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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

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Dated 5th Feb 1862.

25/26

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
5th February 1862.

Read the following papers :—

No. 26. From R. A. DALYELL, Esq., Madras Civil Service ; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 25th January 1862.

On behalf of those members of the Madras Civil Service, who are at present in India, I have the honor to forward the enclosed Memorial* for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council, and to express a hope that it may receive the favorable recommendation of the Madras Government.

* In triplicate.

No. 27. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT, dated 30th January 1862.

I have read the Petition of the Members of the Madras Civil Service, and I do not hesitate to express my conviction, founded upon the statements therein contained, and upon the documents submitted in support of the same, that they have established a very strong claim upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The bargain which was made with the Civil Servants of the East India Company appears to have been based at the outset upon very imperfect information, and to have always borne hardly upon them ; while every change that has been made, either in consequence of the action of the Government, or of causes over which the Government could have no control, has rendered their position worse.

In every Colony with which I am acquainted, the principle is laid down that the man who has served the Government faithfully is entitled, when age or ill-health compel him to relinquish the performance of his duties, to claim either a pension or a gratuity. Should he be compelled to retire before he has completed ten years' service, he generally receives a gratuity of one month's pay for every year of his service ; should he have served for more than ten years, he can claim a pension, the ratio borne by which to the pay of the Office from which he retires increases regularly with the length of his service—in some cases a deduction is made from the pay of the Officers, which forms a Fund to supplement the Government pension, but in no case is the claim to a pension denied.

In India however it would appear that the longer an Officer serves the Government, and the more important the duties which he is called upon to perform, the less claim is he considered to have to any acknowledgment of his services; he may indeed, as is the case with Mr. Morehead, have paid the Government several thousand Rupees beyond the value of the pension which he will receive.

A state of things so adverse to the general principle which elsewhere regulates the conduct of the Government towards its servants would seem to call at once for revision and amendment.

I am not in a position to express an opinion as to the efficiency of the remedies proposed by the Petitioners to meet the circumstances of their case, neither am I called upon now to say whether a more close approximation to the system generally prevalent would not be advisable—these are matters for the consideration of the Secretary of State, who will, I trust, take a favorable view of the case of the Petitioners.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

No. 28. MINUTE by the HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD, dated 26th January 1862.

That the recent Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, c. 54, should have attracted universal attention among the Covenanted Civil Servants throughout India, whose interests are so distinctly the subject thereof, was but natural, and it was equally natural that they should hope for that sort of compensatory remedy which parties whose vested privileges are interfered with ordinarily obtain

It must be confessed however that to estimate injuries of a kind that may be both remote and even uncertain of occurrence, such as the Civil Service believe themselves to be threatened with, so as to apply a suitable remedy, is a very difficult task ; and were it not that the Service really labour under disabilities and disadvantages urgently, in my opinion, calling for consideration, I should not have put my name to this Memorial nor would I, as a Member of the Government, lend it my support. I wish to call prominent attention to the nature of these disadvantages as set forth in the paper drawn up for the purpose, and which is annexed to the Memorial

The character of these disadvantages may be briefly stated to be (1) uncertainty in the time when an annuity may be obtained, (2) excessive payment on the part of the Service for their annuities, thereby lessening to them the value of the annuities. I can perhaps best illustrate these disadvantages by stating instances in which they are now occurring.

Mr. Henry Forbes, Madras Member of the Legislative Council of India, a person in high position, and lengthened service,* has this year been an unsuccessful candidate for an annuity, and it is by no means certain that he will obtain one next year. He will then stand twelvth on the list of the Service, and it is well known that three of his seniors will put in their claims for the annuity next year, leaving him the chance only of selecting the fourth and last annuity.

* NOTE.—31 years' service on the 1st January 1862, of which 27 years actual residence.

As regards excessive payments, my own case is the most marked of the existing instances, but by no means the only one. I retire necessarily on the completion of my term of office in Council, but the rules of the Fund are such that I cannot get the annuity until after a lapse of six months from that time. In the meanwhile, when the annuity falls to me, my payments with interest will have amounted to Rupees 1,01,674. The value of my annuity of £ 1,000 will be Rupees 98,962. I shall therefore have paid Rupees 2,712 more than its full value, and shall retire consequently with no pension from the State. To disadvantages of the above description, the whole Service are liable, and it is remarkable that no other classes of public servants in India are subjected to them. The services of all others are fairly rated, and all meet with pensions, suited to the nature and the length of the service, fixed and certain both as to amount, and as to the period when it can be obtained.

The Covenanted Civilians alone have their retiring allowances regulated upon no such fixed and recognizable principles. With them a species of mercantile bargain has been struck, upon calculations no longer correct, and the result is that their prospects upon quitting the Service are altogether uncertain, variable, and unequal.

The remedy which I formerly advocated, and which I still deem to be a sound one—is to place a value upon the services of the Civilians, and accord them such pensions as may be considered appropriate. Their remuneration would then be of a defined, certain, and intelligible nature, and they would be treated in the same way as any other class around them.

The remedy that is asked for in the Memorial before us—namely the limiting subscriptions to the Fund to the quarter value of the annuity—is undoubtedly a good and efficient one; it is also in accordance with the desire of the Secretary of State to maintain the Annuity Fund. Under these circumstances I therefore strongly advocate its adoption.

I earnestly commend the whole subject to the consideration of the Secretary of State for India. It involves the interests of a most important and deserving body, who are now universally alive to the disadvantages of their position, as contrasted with those in any other branch of the State Administrations, and among whom it is not for the good of the State nor for its credit, that there should be any grave and solid ground of dissatisfaction.

(Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.

No. 29. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE E. MALTBY, dated 30th January 1862.

It seems to me beyond doubt that the prospects of the Covenanted Civil Service are unfavorably affected by the recent Statute 24 and 25 Vict., c. 54. But as the extent of the injury does not admit of precise calculation, and as one effect of the Statute will be to depress still lower the condition of the Annuity Fund, I concur with the Honorable Mr. Morehead in thinking that the most efficient method of affording relief would be to modify the terms of the Annuity Fund, so as to give to Covenanted Civil Servants on retirement those advantages which the Fund was originally intended to bestow. It is unnecessary to point out that the subscribers to the Fund have been disappointed in its intended favorable action by causes entirely beyond their control, viz., the abolitions of appointments and the reductions of salaries, and it seems to me unquestionable that the zeal and efficiency of the Covenanted Civil Service will be increased by a re-adjustment of retiring annuities on a just and suitable scale. The subject may, I feel, be left with confidence to the consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 5th February 1862.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 5th February 1862, No. 101.

Resolved that the Memorial recorded above be forwarded for the favorable consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State together with the Minutes on the subject by the members of Government.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR CHARLES WOOD, BARONET, K.C.B., M.P.

Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency of Madras.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialists are, by covenant, members of the Madras Civil Service, and were induced to enter the said service, on the faith of their being exclusively eligible to hold certain offices and employments then secured to them by law, usage, and covenant, and looking forward to the prospect of being each of them able to retire, after a fixed period of service, upon a life annuity of £1,000 to be derived from the equal contributions of the State and the members of the service.

THAT in respect to their vested and hitherto exclusive right to office, your Memorialists view with apprehension the damage that must ensue to them by the operation of the recent statute, the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54, which must also seriously aggravate the already existing and pressing grievances arising out of the inefficient operation of the Fund organized to provide for the aforesaid annuities on retirement from the service.

THAT your Memorialists, confiding in the justice and liberality of Her Majesty's Government, beg respectfully to point out why and to what a serious extent, as they conceive, the aforesaid statute must operate as an infringement of their legally vested interests, and how it will affect the condition of their Fund; being well assured that, the nature of the injury being recognized, compensation for the damage with which they are thus threatened, and redress for their existing grievances, will be provided, either in the manner which they will take leave to suggest, or in some other mode, as to the wisdom and justice of Her Majesty's Government may seem fit.

THAT in respect to the exclusive right of Covenanted Civil Servants to hold civil offices in India, it was provided by the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, ss. 56 & 57 that all offices, places, and employments in the Civil line of the East India Company's Services in India should be filled by their Covenanted Civil Servants alone, and that the said Servants should be entitled to promotion thereto according to their rank and degree in the Service, excepting only the office of Member of Council, as to which strict regard to seniority and rank was not required.

THAT further by sec. 59 of the said statute it was made unlawful for the said Company to appoint or send out more than the necessary number of persons to fill the said offices, and that thus undue competition was prevented.

THAT though, by reason of the exigencies of the State, various appointments were subsequently made which, strictly viewed, were infringements of the said statute, yet long before and at the time that your Memorialists severally entered the said service, there were numerous valuable and well known offices, places, and employments in the said service, to which it never has been questioned that none other than Covenanted Civil Servants, either could be by the aforesaid statute, or ever had been in practice appointed.

THAT your Memorialists submit that the said offices and employments, so by express law and established and invariable usage secured and restricted to the Covenanted Civil Service, were the inducement and consideration upon which your Memorialists entered the said service, and that by the law as aforestated and the rules of the service, it was a necessity that, saving always every just exception of misconduct or incompetency, each and every one of your Memorialists should in due course succeed thereto, it being expressly enacted* that your Memorialists should have and be entitled to precedence in the service according to their seniority of appointment.

* 33, Geo 3. c. 52, s. 56.

THAT the purpose of the said enactment was expressed to be "for establishing a just principle of promotion amongst the Covenanted Civil Servants and preventing all undue supercessions," and so to secure your Memorialists against the disappointment of the fair and reasonable expectations, which they were led to entertain on entering the said service.

THAT your Memorialists did severally, on entering the said service, execute a certain covenant, whereby, expressly in consideration of, and induced thereto by, the said employments and advantages so by law and well ascertained usage reserved and secured, they bound themselves to serve in India, and to abstain from trade, and other professions and employments.

THAT your Memorialists respectfully submit that by the said law, and recognized usage (consequent upon it, and, so far as it went, in conformity therewith) and the said covenants, there was constituted an express, certain, and unambiguous contract between the then existing Government for India on the one part, and each and every one of your Memorialists on the other part; and that your Memorialists have been, and now are, performing their parts of the said contract.

THAT the provisions of the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, ss. 56 & 57 formed one of the fundamental principles of the Acts for the Government of India, and for the better adminstration of justice therein, and, as such, were continued in force by 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 1, during the term granted by that Act, and afterwards by the 3 & 4, Will. 4, c. 85 s. 2, which was continued by the 16 & 18 Vict. c. 95; and that, finally when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, it was by the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 166, expressly provided that all qualifications, conditions, and restrictions to offices and employments in India should continue to be subject to the law, usage or customs then affecting them,* and that all enactments applicable to officers and servants in India should continue in force,† and further that all contracts, covenants, liabilities and engagements then subsisting should be binding upon the Secretary of State for India.‡

* S. 30.

† S. 64.

‡ S. 67.

THAT the offices and employments to which your Memorialists exclusively were then of right entitled, and the contracts and covenants theretofore made, and then subsisting with such of your Petitioners as had theretofore entered the said service, were and are necessarily included in the said last mentioned enactments; and that furthermore the said vested rights and privileges were subsequently recognized and expressly offered as an inducement to such of your Memorialists as have entered the service under the system of competitive examination.

