....	40 0
51	Cordage, Hemp, Europe.....	cwt. 15 0	11	of sticks.....	7 0
52	Manilla.....	15 0	12	Flints, common, China, gilt and plain.....	thousand 3 0
53	Corks, English and other kinds, gross.....	1 0	13	Plate, not silvered, 7. 100 feet.....	0 10
54	French and Spanish.....	1 8	14	Glue, Europe and China.....	cwt. 28 0
55	Cornellans, Bells, Necklace, plate, all kinds, except of 2,000 beads.....	6 0	15	other kinds.....	27 0
56	Cork, gross.....	20 0	16	Goggles, China Plate, common, 100.....	35 0
57	Cork and Knives, hand-dred.....	5 0	17	Gold Leaf, Europe.....	100 leaves 4 0
58	Saxonia.....	4 0	18	Gowla, in link and without link.....	cwt. 35 0
59	Tusky, rat, except of 2,000 beads.....	15 0	19	Goumalap.....	5 0
60	Plain.....	5 0	20	Grease and Tallow.....	20 0
61	Cavros (Sulphur) (Bosman) lb.....	1 6	21	Gunpowder, common & blasting, lb.....	0 6
62	Cotton, raw.....	cwt. 20 0	22	Country.....	0 4
63	Sewing Thread.....	0 12	23	Spinning.....	1 0
64	In rolls, not exceeding 100 yards, gross.....	3 4	1	Money, Mocha.....	cwt. 30 0
65	Gee and Country.....	cwt. 28 0	2	Horns, Buffalo.....	8 0
66	Cowder, Monmouth and Yard.....	1 6	3	Rhinoceros.....	40 0
67	from other places.....	0 8	4	Star or Deer.....	12 0
68	Curdies, Bass, common.....	cwt. 5 0	5	Stone Bar.....	10 0
69	Maldiva.....	17 0	1	Jagme, sugar-cane.....	cwt. 4 0
70	Seakley.....	49 0	2	other sorts.....	8 8
71	Yellow, superior quality.....	12 0	3	Jatamasi, Spikenard.....	16 0
72	Cubeta.....	45 0	1	Lamp Black.....	11 0
73	Cubeta, drug.....	30 0	2	Lard.....	50 0
74	Cuppa, Mar bark.....	8 0	3	Lemon Juice.....	100 gal. 1 0
75	Currants, Europe.....	cwt. 35 0	4	Lignum Vitæ.....	cwt. 4 0
76	Pinian.....	12 0	1	Liquorice Juice.....	lb. 0 12
1	Dammar.....	5 0	2	Root.....	cwt. 6 0
2	Dates, Dry, in bags.....	3 0	1	Mace.....	lb. 0 7
3	Wet, in bags.....	3 8	2	false.....	cwt. 6 0
4	in pots.....	5 0	3	Madder or Marjost.....	10 0
5	Deal, or Pine Planks and Boards, superficial square foot and one inch thickness, 1,000 feet.....	45 0	4	Mahogany, in logs, per superficial square foot of one inch thickness.....	0 8
6	Do, W. Worm-wood.....	cwt. 4 0	5	Mamuran, a China Drug.....	lb. 2 0
1	Blow.....	1 4	6	Mats, Floor-matting, China, of all sorts.....	hundred 40 0
2	Eschsch or Sparack.....	7 0	7	Moosley.....	cwt. 10 0
3	First Shredding, 20 x 22 in. piece.....	0 4	8	Mother o' Pearl Shell.....	0 8
4	Flax, Europe.....	cwt. 42 0	9	Musk.....	per oz. (avoirdupois) 15 8
5	Flax, dried.....	0 0	10	in pod.....	5 0
6	Flaxseed, China, box of 1851 lb.....	30 0	1	Nackia, cleaned.....	cwt. 40 0
7	Fish Bone.....	cwt. 30 0	2	Netmags.....	lb. 0 8
			3	in shell.....	0 4
			4	Oil (see Oils).....	
			5	Wald.....	cwt. 12 0
			1	Oakum, Europe and Country.....	5 0
			2	Ochre, all colors.....	2 0
			3	Osser, Potash, Sanchoca.....	3 0
			4	Orchilla Weed.....	7 0
			5	Orris Root.....	2 4

