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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Financial DEPARTMENT

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

16th March 1886, No. 1677.

Camps—Instruction.

Read the following paper :—

No. 180. From Colonel T. ROSS CHURCH, C.I.E., Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards, to Lieutenant-Colonel A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Madras, 22nd February 1886, No. 130.

I have the honor to forward, for your perusal and for submission to Government should you think it advisable, an interesting account of his trip to the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, sent in by Lieutenant-Colonel Scharlieb of the regiment under my command on his return to Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scharlieb was one of the two Volunteer Officers sent from this Presidency to the camp at Government expense.

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. SCHARLIEB of the Madras Volunteer Guards, to Colonel T. ROSS CHURCH, C.I.E., Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards; dated Madras, 31st January 1886.

I have the honor to report, for your information and, if necessary, for the information of Government, my fulfilment of the orders of Government to witness the closing manoeuvres of the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. The instructions of Government in the Military Department were conveyed to me by you on the 21st December; but before I could leave Madras I had to await the sanction of the Judicial Department, which I did not receive till the morning of the 24th.

2. *Leave for Delhi.*—On the same day (24th December) I despatched my horse by railway to Delhi, and the following day (Christmas evening) I put myself into the train. I arrived at Dhond on the Madras and Bombay line at 2 A.M. on the 27th, and immediately changed to the Dhond and Mahmud State Railway according to the route prescribed by my warrant, arriving at Mahmud at 12 noon. Here I had to wait till 4-5 P.M. for the mail train from Bombay to Allahabad, but I proceeded in this train as far only as Khandwa, where I arrived at 2-30 A.M. on the 28th. At this point I had to change to the narrow gauge Rajputana and Malwa State Railway. I proceeded by this line over very interesting country and through fine ghat works, viz. Mhow, Indore and Neemuch, to Ajmere. Here I had to alight at 4 P.M. on the 28th, as the train went no further. At 4-10 A.M. the next morning I took the mail through train to Delhi, via Jaipore and Bandiqui junction, running into Delhi the same night (30th December). It was now bitterly cold as compared with the temperature of Madras; the thermometer, as I was informed, being down to 42°.

3. *Arrival at Delhi.*—Arriving as I did an absolute stranger at Delhi, I could get no information as to what I was to do and whither I was to proceed. At last I espied a placard on the platform regarding the disposition of the Northern and Southern Forces, signed by Captain Basil Spragge, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, having an office in a tent at the west end of the platform. I placed myself in communication with that officer, and he, after communicating with the Adjutant-General at the head-quarter camp, informed me that a tent was

provided for me in that camp in the old cantonments, three miles from Delhi. The same day (31st December) I proceeded to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's (or the head-quarter) camp, but could find no one to point out my tent. In fact all the head-quarter staff were away in attendance on the Chief with the Southern Force. The next day (1st January) I proceeded again to the head-quarter camp and had the good fortune to fall in with Captain Gartside Tipping, the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for the camp; and he very kindly walked back with me and pointed out for my accommodation a most spacious tent, next to those allotted to the Foreign Officers who had been invited from Europe to witness the manoeuvres. I would remark, in passing, that I had never seen such tents in our Presidency. Each tent consisted of three rooms, a large central and two smaller side rooms, with a verandah all round and a bath room at one corner.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

Austria.

Prince Louis Esterhazy, Lt.-Col., 5th Hussars.

Germany.

Major von Eagenan.
Captain Baron Hoiningen, of the General Staff.

France.

Lie Colonel Descharmes, Comdt., 19th Regt., Dragons.
Commandant de Torcy, Chief de Etat Major, Algeria.

Italy.

Colonello Brigadiere Saletta.
Capitano di Valerio, Stato Maggiore.

Russia.

Colonel A. Timler, General Staff.
Prince Odojewsky Madoff, Col., Cav. Guard, Emperor.

U. S. America.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Lazelle.
Captain S. M. Mills, 5th Regiment, Artillery.

VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

Commandant.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., Ghazipur Vol. R.B.

Adjutant.

Captain H. C. Halkett, 32nd Pioneers.

STRENGTH.

	Total.
First Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps	80
Third " "	80
Administrative Battalion Presidency Volunteer and Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps	65
East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps	81
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps	84
Agra " "	
Mussoorie " "	53
Fatehgarh " "	
Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps	80
Total of officers and men	558

Medical Officer.

Dr. J. S. Brooke, Honorary Surgeon, M.I.R. Vols.