THAT your Memorialists submit that the provisions of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54 were and are an interference with, the theretofore exclusive rights of your Memorialists, and so constitute a breach of contract on the part of the State with each and every one of your Memorialists, inasmuch as the said statute, in effect, throws open, to all persons whatsoever, all offices throughout India (subject, as to some, to certain conditions,) which hitherto were by law and usage reserved exclusively for members of the Covenanted Civil Service; while the said conditions contained in the statute, however much they may at first limit its application, will not render each instance of its being enforced a less interference with the hitherto exclusive privileges of your Memorialists.

THAT in proof that the loss anticipated by your Memorialists will not be either slight, remote, or uncertain, it is sufficient to state that the Madras Civil Service usually consists of about 180 members, and that of the offices hitherto exclusively secured to them, there are about 10 superior offices in value from £6,000 to £3,600 per annum, and that among the other offices there are about 44 of the average value of £2,600 per annum; and that, therefore, it is obvious that the loss of any one or more of such offices must, in every instance, be an immediate and definite damage to some one or more of your Memorialists in particular, and to them generally as a body.

THAT the recent instance of the loss to the Civil Service, without compensation, of the post of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, of the value of £5,000 per annum, is viewed with great anxiety by your Memorialists as a proof that the provisions of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 24 will be employed to their detriment chiefly and primarily in respect to the more valuable offices hereinbefore mentioned, to none of which your Memorialists now succeed till after an average service of 20 years, and the higher of which are obtained only as the rewards of long and distinguished service.

THAT further, by reason of the operation of your Memorialists' Annuity Fund, the said statute must necessarily, in every instance, aggravate the disadvantageous position in which your Memorialists, as compared with other services in India, already stand in respect to pensions.

THAT on the institution of the said Fund, the capital of which was to be derived from the mutual contributions of the State and the service, it was intended and expected that it would provide for each Civil Servant desirous of retiring after a service of 25 years, a life annuity of £1,000, the estimated half value of which was to be paid by the individual annuitant by a deduction of 4 per cent. from

his salary during his service; that on the average ⅓ths of such half value would, after 25 years, be accumulated from such deductions; that, from the number of annuities to be granted in each year, every Civil Servant, willing to retire, would have an opportunity to do so as soon as he had completed his 25 years' service; and that, lastly, in any case the utmost he would have to pay, would be the half value of his annuity when he did retire.

THAT in no one respect has the said Fund attained the ends thus contemplated. That, on the contrary, the average of your Memorialists' salaries during the last 10 years is 12 per cent. below the average for the first 10 years after the establishment of the fund, and to this is now to be added the further deduction of 4 per cent. for Income Tax. That consequently the average amount subscribed at the end of 25 years, is greatly less than ⅓ths of the half value of the annuity. That the estimated half value has been enhanced. That the number of annuities granted has proved so insufficient that they are now obtainable, not after a service of 25 years, but only after an average service of 32 years, there having been annually, on the average of the last 10 years, seven unsuccessful applicants for annuities. And that, lastly, the amount of deductions from salary is not now limited to the estimated half value.

THAT far, therefore, from there being any correctness in the prevalent belief in England that every Indian Civil Servant receives, after a service of 25 years, a pension of £1,000 per annum, or even in the less inaccurate opinion, that half at least of that sum is contributed by the State, the present position of your Memorialists, in truth and in fact, is briefly as follows, namely:- that no member of the Madras Civil Service is entitled to any retiring allowance at all, whatever the cause of his retirement, until he has completed a service of 25 years;—that although after 25 years, he may now, by a very recent concession, retire on a temporary annuity of £500 from the State, he must still wait, on the average, for a further period of 7 years before he can receive the benefit of his own subscriptions to the Annuity Fund, and that then the charge upon the State will be reduced to about the sum of £343 per annum;—that there is no limit to the amount of his subscriptions, but that if he has filled high offices, he may have been compelled to subscribe to such an amount that, on retirement after an unusually lengthened service, he will receive a very small or no pension at all from the State.

THAT your Memorialists beg leave respectfully to refer to a Memorandum hereunto annexed, wherein the strict accuracy of the above statement of their position, is, as they believe, fully and perfectly established; and feel assured that it is needless for them here to point out in detail how inferior is their present position in respect to retiring pensions, as compared with that of other services in India, and how greatly even that position will be affected, in each and every instance, by the operation of the recent statute, the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54.

THAT besides the said Fund for the provision of retiring annuities, there is another Fund, known as the Civil Fund, which has been raised, and is maintained by the contributions of the service, aided by a small donation from the State, and by the allowance of a special rate of interest on its capital, and is intended to provide for the destitute

widows and orphans of members of the service, which Fund is, at present, as your Memorialists believe, in a perfectly efficient condition; and that there are at present actually dependant on it 61 widows and 86 orphans, while its contingent liabilities include the possible requirements of the families of the present and retired members of the service who number 256, but that this Fund, in like manner as the Annuity Fund, must be injuriously affected by the operation of the aforesaid statute.

THAT thus, (as your Memorialists respectfully submit is the simple fact), the breach of contract resulting from the said statute must, unless the law be wholly in-operative, result in the material injury of your Memorialists' individual prospects, and in rendering their Annuity Fund still more inefficient than it now is, and their Widows' and Orphans' Fund insecure, while it cannot but greatly increase the need of depending on those Funds.

THAT your Memorialists, while entirely submitting to the justice and liberality of Her Majesty's Government as to the mode of redress for their grievances above set forth, beg very respectfully to suggest that the form which will, as they conceive, best adapt itself to their own circumstances, while proving least burdensome to the State, and most nearly proportioning the relief to the deterioration of your Memorialists' prospects, is an alteration and improvement of the present plan for providing them with annuities on retiring from the service, and such an amendment of the condition of their Funds as will secure the objects originally contemplated on their establishment.

THAT your Memorialists therefore pray,

1st. That in consideration of the damage sustained by your Memorialists from the passing of the 24 & 25 Vict., c. 54, provision may be made to secure to each member of the service at the time of the passing of the said statute, the deferred annuity of £1,000 per annum on retiring after completing a service of 25 years, whatever may be the amount of his own contribution to the Fund at that time; and that further, in consideration of the expectations held out at the institution of the said Fund, and of the present very inferior rates of salary as compared with those on which the original calculations depended, such contribution shall be limited so as in no case to exceed one quarter of the value of this annuity, which amount bears about the same proportion to the average of existing salaries as did the half value to the salaries on which those calculations were based.

2dly. That whereas your Memorialists, unlike the Civil Servants in Bengal, are not now entitled to any pension, though compelled by sickness to quit the service before the completion of the full period of 25 years, your Memorialists may be declared entitled hereafter on retiring by reason of duly certified ill health, to annuities at the following rates, viz. £100 per annum after 5 years' service, £250 per annum after 10 years' service, £400 per annum after 15 years' service, and £600 per annum after 20 years' service.

3dly. That the continuance of the aid heretofore afforded by the State to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund may be guaranteed.

THAT the above, which is the unanimous prayer of all those mem-

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(Signed) E. MALTBY.

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5th February 1862.

No. 30. ORDER THEREON, 5th February 1862, No. 101.

Resolved that the Memorial recorded above be forwarded for the favorable consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State together with the Minutes on the subject by the members of Government.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated London, 30th September 1861, No. 67.

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this Department, dated the 27th July last, No. 12, in which you report the grant of Annuities of £500 each, to Messrs. T. B. A. Conway, W. H. Bayley and W. M. Molle, in accordance with the terms of my Financial Despatch of the 7th June last, No. 45.

2. In Mr. Molle's case, you state that you have admitted him to Pension only from the 23rd July, the date on which you received his letter announcing his resignation, but as that Gentleman resigned the Service in this Country on the 8th June, his Annuity has been made payable here from that date.

3. With reference to the question contained in paragraph 5 of your Despatch under reply, whether any transfer should be made from the unappropriated to the appropriated branch of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, on account of the Pensions which have been, or may be granted under the terms of my Despatch above referred to, I have to acquaint you, that, as the Rules of the Fund make no provision for the grant of such Pensions, no such transfer should be made until the full Annuity is granted. Until that period these Pensions will form a distinct charge upon the State.

ORDER THEREON, 8th November 1861, No. 544.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch be furnished to the Managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, and to the Accountant General and Civil Paymaster, with reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 27th July last, No. 394.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund.
„ Accountant General.
„ Civil Paymaster.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department, 13*th July* 1861.

No. 36. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated London, 7th June 1861, No. 45.

1. I have considered in Council the Memorial signed by 86 members of your Covenanted Civil Service, which was forwarded with your Financial letter dated the 24th February 1860, No. 2, and the further Memorial from a large number of the members of the same Service, transmitted with your letter dated the 8th May 1860, No. 9.

2. In the former of those Memorials it is represented that the Civil Service Annuity Fund has failed to answer the purposes for which it was founded, and the Memorialists request that the Fund may be abolished, and that pensions, according to length of service, may be granted in lieu thereof.

3. You agree with the Memorialists as to the disadvantageous working of the Annuity Fund, and its failure to accomplish the objects for which it was established, and although you do not support the prayer of the Memorialists to the full extent, you recommend that, as regards the present members of the Civil Service, the subscriptions standing to their credit in the accounts of the Fund should be returned to them; that to those who might be compelled to retire by certified ill health pensions should be granted according to the following scale:—

After 10 years' actual service, 150*l.* per annum.
„ 15 „ 250*l.* „
„ 20 „ 400*l.* „

and that after 25 years' actual service a Covenanted Civil Servant be allowed to retire on a pension of 600*l.* per annum, irrespective of all conditions.

4. The Memorial signed by 60 members of your Civil Service, and transmitted with your letter No. 9 of 1860, deprecates the requirement of a service of 25 years in order to qualify for the proposed pension of 600*l.*, and prays that 22 years' actual service may be admitted as a qualification for that pension, or that a pension of 500*l.*, be granted after 22 years' residence, the higher pension of 600*l.* being obtainable after 25 years' service.

5. The prayer of this Memorial is not supported by your Government; and, with reference to your former recommendation, you do not consider that the proposed rules should be made compulsory, but that all Civil servants now on the establishment should be allowed the option either of accepting the new rules or of adhering to those now in force.

6. On the establishment of the Civil Service Annuity Funds, in the year 1825, it was contemplated that the grant of four annuities annually from the Madras Fund would enable subscribers, eligible by 25 years' service, including 22 years' residence in India, to obtain annuities on their retirement.

7. It is represented by the Memorialists that there were, at the date of their Memorial, 43 servants on the Madras establishment who had served the time necessary to entitle them to an annuity, of whom 10 had served 30 years in India, 8 had served 28 years, and 25 upwards of 25 years, and that one Civil servant, having served the full time, had resigned the Service, and was waiting his turn for the annuity in England; that there were, consequently, 44 Gentlemen qualified for the annuities; and that, at the rate of 4 annually provided by the Fund, 11 years must elapse " before the whole of those *now entitled* by length of service to retire can obtain any retir- " ing pension."

8. I do not consider that the abolition of the Civil Service Annuity Fund would be an advantage either to the servants or to the State, and I must, therefore, decline to comply with the prayer of those Memorials.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
13th July 1861.