* Exceeding this length to be charged in proportion.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.	No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.
1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS—(continued.)			1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS—(continued.)		
		Per ds. A.			Per ds. A.
1	Paints of sorts.....	cwt. 12 0	15	Silk, Raw, Mathow.....	lb. 1 3
2	Panchouan, or White Horse brand.....	7 0	16	other kinds of China.....	5 0
3	Paper, China, colored, flowered and plain, 1,000 sheets.....	8 0	17	Persian.....	3 6
4	flowered and partially gilt, 1,000 sheets.....	15 0	18	Punjam & Cutchra.....	1 2
5	gilt, Bellahia.....	2 0	19	Siam.....	2 8
6	half.....	1 0	20	Sewing Thread, China.....	6 0
7	Lappa.....	20 0	21	Silver-ware, plain.....	1 4
8	wholly and entirely gilt, flowered & plain 1,000 sheets.....	25 0	22	Slush, Fat.....	barrel 14 0
9	writing.....	cwt. 22 0	23	Soap, bar.....	lb. 0 14
10	Patent Fuel.....	ton. 13 0	24	cake.....	0 8
11	Pearls, false, Bajeria.....	lakh 5 0	25	doz.....	1 0
12	Boria.....	thousand 1 0	26	Soap Stone, Sankjeeroo.....	cwt. 3 8
13	Joria.....	lakh 8 0	27	Esoranjun, Arabian Drug.....	10 0
14	Nathia.....	thousand 0 6	28	Storax, Liquid (Sillaras or Rose Malloes).....	40 0
15	Tachia.....	0 12	29	Suet.....	35 0
16	Watanali.....	lakh 10 0	30	Sugar Candy, China.....	15 0
17	Pepper, black.....	cwt. 16 0	31	Loaf.....	26 0
18	long.....	16 0	32	Soft.....	12 0
19	white.....	25 0	33	Syrup, Ginger, China, in quart bottles.....	doz. 12 0
20	Pimento, or Allspice.....	55 0	1	Tar, American.....	barrel 12 0
21	Pistachio Sute.....	14 0	2	Coal.....	6 0
22	Pitch, American, Barrel* not exceeding 335 lbs.....	19 0	3	Swedish and Archangel.....	14 0
23	Coal.....	5 0	4	Ted.....	lb. 0 10
24	Europe.....	10 0	5	Tortoise Shell.....	7 0
25	Preserves, China, candied fruits lb.....	0 8	6	Nuck.....	1 0
26	in boxes of 6 small Jars.....	7 0	7	Tugger Wood.....	cwt. 3 8
27	Prunes, Bassorah.....	cwt. 12 0	8	Turmeric.....	5 0
28	foreign, Europe.....	lb. 0 8	9	Twine, Europe, Sall.....	lb. 0 6
29	Prussian Blue, China.....	0 8	1	Umbrellas, China, Paper Kettles.....	100 40 0
30	Europe.....	1 8	2	Cotton, Cane ribs.....	each 0 8
1	Raisins, Persian Gulf and Red Sea.....	cwt. 7 0	3	Steel ribs.....	0 12
2	Monoska, Persian Gulf and Red Sea.....	7 0	1	Verdigris.....	cwt. 80 0
3	Muscadel or Broom.....	lb. 0 8	2	Vermilion, Canton, box of 90 bdls.....	100 0
4	Rattans.....	cwt. 6 0	3	Macao.....	40 0
5	Red Lead.....	13 0	4	Vinegar, in bottles, country, Impl. gal.....	0 8
6	Rhubarb.....	lb. 0 8	5	in wood.....	0 12
7	Rose flowers, dried.....	cwt. 10 0	6	Vitriol, Blue, Moortooth.....	cwt. 27 0
8	Rose-water in Carboys.....	each 3 0	1	Wax.....	50 0
9	Saffron, Europe.....	lb. 15 0	White Lead.....	12 0	
10	in cakes or lumps.....	5 0	2.—METALS.		
11	Sandhol or Black Medicinal Salt.....	cwt. 5 0	1	Bird Shot.....	cwt. 15 0
12	Sandal Wood.....	20 0	2	Brass Beads, Goojee, China, 1,000.....	0 12
13	Bastard.....	2 0	3	Leaf, China.....	lb. 0 12
14	Sapan Wood and Root.....	4 0	4	Old.....	cwt. 40 0
15	Sassafras.....	lb. 1 0	5	Sheets, rolls, very thin.....	80 0
16	Sealing Wax, Europe.....	0 8	1	China Cash.....	30 0
17	Senna Leaves.....	cwt. 6 0	2	White Copper ware.....	lb. 1 13
18	Shark Fins.....	20 0	3	Copper, Australian.....	cwt. 55 0
19	Sherry Bark, Cassela.....	2 8	4	Bolt.....	60 0
20	Silk, Rices.....	lb. 6 0	5	Brassers.....	60 0
21	Raw, Charon & Cochon China.....	3 0	6	Japan.....	55 0
			7	Nails and Composition Nails.....	52 0
			8	Old.....	50 0
			9	Pipe and Slabs, foreign.....	50 0

* If half barrels, not exceeding 168 lbs., are imported, the Tariff value is only to be one-half of the value entered for a barrel.

EXPORT TARIFF.

- 1.—Alphabetical Items.
2.—Oils.
3.—Hides, Skins, and Leathers.
4.—Oil Seeds, &c.

