

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Ecclesiastical
DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

94

Press
~~Mis.~~

Dated

5-5-

1883.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

17-18

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying letter from the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, making certain proposals regarding the Chaplaincy maintained in the State of Travancore.

2. Turning to the papers on the subject of the consecration of the present (the first) Bishop of the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin, it is observed that while this Government proposed that the Bishop of Madras should retain control over the suggested new Diocese, the Rev. Mr. Speechly was consecrated, in accordance with the advice of the Government of India, as a territorial Bishop, taking an oath of obedience to the Metropolitan, and promising all due reverence and obedience to the Bishop of Madras *in respect of his authority over Government Chaplains who may be stationed in the territories of Travancore or Cochin.*

3. As regards Cochin, this promise was superfluous, there never having been any Chaplain stationed within that territory; but as regards Travancore there is and always has been a Chaplain allowed for Trivandrum, the capital, (where the British Resident has his head-quarters) with Quilon, a British cantonment, 40 miles distant, as a sub-station.

4. The Bishop of Travancore, it will be seen, is now desirous of exercising jurisdiction over these two extra-diocesan curés, and proposes to do so (1) either by an arrangement with the Bishop of Madras, or (2) by a direct transference of the control over them by the Government of India to his care, with what provision the Government of India may feel justified in making.

5. The first course the Bishop of Madras considers inexpedient, and the Governor in Council concurs in His Lordship's objections to it; but the second course appears to His Excellency in Council to be quite feasible and proper. If approved, the result would be that on the next vacancy the number of Madras Chaplains would be reduced from 40 to 39; no Chaplain would in future be appointed to Travancore, and the spiritual care of the congregations at Trivandrum and Quilon would be left to the charge of the territorial Bishop, who would receive for the duty a grant equal to the salary of a Junior Chaplain, or such other monthly grant as the Government of India might deem a proper remuneration. The charge being one ordinarily held by a Chaplain on the establishment, the proper allowance under the Rules (Financial Codes,

page 286,) would appear to be 150 rupees per mensem. If the Government of India will sanction an offer being made of this amount, the subsidiary stipulations mentioned by the Bishop of Madras as desirable could be settled by this Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
5th May 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, dated Ootacamund, 24th April 1883, No. 242.

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, the accompanying remarks of the Bishop of the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin, wherein he requests that some arrangement may be made by which he shall exercise episcopal jurisdiction over what is now the Chaplaincy of Trivandrum with Quilon; and suggests two courses for consideration.

2. Bishop Speechly feels—and the feeling is natural—that, as the Anglican Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, he should have a residence at the capital of the former, and there also have episcopal authority. In England, extra-diocesan curés are vastly different from that of the Chaplaincy of Trivandrum. In the former, any such curé is a mere spot in the midst of the churches, congregations, and clergy, connected with the diocese; the most important, perhaps, being a Regiment with its Military Chaplain. But to reserve the Trivandrum Chaplaincy from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Travancore is practically to forbid his residing there; for it would make him, when there, only a member of the Chaplain's congregation, though within the territorial limits of his own diocese. Such a position also deprives him, in a measure, of that respect from the Native authorities, and even from some Europeans and East Indians, on the spot, which it is becoming that the Bishop, who has been consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury under the License of the Crown, should receive.

3. The first course suggested by Bishop Speechly for securing to him episcopal control over the Chaplaincy of Trivandrum with Quilon is an arrangement with the Bishop of Madras. But as the Chaplain is a Government servant, and both the Churches at Trivandrum and Quilon are Government Churches, and the Bishop of Madras is the channel of communication between the Government and the Chaplain, the Bishop could make no alteration in the relation of the Chaplain and of the Churches to himself without the authority of the Government. That is, whatever arrangement be made to meet Bishop Speechly's circumstances and wishes must be made by Government.

4. Believing that the oath taken by Bishop Speechly of due reverence and obedience to the Bishop of Madras, in respect of the authority of the latter over Government Chaplains connected with the Madras Presidency, left liberty alike for the delegation, or for the retention, by the Bishop of Madras, in whole or in part, of his authority over any Government Chaplain in Travancore and Cochin, and not having seen hitherto what good arrangement could be made for delegating my authority, I have not made any alteration thus far in my relation to the Chaplain of Trivandrum with Quilon.