DELEGATES.

Lt.-Col. A. Higgins, C.I.E., Comdt., 1st Punjab V.R. Corps.
" W. M. Scherlieb, Madras Volunteer Guards.
" C. Thomas, Comdt., Oudh V.R. Corps.
" J. L. Walker, Comdt., 2nd Punjab V.R. Corps.
" F. H. Trevithick, Comdt., Madras Ry. V.
Major F. S. Hore, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.
" J. A. Bourdillon, C.S., Calcutta Vol. Rifle Corps.
Captain E. S. Luard, Bombay-Baroda and C.I.R. V.
" W. B. Tydd, Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The mules were very troublesome, and the driver was a young and rather timid lad. After the mules had repeatedly kicked off their burdens and smashed my provision baskets, I managed at last to get them loaded and to ride out of the head-quarter camp a little after 5.

6. *March with Southern Force to Pinipat.*—After slow progress, as I had to keep my mules together, I arrived at the camp at Badli between 6 and 7 p.m. in a bleak cutting wind. I reported myself to Colonel Morgan, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, and was by him referred

4. *Head-quarter Camp.*—I reported my arrival by letter to the Adjutant-General; but receiving no orders, I waited, on the morning of the 3rd instant, on Colonel H. Collett, C.S., the Deputy Adjutant-General, who received me most kindly and at once handed me a packet of printed instructions, which required me the same evening to join the Southern Force then encamped five miles away at *Badlikasara*, and asked me to see the Deputy Quarter Master General for a light tent and mules to carry my baggage. I may here mention that there was no volunteer camp at this time. The volunteer contingent, composed of companies drawn from several regiments and all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., was not to arrive till the 12th to take part in the last fight before Delhi itself, so that the Volunteer Officers who, like myself, were sent by their respective Governments to witness the closing manoeuvres of the camp of exercise were considered delegates or visitors, and were accommodated with standing tents in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's own camp. I give the names of these delegate officers in the margin in the order in which their names appeared in the printed General Orders.

5. After a good deal of personal application and trouble (and here I must express my indebtedness to Major E. R. Elles, Assistant Quarter Master General, who went a great deal out of his way to help me), I obtained a light tent with servants' pal from Captain Beley, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and three mules and a driver from Captain Sparling, Assistant Commissary-General. Having got these tents by 4 p.m., I began the work of loading my mules. This work was somewhat comic in its character besides being difficult and wasteful of time.

to Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, Assistant Adjutant-General, who attached me to the Brigadier Commanding the First Infantry Brigade of the 1st Division, a Patán Officer showing me the way. I was extremely fortunate in having been the me. Brigadier Rogers, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, with his own hands, assisted four Ghorka sepoy to set up my little tent alongside his own Kábul tent on a slight eminence; my servants pitching their small pal behind me, and just below to protect him from the cutting wind. I should have done, in the darkness, at that late hour, and in such rough cold. It was fortunate that we were on a hillock as it rained during the night; otherwise our tents would have been flooded.

7. When the camp was ordered to be struck next morning (4th January) on its march towards Umbálla to meet the Northern Force, I discovered, to my dismay, that my muleteer had decamped, that one of the mules had run away in the night, and that only two mules remained to me without a driver. I reported the fact to the Brigadier, who ordered the two mules to be taken charge of, and, after some time, was able to place a camel at my disposal, and a little later on another camel which came up just as we were marching out of camp. The first camel had my tents and my bed, and the second camel had all my baggage, including my Gladstone bag containing my money. I rode by the side of the Brigadier at the head of the 1st Brigade, being dressed in kháki woollen uniform according to regulation. We turned off the great Umbálla road at the 16th or 17th milestone from Delhi, crossing pontoon bridges over streams connected with the Jamna canal, and encamped in wheat fields near a village called *Bárh Malak*. At the Brigadier's suggestion I reported the desertion of the mule driver and the running away of one of the mules to Captain Jones, the Transport Officer. We did not get settled till about 5 p.m. Fortunately the camel with the tents and bedding turned up; but the camel with the baggage did not do so. My two personal servants were so concerned at this that, without my permission, they left the camp to find the missing camel—a work next to impossible in what to them, or any other stranger, must have been a perfect chaos of tents, men, guns, horses, camels, elephants, mules and bullocks. The consequence was I lost my servants for two days; but I had my horse and his groom with me, and above all I had the constant attention and most kindly consideration of the Brigadier himself. Another delegate suffered a great deal more than myself, viz., Captain Tydd, of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles. His mules, baggage and servants never turned up at all. He was very footsore, having marched on foot the whole way from Delhi. He had no tent or bedding. He took my saddle for his pillow and the *salitas* or gunny coverings of my tent for his bed. He had bargained for a pony before leaving Delhi. The animal arrived with its attendants at midnight, and very early next morning Captain Tydd left the camp to go and look for his missing baggage. I believe he returned to head-quarters. When we came to strike our tents, I found that one of the *salitas* of my tent was missing, and my suspicion is that one of the attendants of the pony from Delhi walked away with it.