9. At the same time, I admit that the circumstances reported by the Memorialists call for some remedy, and I consider that the most suitable mode of meeting the present excess in the number of claimants of annuities will be to allow to Civil servants who have completed the prescribed period of 25 years' service, and 22 years' residence, the option of retiring immediately on 500*l*. per annum, that amount being the portion of the annuity granted by the Government, they subsequently receiving in turn the full amount of annuity to which their subscriptions may entitle them.

10. I accordingly authorize your publishing a notification to that effect.

ORDER THEREON, 13th July 1861, No. 362.

Resolved, that the foregoing Despatch be published in the Fort Saint George Gazette for the information of the Members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary

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My dear Sim — Strange has made an omission in Appendix 12 of the annexure to the Memorial — please get the ~~three~~ copies and correct as shown in pages 4 & 10 of the ~~annexure~~ enclosed, before sending home — in red ink will be best —

Yours ~~RH~~ Dalyell

Let me have the G.O. on it soon please.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

1. The features of the Fund are as follows :—

1st. Every Member of the Service has to contribute throughout his service 4 per cent. on his salary towards maintaining the Fund. He has also, in order to secure the full annuity granted, namely £1,000, to make up his subscriptions, on retiring, to the amount of the half value of his individual annuity. The remaining half value is obtained from lapsed subscriptions and an annual contribution from the State.

2nd. Twenty-five years' service is necessary to qualify for the annuity, and the expressed intention of the Hon'ble the late Court of Directors, when they instituted the Fund, was, that every qualified subscriber should obtain his annuity, when desirous thereof, on fulfilling the said conditions of the Fund.

3rd. Four annuities only are given off annually, and this at a particular day, namely, the 1st of May each year; and acceptance must be declared six months previously, or by the 31st October preceding.

2. The disadvantages occurring to the Service under these conditions are the following :—

1st. The earliest period at which a Civilian, on entering the Service, can hope for relief from it, is a quarter of a century ; a lengthened period in a climate so prejudicial to the constitution of Europeans as India.

2nd. But, as annuities fall to the four senior applicants only, annually, the acquisition of an annuity, even after completion of the requisite service, is a matter of great uncertainty, and practically the period of attaining the annuity is much prolonged beyond the time held out as giving qualification for it.

3rd. No one can secure the annuity at a broken period. Not having have made up his mind, at the time for acceptance, to take the annuity, the candidate has to await the next turn, occurring twelve months afterwards for acceptance, and eighteen for fruition ; and may then possibly be disappointed by the intervention of some senior.

4th. On the annuity at length falling to the Subscriber, he cannot, ordinarily, entitle himself to receive it, in its full proportions, without paying up a sum, and it may be a considerable one, out of his savings, to bring up the amount of his subscriptions to the sum of the half value of his annuity.

5th. The contribution of the State towards the Fund is so disproportioned to the total value of the annuities given off annually, as to place the Civilian upon a lower footing for consideration of his services upon retirement than any other branch of the administrations in India.

6th. There being no limit to the maintenance of his subscriptions while in the service, it is possible that by early promotion, consequent receipt of large salaries, and lengthened continuance in the service, his subscriptions may exceed the half value of the annuity necessarily to be provided by him, and go largely, or in whole, to the provision of the other half of the annuity ; so that the higher the capacity in which he may have served the State, and the more lengthened his services, the less the consideration shown to him on retiring. He may, in fact, have purchased his annuity in full, and thus leave the service without any pension from the Government.

3. The despatch of the Hon'ble the late Court of Directors of the 20th October 1852, and that of Her Majesty's Government of the 7th June 1861, have recognized two important principles, the furtherance of which, to their legitimate consequences, should lead to substantial relief from certain of the disadvantages above described; namely, that the means of retirement, on completion of the required length of service, should be secured to the Civilian, as a matter of assured privilege; and that the Government, in consideration of his services, afford him, or should afford him, the equivalent of a pension of £500 a year.

4. In every branch of the administrations in India the means of retirement, at fixed and early periods of service, obtains, saving only in the Covenanted Civil Service; that Service in which, of all others, the energies are more taxed, and in which it is most required that the powers of the individual be maintained in a state of healthy efficiency. The Judges of the Supreme Court can obtain pensions after 5 years' service. The Ecclesiastic after 7. The Military and Medical man after 20. And the Uncovenanted Civilians, some after 15, and the rest after 25 years.

5. The Covenanted Civilian's acquisition of annuity being dependant upon seniority, numbers are annually disappointed in securing it. The average of unsuccessful candidates during the last ten years has been over 7 per annum (Appendix I,) and the hopelessness of success except among the seniors in the Service, must, no doubt, have served to limit the applications made. The average period at which annuities have been obtained throughout the whole period of the existence of the Fund is at 32 years' service (Appendix II.)

6. When the Fund was instituted, the half value of the annuity after 25 years' service or at the age of 45, was computed at Rupees 50,550, and it was calculated that the current subscriptions of the subscriber would then amount to Rupees 38,876, leaving Rupees 11,674, or about $\frac{1}{3}$th the total to be provided by him, to be paid up on retirement (Appendix III.) By conversion of Sicca into Company's Rupees, by allowing for quarterly payments and payments up to death, and by an enhancement of the value of the annuity by 6 per cent. made in 1852, the half value of the annuity at the said age is now Rupees 59,397-8-0, being an increase of nearly 18 per cent. the average amount subscribed at the said period of service during the last ten years is only Rupees 24,572-15-5 (Appendix IV;) and the balance then to be paid up would be Rupees 34,824-8-7, or about $\frac{2}{3}$ths of the total to be contributed. The average salary of a Civilian during the first ten years after the Fund was established was Rupees 16,687-13-3, annually. During the last ten years it has been but Rupees 14,567-6-2, or $12\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. less (Appendix V.) The imposition of the Income Tax has reduced it by 4 per cent. more. The present condition of the Service, as respects the demands of the Fund upon them and their means of meeting the same, is thus about 35 per cent. worse than it was when the Fund was instituted. On the other hand, with the growth of time, the advance of population, and the expansion of all material interests, the exigencies of the public service to be fulfilled have enormously increased.

7. The idea that half the annuity receivable is provided by the State, has arisen from the Government, at the institution of the Fund, having undertaken to make their contribution to the Fund proportionate to that of the Service (Appendix VI,) and from the Subscribers having, on retirement, each to pay up to the half value of his annuity. The contributions of the Government have not however equalled those of the Service. The Government proposed to themselves merely to keep pace with the current annual subscriptions of the Service, not taking also into account the additional sums payable by Members on retirement to complete their subscriptions to the half value of their annuities (Appendix VII.) The latter sums were at the time estimated, as before shown, at but a small proportion of the total to be made good by the Subscribers for their annuities, namely $\frac{1}{3}$th, leaving $\frac{2}{3}$ths to be equalized by the Government; while in point of fact, according to present rates, a proportionate contribution so to be maintained

by the Government, would, as already indicated, equal but $\frac{1}{3}$ths of the total contributions of the Service. So obvious, however, was the inadequacy of the Fund to meet the demands upon it, that the Government have had to enlarge their subscriptions, as, in truth, when originally constituting the Fund, they foresaw might be necessary (Appendix VIII.) Still, in every way, their contributions have fallen short of those of the Service. Had they equalized the contributions of the Service in full, there would now be at the credit of the Fund some 75 lacs more than exists (Appendix IX;) had they equalized $\frac{2}{3}$ths, the proportion contemplated, the additional credit would be $25\frac{1}{2}$ lacs (Appendix X.)

8. The exact proportion by which the Service benefit by the Government contribution is easily calculated. The annual charges on the Fund are the value of the four annuities set off, and the costs of managing the Fund. Supposing the annuities to be taken after 25 years' service, or at the age of 45, their value would be Rupees 4,74,976. The costs of management are on the average Rupees 6,200. The total annual charge on the Fund would thus be Rupees 4,81,176. The Government contribution is fixed at Rupees 1,50,000, and the balance, or Rupees 3,31,176, is what comes from the means of the Service. This represents a pension of £311-14-9 provided by the Government, and an annuity of £688-5-3 purchased by the Service, individually and collectively. If the annuities are calculated at the age at which they are actually taken, namely after 32 years' service, or at the age of 52, the value of the annuities being diminished and the Government contribution remaining the same, the proportion between the two becomes somewhat lessened, and the retiring Civilian obtains from the State an assistance towards his annuity which represents a pension of £342-19-9.

9. The retiring allowances in other branches of the administration are as follows. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may have a pension of £800 after five years' service, of £1,000 after seven, and of £1,600 after ten. At the same periods the Puisne Judge may receive £600, £800, and £1,200 in pension. These Officers, it is to be observed, are about to be conjoined with Members of the Civil Service in common duty. The Military man, at thirty-two years service, receives £456, to be increased hereafter to over £1,000 by his off-reckonings. Now, to insure the retirement of a considerable body of this class, and in lieu of the prospective off-reckonings, additional pensions have been accorded to them, rising from £200 to £550, and swelling their retiring allowances to from £656 to £1,006. The Medical man, after thirty-eight years' service, receives a pension of £700. He also obtains an annuity of £400 from his Fund, the Government support to which, by allowance of 8 per cent. interest on the capital, may be said to represent a contribution of £100 on their parts, making his total pension £800. And the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who are ordinarily natives who have risen to office from ministerial service under the Covenanted Civilians, in the higher grades receive from £300 to £500 after thirty years' service.

10. A Fund that produces results such as have been above described, must, it is obvious, have been projected upon defective principles. Its advantages, such as they are, cannot be secured but at an uncertain period, and after protracted service; nor without taxing seriously the resources of the Subscribers, in the drainage of their savings to complete the purchase of the annuity. Its calculations are based upon varying results, and such as are no longer obtainable, and that portion of its benefits which may be termed the pension derivable from the State, places the recipients, though rendering services of the highest order, on the lowest footing for remuneration; with the possibility that at the end of their career, this, at all times inadequate pension, may dwindle away to nothing.

11. The remedial measures which would afford relief from the above disadvantages may now be described.

1st. The granting minor annuities, at earlier periods of service then the present standard, is one obvious method of relief, the application of which would assimilate the Service, in their

prospects for retirement, when necessity for the step may press upon them, with the other administrations in India.

2nd. The granting annuities, as an assured privilege, on completion of the required periods of service, irrespective of numbers or seniority, would be another relief, also in assimilation of the Service with the other departments.

3rd. The limiting the contributions of the Service to some certain and moderate sum, coming within their means to provide without trenching largely upon savings, would be a further relief, removing also a disadvantage to which none of the other departments of the State service are subject.

4th. The placing the contributions of the Service at the limit of one-fourth the value of the annuity would effectuate such relief, and at the same time would raise the contribution of the State to an amount putting the Service about on a par with the other departments, in respect of the consideration they receive from the State for their services on retirement.