5. Now it has been suggested that the Chaplain be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Madras to that of the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin; only the selection of the Chaplain for the particular station, his leaves and his removal being reserved—these to be effected in communication with the Bishop of Madras.

But I believe that Chaplains would object to this. Having come out to this country to be under a Bishop connected with the establishment, they look with disfavor on such a proposal. The fact that the salary of Bishop Speechly is provided by one of the Missionary Societies and that he remains on the list of the Society's Missionaries—though I believe that the salary is so guaranteed that it cannot be discontinued by the will of the Committee, but only in accordance with Ecclesiastical Law—has nevertheless created the impression that his Bishopric is a Missionary one and less wide in its authority and scope than the Bishops of Dioceses in Her Majesty's dominions. Each transferred Chaplain would also need to be licensed by the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

6. If it be proposed that, in the particular instance, the Bishop of Travancore should have the same relation to the Bishop of Madras as the Assistant Bishops in Tinnevely have, this would enable the license to be dispensed with, but could not be satisfactory to Bishop Speechly, and would not remove objections from the minds of the Chaplains.

7. The alternative course suggested by Bishop Speechly is a direct transference of the control of the Churches at Trivandrum and Quilon to his care by the Government of India with what provision it may feel justified in making, so that the Chaplaincy may continue to have the same spiritual care.

8. Under the rules, Rs. 100 a month could be allowed for this purpose, but I suppose nothing more, unless a special case were made of it by the Government of India and (for example) the value of a Junior Chaplaincy were assigned to Bishop Speechly for discharging the duties of Chaplain of Trivandrum with Quilon, or providing that they should be discharged. This would, of course, involve the reduction of the number of Chaplains assigned to the Diocese of Madras by one, and so, would diminish the cost to the State by the difference between the cost of a permanent Junior Chaplain on Rs. 500 a month and that of one who after ten years becomes a Senior Chaplain receiving an addition of Rs. 300 a month, and after a second ten years draws a pension of £365 a year.

9. The responsibility of providing spiritual ministrations for the Government servants and others at those stations could not be transferred to the Bishop of Travancore without some definition of the minimum amount of ministrations to be performed at each of those places. Perhaps it might be reasonable to require at the least one Sunday in each of nine months at Quilon and two Sundays in each of nine months at Trivandrum, and an aggregate residence in the year at the two places of not less than six months or 182 days. Should the Bishop or the Clergyman in charge fail to reside fourteen days in February or fifteen days in any other month, the allowance for that month to be reduced by one-fourteenth or one-fifteenth, respectively, on account of each day by which residence has fallen short of fourteen or fifteen.

10. I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of your Excellency in Council, that it be recommended to the Government of India to assign the value of a Junior Chaplaincy to the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, reducing from the time of the next vacancy the number of Chaplains on the Madras Establishment from forty to thirty-nine, with such conditions regarding the duties to be performed by the Bishop or the Clergyman whom he may appoint as may be deemed to be right, subject, however, to the proviso that, on a vacancy occurring at any time in the Anglican See of Travancore and Cochin, if within a reasonable time no English Bishop be appointed thereto, the Governor of Madras shall, if he see fit, resume the patronage of the Incumbency of Trivandrum and Quilon, the Bishop of Madras recommending a Madras Chaplain or other Clergyman to His Excellency the Governor for the appointment.

11. Should this course be considered inadvisable, I have the honor to submit the alternative plan that for the present your Excellency in Council assign to Bishop Speechly Rs. 100 a month on condition of his providing what may be considered a minimum amount of spiritual ministrations for the congregations at Trivandrum and Quilon.

ENCLOSURE.

Remarks on my Position as Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

The Queen, Empress of India, in Her mandate for my consecration, empowered the late Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate me a Bishop of the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin.

2. The Bishopric differs from those which have been established in Foreign States by the Queen's mandate, in that Her Majesty's Government is the paramount power over these States.

3. At my consecration I took the oath of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, to the Bishop of Calcutta, as Metropolitan of India, and his successors, and to the Bishop of Madras and his successors, "in respect of the authority of the Bishop of Madras over Government Chaplains connected with the Madras Presidency who may be stationed in the territories of Travancore and Cochin."

4. Does "the authority," here named, of the Bishop of Madras extend to episcopal jurisdiction, or only to the transfer of Chaplains and to other matters ecclesiastical connected with the Madras Government, the episcopal jurisdiction over the Chaplains stationed in these States being exercised by me?