8. All I had in the morning (5th January) for my breakfast was a piece of dry bread and a drink of black coffee, which latter I obtained from one of the neighbouring servants. As the Brigadier's camp was immediately behind that of the Scottish Rifles, my little misfortune soon became known to them; and from that time forward I experienced the greatest kindness and hospitality from Colonel Hamilton and the Officers of that Regiment; and their goodness to me of the great Camp of Exercise at Delhi. We moved out of camp at *Bárh Malak* about 8.30 a.m. We did not march above 10 miles this day, and got very early into our camping ground at *Sháhpúr Turak* near the town of *Soupat* on the road to Karnál. To my great joy the camel with my baggage turned up an hour after we had settled down. The driver had been from camp to camp looking for me, or rather for our Brigadier. I now had all my personal comforts about me, and what was of far greater consequence my money. But before this the Brigadier had seen Captain Fitzgerald, the Commissary-General of the Southern Force, and he had kindly given orders for the Commissariat Sergeant attached to the Scottish Rifles to supply me with rations; so from that date to the 12th I drew my rations of a pound of meat, &c. Until I recovered my own rations for me. It appeared to me, for various reasons, that *Sháhpúr Turak* was our best camping ground.

9. When we turned into the Umbálla road next morning (6th January) I found the milestone marked 26 miles from Delhi, and soon after we saw that His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts and his staff and General Sir Charles MacGregor, Commanding the 1st Division, were posted at the angle to see the troops march past. The Brigadier having saluted with his sword, drew up alongside the Chief and General. I came up a little after, and having saluted with my hand, as I was a visitor, I stationed myself behind the Brigadier until the whole of the 1st Brigade passed by. Then we resumed our places at the head of the column. Our Brigade consisted of the Scottish Rifles, the King's Own Borderers, the 45th (or Rattray's) Sikhs, and the 1st Ghorkas. The Cavalry had preceded us with General Gough, Commanding the Southern Force, and behind were the Artillery and the remaining Brigades of the 1st and

2nd Divisions. At a village about five miles from where we had turned into the Umballa road I was glad to espy and recover my missing troops in search for the missing camel. Foreign Officers who were there posted, with their respective camping grounds. They mentioned, and personnel of each corps; and it seemed to me that they were greatly struck with the Native Regiments, especially the Sikhs and Pattikalyara, and were about fifteen miles from Pānīpat, where we expected to come into contact with the Northern Force.

10. *Cavalry affair before Pānīpat.*—We struck our tents and marched out of Pattikalyara at 9 A.M. on Thursday, 7th January, and had not gone more than half a dozen miles when we heard the first gun indicating that our Artillery and Cavalry were engaged with the enemy. As we proceeded, the firing increased, and we reached Pānīpat, the ancient fortification of the city being in a great state of preservation. Pānīpat, as is well known, is famous in history. Baber fought the battle of Pānīpat in 1526, when the throne of Delhi passed into the possession of the descendants of Tamerlane, who formed the line of Muhammadan Sovereigns of strong entrenchments and formidable earthworks all around Pānīpat, from which it seemed to me that it would be impossible to dislodge an hour later, and the 1st Infantry Brigade, at the head of which I was riding with the Brigadier, came up with the rear of our Cavalry who, with the assistance of our 2nd Infantry Brigade, had put the enemy's Cavalry to flight, driving them back for eight miles. The enemy's Cavalry were apparently unaware of our approach, and had advanced upon Pānīpat unsupported by any Infantry. It is said that the Northern Cavalry covered fourteen miles in fifty-seven minutes, and that the ride was so hard that some horses were killed and others disabled. We now retraced our steps for three or four miles south of Pānīpat, and encamped on ground in the vicinity of the village of Sica. The following day we were to have a general engagement with the enemy, whose object was to drive us out of Pānīpat, of which we were supposed to hold possession.