12. The quarter value of the annuity at the age of 45 is Rupees 29,698-12-0. The average sum subscribed at that period, as already stated, is Rupees 24,572-15-5; leaving, ordinarily, Rupees 5,125-12-7 to be paid up on retiring at the said period. Supposing, on the restriction of the number of annuities to be granted annually being removed, that on the average six were taken annually, their total value, at the said age, together with costs of management, would be Rupees 7,18,970. The contributions of the annuitants of $\frac{1}{4}$th value of their annuities would be Rupees 1,78,182-8-0 ; add for lapsed subscriptions the estimated sum of Rupees 52,951 annually (Appendix XI,) and the total provided by the Service would be Rupees 2,31,143-8-0. The balance, Rupees 4,87,826-8-0, would be the contribution of the State. This would represent an annuity purchased by the Service of £321-9-10, and a pension conferred by the State of £678-10-2.

13. If present overplus payments beyond the quarter value of the annuity were returned, the estimated sum, on the 30th April 1862, would be Rupees ~~3,81,545-4-8~~ (Appendix XII.) The deficiency of the Government contributions to the Fund as compared with those of the Service, which they were, approximately at the least, to have equalled, has been already set forth. There is also another particular in which the Government have directly benefitted at the expense of the Service. The Absentee and Deputation allowances were projected on the principle that while the State were not to be losers by the arrangements made for relief of those having to absent themselves from their duties by reason of ill-health or other causes, these arrangements were not to be sources of gain to the State (Appendix XIII.) The latter result has however followed, the Government having profited by the said arrangements, and the Service having lost, the estimated sum of Rupees 6,88,325 since the year 1855 (Appendix XIV.) There are then ample means, from this head alone, for supplying the said refunds ; or the amount, for the convenience of the State, might be added to the Public Debt.

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APPENDIX.

I.

Statement showing the number of Applicants for annuities during the last ten years.

Years.	Applicants.
1852 - 3	12
1853 - 4	12
1854 - 5	11
1855 - 6	10
1856 - 7	13
1857 - 8	14
1858 - 9	12
1859 - 0	10
1860 - 1	8
1861 - 2	12
	114
Successful.....	40
Unsuccessful.....	74

Average unsuccessful per annum $7\frac{3}{4}$.

II.

Statement showing the periods of service at which Subscribers to the Madras Annuity Fund have retired on annuities.

NAMES.	Years of Service.	NAMES.	Years of Service.
		Brought forward.....	963
Mr. J. S. Sullivan.....	30	Mr. S. Nicholls.....	29
„ G. Gowan.....	29	„ E. Smalley.....	28
„ A. Wilson.....	27	„ H. S. Greme.....	40
„ W. Chaplin.....	27	„ T. Daniel.....	39
„ P. R. Cazalet.....	30	„ J. A. Casamajor.....	34
„ E. Powney.....	29	„ J. C. Whish.....	28
Hon'ble A. H. Cole.....	28	„ N. Webb.....	60
Mr. J. Cotton.....	29	„ G. E. Russell.....	35
„ J. Vaughan.....	28	„ H. Viveash.....	26
„ G. J. Hadow.....	25	„ C. Roberts.....	31
„ J. McKerrell.....	25	„ Æ. R. Macdonell.....	32
„ J. H. D. Ogilvie.....	42	„ E. B. Wrey.....	27
Hon'ble L. G. K. Murray.....	39	„ J. G. Turnbull.....	34
Mr. C. Hyde.....	33	„ J. B. G. P. Paske.....	33
„ J. O. Tod.....	33	„ W. Hudleston.....	29
„ F. A. Grant.....	43	„ J. Haig.....	31
„ W. Sheffield.....	32	„ J. Sullivan.....	37
„ D. Hill.....	28	„ J. M. McLeod.....	29
„ J. Gwatkin.....	26	„ A. Crawley.....	26
„ J. Taylor.....	38	„ A. D. Campbell.....	34
„ T. Newnham.....	34	„ H. Montgomerie.....	29
„ J. Babington.....	29	„ G. M. Ogilvie.....	29
„ R. Bayard.....	26	„ W. B. Anderson.....	27
„ T. Jarrett.....	29	„ C. M. Lushington.....	41
„ W. Montgomerie.....	30	„ C. R. Cotton.....	28
„ H. Vibart.....	30	„ N. W. Kindersley.....	30
„ E. H. Woodcock.....	28	„ R. Grant.....	27
„ C. Harris.....	46	„ R. Clerk.....	28
„ J. Stokes.....	28	„ J. Bird.....	40
„ B. Cunliffe.....	27	„ J. D. Gleig.....	31
„ W. Oliver.....	35	„ G. J. Casamajor.....	34
Carried forward.....	963	Carried forward.....	1969

NAMES.	Years of Service.	NAMES.	Years of Service.
Brought forward.....	1969	Brought forward.....	2932
Mr. W. R. Taylor.....	32	Mr. W. A. Forsyth.....	27
„ J. C. Morris.....	28	„ A. Robertson.....	38
„ J. Paternoster.....	31	„ J. A. Hudleston.....	38
„ F. F. Clementson.....	29	„ R. T. Porter.....	30
„ J. Blackburn.....	32	„ H. Stokes.....	29
„ H. M. Blair.....	29	„ W. A. D. Inglis.....	29
„ F. M. Lewin.....	29	Sir T. V. Stonehouse, *Bt.*.....	41
„ G. J. Waters.....	37	Mr. F. Anderson.....	32
„ H. Chamier.....	35	„ J. F. Bishop.....	29
„ M. Lewin.....	32	„ D. Eliott.....	41
„ W. Lavie.....	27	Sir H. C. Montgomery, *Bt.*.....	33
„ W. H. Babington.....	28	Mr. T. Prendergast.....	32
„ R. A. Bannerman.....	28	„ T. A. Anstruther.....	28
„ H. Dickinson.....	41	„ C. R. Baynes.....	30
„ M. D. Cockburn.....	42	„ R. D. Parker.....	30
„ G. D. Drury.....	37	„ S. Scott.....	28
„ A. Maclean.....	33	„ C. J. Bird.....	28
„ T. E. G. Boileau.....	36	„ A. S. Mathison.....	28
„ G. Bird.....	31	„ J. B. Roupell.....	29
„ A. Freese.....	30	„ G. S. Hooper.....	43
„ A. Mellor.....	26	„ J. Goldingham.....	40
„ A. F. Bruce.....	35	„ W. E. Underwood.....	37
„ J. C. Wroughton.....	35	„ F. B. Elton.....	30
„ H. Morris.....	29	„ J. Bird.....	30
„ W. D. Davis.....	38	„ J. D. Bourdillon.....	32
„ J. Walker.....	30	„ T. W. Goodwyn.....	30
„ S. Crawford.....	29	„ M. Murray.....	30
„ W. Douglas.....	29	„ E. B. Thomas.....	37
„ C. P. Brown.....	37	„ F. N. Maltby.....	31
„ T. L. Blane.....	28	„ G. T. Beauchamp.....	31
Carried forward.....	2932	122 Civilians	3,903

Average period of retirement 31 years, 11 months, 27 days.

III.

Para. 66. * * * * * * We calculate that the accumulated value of a subscriber's contributions for the whole of that period (viz. 25 years) will average 38,876 Rupees, that the age of the subscriber will be about 45, and half the value of the annuity 50,550 Rupees; so that the fine to be paid upon becoming an annuitant, after having subscribed to the Fund for 25 years, will be about 11,674 Rupees.

Hon'ble Courts despatch of 8th December 1824.

IV.

List of Subscribers to the Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund who during the last ten years have reached the period of 25 years service, with the balances appearing to their credit at that period.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Mr. F. Anderson.....	32,941	3	11
„ T. L. Strange.....	34,772	0	7
„ W. A. D. Inglis.....	27,228	1	1
„ J. F. Bishop.....	27,322	13	0
„ T. A. Anstruthur.....	30,224	9	7
„ R. D. Parker.....	28,739	6	0
„ C. R. Baynes.....	29,116	15	3
„ E. Maltby.....	27,811	13	6
„ S. Scott.....	28,706	10	4
„ T. Pycroft.....	28,805	3	9
„ J. D. Bourdillon.....	26,765	6	4
„ Wm. Elliott.....	26,182	6	3
„ H. D. Phillips.....	30,376	2	3
„ R. H. Williamson.....	23,864	14	11
„ C. J. Bird.....	23,452	3	7
„ A. S. Mathison.....	22,321	2	10
„ J. Bird.....	24,508	15	5
„ J. Rohde.....	24,678	13	4
„ E. Story.....	20,305	12	6
„ T. W. Goodwyn.....	23,989	3	10
„ G. T. Beauchamp.....	25,635	9	5
„ H. Frere.....	26,184	7	2
„ F. N. Maltby.....	27,116	15	6
„ G. A. Harris.....	23,957	13	2
„ H. Forbes.....	23,956	10	0
„ T. I. P. Harris.....	22,145	3	4
„ C. Pelly.....	26,784	1	0
„ M. Murray.....	21,064	7	6
Carried forward.....	7,38,959	1	4

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward.....	7,38,959	1	4
Mr. S. D. Birch.....	29,528	5	6
„ T. B. A. Conway.....	19,639	2	8
„ T. B. Roupell.....	26,150	7	8
„ C. Whittingham.....	20,838	13	5
„ S. N. Ward.....	21,599	11	0
„ H. A. Brett.....	22,546	8	9
„ J. J. Cotton.....	22,327	7	1
„ A. Hall.....	18,381	6	6
„ A. Purvis.....	20,817	15	2
„ R. W. Chatfield.....	20,534	9	10
„ H. Wood.....	17,695	11	5
„ T. Clarke.....	23,103	5	10
„ F. Copleston.....	23,523	14	11
„ F. B. Elton.....	24,196	10	5
„ F. H. Crozier.....	22,724	3	9
„ W. H. Bayley.....	27,148	2	8
„ W. M. Molle.....	22,102	0	4
„ J. Silver.....	21,940	6	4
„ B. Cunliffe.....	24,271	14	1
„ W. Knox.....	22,237	10	8
„ H. D. Cook.....	21,792	1	2
„ T. Onslow.....	26,167	7	7
„ P. Irvine.....	23,188	14	7
„ C. W. Reade.....	19,861	1	5
„ W. Fisher.....	21,089	15	9
	53)13,02,367	1	10
Average	24,572	15	5

V.

Comparative statement of salaries drawn during the first and last ten years of the institution of the Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund.

First 10 Years.			Last 10 Years.		
Years.	Number of Civilians.	Amount of Salaries.	Years.	Number of Civilians.	Amount of Salaries.
1825—6	200	Rs. 32,53,623 15 4	1851—2	187	Rs. 24,98,405 9 7
1826—7	198	„ 33,55,991 14 10	1852—3	185	„ 25,36,795 11 3
1827—8	204	„ 35,76,504 8 11	1853—4	182	„ 25,77,251 2 9
1828—9	206	„ 34,46,839 9 4	1854—5	180	„ 24,90,280 13 9
1829—0	204	„ 34,39,164 3 2	1855—6	185	„ 27,01,322 4 3
1830—1	209	„ 34,42,054 11 0	1856—7	180	„ 25,03,320 0 10
1831—2	214	„ 39,64,594 2 3	1857—8	183	„ 27,19,082 15 1
1832—3	220	„ 36,19,375 8 4	1858—9	179	„ 29,05,793 9 11
1833—4	226	„ 36,38,413 4 6	1859—0	170	„ 26,63,184 14 4
1834—5	230	„ 34,91,452 5 6	1860—1	167	„ 25,96,724 7 8
Total...	2,111	3,52,28,014 3 2	Total...	1,798	2,61,92,161 9 5
Average Salary per Civilian, per annum,		Rs. 16,687 13 3	Average Salary per Civilian, per annum,		Rs. 14,567 6 2

Difference, Rupees 2,120-7-1 or 12¾ per cent.