5. There is only one Chaplaincy, that of Trivandrum and Quilon, belonging to the Madras Government in these States, over which I have hitherto exercised no episcopal control.

6. But it is fitting that I should, and I shall be glad if it can be so managed that I do, exercise my episcopal jurisdiction over it, either by an arrangement with the Bishop of Madras, or by a direct transference of the control of these Churches to my care by the Government of India with what provision it may feel justified in making, so that the Chaplaincy may continue to have spiritual care.

J. M. TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

PALLAM,
21st March 1883.

LETTER—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Ootacamund, 5th May 1883, No. 94, Ecclesiastical.

Exd. T. O'Connor and A. F. Aaron.

Regr. No.

HOME

1883

DEPT.

[]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, 5th May 1883, No. 94.

MAY.

Chaplaincy of Trivandrum.

Submitting, for the consideration of the Government of India, letter from the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, making certain proposals regarding the Chaplaincy maintained in the State of Travancore.



Enclosure

88h

Remarks on my position
as Bishop of Travancore & Cochin.

1. The Queen and Empress of India in her mandate for my consecration empowered the late Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate me a Bishop of the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin.

2. The Bishopric differs from those which have been established in foreign states by the Queen's mandate in that Her Majesty's Government is the paramount power over these states.

3. At my consecration I took the oath of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors, to the Bishop of Calcutta

as Metropolitan of India and
his successors, and to the Bishop
of Madras and his successors
"in respect of the authority of the
"Bishop of Madras over Govern-
ment Chaplains connected with the
"Madras Presidency, who may be
"stationed in the territories of Tra-
vancore and Cochin.

4. Does "the authority" here named
of the Bishop of Madras extend
to episcopal jurisdiction, or only
to the transfer of Chaplains, and
to other matters ecclesiastical
connected with the Madras Govern-
ment, - the episcopal jurisdiction over
the Chaplains stationed in these
states being exercised by me?

30
98H 9
5. There is only one Chaplaincy
that of Travandram and Quilon
belonging to the Madras Govern-
ment in these states, over which
I have hitherto exercised no
episcopal control.
6. But it is fitting that I should,
and I shall be glad if it can
be so managed that I do exer-
cise my episcopal jurisdiction over
it, either by an arrangement
with the Bishop of Madras, or by
a direct transference of the control
of these Churches to my care by
the Government of India with
what provision it may feel justi-
fied in making so that the
Chaplaincy may continue to have
~~the~~ spiritual care.

Pallam
21. March 1883.

J. M. Trav. of Cochin.

Answered
Read the following paper:-

(Ecc. 94 of 3-2-1883)

3 P

Ecclesiastical Department.
Ootacamund, 24th April 1883.

No. 242.

To His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. The Governor in Council
Ootacamund

Your Excellency, I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency in Council, the accompanying remarks of the Bishop of the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin, wherein he requests that some arrangement may be made by which he shall exercise Episcopal jurisdiction over what is now the Chaplaincy of Thiruvandrum with Quilon; and suggests two courses for consideration.

2. Bishop Speechly feels, and the feeling is natural, that as the Anglican Bishop in Travancore and Cochin he should have a residence at the capital of the former and there also have Episcopal authority.

Encl 116/P3



In England extra-diocesan cures are vastly different from that of the Chaplaincy of Trivandrum. In the former any such cure is a mere spot in the midst of the Churches, congregations, and Clergy, connected with the Diocese; the most important perhaps being a Regiment with its Military Chaplain. But to reserve the Trivandrum Chaplaincy from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Travancore is practically to forbid his residing there; for it would make him, when there, only a member of the Chaplain's Congregation, though within the territorial limits of his own diocese. Such a position also deprives him in a measure of that respect from the Native authorities and even from some Europeans and East Indians on the spot, which it is becoming that the Bishop who has been consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury under the License of the Crown should receive.

48
3. The first course suggested by Bishop Speechly for securing to him Episcopal control over the Chaplaincy of Trivandrum with Quilon is an arrangement with the Bishop of Madras. But as the Chaplain is a Government servant, and both the Churches at Trivandrum and Quilon are Government Churches, and the Bishop of Madras is the Channel of communication between the Government and the Chaplain, the Bishop could make no alteration in the relation of the Chaplain and of the Churches to himself without the authority of the Government. That is, whatever arrangement be made to meet Bishop Speechly's circumstances and wishes must be made by Government.