11. *Battle before Pānīpat.*—On Friday (8th January), leaving our camp standing, we marched out at 8-30 A.M. in a heavy mist, in which one could scarcely see a few feet from one self to Pānīpat. I was under the impression that we should have held the entrenchments, and awaited the enemy's assault; but our General moved us into the plain about three or four miles beyond, set us in array, and offered battle to the enemy. Rendered extremely cautious by the defeat of his Cavalry the previous day, the opposing General was very slow to accept the proffered battle. We were in position till one o'clock before he made his onslaught. Being a neutral, I could go where I liked. I placed myself in the centre of the pan-rama before the whole position. I saw that the opposing General massed his troops there to oppose his attack. The fire was very heavy in the centre, and as it seemed to me much to our advantage, a whole division of Cavalry and Artillery, captured our guns, turned our right flank "cease fire" sounded, and the mimic battle of Pānīpat was fought and lost by the Southern Force. Our defeat, I understand, was not sufficiently accurate information as to the result, suffered a disastrous defeat, and had to retreat as a beaten army to Delhi. As it had been arranged that the Northern Army was to return eight miles back to its camp, and camps were not to be captured, we returned to our camp in advance of our pursuers. By this the enemy in our retreat, especially as we us from surprise.

12. *Retreat to Delhi.*—On the 9th we encamped at Simalka. On the 10th, notwithstanding its being Sunday, we continued our march and encamped at Larsauli. I may here mention that as I was only accommodated with spare camels, I had every morning to experience the same anxiety as to whether I would be left behind to send me a couple of camels to transport my tent and baggage. On the 11th we encamped at our first camp at Badli-kaurai; but as there would be a difficulty to find me camels after that day, I had to ride in twenty-one miles into the head-quarter camp, which I reached in the evening. When I reached Badli I got off my horse and sat on a hillock near the Sarai to watch for my baggage camels. This gave me the opportunity of seeing the troops defiling into camp. Regiment after regiment passed before me; the horse and elephant and bullock batteries; then the cavalry; and then, as it appeared to me, an innumerable host of camp followers. The whole air was filled with a cloud of white dust

Being fortunate in spotting my camels, I remounted my horse and rode into head-quarters about 6 P.M.

13. I found my spacious tent in the Chief's camp rather cold compared with the snugness of my little marching tent, which faced up closely before and behind to keep out the chill wind and night air. As Wednesday (13th January) was to be a day of rest to the troops, I drove into Delhi to inquire for letters at the Post Office, and took the opportunity of entering the fort and inspecting the throne room and other royal buildings, and was particularly struck with that real pearl of architecture the *Mothi Masjid* or Pearl mosque, all pure white marble within, of the most beautiful workmanship, and very chasteness itself in design. I had previously inspected the *Jamma Masjid*, or great mosque, built in the principal street of the city by Shāh Jehan 246 years ago, of colored marble; the mutiny memorial, and King Asokās column, said to have been planted by him in the third century before Christ. I was disappointed in not seeing any remains of the famous Peacock throne of the Moguls. I was shown the white marble rostrum on which it used to be mounted; but the attendant told me that the throne itself had been carried off to Persia by Nādir Shah. After my return to head-quarters, all my difficulties in respect to food came to an end. A head-quarter mess had been established with Colonel Keyser of the Royal Fusiliers, well known in Madras, as manager. We each paid a donation of Rs. 5 and Rs. 5 a day for all meals, wines excepted, which Murray and Co. from Meerut supplied. I saw Major Elles, Assistant Quarter Master General, and reported to him that I had brought back the little tents supplied to me for the march all safe, with the exception of one *sulita* stolen, and the wooden mallet split to pieces by driving in the pegs.

14. *Entrenching before Delhi.*—All Thursday (14th January) the Southern Force was engaged in industriously digging entrenchments five miles before Delhi between the village of Badli, two and a-half miles on the north-west of *Badli-kaurai* on one side and the *Jamma* on the other, wherein to entrench themselves and await the attack of the Northern Force, which was supposed to be coming down on them to raise the siege of Delhi. The entire front offered to the enemy was five and a-half miles. The plan was it, by any chance, the Southern Force was dislodged from these entrenchments, it was to retire to the strong natural ridge which appears to offer an impregnable barrier against any hostile approach to the walls of the imperial city. The centre of this formidable ridge overlooks the famous Cashmere Gate of Delhi, which had to be blown in, in order to effect an entrance into the city, and dislodge the mutineers who had shut themselves up in it in the great Mutiny of 1857-58. The names of the brave men who perished, or who were severely wounded, in blowing up this gate are inscribed on a tablet on one of its portals. There was a Cavalry reconnoissance this day (14th January) in which some very grand charges were made on both sides, the object of the movements being, on the part of the Southern Force, to mask the troops at work and to prevent the Northern Army from discovering anything of its real disposition. The splendid charges of the opposing Cavalry led to nothing definite, except that, although it was considered that the dash was rather in favor of the Northerners, they were unable to unmask the exact position of the Southern troops and convey any accurate information to their General.