VI.

Para. 42. With a view to establish a Fund on such liberal principles as to insure its success as a measure highly beneficial to the whole service, we conceive that the Company's contribution should be proportionate to the contribution of the service, and the amount of both must necessarily be fixed in relation to the extent of the advantages which the Fund may be destined to afford.

Honorable Courts despatch of 8th December 1824.

VII.

Para. 61. With a view essentially to promote the welfare of this important class of the Company's servants, to whom is entrusted the discharge of very arduous and responsible duties, and from a conviction that pecuniary advantages of equal extent could not so beneficially be communicated in any other mode, we have resolved, that, provided an Annuity Fund be formed in Bengal, upon the principles explained in this despatch, and under such a modification as we shall prescribe, of the regulations framed by a Committee of the Civil Servants, on the 28th January 1822, the Company shall contribute whatever sum may be required, in addition to the contributions of subscribers, to enable the Fund to grant such number of annuities as may be accepted under the prescribed regulations, not exceeding nine (*in Madras four*) per annum.

Honorable Courts despatch of 8th December 1824.

Para. 62. With this view we desire that the Fund be annually credited with a sum equal to the amount yielded within the year by the subscription of 4 per cent. on the official incomes of the subscribers.

VIII.

Para. 22. In order to accomplish these objects, a larger proportionate contribution than is allowed to the Bengal Fund will probably be required from the Company, because the Bengal allowances being upon a larger scale than those of Madras, the annual contributions of the service in the shape of per-centage upon salaries will be larger in Bengal than at Madras.

Honorable Courts despatch of 10th November 1826.

Para. 27. This computation will enable you to judge how far an annual contribution on our part, equal in amount to the contributions of our Civil Servants, is likely to render the Fund adequate to the probable demands upon it. We estimate 4 per cent. upon their salaries to produce 1,18,000 Rupees per annum. If a contribution of this sum shall be shown to be inadquate, we authorize you to increase it, provided it shall not exceed, for the present, the sum of Rupees 1,50,000.

IX.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Years.	Subscriptions of the Service.			Fines paid by retiring Members.			Total contributions of the Service.			Refunds.			Net contributions by the Service.			Company's Donation.			Excess of Column 6 above Column 7.			Deficit of Column 6 below Column 7.			Compound Interest on Column 8.			Compound Interest on Column 9.		
	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.	C. Rs.	A	P.
1825-26	1,30,144	15	4	1,55,821	1	10	2,85,966	1	2	...	...	...	2,85,966	1	2	1,30,144	15	4	1,55,821	1	10	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
1826-27	1,34,239	10	10	66,297	7	9	2,00,537	2	7	...	...	...	2,00,537	2	7	1,34,239	10	10	66,297	7	9	...	...	...	9,349	4	3	...	...	...
1827-28	1,37,873	9	4	81,543	4	4	2,19,416	13	8	...	...	...	2,33,935	3	9	1,43,060	2	11	90,875	0	10	...	...	...	13,888	1	1	...	...	...
1828-29	1,37,566	9	1	1,48,214	1	6	2,85,780	10	7	...	...	...	2,19,416	13	8	1,37,873	9	4	81,543	4	4	...	...	...	20,173	13	9	...	...	...
1829-30	1,37,682	3	0	90,068	7	4	2,27,750	10	4	...	...	...	2,85,780	10	7	1,37,566	9	1	1,48,214	1	6	...	...	...	26,276	14	2	...	...	...
1830-31	1,58,583	12	3	1,15,357	0	0	2,73,940	12	3	...	...	...	2,27,750	10	4	1,37,682	3	0	90,068	7	4	...	...	...	36,746	5	6	...	...	...
1831-32	1,44,775	0	4	94,987	15	6	2,39,762	15	10	...	...	...	2,73,940	12	3	1,58,583	12	3	1,15,357	0	0	...	...	...	44,355	3	8	...	...	...
1832-33	1,45,536	12	6	1,32,722	6	1	2,78,259	2	7	3,492	6	11	2,74,766	11	8	1,45,536	12	6	1,29,229	15	2	...	...	...	53,937	15	5	...	...	...
1833-34	1,39,658	1	6	69,267	15	10	2,08,926	1	4	...	...	...	2,08,926	1	4	1,39,658	1	6	69,267	15	10	...	...	...	62,873	8	4	...	...	...
1834-35	1,38,276	13	4	72,027	8	9	2,10,304	6	1	...	...	...	2,10,304	6	1	1,38,274	13	4	72,029	8	9	...	...	...	74,399	11	8	...	...	...
1835-36	1,37,049	14	0	70,816	4	7	2,07,866	2	7	...	...	...	2,07,866	2	7	1,37,049	14	0	70,816	4	7	...	...	...	83,019	12	8	...	...	...
1836-37	1,34,770	13	11	1,03,328	4	2	2,38,099	2	1	9,221	9	11	2,28,877	8	2	1,34,770	13	11	94,106	10	3	...	...	...	92,322	12	1	...	...	...
1837-38	1,34,022	11	0	67,184	15	4	2,01,207	10	4	...	...	...	2,01,207	10	4	1,34,022	11	0	67,184	15	4	...	...	...	1,02,111	1	6	...	...	...
1838-39	1,33,886	11	6	78,454	5	7	2,12,341	1	1	...	...	...	2,12,341	1	1	1,33,886	11	6	78,454	5	7	...	...	...	1,13,884	2	7	...	...	...
1839-40	1,31,022	9	7	71,481	3	10	2,02,503	13	5	...	...	...	2,02,503	13	5	1,31,022	9	7	71,481	3	10	...	...	...	1,24,748	4	11	...	...	...
1840-41	1,27,915	13	6	94,386	0	8	2,22,301	14	2	...	...	...	2,22,301	14	2	1,27,915	13	6	94,386	0	8	...	...	...	1,36,940	7	5	...	...	...
1841-42	1,28,435	3	5	61,566	11	8	1,90,001	15	1	24,269	10	3	1,65,732	4	10	1,28,435	3	5	37,297	1	5	...	...	...	1,49,445	12	4	...	...	...
1842-43	1,22,237	4	1	72,075	6	1	1,94,312	10	2	...	...	...	1,94,312	10	2	1,22,237	4	1	72,075	6	1	...	...	...	1,64,075	10	10	...	...	...
1843-44	1,16,562	14	11	49,568	0	1	1,66,130	15	0	30,577	15	10	1,35,552	15	2	3,00,658	15	0	...	...	...	1,65,105	15	10	1,91,052	0	9	9,906	5	9
1845-46	1,16,226	10	2	63,140	5	10	1,79,367	0	0	...	...	...	1,79,367	0	0	1,50,000	0	0	29,367	0	0	...	...	...	2,02,515	2	9	10,500	11	10
1846-47	1,14,619	4	1	65,793	9	8	1,80,412	13	9	...	...	...	1,80,412	13	9	1,50,000	0	0	30,412	13	9	...	...	...	2,16,428	1	7	11,130	12	6
1847-48	1,12,188	1	1	47,286	4	3	1,59,474	5	4	40,988	14	0	1,18,485	7	4	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	31,514	8	8	2,31,238	8	11	13,689	8	1
1848-49	1,11,809	10	4	74,078	3	1	1,85,887	13	5	...	...	...	1,85,887	13	5	1,50,000	0	0	35,887	13	5	...	...	...	2,45,112	13	11	14,510	14	0
1849-50	1,11,909	4	2	5,122	10	2	1,17,031	14	4	80,978	7	8	36,053	6	8	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	1,13,946	9	4	2,61,972	14	8	22,218	5	2
1850-51	98,802	0	0	58,117	9	11	1,56,919	9	11	9,623	6	10	1,47,296	3	1	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	2,703	12	11	2,77,691	4	8	23,713	10	4
1851-52	99,936	3	7	19,760	2	3	1,19,696	5	10	...	...	...	1,19,696	5	10	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	30,303	10	2	2,94,352	12	3	26,954	11	11
1852-53	1,01,471	13	3	37,150	7	0	1,38,622	4	3	...	...	...	1,38,622	4	3	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	11,377	11	9	3,12,013	14	11	29,254	11	1
1853-54	1,03,090	0	9	48,626	15	8	1,51,717	0	5	...	...	...	1,51,717	0	5	1,50,000	0	0	1,717	0	5	...	...	...	3,30,734	12	4	31,009	15	7
1854-55	99,611	3	9	15,233	11	3	1,14,844	15	0	...	...	...	1,14,844	15	0	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	35,155	1	0	3,50,681	14	0	34,979	14	1
1855-56	1,08,052	14	3	14,074	2	9	1,22,127	1	0	...	...	...	1,22,127	1	0	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	27,872	15	0	3,71,722	12	8	38,751	0	9
1856-57	1,00,132	12	10	30,816	8	3	1,30,949	4	1	8,793	2	0	1,22,156	3	1	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	27,843	12	11	3,94,026	2	6	42,746	11	10
1857-58	1,08,763	5	1	11,772	7	1	1,20,535	12	2	...	...	...	1,20,535	12	2	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	29,464	3	10	4,17,667	11	7	47,079	6	4
1858-59	1,16,231	11	11	38,037	8	2	1,54,269	4	1	...	...	...	1,54,269	4	1	1,50,000	0	0	4,269	4	1	...	...	...	4,42,727	12	8	49,904	2	7
1859-60	1,06,539	6	4	444	3	11	1,06,983	10	3	1,84,519	5	7	**77,535**	**11**	**4**	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	2,27,535	11	4	4,69,547	9	10	66,550	8	10
1860-61	1,11,354	10	5	6,817	4	4	1,18,171	14	9	92,424	14	5	25,747	0	4	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	1,24,252	15	8	4,97,720	7	6			
	44,34,040	10	4	23,22,315	11	4	67,56,356	5	8	4,84,889	13	5	63,49,002	3	7	52,97,395	10	5	18,01,147	14	3	8,27,077	0	5	69,91,913	12	4	4,72,901	6	8
							4,48,891	13	5				**77,535**	**11**	**4**															
							62,71,466	8	3				62,71,466	8	3															

Results.