4. Believing that the Oath taken by Bishop Speechly of due reverence and obedience to the Bishop of Madras in respect of the authority of the latter over Government Chaplains connected with the Madras Presidency left liberty alike

for the delegation, or for the retention, by the Bishop of Madras, in whole or in part, of his authority over any Government Chaplain in Travancore and Cochin, and not having seen hitherto what good arrangement could be made for delegating my authority, I have not made any alteration thus far in my relation to the Chaplain of Trivandrum with Quilon.

5. Now it has been suggested that the Chaplain be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Madras to that of the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin; only the selection of the Chaplain for the particular station, his leaves, and his removal, being reserved — these to be effected in communication with the Bishop of Madras. But I believe that Chaplains would object to this. Having come out to this country to be under a Bishop connected with the Establishment, they look with disfavour on such a proposal. The fact that the salary of Bishop

58
15
Speechly is provided by one of the Missionary Societies and that he remains on the list of the Society's Missionaries — though I believe that the salary is so guaranteed that it cannot be discontinued by the will of the Committee, but only in accordance with Ecclesiastical law, — has nevertheless created the impression that his bishopric is a Missionary one and less wide in its authority and scope than the bishops of dioceses in Her Majesty's dominions. Each transferred Chaplain would also need to be licensed by the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

6. If it be proposed that, in the particular instance, the Bishop of Travancore should have the same relation to the Bishop of Madras as the Assistant Bishops in Tinnevely have, this would enable the license to be dispensed with, but could not be satisfactory to Bishop Speechly and would not remove objections from the minds of the Chaplains.

7. The alternative course suggested by Bishop Speechly is a direct transference of the control of the Churches at Trivandrum and Quilon to his care by the Government of India with what provision it may feel justified in making so that the Chaplaincy may continue to have the same spiritual care.

8. Under the Rules, Rs 100 a month could be allowed for this purpose; but, I suppose, nothing more, unless a special case were made of it by the Government of India, and (for example) the value of a Junior Chaplaincy were assigned to Bishop Speechly for discharging the duties of Chaplain of Trivandrum with Quilon, or providing that they should be discharged. This would of course involve the reduction of the number of Chaplains assigned to the Diocese of Madras by one; and so would diminish the cost to the State by the difference between the cost of a permanent Junior Chaplain on Rs 500 a month

68
and that of one who after ten years becomes a Senior Chaplain receiving an addition of Rs 300 a month, and after a second ten years draws a pension of £365 a year.

9. The responsibility of providing spiritual ministrations for the Government Servants and others at those stations could not be transferred to the Bishop of Travancore without some definition of the minimum amount of ministrations to be performed at each of those places. Perhaps it might be reasonable to require at the least one Sunday in each of nine months at Quilon and two Sundays in each of nine months at Trivandrum, and an aggregate residence in the year at the two places of not less than 6 months or 182 days. Should the Bishop or the Clergyman in charge fail to reside 14 days in February or 15 days in any other month, the allowance for that month to be reduced by one fourteenth or one fifteenth respectively on

on account of each day by
which residence has fallen
short of 14 or 15.

10. I have the honor to
submit for the consideration
of Your Excellency in Council,
that it be recommended to
the Government of India to
assign the value of a Junior
Chaplaincy to the Bishop of
Travancore and Cochin, re-
-ducing from the time of
the next vacancy the num-
-ber of Chaplains on the
Madras Establishment from
40 to 39, with such con-
-ditions regarding the
duties to be performed by
the Bishop or the Clergyman
whom he may appoint as
may be deemed to be right,
subject however to the
proviso that, on a vacancy
occurring at any time in
the Anglican See of Tra-
-vancore and Cochin, if
within a reasonable time
no English Bishop be ap-
-pointed thereto, the Governor
of Madras shall, if he see
fit, resume the patronage
of the Incumbency of Tri-
-vandrum and Quilon, the
Bishop of Madras recom-
-mending

78 19
recommending a Madras
Chaplain or other Clergyman
to His Excellency the Governor
for the appointment.