15. *Battle before Delhi.*—The great fight before Delhi took place on Friday the 15th January. It was a very hot and fiercely contested engagement, and resulted entirely in favor of the entrenched or Southern Force. Acting on advice in the head-quarter camp, I tied a white pocket handkerchief round my left arm to show that I was a neutral and thus not open to capture, and at the same time to distinguish me from an Umpire, whose mark was a white badge on the right arm, and thus safeguarded I sallied out of camp to witness for myself the events of the day. I took the road by the side of the *Jamma*, and worked across from the right of our line to the left and back again. I fell in at one time with the 26th Panjābis, and I asked a Native Officer, just for the sake of asking a question, if he could tell me where the Scottish Rifles were entrenched. Catching sight of the handkerchief round my arm, he calmly replied, "you are a spy from the other side. You have come to find out how we are posted. I will not tell you." My assurance that I was not a spy went for nothing; and finding the officer inextensible in his refusal to give me information, I merely smiled, passed on, and found out for myself. As in the fight before Pānīpat, Sir George Greaves, the Commander of the Northern Force, made a feint with his Native Contingent on our left. His line extended in a straight line from *Nagli-pura* on the *Alipur* road to a point east of the village of *Ibrahimipur* on the *Bāghpat* road. It was soon discovered that the attack was but a feint; so General East, who commanded the 2nd Division, reserved a small force sufficient to hold the very strong entrenchments at *Badli*, and set free a strong body of troops to move to the support of our centre and right, on which points it was anticipated that the attack would soon be directed. Our guns were strongly posted; every mud fort on an eminence being thus occupied, especially *Balsara*, *Mohandpur* and *Jarsauli*, and from such vantage ground our guns pounded incessantly on the advancing foe. There was a very large *jhil* (or swamp) between *Nagli-pura* and *Balsara* which contracted the enemy's front, as he could not work across the *jhil*. He, however, delivered a very fierce assault on our centre at *Mohandpur*, after he had cleared the *jhil*, with nearly three times our number of guns, Cavalry and Infantry. His object was to crush our

APPENDIX.

Umpire-in-Chief—His Excellency Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, BART., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

NORTHERN FORCE.

Major-General Sir GEORGE GREAVES, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major-General D. MacFarlan, R.A., Comdg.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General R. J. C. Marter, A.D.C.
1. A. Royal Horse Artillery (Major R. G. I. Marshall).
6th Dragoon Guards (Colonel J. Goldie).
10th Bengal Lancers (Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Barrow).
4th Bengal Cavalry (Colonel M. M. Prendergast).

1st Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I.
2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Toppie).
1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Fenn).
8th Bengal Infantry (Colonel R. Smith).
21st Punjab Infantry (Colonel F. W. Collis).

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General R. M. Rogers, V.C.
2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (Colonel J. A. Harkness).
1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers (Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Todd).
4th Ghorkas (Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Mainwaring).
5th Ghorkas (Colonel J. M. Sym).

Divisional Troops.

L Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major W. A. Edes).
P Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major G. A. F. Nutt).
N Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major C. M. Smith).
No. 1, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery (Major C. J. Doshen).
Guides Cavalry (Major E. A. Money).
9th Bengal Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. J. Toke).
Two Companies, Sappers and Miners.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General R. S. Hill, C.B.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, 3rd B.C.
F Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (Major R. D. Lockhart).
1st King's Dragoon Guards (Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Thompson).
15th Ben. Cav. (Col. E. D. Vibart).
18th do. (Col. R. Wheeler).

1st Infantry Brigade.

Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, Q. O. Guides.
2nd Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Colonel E. W. Saunders).
2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment (Colonel W. A. Bernard).
1st Sikhs (Colonel A. G. Ross).
14th Sikhs (Captain H. A. Sawyer).