Excess contributions of the Service as per Column 8.	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest thereon as per Column 10.....	18,01,147	14	3
	69,91,913	12	4
	87,93,061	10	7
Excess contributions of the Government as per Column 9.	8,27,077	0	5
Interest thereon as per Column 11...	4,72,901	6	8
	12,99,975	9	9
Overplus from contributions of the Service....	74,93,086	0	10

Note.—The resources of the Fund have been greatly prejudiced by the imposition on them of the charge of 21 annuities of the prior Fund of 1818, while at the same time the subscriptions made to that Fund of those who eventually gave in their adherence to the present Fund, were not credited to the present Fund. The loss has been estimated at Rupees 11,58,925. When this matter was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the late Court of Directors by the report of the Trustees of the Fund of the 18th July 1851, the Directors, in their despatch of the 20th October 1852, entered upon an examination of the liabilities of the Fund, and computed that there was a probable deficit of Rupees 10,47,201, and this they acknowledged had to be made good by them. A correspondence with the Trustees occurred on the subject, and the precise deficit was ascertained at length to be Rupees 10,75,237-13-7. This, amounting with interest to Rupees 21,65,358-13-8, was placed to the credit of the Fund by order of the Government of Madras in the current year. The amount is not credited in the above account as a contribution by the Government to the Fund, as the payment has been merely in compensation for a loss occasioned to the Fund by the Government.

The contribution of Rupees 3,00,658-15-0, made by the Government in 1844-45, was to cover the deficiency below Rupees 1,50,000 of certain preceding years.

X.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Years.	Net contributions by the Service as in Appendix IX			Four-fifths of Column 2.			Company's Donation.			Excess of Column 3 above Column 4.			Deficit of Column 3 below Column 4.			Compound Interest on Column 5.			Compound Interest on Column 6.		
	C.Rs.	A.	P.	C.Rs.	A.	P.	C.Rs.	A.	P.	C.Rs.	A.	P.	C.Rs.	A.	P.	C.Rs.	A.	P.	C.Rs.	A.	P.
1825-26	2,85,966	1	2	2,28,772	13	9	1,30,144	15	4	98,627	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1826-27	2,00,537	2	7	1,60,429	11	8	1,34,239	10	10	26,190	0	10	...	...	...	5,917	10	9	...	...	...
1827-28	2,33,935	3	9	1,87,148	3	0	1,43,060	2	11	44,088	0	1	...	...	...	7,844	2	2	...	...	...
1828-29	2,19,416	13	8	1,75,533	7	9	1,37,873	9	4	37,659	14	5	...	...	...	10,960	1	0	...	...	...
1829-30	2,85,780	10	7	2,28,624	8	5	1,37,566	9	1	91,057	15	4	...	...	...	13,877	4	2	...	...	...
1830-31	2,27,750	10	4	1,82,200	8	3	1,37,682	3	0	44,518	5	3	...	...	...	20,173	6	0	...	...	...
1831-32	2,73,940	12	3	2,19,152	9	9	1,58,583	12	3	60,568	13	6	...	...	...	24,054	14	0	...	...	...
1832-33	2,39,762	15	10	1,91,810	6	3	1,44,775	0	4	47,035	5	11	...	...	...	29,132	4	10	...	...	...
1833-34	2,74,766	11	8	2,19,813	6	1	1,45,536	12	6	74,276	9	7	...	...	...	33,702	5	9	...	...	...
1834-35	2,08,926	1	4	1,67,140	13	10	1,39,658	1	6	27,482	12	4	...	...	...	40,181	1	7	...	...	...
1835-36	2,10,304	6	1	1,68,243	8	1	1,38,274	13	4	29,968	10	9	...	...	...	44,240	14	11	...	...	...
1836-37	2,07,866	2	7	1,66,292	14	10	1,37,049	14	0	29,243	0	10	...	...	...	48,693	8	1	...	...	...
1837-38	2,28,877	8	2	1,83,102	0	1	1,34,770	13	11	48,331	2	2	...	...	...	53,369	11	2	...	...	...
1838-39	2,01,207	10	4	1,60,966	1	10	1,34,022	11	0	26,943	6	10	...	...	...	59,471	12	0	...	...	...
1839-40	2,12,341	1	1	1,69,872	13	8	1,33,886	11	6	35,986	2	2	...	...	...	64,656	10	7	...	...	...
1840-41	2,02,503	13	5	1,62,003	1	1	1,31,022	9	7	30,980	7	6	...	...	...	70,695	3	8	...	...	...
1841-42	2,22,301	14	2	1,77,841	8	1	1,27,915	13	6	49,925	10	7	...	...	...	76,795	12	4	...	...	...
1842-43	1,65,732	4	10	1,32,585	13	5	1,28,435	3	5	4,150	10	0	...	...	...	89,712	0	7	...	...	...
1843-44	1,94,312	10	2	1,55,450	1	9	1,22,237	4	1	33,212	13	8	...	...	...	97,087	8	6	...	...	...
1844-45	1,35,552	15	2	1,08,442	5	9	3,00,658	15	0	...	...	...	1,92,216	9	3	1,02,912	12	6	11,532	15	11
1845-46	1,79,367	0	0	1,43,493	9	7	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	6,506	6	5	1,09,087	8	9	12,615	5	8
1846-47	1,80,412	13	9	1,44,330	4	7	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	5,669	11	5	1,15,632	12	10	13,712	7	4
1847-48	1,18,485	7	4	94,788	5	10	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	55,211	10	2	1,22,570	12	4	17,847	14	6
1848-49	1,85,887	13	5	1,48,710	4	4	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	1,289	11	8	1,29,925	0	3	18,996	2	8
1849-50	36,053	6	8	28,842	11	9	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	1,21,157	4	3	1,37,720	8	3	27,405	5	11
1850-51	1,47,296	3	1	1,17,836	15	3	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	32,163	0	9	1,45,983	12	0	30,979	7	7
1851-52	1,19,696	5	10	95,757	1	5	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	54,242	14	7	1,54,742	12	4	36,092	13	1
1852-53	1,38,622	4	3	1,10,897	13	0	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	39,102	3	0	1,64,027	5	5	40,604	8	4
1853-54	1,51,717	0	5	1,21,373	9	11	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	28,626	6	1	1,73,868	15	8	44,758	6	0
1854-55	1,14,844	15	0	91,875	15	2	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	58,124	0	10	1,84,301	1	11	50,931	5	1
1855-56	1,22,127	1	0	97,701	10	5	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	52,298	5	7	1,95,359	3	0	57,125	1	7
1856-57	1,22,156	3	1	97,724	15	3	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	52,275	0	9	2,07,080	11	10	63,689	1	9
1857-58	1,20,535	12	2	96,428	9	9	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	53,571	6	3	2,19,505	9	4	70,724	11	10
1858-59	1,54,269	4	1	1,23,415	6	5	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	26,584	9	7	2,32,675	14	8	76,563	4	9
1859-60	**77,535**	**11**	**4**	**77,535**	**11**	**4**	1,50,000	0	0	...	...	...	2,27,535	11	4	2,46,636	7	7	94,509	3	10
1860-61	25,747	0	4	20,597	9	10							1,29,402	6	2						
	63,49,002	3	7	50,79,201	11	10	52,97,395	10	5	8,40,247	12	2	11,35,977	6	1	35,16,996	9	8	6,68,388	3	10
	77,535	**11**	**4**	**77,535**	**11**	**4**															
	62,71,466	8	3	50,01,666	0	6															

Results.

Excess contributions of the Service as per column 5.....	8,40,247	12	2
Interest thereon as per column 7	35,16,996	9	8
	43,57,244	5	10
Excess contributions of the Government as per column 6.....11,35,977	6	1	
Interest thereon as per column 8.....	6,68,388	3	10
	18,04,365	9	11
Overplus from contributions of the Service.....	25,52,878	11	11

XI.

Honorable Courts despatch of 20th October 1852.

Para. 24. To meet the above annual charge (*of half value of four annuities, the other half coming from subscriptions of the Service,*) there will be the following available income.

Four per cent on all salaries and emoluments of office (except Travelling allowance) may be assumed, according to the average returns of the last 3 years, to yield Rupees 1,12,028, of which amount 46 *per cent. will probably lapse to the Fund..... 51,532

Interest on the same within the year at 6 per cent. about..... 1,419

——— 52,951

Hence the estimated annual deficiency to be paid by the East India Company will amount to..... 1,90,131

Rupees. 2,43,082

* By the latest return dated 9th December 1850, the Service consisted of 185 Members, of whom it is computed that 100 or 54 per cent. will retire on annuities in the ensuing 25 years. Consequently 46 per cent. of the contributions of subscribers will lapse to the Fund ; and although this sum will also be represented in the separate accounts of the subscribers, yet, practically, the Fund may be credited with it.

NOTE.—The contribution of the Government, though here contemplated as to be Rupees 1,90,131 annually, has never been above Rupees 1,50,000, or Rupees 40,000 short. The yield from salaries, here taken at Rupees 1,12,028 annually, has, on the average of the ten years succeeding this statement, been but Rupees 1,05,184 (see Appendix IX.) The difference represents a diminution of salaries by Rupees 1,71,100 per annum.

XII.

List of Members of the Madras Civil Service who have qualified for annuities by 25 years service, with the estimated balance to be at their credit on the 30th April 1862 ; showing also overplus payments beyond the quarter value of their annuities.

Names.	Ages on 1st May 1862.	Amount of Subscriptions.			Quarter value of annuities.			Surplus payments above ¼ value of annuities.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Honorable W. A. Morehead	56	94,787	3	8	25,206	12	0	69,580	7	8
Mr. T. L. Strange	54	78,242	15	3	26,098	12	0	52,144	3	3
Honorable E. Maltby	51	57,908	10	4	27,349	12	0	30,558	14	4
Mr. T. Pycroft	54	59,899	12	0	26,098	12	0	33,801	0	0
„ Wm. Elliot	52	46,724	7	11	26,946	0	0	19,778	7	11
„ R. H. Willimason	50	41,997	10	7	27,754	4	0	14,243	6	7
„ H. D. Phillips	50	56,846	1	10	27,754	4	0	29,091	13	10
„ H. Frere	50	42,830	11	9	27,754	4	0	15,076	7	9
„ J. Rohde	50	43,607	15	3	27,754	4	0	15,853	11	3
„ E. Story	50	36,196	14	5	27,754	4	0	8,442	10	5
„ G. A. Harris	49	38,546	2	3	28,163	12	0	10,382	6	3
„ H. Forbes	49	44,039	8	4	28,163	12	0	15,875	12	4
„ T. I. P. Harris	50	34,832	11	3	27,754	4	0	7,078	7	3
„ C. Pelly	49	44,533	15	11	28,163	12	0	16,372	3	11
„ C. Whittingham	48	27,867	6	3	28,568	0	0	.....	...	...
„ S. D. Birch	49	47,012	2	2	28,163	12	0	18,848	6	2
„ S. N. Ward	48	32,247	7	5	28,568	0	0	3,679	7	5
„ F. H. Crozier	49	25,532	15	2	28,163	12	0	.....	.....	
„ H. A. Brett	49	31,592	14	0	28,163	12	0	3,429	2	0
„ J. J. Cotton	48	30,899	9	2	28,568	0	0	2,331	9	2
„ W. M. Molle	48	23,428	2	3	28,568	0	0	.....	.....	
„ F. Copleston	49	31,679	9	4	28,163	12	0	3,515	13	4
„ T. Onslow	50	26,167	7	7	27,754	4	0	.....	.....	
„ T. B. A. Conway	49	26,691	2	0	28,163	12	0	.....	.....	
„ W. H. Bayley	48	30,503	10	10	28,568	0	0	1,935	10	10
„ A. Hall	48	28,221	0	0	28,568	0	0	.....	.....	
„ A. Purvis	49	31,316	5	10	28,163	12	0	3,152	9	10
„ R. W. Chatfield	50	30,957	3	0	27,754	4	0	3,202	15	0
„ P. Irvine	47	23,188	14	7	28,958	4	0	.....	.....	
„ J. Silver	47	24,407	9	6	28,958	4	0	.....	.....	
„ H. Wood	48	24,309	4	1	28,568	0	0	.....	.....	
„ T. Clarke	47	32,127	13	9	28,958	4	0	3,169	9	9
„ B. Cunliffe	46	26,878	15	6	29,334	0	0	.....	.....	
„ W. Knox	48	23,571	14	10	28,568	0	0	.....	.....	
„ H. D. Cook	48	24,250	5	11	28,568	0	0	.....	.....	
„ C. W. Reade	45	19,861	1	5	29,698	12	0	.....	.....	
„ W. Fisher	45	21,089	15	9	29,698	12	0	.....	.....	
„ E. B. Thomas	58	63041-11-3			24263-12-			38777-15-3		
„ T. N. Maltby	49	44897-5-6			28163-12-			15415-14-10		
„ J. Keanaham	40	44579-10-10			28163-12-			13733-9-5		
					Total			3,81,545	4	3
					Total			45473-12-3		

XIII.