If should this course be
considered inadvisable,
I have the honor to sub-
-mit the alternative plan,
that for the present Your
Excellency in Council as-
-sign to Bishop Speechly
Rupees 100 a month on
condition of his providing
what may be considered
a minimum amount of
spiritual ministrations for
the congregations at Tri-
-vandrum and Quilon.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's Most Obedt & faithful Servt,
F. Madras.

Govt. of (1883) Madras.
(Chaplaincy of Travancore and Cochin)
ECCLESIASTICAL.

From

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE
LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS.

To

His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. The Governor
Ootacamund

URGENT No. 110

Dated 24

Received 25

April — 1883.

No. 242

ENCLOSURE. /One/

Forwarding remarks from
the Bishop of Travancore
and Cochin regarding the
Chaplaincy of Trivandrum
and submitting two courses
for the consideration of
Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY
25 APR 83
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Cell

DEPARTMENT.

23

No. 116.

From the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.
Of 24 April 1883.

This Memo: is as long
as the Bishop's letter,
which however is succinct
enough - without any
Memo: on it -

By

FOR ORDERS.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop
forwards a paper containing
certain remarks by Mr.
Speckly, the Bishop of the
Church of England in Tra-
vancore & Cochin, as to
some arrangement being
made by which he shall
exercise episcopal jurisdic-
tion over what is now
the Chaplaincy of Trivandrum
with Quilon. Two courses
are suggested -

(1) an arrangement
with the Bishop of Madras

(2) a direct transference of the control of these Churches to the care of Dr. Speerby by the Govt. of India with what provision it may feel justified in making so that the Chaplaincy may continue to have spiritual care.

Believing that the only taken by Bishop Speerby of due reverence & obedience to the Bishop of Madras in respect of the authority of the latter over Govt. Chaplains connected with the Madras Presidency left liberty alike for the delegation, or for the election, by the Bishop of Madras, in whole or in part, of his authority over any Govt. Chaplain in Travancore & Cochin, and not having seen hitherto what good arrangement could be made for delegating his authority,

the Bishop has not made any alteration thus far in his relation to the Chaplain of Trivandrum with Quilon.

As to the first course suggested, the Bishop points out that as the Chaplain of Trivandrum is a Govt. servant and both the Churches at Trivandrum and Quilon are Govt. Churches, and the Bishop of Madras is the channel of communication between the Govt. & the Chaplain, the Bishop could make no alteration in the relation of the Chaplain to the Churches to himself without the authority of the Govt. - But the transference of the Chaplain from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Madras to that of the Bishop of Travancore & Cochin would, the Bishop believes, be

objected to by the Chap-
lains, who have come out
to this country to be under
a Bishop connected with
the Establishment.

In regard to the alter-
native course suggested
by Bishop Speechly, viz.
a direct transference of the
control of the Churches at
Travancore & Quilon to his
care with what provision
the Govt. of India felt jus-
tified in making, the
Bishop remarks that under
the Rules 100 No. a month
could be allowed for this
purpose - but nothing more
unless a special case were
made of it by the Govt.
of India & the value of a
junior Chaplaincy were
assigned to Bishop Speechly
for discharging the duties
of Chaplain of Travancore
with Quilon, or providing
that they should be dis-
charged. This, his Lordship

stresses, would of course
involve the reduction of the
number of Chaplains as-
signed to the Diocese of
Madras by one. -

The Bishop of Madras
submits that it be recom-
mended to the Govt. of
India to assign the value
of a junior Chaplaincy
to the Bishop of Travancore &
Cochin, reducing from the
time of the next vacancy
the number of Chaplains
on the Madras Establishment
from 40 to 39, with such
conditions regarding the
duties to be performed by
the Bishop or the Clergyman
whom he may appoint -
as may be deemed to be
right, subject however
to the proviso that on
a vacancy occurring at
any time in the Anglican
See of Travancore & Cochin,
if within a reasonable
time no English Bishop

be appointed thereto, the Governor of Madras shall, if he sees fit, resume the patronage of the Incumbency of Trivandrum & Quilon, the Bishop of Madras recommending a Madras Chaplain or other clergyman to H.E. the Governor for the appointment. —

Should this course be considered inadvisable, the Bishop submits the alternative plan, that for the present Rs 100 be assigned to Bishop Speedy on condition of his providing what may be considered a minimum amount of spiritual ministrations for the congregations at Trivandrum & Quilon.