- 5.—Gulnes.
6.—Piece Goods, Silk.
7.—Piece Goods, Cotton.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.	No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.
1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS.			1.—ALPHABETICAL ITEMS (continued.)		
	Per rs. a.			Per rs. a.	
1	Alwar Korisan.....	cwt. 3 0	1	Hooka Bottoms, Coconut, prepared.....	5 0
2	" or Storage.....	4 0	2	Horns, Buffalo.....	cwt. 8 0
3	Alor Wood.....	lb. 3 3	3	" Cow.....	6 0
4	Arrowroot, common.....	cwt. 20 0	4	" Deer and Stag.....	10 0
5	" in canisters.....	20 0	5	" Tips.....	10 0
6	Aniseed (see Oil Seeds).		1	Jute Rope.....	6 0
1	Bale Lashings, of 11 Fashoms each.....	0 14	1	Lac Button.....	40 0
2	Bangles, glass, broken.....	cwt. 8 0	2	" Dye.....	42 0
3	" country.....	15 0	3	Lac Seed.....	30 0
4	" Lac.....	5 0	4	" Shell.....	43 0
5	Belieut in hook.....	1 0	5	" Stick.....	21 0
6	Biscuits, brown.....	cwt. 7 0	6	Land, Hog's.....	25 0
7	" white, eaten.....	14 0	1	Moortooch or Viorol, Blue.....	27 0
8	Blankets, country.....	cwt. 12 0	2	Musk.....	oz. 12 0
9	" Fata.....	15 0	3	" in pods.....	5 0
10	Bolar.....	cwt. 22 0	4	Mustard Seed (see Oil Seeds.)	
11	Bones, Animal.....	1 8	5	Myrabolans (country Galnana)	cwt. 2 0
12	Borax.....	20 0	6	Myrawood.....	7 0
13	Brown.....	1 8	1	Nux Vomica.....	2 0
14	Brown and composition, Wax.....	45 0	1	Omlah.....	2 0
15	Brown, coconut & date, refined.....	0 8	1	Papuhhar (Sub-Carbonate of Soda).....	2 0
16	Burroo, Country (Native Pepper).....	oz. of 100 0	2	Panduck Root or Uoplat.....	34 0
17	Butter.....	cwt. 85 0	3	Penlamool or long Pepper Root.....	22 0
1	Cables, Oak, Tanned.....	10 0	4	Pepper, Black.....	16 0
2	Calcejeera, or Black Cummin seed (see Oil Seeds)		5	" Long.....	25 0
3	Canvas, Hemp, or cotton, and mixed.....	7 8	1	Bars.....	3 0
4	Casatchou, India Rubber.....	cwt. 20 0	2	Red Wood.....	3 0
5	Cardamums, large.....	25 0	1	Safflower, Bengal.....	42 0
6	Cash.....	5 0	2	" Ghatty and Guzerate.....	15 0
7	Cloth, Cloth, or Catecha of all kinds, cwt.....	9 8	3	Sajee Matee or Crude Soda.....	2 0
8	Chattrah.....	5 0	4	Salammoniac.....	22 0
9	Chilles, dried.....	6 0	5	Sandalwood Shavings, Malabar.....	7 0
10	Chinabar or Vanilla.....	lb. 2 0	6	Saranwood.....	4 0
11	Couls.....	ton. 10 0	7	Shidoor or Red Led (cinnabar).....	11 0
12	Cocunut.....	thousand. 25 0	8	Soap in Balls.....	8 0
13	Copper ware.....	cwt. 70 0	9	Suet.....	35 0
14	Corundum Seed (see Oil Seeds).		1	Talc, Bengal.....	14 0
15	Cotton Twist, Country.....	lb. 0 7	2	" Ghatty.....	8 0
16	Cow Tails (black).....	cwt. 85 0	3	Tallow Candles.....	20 0
17	" (white).....	100 0	4	" and Grease.....	10 0
18	Coverlet.....	15 0	5	Tamarind with seed.....	1 8
19	Cummin Seed (see Oil Seeds).		6	" without seed.....	3 8
1	Elephants Teeth or Tusks above 20 lbs.....	cwt. 100 0	7	Tapioca.....	52 0
2	" above 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs.....	cwt. 225 0	8	Tical.....	18 0
3	" under 10 lbs.....	125 0	9	Tio, Refined, Country, Malacca.....	50 0
4	Flax.....	50 0	10	Turmeric.....	3 0
1	Fish Maw.....	50 0	11	Twine, Hemp.....	18 0
2	Flour.....	10 0	12	" Jute.....	7 0
3	" Soap.....	11 0	1	Varnish, Country.....	gallon. 2 0
1	Ghee.....	25 0	1	Wachnac (Gonite Roops).....	cwt. 30 0
2	Ginger, dry (rough).....	6 0	2	Wax.....	55 0
3	" (crushed).....	10 0	3	" Black or inferior.....	40 0
4	Gum, Latex.....	7 0	4	" Candles.....	60 0
			5	" Composition do.....	60 0