Honorable Courts despatch of 17th May 1854.

Para. 4. The Government of Bengal having in their letter to you on the above subject alluded to the question of deputation allowances, we refer you to para 13 of our Public Despatch, dated 5th April 1854, No. 23, wherein we have authorized you to lay down such rules as will "ensure that the aggregate amount of official salaries and emoluments shall, on the one hand, be appropriated to the liberal remuneration of the Acting officers, and, on the other hand, cover the expense of the sums paid to the absentees." We can of course have no wish that the State should derive financial gain in consequence of the absence of our servants, although we think it proper to insist that no extra charge shall thereby be incurred. Within that necessary limit, you may deal as liberally as you may be able with the temporary occupants of the offices of absentees.

XIV.

ABSENTEE FUND.

1855-6.	Disbursed.				Retrenched from Salaries of Absentees.			Gained by Government		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deputation allowances to Officers acting for Absentees retrenched	85,966	10	2							
Do. do. do. for Absentees on privilege leave	13,587	4	6							
Travelling allowances to Officers deputed	3,495	8	0							
	1,03,049	6	8		1,55,484	9	8	52,435	3	3
Compound Interest at 5 per cent.								17,832	15	5
1856-7.										
Deputation allowances to Officers acting for Absentees retrenched	1,55,140	5	0							
Do. do. do. for Absentees on privilege leave	8,790	12	4							
Travelling allowances to Officers deputed	3,340	0	0							
	1,67,271	1	4		3,01,905	1	0	1,34,633	15	8
Compound Interest at 5 per cent.								37,214	4	8
1857-8.										
Deputation allowances to Officers acting for Absentees retrenched	1,56,991	11	11							
Do. do. do. for Absentees on privilege leave	24,973	5	2							
Travelling allowances to Officers deputed	3,192	0	0							
	1,85,157	2	1		2,84,702	14	9	99,545	12	8
Compound Interest at 5 per cent.								21,452	11	8
1858-9.										
Deputation allowances to Officers acting for Absentees retrenched	99,628	12	3							
Do. do. do. for absentees on privilege leave	24,404	8	8							
Travelling allowances to Officers deputed	2,859	7	6							
	1,26,892	12	5		1,75,110	13	0	48,218	0	7
Compound Interest at 5 per cent.								7,600	5	10
1859-0.										
Deputation allowances to Officers acting for Absentees retrenched	99,655	13	4							
Do. do. do. for Absentees on privilege leave	26,136	14	11							
Travelling allowances to Officers deputed	4,536	12	0							
	1,30,329	8	3		2,17,666	10	3	87,337	2	0
Compound Interest at 5 per cent.								8,951	15	11
Further accounts have not yet been rendered. The gain to Government, on the average of the previous years, would be for 1860-1								84,435	6	5
Interest at 5 per cent.								4,231	12	0
Average gain for 1861-2								84,435	6	5
							Total	6,88,625	0	6

Finl. Ltr. to Engd. 8th Feby.
No. 2 of 1862.

(TRIPLICATE.)

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE)

MADRAS.

ANNEXURE

TO

Memorial from those Members of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency of Madras who are now in India, praying for the redress of certain grievances.

MADRAS :—Printed at the Asylum Press, by WM. THOMAS.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR CHARLES WOOD, BARONET, K.C.B., M.P.
Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency of Madras.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialists are, by covenant, members of the Madras Civil Service, and were induced to enter the said service, on the faith of their being exclusively eligible to hold certain offices and employments then secured to them by law, usage, and covenant, and looking forward to the prospect of being each of them able to retire, after a fixed period of service, upon a life annuity of £1,000 to be derived from the equal contributions of the State and the members of the service.

THAT in respect to their vested and hitherto exclusive right to office, your Memorialists view with apprehension the damage that must ensue to them by the operation of the recent statute, the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54, which must also seriously aggravate the already existing and pressing grievances arising out of the inefficient operation of the Fund organized to provide for the aforesaid annuities on retirement from the service.

THAT your Memorialists, confiding in the justice and liberality of Her Majesty's Government, beg respectfully to point out why and to what a serious extent, as they conceive, the aforesaid statute must operate as an infringement of their legally vested interests, and how it will affect the condition of their Fund ; being well assured that, the nature of the injury being recognized, compensation for the damage with which they are thus threatened, and redress for their existing grievances, will be provided, either in the manner which they will take leave to suggest, or in some other mode, as to the wisdom and justice of Her Majesty's Government may seem fit.

THAT in respect to the exclusive right of Covenanted Civil Servants to hold civil offices in India, it was provided by the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, ss. 56 & 57 that all offices, places, and employments in the Civil line of the East India Company's Services in India should be filled by their Covenanted Civil Servants alone, and that the said Servants should be entitled to promotion thereto according to their rank and degree in the Service, excepting only the office of Member of Council, as to which strict regard to seniority and rank was not required.

THAT further by sec. 59 of the said statute it was made unlawful for the said Company to appoint or send out more than the necessary number of persons to fill the said offices, and that thus undue competition was prevented.

THAT though, by reason of the exigencies of the State, various appointments were subsequently made which, strictly viewed, were infringements of the said statute, yet long before and at the time that your Memorialists severally entered the said service, there were numerous valuable and well known offices, places, and employments in the said service, to which it never has been questioned that none other than Covenanted Civil Servants, either could be by the aforesaid statute, or ever had been in practice appointed.

THAT your Memorialists submit that the said offices and employments, so by express law and established and invariable usage secured and restricted to the Covenanted Civil Service, were the inducement and consideration upon which your Memorialists entered the said service, and that by the law as aforestated and the rules of the service, it was a necessity that, saving always every just exception of misconduct or incompetency, each and every one of your Memorialists should in due course succeed thereto, it being expressly enacted* that your Memorialists should have and be entitled to precedence in the service according to their seniority of appointment.

* 33, Geo 3. c. 52, s. 56.

THAT the purpose of the said enactment was expressed to be "for establishing a just principle of promotion amongst the Covenanted Civil Servants and preventing all undue supercessions," and so to secure your Memorialists against the disappointment of the fair and reasonable expectations, which they were led to entertain on entering the said service.

THAT your Memorialists did severally, on entering the said service, execute a certain covenant, whereby, expressly in consideration of, and induced thereto by, the said employments and advantages so by law and well ascertained usage reserved and secured, they bound themselves to serve in India, and to abstain from trade, and other professions and employments.

THAT your Memorialists respectfully submit that by the said law, and recognized usage (consequent upon it, and, so far as it went, in conformity therewith) and the said covenants, there was constituted an express, certain, and unambiguous contract between the then existing Government for India on the one part, and each and every one of your Memorialists on the other part; and that your Memorialists have been, and now are, performing their parts of the said contract.

THAT the provisions of the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, ss. 56 & 57 formed one of the fundamental principles of the Acts for the Government of India, and for the better adminstration of justice therein, and, as such, were continued in force by 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 1, during the term granted by that Act, and afterwards by the 3 & 4, Will. 4, c. 35 s. 2, which was continued by the 16 & 18 Vict. c. 95; and that, finally when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, it was by the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 166, expressly provided that all qualifications, conditions, and restrictions to offices and employments in India should continue to be subject to the law, usage or customs then affecting them,* and that all enactments applicable to officers and servants in India should continue in force,† and further that all contracts, covenants, liabilities and engagements then subsisting should be binding upon the Secretary of State for India.‡

* S. 30.
† S. 64.
‡ S. 67.

THAT the offices and employments to which your Memorialists exclusively were then of right entitled, and the contracts and covenants theretofore made, and then subsisting with such of your Petitioners as had theretofore entered the said service, were and are necessarily included in the said last mentioned enactments; and that furthermore the said vested rights and privileges were subsequently recognized and expressly offered as an inducement to such of your Memorialists as have entered the service under the system of competitive examination.

THAT your Memorialists submit that the provisions of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54 were and are an interference with, the theretofore exclusive rights of your Memorialists, and so constitute a breach of contract on the part of the State with each and every one of your Memorialists, inasmuch as the said statute, in effect, throws open, to all persons whatsoever, all offices throughout India (subject, as to some, to certain conditions,) which hitherto were by law and usage reserved exclusively for members of the Covenanted Civil Service; while the said conditions contained in the statute, however much they may at first limit its application, will not render each instance of its being enforced a less interference with the hitherto exclusive privileges of your Memorialists.

THAT in proof that the loss anticipated by your Memorialists will not be either slight, remote, or uncertain, it is sufficient to state that the Madras Civil Service usually consists of about 180 members, and that of the offices hitherto exclusively secured to them, there are about 10 superior offices in value from £6,000 to £3,600 per annum, and that among the other offices there are about 44 of the average value of £2,600 per annum; and that, therefore, it is obvious that the loss of any one or more of such offices must, in every instance, be an immediate and definite damage to some one or more of your Memorialists in particular, and to them generally as a body.

THAT the recent instance of the loss to the Civil Service, without compensation, of the post of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, of the value of £5,000 per annum, is viewed with great anxiety by your Memorialists as a proof that the provisions of the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 24 will be employed to their detriment chiefly and primarily in respect to the more valuable offices hereinbefore mentioned, to none of which your Memorialists now succeed till after an average service of 20 years, and the higher of which are obtained only as the rewards of long and distinguished service.

THAT further, by reason of the operation of your Memorialists' Annuity Fund, the said statute must necessarily, in every instance, aggravate the disadvantageous position in which your Memorialists, as compared with other services in India, already stand in respect to pensions.

THAT on the institution of the said Fund, the capital of which was to be derived from the mutual contributions of the State and the service, it was intended and expected that it would provide for each Civil Servant desirous of retiring after a service of 25 years, a life annuity of £1,000, the estimated half value of which was to be paid by the individual annuitant by a deduction of 4 per cent. from

his salary during his service; that on the average ⅘ths of such half value would, after 25 years, be accumulated from such deductions; that, from the number of annuities to be granted in each year, every Civil Servant, willing to retire, would have an opportunity to do so as soon as he had completed his 25 years' service; and that, lastly, in any case the utmost he would have to pay, would be the half value of his annuity when he did retire.