In their letter to the Govt. of India of 3rd March 1879 No 61, stating the grounds on which the Madras Govt. advised that the Travancore

X quite so - & no such proposal is now made - JN

X former - & is not now proposed to do so. JN

Bishopric should be sub-ordinate to Madras? It was remarked that "the residence of Military Officers stationed in Travancore entails the maintenance of one of the Madras Chaplains for Trivandrum & Quilon, and it would be objectionable that the Bishop of Madras should have to place such Chaplain to do duty and be under the control of another Bishop. To detach this Chaplain from Madras and annex him to Travancore would also prove very inconvenient, for not only would such an arrangement diminish the Madras Relief, but it would leave the one Chaplain without relief at all."

It is submitted that any alteration in existing arrangements is inexpedient. JN

+ Why? Major Baring will hardly be so JN

to be Bp of Madras in respect of his authority over East Chaplains who may be stationed in the territories of Travancore or Cochin. As regards Cochin, this promise was superfluous, there never has been any Chaplain stationed within that territory; but as regards Travancore there is and always has been a Chaplain allowed for Travancore, the capital (where the British Resident has his headquarters) with Quilon, a British cantonment, 40 miles distant, as a sub-station.

4) The Bp of Travancore, while he seems, is desirous of exercising plenary jurisdiction over these two extra-diocesan cures, and proposes to do so (1) either by an arrangement with the Bp of Madras, or (2) by a direct transference of the control over them by the Govt of India to his care, with what provision the G. of I. may feel justified in making.

5) The 1st course the Bp of Madras considers inexpedient, & the G. of I. concurs in his Lordship's objections to it; but the 2^d course appears to H. Secy in C. to be quite feasible & proper. If approved, the result will be that on the next vacancy, the number of Madras Chaplains will be reduced from 40 to 39; no Chaplain will in future be appointed to Travancore, and the spiritual care of the congregations at Travancore & Quilon will be left to the charge of the Territorial Bp, who will receive for the duty A pecuniary grant equal to the salary of a junior Chaplain, or such other monthly grant as he G. of I. may determine proper remuneration. The charge being one ordinarily held by a Chaplain in the establishment, the proposal is in accordance with the Rules (Gen. Code page 286) which appear to be 150 Rs. per annum. If the Govt of India will sanction an offer being made of this amount, the subsidiary stipulations mentioned by the Bp of Madras as desirable will be settled by the Govt.

that the
May 1883
May 3/83

Church of England Bp in Trav. & Cochin

FOR ORDERS.

I don't think we shall know cold water on this - There is nothing unreasonable about it, & it will effect a great saving in the Ecclesiastical Budget - I will send it on to India, with a covering letter as follows.

To the Governor
17/5/83
No 94 To Secy. G. I. (Home)
Lis.

I am directed by the R. H. Secy. in C. to submit for the consideration of G. I. the accompanying letter from the W. R. of the Bp of Madras, making certain proposals regarding the Chaplaincy in Travancore & Cochin.

2) Turning to the proposals on the subject of the conservation of the present (No 11-79 first) Bp of the Church of England in Travancore & Cochin, it is observed that while this Govt proposed that the Bp of Madras should retain control over the suggested new diocese, the Bp of Madras was empowered, in accordance with the advice of the G. of I., as a Territorial Bp, to bring an oath of obedience to the Metropolitan, and promising all due reverence & obedience.

[Despatch]

HEAD ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, dated 1883, No. Miscellaneous.

BACK PAPER, No.

of 1882.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

of 1882.

ENCLOSURE

CURRENT No.

Letter
ORDER, Secy. OF GOVERNMENT-A.

PAGES KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH BY MAIL (not paged.)

Order 20 with cover sent as American.
Letter
Collection 202

Order
Letter
Collection
Print heading only.
Print, but not for monthly volume.

PRESS.

Carl
Home

Recd. DEPARTMENT.

G.O. DATED *5 May 188*

No. *96*

First copy sent to Press. *10/5*Returned for signature. *14/5*Despatched in print. *17/5*

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
 AND INDIAN STATES.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Chaplaincy of Travancore

Submitting ~~to the Govt.~~
~~of India~~ ^{the} for consideration
~~of the Govt. of India~~
 Letter from the Rt Rev.
 the Bishop of Madras,
 making certain proposals
 regarding the Chaplaincy
 maintained in the
 State of Travancore.