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.	No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Tariff Valuation.
2.—OILS.			5.—GUNNIES, &c.		
	Per rs. a.			Per rs. a.	
1	Oil, Azma.....	lb. 4 0	1	Cheekum.....	100 12 0
2	" Bhoysing.....	cwt. 12 0	1	Doffally.....	100 16 0
3	" Cassia, common, Country lb.....	1 4	1	Fatia.....	100 10 0
4	" Castor.....	cwt. 12 0	1	Gunny Cloth Bags.....	100 20 0
5	" Chumbalee.....	lb. 1 0	2	" of 20 yards and inches wide and under, piece.....	36 2 4
6	" Cocunut.....	cwt. 14 0	3	" of 80 yards, above inches wide.....	36 piece 3 4
7	" Croton.....	lb. 3 0	1	Jail Gunny Bags.....	100 27 0
8	" Curdey.....	cwt. 8 0	1	Kanchoonoy.....	piece. 8 0
9	" Dhoopel.....	" 25 0	1	Motabariah.....	piece. 12 0
10	" Grass.....	lb. 1 8	1	Other Gunny Bags not exceeding in length 29 in. breadth 20 inches.....	100 12 0
11	" Linseed.....	cwt. 12 0			
12	" Mustard.....	" 12 0			
13	" Oendy.....	" 8 0			
14	" Poppy.....	" 12 0			
15	" Sursee or Surus.....	" 12 0			
16	" Teel.....	" 12 0			
3.—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHERS.			6.—PIECE GOODS, SILK.		
1	Buffalo, Country, Tanned.....	cwt. 50 0	1	Bandanahs, Choppahs, per piece of 7 handkerchiefs.....	cwt. 115 0
2	" Cow.....	35 0	1	Korahs, 14 by 2.....	" 115 0
3	" Goat and Sheep Skins, Tanned.....	8 0	2	" 13 by 1-14.....	" 80 0
4	" Lamb Skins, Tanned.....	5 0	3	" 12 by 1-12.....	" 55 0
4.—OIL SEEDS, &c.			4	" 10 by 1-6.....	" 35 0
1	Aniseed, Country.....	cwt. 5 0	5	" Trusser.....	" 30 0
1	Calcejeera or Black Cummin Seed.....	3 0	1	Moomee Chop-pahs, 14 by 2.....	{ Per piece of 7 handkerchiefs } 115 0
2	Castor Seed (Erundee).....	4 2	2	" 13 by 1-14.....	" 80 0
3	Coriander Seed.....	4 0	3	" 12 by 1-12.....	" 55 0
4	Cummin Seed.....	10 0	4	" 10 by 1-6.....	" 35 0
1	Linseed.....	4 0	7.—PIECE GOODS, COTTON.		
1	Mathee Seed.....	2 8	1	Baftahs.....	cwt. 26 0
2	Mustard Seed.....	4 2	1	Gurrah.....	" 16 0
1	Poppy Seed.....	4 2	1	Kharwah.....	" 15 0
1	Rape or Sursee Seed.....	4 2	1	Mamoodie.....	" 82 0
1	Teel, Jingeely and Sessanum Seed.....	4 2	2	Mirzapoor Chinta.....	" 11 0
			1	P'atna do.....	" 25 0
			1	Shans.....	" 40 0
			1	Tunjab, Oude.....	" 26 0

By order,

A. D. ROBERTSON,

Acting Secretary to Government.

* N.B.—Silk Piece Goods exceeding in dimensions those specified to be assessed proportionately.

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Custom House Manual," compiled by Mr. W. E. Fox, which may be had at the Custom House, and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 3-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Custom Superintendents.

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st January 1865, all persons transacting business at the Custom House at Madras, or at any of the out-Ports will be required to provide for their own use, the several forms noted below, which have hitherto been supplied to them at Government expense. The forms should be printed either on English or French Foolscap paper.

Form A. Application for a License for Private Warehouse.

" B. Do. to Warehouse Goods.

" C. Bond for Import duty.

" D. Application to remove Goods from Warehouse.

" E. Coasting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Boat Notes, Export Boat Notes.

R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary,
Board of Revenue.

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS, &c., &c.—Continued.

Placed in Serving and Civil Engineer- ing	Names	Regiments	Date of first appointment	Date of second appointment	District or other duty on which now employed	REMARKS
S & C E	Palmer, J. G.	Staff Corps	16 Feb. 1854	1 May 1854	Calcutta	
S & C E	Chapman, E. F.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Presidency	
S & C E	Phillips, C. G.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
S & C E	Beatty, J.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Harrington, W. S.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Chavasse, W.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Saxe, G. R.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Rusker, J. S.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Smith, E.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Lavender, A.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Hosier, J. G.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Ward, H. W.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Smith, C.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Flah, J.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Greenway, T. T.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Rutherford, A. W.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Greenway, T. T.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Rutherford, A. W.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	

Third Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.