THAT in no one respect has the said Fund attained the ends thus contemplated. That, on the contrary, the average of your Memorialists' salaries during the last 10 years is 12 per cent. below the average for the first 10 years after the establishment of the fund, and to this is now to be added the further deduction of 4 per cent. for Income Tax. That consequently the average amount subscribed at the end of 25 years, is greatly less than ⅘ths of the half value of the annuity. That the estimated half value has been enhanced. That the number of annuities granted has proved so insufficient that they are now obtainable, not after a service of 25 years, but only after an average service of 32 years, there having been annually, on the average of the last 10 years, seven unsuccessful applicants for annuities. And that, lastly, the amount of deductions from salary is not now limited to the estimated half value.

THAT far, therefore, from there being any correctness in the prevalent belief in England that every Indian Civil Servant receives, after a service of 25 years, a pension of £1,000 per annum, or even in the less inaccurate opinion, that half at least of that sum is contributed by the State, the present position of your Memorialists, in truth and in fact, is briefly as follows, namely: that no member of the Madras Civil Service is entitled to any retiring allowance at all, whatever the cause of his retirement, until he has completed a service of 25 years;—that although after 25 years, he may now, by a very recent concession, retire on a temporary annuity of £500 from the State, he must still wait, on the average, for a further period of 7 years before he can receive the benefit of his own subscriptions to the Annuity Fund, and that then the charge upon the State will be reduced to about the sum of £343 per annum;—that there is no limit to the amount of his subscriptions, but that if he has filled high offices, he may have been compelled to subscribe to such an amount that, on retirement after an unusually lengthened service, he will receive a very small or no pension at all from the State.

THAT your Memorialists beg leave respectfully to refer to a Memorandum hereunto annexed, wherein the strict accuracy of the above statement of their position, is, as they believe, fully and perfectly established; and feel assured that it is needless for them here to point out in detail how inferior is their present position in respect to retiring pensions, as compared with that of other services in India, and how greatly even that position will be affected, in each and every instance, by the operation of the recent statute, the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 54.

THAT besides the said Fund for the provision of retiring annuities, there is another Fund, known as the Civil Fund, which has been raised, and is maintained by the contributions of the service, aided by a small donation from the State, and by the allowance of a special rate of interest on its capital, and is intended to provide for the destitute

widows and orphans of members of the service, which Fund is, at present, as your Memorialists believe, in a perfectly efficient condition; and that there are at present actually dependant on it 61 widows and 86 orphans, while its contingent liabilities include the possible requirements of the families of the present and retired members of the service who number 256, but that this Fund, in like manner as the Annuity Fund, must be injuriously affected by the operation of the aforesaid statute.

THAT thus, (as your Memorialists respectfully submit is the simple fact), the breach of contract resulting from the said statute must, unless the law be wholly in-operative, result in the material injury of your Memorialists' individual prospects, and in rendering their Annuity Fund still more inefficient than it now is, and their Widows' and Orphans' Fund insecure, while it cannot but greatly increase the need of depending on those Funds.

THAT your Memorialists, while entirely submitting to the justice and liberality of Her Majesty's Government as to the mode of redress for their grievances above set forth, beg very respectfully to suggest that the form which will, as they conceive, best adapt itself to their own circumstances, while proving least burdensome to the State, and most nearly proportioning the relief to the deterioration of your Memorialists' prospects, is an alteration and improvment of the present plan for providing them with annuities on retiring from the service, and such an amendment of the condition of their Funds as will secure the objects originally contemplated on their establishment.

THAT your Memorialists therefore pray,

1st. That in consideration of the damage sustained by your Memorialists from the passing of the 24 & 25 Vict., c. 54, provision may be made to secure to each member of the service at the time of the passing of the said statute, the deferred annuity of £1,000 per annum on retiring after completing a service of 25 years, whatever may be the amount of his own contribution to the Fund at that time; and that further, in consideration of the expectations held out at the institution of the said Fund, and of the present very inferior rates of salary as compared with those on which the original calculations depended, such contribution shall be limited so as in no case to exceed one quarter of the value of this annuity, which amount bears about the same proportion to the average of existing salaries as did the half value to the salaries on which those calculations were based.

2dly. That whereas your Memorialists, unlike the Civil Servants in Bengal, are not now entitled to any pension, though compelled by sickness to quit the service before the completion of the full period of 25 years, your Memorialists may be declared entitled hereafter on retiring by reason of duly certified ill health, to annuities at the following rates, viz. £100 per annum after 5 years' service, £250 per annum after 10 years' service, £400 per annum after 15 years' service, and £600 per annum after 20 years' service.

3dly. That the continuance of the aid heretofore afforded by the State to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund may be guaranteed.

THAT the above, which is the unanimous prayer of all those mem-

bers of the service to which your Memorialists belong who are at present in India, has been framed with a view to the constitution of their Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and to the special condition of their Annuity Fund, and the peculiar circumstances of their own service, inasmuch as the constitution of the several Widows' and Orphans' Funds is not precisely the same in each Presidency, and the several Annuity Funds have not, in their operation, failed on the same points in all the Presidencies alike; while the prospects generally of your Memorialists are not the same as those of the other Civil Services, the average of the salaries drawn by your Memorialists after 15 years' service and upwards, being from £500 to £300 per annum below the average of the salaries drawn by Civil Servants of like standing in Bengal and Bombay.

THAT in regard more particularly to the first portion of their prayer, your Memorialists very respectfully submit that the annuities that will be secured to them, are not unreasonable in respect to their prospects on entering the service, to the nature of their duties, or to the risks of service in India, while the relief prayed for is, in form, such as will adapt itself to the degree of damage inflicted in each case, and the consequent charge on the State will depend upon the extent to which the provisions of the recent statute are exercised to the individual damage of your Memorialists, by retarding their promotion and reducing their salaries, and, by consequence, diminishing the amount of their own contributions towards their retiring annuities.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will EVER PRAY, &c

(Signed) W. A. Morehead

E. B. Thomas

U. Strange
R. H. Williamson
J. Rhode
G. J. Beauchamp
Pelly
H. A. Brett
Arthur Hall
A. Purvis
J. Irvine
B. Cunliffe
Wm. Fisher

E. Maltby
H. D. Phillips
E. Story
H. Forbes
S. D. Birch
J. J. R. Harris
J. Onslow
J. Silver
[illegible]
H. D. Cook
R. R. Cotton

W. Wycroft
H. Frere
F. N. Maltby
G. A. Harris
S. N. Ward
F. Copleston
C. Shubrick
R. W. Chatfield
H. Wood
C. W. Reade
G. L. Forbes

[illegible]
G. H. Ellis
J. H. Goldie
J. Fraser
A. W. Phillips
Wm. Hodgson
J. W. B. Dykes
G. Thornhill
E. R. McDonell
F. S. Child
H. G. Smith
E. B. Foord
R. E. Master
B. Pauncefote
Wm. Holloway
J. W. Breeks
E. G. Thomas
R. Davidson
C. T. Longley
F. W. Morris
G. R. Sharpe
F. C. Carr
J. W. Reid
C. G. Plumer
O. B. Irvine
J. H. Gaulter
A. M. Webster
W. F. Hathaway
James Grose
J. C. Armstrong

W. Hathaway
E. Fane
J. J. Knox
W. Elliott
J. D. Robinson
A. Wedderburn
E. W. Bird
W. Robinson
C. F. Chamier
J. J. Minchin
A. J. Hodgson
G. Collett
E. Huddleston
G. L. Morris
W. T. Blair
W. Dalyell
C. H. Ames
F. B. Molony
C. J. Master
H. S. Thomas
W. Nisbet
W. S. Hooper
W. S. Whiteside
D. Williams
R. J. Melville
Wm. McQuhae
J. C. Hannyngton
C. G. Walker
W. Wilson
H. Linton

J. W. Cherry
J. Ratliff
V. H. Levinge
G. N. Taylor
Wm. Cadell
[illegible]
J. D. Sim
P. Grant
L. C. Innes
A. W. Sullivan
R. S. Ellis
G. A. Ballard
W. S. Nesbitt
C. R. Pelly
R. B. Swinton
D. F. Carmichael
J. H. Master
J. D. Goldingham
E. F. Elliott
W. D. Horsley
F. M. Kindersley
A. McGregor
R. W. Barlow
J. C. St. Clair
A. R. Hutchins
J. R. Arbuthnot
J. P. Hutchins
A. C. Burnell
W. S. Forster

Fin. Lr. to Engd. 8th Feby.
No. 2 of 1862

[illegible] 5th Feby / 62 No 101

(TRIPLICATE.)

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE)

MADRAS.

A

MEMORIAL

FROM

those Members of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency of Madras who are now in India, praying for the redress of certain grievances.

DESPATCHED ON THE 25TH JANUARY 1862.

Fd. 1862 Despts
L. 90.-

Madras :—Printed at the Asylum Press, by Wm. Thomas.

Memo [illegible]

I have just received this [illegible] and send it out at once [illegible] [illegible] Secretary [illegible] will probably think [illegible]

Madras
January 25th 1862

From

R. A. Dalyell Esq.
Madras Civil Service.

To

F. Pycroft Esq.
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

On behalf of those members of the Madras Civil Service, who are at present in India, I have the honor to forward the enclosed Memorial* for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council; and to express a hope that it may receive the favorable recommendation of the Madras Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt Servant.

R. Dalyell
Madras Civil Service.

*In triplicate.

Madras
January, 25th 1862.

To

F. Pycroft Esq.
Chief Secretary to Government.

I accompany it with some reluctance.

J.P.

25/1/62

Being one of the parties who signed the Memorial I prefer abstaining from remark.

D

Fin. Le. to Eng. 8th Feby
No. 2 of 1862.

Financial
Public 1862 Departmt.

S. O. No. 101.

From R. Dalyell Esqre.
M. C. S.

Civil Service

Dated 25th Jany
Recd. 25th do

No. ~~1449~~ 90 Enclos: ~~2~~ 1
in Duplicate

Forwards a Memorial from the members of the Madras Civil Serv: who are at present in India, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, praying for the redress of certain grievances

26.

26- to 30

C. 25- Jany/62.
R. 29 "

47.

My dear Mr. [illegible]

I have forgotten to send the accompanying letter with the petition from the Madras Civil Servants which came to me this morng. - may I ask you to put along with the petition

Yours very sincerely
28th Jany. [illegible]

16

49

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:

Letter from R.A. Dalyell Esq. forwarding a Memorial from certain Members of the Covenanted Civil Service —— Here enter 25 January 1862

Minute by H. E. the Governor —— " – 30 —— do ——

do —— Honble W. A. Morehead —— " — 26 —— do ——

do —— Honble E. Maltby —— " — 30 —— do ——

Order thereon 5th February 1862 No. 101

Resolved that the Memorial recorded above be forwarded for the favorable consideration of the Right Honble the Secy of State together with the Minutes on the subject by the Members of Government.

JP

12-12-12-1

14-11-
19-9-19 18 M.I.

Fin.l Lo.w Eng.d Br.
February No. 2 of 1862.

Finl 1862 Department.

No. 101

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.