Fourth Grade Executive Engineers of Districts.

First Grade Assistant Engineers of Districts.

Second Grade Assistant Engineers of Districts.

S & C E	W. M. J.	Staff Corps	16 Feb. 1854	1 May 1854	Calcutta	
S & C E	Chapman, E. F.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Presidency	
S & C E	Phillips, C. G.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
S & C E	Beatty, J.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
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	Greenway, T. T.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	
	Rutherford, A. W.	Staff Corps	12 Apr. 1854	12 July 1854	Calcutta	

Superintending Engineer Charges.

[PART II.]

Divisions	District comprised in each Division	Head Quarters	Names of the Superintending Engineers	Date of present Appointment
First Division	Ganjam Vizagapatam Godavery	Waltair	Captain J. G. Hyves, R. E.	1 Sep. 1864
Second Division	Kistna Nellore	Masulipatam	Lt. Col. G. V. Winscom, R. E.	11 Mar. 1865
Third Division	Cuddapah Bellary Kurnool	Bellary	Major A. S. Moberly, R. E.	25 Oct. 1864
Fourth Division	Presidency Madras North Arcot	Madras	Col. A. J. M. Boileau, R. E.	1 May 1863
Fifth Division	South Arcot Salem Bangalore	Salem	Lt. Col. E. A. Foord, R. E.	1 May 1863
Sixth Division	Tanjore Trichinopoly	Tanjore	Capt. R. F. Oakes, R. E.	31 Nov. 1865
Seventh Division	Coimbatore Malabar South Canara	Coimbatore	Lieut. Col. G. W. Walker, R. E.	5 May 1863
Eighth Division	Madura Tinnevely	Madura	Captain H. L. Prendergast, R. E.	Ag. 31 Nov. 1865

Nominal Roll of Officers composing the permanent strength of the Department of Public Works arranged according to Districts.
Ganjam.

NAME AND RANK	Appointment	Remarks
Captain C. G. Phillips	Staff Corps	3d Grade Exec. Engr.
Deputy Asst. Commr. H. Irving	Sub Engineer 3d Grade	Acting Super. 1st Grade, vice Mr. Banco, 18th Nov. 1865.
Ag. Commr. J. Lever	Superintendent 2d Grade	Employed on Kimdy Estate works.
T. Ramiah	Overseer	
M. Comarath	do.	
V. Narayanaiah	do.	Acting.
G. Venkataswamy	do.	Temp.
P. Subramanyam	do.	Acting vice Ramiah.

Vizagapatam.

2d Captain J. Beatty	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.
Colonel F. Houston		Superintendent 1st Grade
W. R. Mitchell	do.	2d Grade
Mr. J. W. Lush	do.	Ag. Super. 1st Grade, vice Buchanan, 16th Nov. 1865.
G. L. Mitchell	Overseer	
Colonel J. Curran	do.	
P. W. Scobie	do.	Temp.

Godavery.

Major J. F. Stead	Staff Corps	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	Temporarily doing duty in the N. W. Province.
G. R. Sage	Engr.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
J. W. Russell	Engr.	3d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Capt. J. J. Smith	Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	Ag. to Europe.
Lieut. H. Russell	do.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	Ag. Exec. Engr. vice Capt. Prendergast, 21 Nov. 1865.
V. Venkiah Gani	1st Grade Sub. Engineer		
A. Ramiah	Superintendent 2d Grade		
Mr. R. O'Neil	Superintendent 2d Grade		Ag. Super. 1st Grade, vice Fernandez, 16th Nov. 1865.
N. Padmakrishna	do.		
Mr. H. Davis			
K. Venkataswamy			
S. Venkataswamy			
N. K. S.			
K. Shankar	Overseer		
P. Narayana			
Narayana Naidu			
Sethuramiah			
J. A. Nicks			Temp.
Mr. D. Jackson	do.		

Kistna.

[CIVIL.]

RANK AND NAME	Appointment	Remarks
Captain J. N. Hunter	Royal Engrs.	3d Grade Exec. Engr.
2d Capt. C. J. Smith	Royal Engrs.	3d Grade Exec. Engr.
Lieut. H. M. Threlkeld	Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.
Lieut. A. C. Smith	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.
Sub Conductor W. H. Butler	Superintendent 2d Grade	Ag. Super. 1st Grade, vice Ottman, 16th Nov. 1865.
G. Sambiah Chetty	do.	
Mr. H. O'Connor	do.	Ag. Super. 1st Grade, vice Mr. McNair, 16th Nov. 1865.
Conductor C. Palmer		On leave to Europe.
Sergeant J. Grimes		Ag. Super. 2d Grade, vice Asst. Condr. D. Booth, 16th Nov. 1865. - South Pandra.
Mr. D. Cavlier		
C. Narayanaiah	Overseer	
Marshall M. M. M.		
V. Moosawamy Mudali		Acting.
L. Sevarathu		
M. Parthasarathy		Temp.
Mahomed Cossin		
Narasimha		
P. C. C.		
G. Venkata Rao		

Nellore.

2d Smith Esq.	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade	
Major A. W. Richardson	Staff Corps	Actg. Exec. Engr.
Deputy Commr. P. Curley	Sub Engr. 3d Grade	Vice Captain Wood.
Scrib. R. Hasler	Superintendent 1st Grade	On sick leave for 2 months.
Scrib. S. C. Flannery	Superintendent 2d Grade	
Mr. T. Franklin		Ag. Super. 2d Grade, vice O'Connor, 16th Nov. 1865.
T. Parthasarathi Mudali		
Sub Conductor J. Shilling		
P. Subrah	Overseer	
P. Parthasarathy Naidoo		
Venkataramy Mudali A.		
Duramoyada		
Kondiah Naidoo		

Cuddapah.

Major J. G. Palmer	Staff Corps	3d Grade Exec. Engr.	Superintendentary.
J. Higgins Esq.	Covenanted	Covenanted Civil Engr.	
Mr. W. H. Bicker		Sub Engr. 3d Grade	Ag. Super. 1st Grade, vice Gray, 16th Nov. 1865.
Mr. G. W. Lewis		Superintendent 2d Grade	Ag. Super. 2d Grade, vice Condr. Butler - Kurnool.
Mr. S. Howell			
Private R. Elliott			
Mr. A. Damerum			
G. Venkataswamy Naidoo			
Sergeant F. Burnes	Overseer		
Sergeant E. Shahan			
P. Mutuswamy Mudali			
P. Subrah			
Mr. J. W. Ellis			Ag. Super. 2d Grade, vice Padmanabhu, 16th Nov. 1865.
P. Rangiah			
J. J. Naidoo			Acting.
Mr. R. W. Thorne			Temp.

Bellary.

J. L. Wilson Esq.	Covenanted	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Lieut. R. E. Pennington	Royal Engrs.	do.	
Ag. Deputy Asst. Commr. W. Porter		Sub Engr. 3d Grade	On sick leave for 12 months.
Mr. A. Chinnetha		Sub Engr. 3d Grade	
Sergeant J. Thomas		Superintendent 2d Grade	
Mr. S. Curdridge		do.	
Syed Yousuf		do.	Ag. Super. 2d Grade, vice Laskey.
A. Subbaraya Mudali			
D. Ramiah			
Sergeant Taylor			
Sergeant F. Mullins			
Mr. J. O'Leary			
Somasundara Mudali			
Venkataramy Mudali			
A. Venkataswamy Mudali	Overseer		
Venkataramy Mudali			
Mr. S. Day			
Symundoppa			Temp.
Sergeant B. B. B.			
Banaraswamy Chetty			
Sergeant W. Barrett			

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
Major J. Flint..... 30th N. I.	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. F. A. Barker.....	Super. 1st 1st Grade	Leave for 6 months on Private Affairs.
Mr. G. A. Vaidya.....	Super. 1st 2d Grade	
Mr. S. Howell.....	Ag. Super. 2d Grade	Vice Sub. Cdr. Butler.
Quintance Arthur T. Shipp.....		
V. Kodumapalli.....		
Sarwanee Row.....	Overseers.	Temp.
Patela Sub.....		
Murugan Muthu.....		
Chinnammaswamy.....		

Presidency.

2d Capt. H. L. Pendergast..... Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	Acting Super. Engr. 5th Div. vice Lieut. Col. Wilkinson. 21st Nov. 1863.
Capt. J. Goddard..... do	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	
Captain T. Beckley..... do	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Mr. R. F. Chisholm.....	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	Superintending.
Lieutenant H. D. Trail, R. E.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. T. Walsh.....	Sub Engineer 1st Grade	
E. Comaradines Moodily.....		
F. Annamalai Putturi.....		
T. Parakkaswamy Moodily.....		
M. Goudaswamy Moodily.....	Overseers.	
D. Daniel Pillay.....		
Mr. S. C. Desai.....		Temp.

Madras.

W. Fraser, Esq.....	Commissioned.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Capt. H. T. Robert.....	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
W. B. Leggett, Esq.....		1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. C. W. Mathland.....		Sub Engineer 1st Grade	Temp. doing duty at Tanjore.
Mr. W. A. Goodchap.....		Superior 1st Grade	Ag. Asst. Engr. vice Lieut. Makgill, 7th Nov. 1863.
Mr. S. Olinat.....		Superior 1st Grade	Ag. Sub Engineer 3d Grade vice Mr. O'Singhthasay.
Mr. O. H. Cowley.....		Superior 2d Grade	On special duty.
Mr. J. Waghel.....			
Corporal L. A. Hayes.....			
Annamalai Moodily.....			
Narain Anchari.....			
C. Srinivasulu Naidu.....	Overseers.		
Mr. J. H. Stephens.....			
Corporal W. C. West.....			
A. Arumugam Moodily.....			

North Arcot.

2d Captain W. Christie.....	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Lieut. R. R. E. Brookman.....	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Asst. Commr. M. Howard.....		Sub Engr. 2d Grade	On sick leave.
Comdr. W. G. Ryan.....		Sub Engr. 2d Grade	Ag. Sub Engr. 2d Grade, vice Asst. Commr. Howard, 14th Nov. 1863.
Ag. Conductor D. Booth.....		Superior 2d Grade	Ag. Super. 1st Grade, vice Mr. Goodchap, 10th Nov. 1863.
Mr. E. H. Hayes.....		do.	
Moodaswamy Moodily.....			
Annamalai Pillai.....			
Conductor J. Knight.....			
Mr. J. Fox.....			
Parthasarathi Iyengar.....	Overseers.		
C. Annamalai Moodily.....			
Moodaswamy Pillay.....			
Sathian Naidu.....			
Edna Row.....			
Parthasarathi Naidu.....			

South Arcot.

W. S. Harrington Esquire.....		2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
E. B. Norfor, Esq.....		2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Deputy Asst. Commr. P. Graham.....		2d Grade Sub Engr.	
Mr. W. Stoddard.....		Superior 1st Grade	
Vedumalai Moodily.....			
T. Appaswamy Mudali.....			
M. Manikam Mudali.....			
Sub Condr. J. King.....			
Mr. J. Thompson.....	Overseers.		
Corporal J. Kilian.....			
Narayanaswamy Naidu.....			
Gopaswamy Mudali.....			
T. Venkataswamy Naidu.....			

RANK AND NAMES.	Appointment.	Remarks.
L. W. Paynter.....	Require.....	2d Grade Asst. Engr.
Lieut. A. R. Edgemo.....	Royal Engrs.	do
T. Appayoo Mondelly.....		Supervisor 1st Grade.
T. Chockalingam Pillay.....		
Coppaswamy Pillay.....		
Muniappah Moodily.....	Overseers.	
C. Marriappah Moodily.....		
Venkatashella Moodily.....		
Srinivasulu Naidu.....		
Sergeant J. Nicholson.....		
Ranga Row.....		

Bangalore.

Captain H. Tulloch.....	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Lieut. J. Pennington.....	do.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. J. H. Martin.....		Sub Engr. 2d Grade	On special duty.
Sahraya Anchari.....	B.C.E.	Supervisor 2d Grade	
Arconachella Moodily.....	Overseers.		
Sred. Yusuf.....	do.		Ag. Super. 2d Grade, Bellary, vice Lasky.
Vadavulu Moodily.....	do.		Ag. vice Syed Yusuf.

Tanjore.

Captain J. O. Hasted.....	Royal Engrs.	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	
Captain H. W. Wood.....	Royal Engrs.	4th Grade Exec. Engr.	Leave for 30 months.
2d Captain E. H. Mead.....	Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
Lieut. R. A. Livesey.....	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. C. W. Mathland.....		1st Grade sub Engr.	
Conductor W. F. Bateman.....		1st Grade Supervisor	Ag. Sub Engr. 2d Grade, vice Corley, 20th October 1863.
Coppaswamy Raju.....		2d Grade Supervisor	
Mr. W. H. Walton.....		do.	
Sergeant C. Selva.....		do.	
Mr. W. Donoghue.....		Supervisor 2d Grade	Special.
Sub Condr. I. Edmunds.....			
Appathuray Mudali.....			
C. Annaswami Nayudu.....			
Mr. W. H. M. Wyke.....			
Corporal J. Doherty.....	Overseers.		
Ternovengadu Iyengar.....			
Ponniiah Mudali.....			
Tayagaraya Pillai.....			
J. Padmanabhaiah.....			Temporary.
T. R. Annaswamy.....			

Trichinopoly.

Captain W. C. Palmer.....	Staff Corps.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	S. C. to Europe for 30 months.
Lieut. Col. T. Greenaway.....	Staff Corps.	Ag. Exec. Engineer.	Vice Captain Palmer.—Temp.
J. Greenham Esquire.....	Civils.	Asst. Engr.	Supp.
Balasubraman Moodily.....		Superior 1st Grade	
Conductor W. F. Bateman.....		do.	Tanjore.—Ag. Sub Engr. 3d Grade.
Mr. W. Donoghue.....		Superior 2d Grade	On special duty Tanjore.
Sub Conductor L. Cahill.....			
Gunner J. Kinella.....			
Conductor J. Haddock.....			
Ponnaswamy Pillay.....	Overseers.		
Annamaswamy Pillay.....			
Mankam Pillay.....			
D. Joseph Pillay.....			

Coimbatore.

Captain W. T. F. Farewell.....	Staff Corps.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
J. George.....	Esq.	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade	Ag. Exec. Engr. vice Major Stoddard, 7th Nov. 1863.
Lieut. R. F. Morris.....	Royal Engrs.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Captain F. G. Hankin.....	Staff Corps.	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade	Empid. on the Lawrence Asylum works.
Captain G. V. Law.....	14th Regt. N. I.	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade	
Lieut. H. C. Smith.....	Royal Engrs.	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade	
Serjt. G. E. Wiffin.....		Superior 1st Grade	
Mr. A. J. Hammett.....		do. 2d do.	On special duty.
Mr. J. P. Martin.....			Ag. Super. 2d Grade, vice Mr. Lever.
Gunner T. Spurr.....			
Mr. A. E. D. Rosario.....			
M. N. Adiyakalam Pillay.....			
David Pillay.....			
Mr. P. Dorsey.....			
Mr. B. Stephens.....	Overseers.		Temp.
Mr. B. Arbutnot.....			
Mr. W. Baker.....			
Mankumvasagum Pillay.....			
Mr. J. Jackson.....			
Corporal A. Crowe.....			
Gunner R. Gibson.....			
Mr. P. Mahoney.....			

RANK AND NAMES	Appointment	Remarks
Major E. N. Norton..... 10th N. I.	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Asst. Engr. Commissary H. Bailey,	Sub Engineer 1st Grade.	
Mr. J. O. Shaughtnessy.....	Sub Engineer 2d Grade.	Actg. Asst. Engr. vice Mr. George, 7th Nov. 1893.
Sub Condr. T. Smithers.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Sergeant K. F. Norrish.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Telephonist.....		
Mr. F. J. Porter.....		
Corporal W. Dally.....		
Mr. H. Francis.....		
Overseers.....		
Corporal W. Davis.....		
Drummer H. Smith.....		
Sub Condr. J. McDougall.....		
Sergeant E. Lennon.....		
Corporal C. Bristol.....		

South Canara.

Lieut. H. Thompson..... Royal Engrs.	Grade Asst. Engr.	
Mr. V. M. Fernandez.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	Acting Sub Engr. vice Berah 15th Nov. 1893.
Serjt. J. Grimes.....	Ag. Supt. 2d Grade.	Vice D. Booth.
T. Ramappa.....		
Mr. M. Rodrigues.....		
Mr. J. M. D. Mello.....	Overseers	
Mr. X. C. Machado.....		
Mr. J. E. Scott.....		

Madura.

Capt. G. M. Payne..... Staff Corps.	1st Grade Exec. Engr.	
Lieutenant W. C. Conington..... Royal Engrs.	1st Grade Asst. Engr.	
P. D. O'Riagan, Esquire.....	2d Grade Asst. Engr.	
Conductor W. H. Bywater.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	
Ag. Dy. Asst. Commr. J. Gray.....	do	On sick leave.
Sub Condr. D. Binsch.....		Doing duty at the People's Park at the Presidency.
Velamudan Pillay.....	Overseers	
Muttusamy Pillay.....		
Mr. D. McNair.....		Temp.
Nagalingam Pillay.....		
Corporal J. E. Henderson.....		Asst.
Nobramma Pillay.....		
Gopaul Pillay.....		

Tinnevely.

Major L. Paxton..... Staff Corps.	2d Grade Exec. Engr.	
Lieut. C. Cunningham..... Royal Engrs.	Asst. Engr. 2d Grade.	
Mr. D. McNair.....	Supervisor 1st Grade.	Ag. Sub Engr. 2d Grade vice Porter 14th Nov. 1893.
Mannappa Pillay.....	do 2d Grade.	
Vasudeva Pillay.....	Supervisor 2d Grade.	
Quartermaster Archibald T. Bennett.....		Ag. Supt. 3d Grade vice Mr. Lewis, 16th Nov. 1893.
Mr. F. Watkins.....		
Mr. J. Foster.....		
Corporal J. C. Littlewood.....		On sick leave.
T. Subramaniam Pillay.....	Overseers	
Ranganatha Pillay.....		Acting vice Rang. Engr.
Chandraseva Pillay.....		Acting vice Watkins.
Chandraseva Pillay.....		
Sylvester Pillay.....		
Ranganatha Pillay.....		
Corporal J. Hamilton.....		Acting vice Watkins.
Mylasamperumal Pillay.....		

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