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel H. M. Wemyss, C.B. (31st P.I.).
2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Golding).
1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers (Colonel Penton).
2nd Punjab Infantry (Major A. H. Turner).
31st Punjab Infantry (Colonel F. Tweedell).

Divisional Troops.

J Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major W. H. Jarvis).
B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major A. E. Garnault).
E Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major W. Taylor).
No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery (Captain R. A. C. King).
3rd Bengal Cavalry (Major G. W. Willock).
28th Punjab Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hills).
One Company, Sappers and Miners.

SOUTHERN FORCE.

Major-General Sir CHARLES GOUGH, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding.

1ST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Commanding.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel G. A. Prendergast.
G Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (Major L. W. Taylor).
8th Hussars (Colonel H. Langtry).
18th Bengal Lancers (Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, C.B.).
19th Bengal Lancers.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Colonel R. G. Rogers, C.B., A.D.C.
1st Battalion, King's Own Borderers (Colonel M. C. Ramsay).
2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Hamilton).
45th Sikhs (Lieutenant-Colonel Waterfield).
1st Ghorkas (Lt.-Col. G. Young).

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel M. C. Farrington (South Yorkshire Regiment).
2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry (Colonel A. Stewart, C.B.).
2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Lieutenant-Colonel A. Murray).
5th Bengal Infantry (Colonel J. May).
27th Punjab Infantry (Colonel R. A. Swetenham).

Divisional Troops.

R Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major Ballock).
L Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major Gambier).
D Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major Lawrie).
No. 7 Battery, North Division, Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery) (Major G. T. Carre).
26th Punjab Infantry (Colonel C. W. R. Chester).
Two Companies, Sappers and Miners.

2ND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General C. J. East (h.p.), Commanding.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel H. A. Bushman, C.B.
E Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (Major G. R. Gambier).
3rd Dragoon Guards (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davison).
8th Ben. Cav. (Col. H. Chapman).
C. I. Horse (Major A. H. S. Neill).

1st Infantry Brigade.

Colonel C. B. Wolsley, A.D.C. (h.p.).
1st Battalion, Border Regiment (Colonel Dyson Laurie).
4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz. R. Stephen).
1st Bengal Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Senior).
24th Punjab Infantry (Major Wemyss).

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Colonel W. L. Delecluse, Commanding.
2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment (Colonel H. C. Patton).
1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment (Colonel G. Bayley).
22nd Punjab Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Davis).
39th Bengal Infantry (Major Forbes).

Divisional Troops.

A Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major Curtis).
G Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery (Major the Hon. F. W. Shore).
O Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery (Captain W. A. Plant).
No. 7/1, Southern Division, Royal Artillery (Heavy Battery) (Major P. Hammond).
7th Cavalry (Colonel R. B. Graham).
3rd Bengal Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Skinner).
One Company, Sappers and Miners.

(Signed) W. M. SCHARLIEB, Lt.-Col.,
Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 131. ORDER THEREON, 16th March 1886, No. 1677.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has read, with much pleasure, Lieutenant-Colonel Scharlieb's very interesting report of the manœuvres witnessed by him at the recent Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

„ Quarter Master General, } for information.
„ Adjutant-General, }

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

MILITARY.

To
THE COMMANDANT OF THE
MADRAS VOL. GUARDS.

Dated March, 16th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th March 1886, No. 1677

MARCH.
Nos. 180-181.

Camps—Instruction.

Scharlieb, Lieutenant-Colonel W.M., 26
Volunteer Guards.—Report of the man
witnessed by — at the recent Camp of Ex
at Delhi, read with much pleasure.

Scharlieb

Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Egmore, Madras.

17 Nov 86.

Dear Sir,

I was anxiously looking for your return
to see your interest in behalf of Mr. Kelly (P. Clerk
of this Court) and young St. George (son of the late
man who is on the Civil Orphan Asylum Committee,
both of whom are anxious to be made District
Supts; but I hardly anticipated that I would have to
long for your return for my own protection.

I am in great straits, for I am afraid that
my position in the service is in actual jeopardy.
The 55 year order having been recently passed by a
Judge G.O., I obtained a Medical Certificate from the
District Surgeon and begged permission to be retained
in the service. Receiving no orders in reply, I went to
Mr. Master. He just said enough, as to no definite
orders having been passed, to disquiet me. I then
made bold to wait upon Mr. Stokes, whom I
was unknown. He at once told me that the dis-
plicity was that the Finance Committee was
insisting on reductions in the Magistracy.

Chail that you were coming

Govt. of

that I was only safe until the 31st March next, after which he could not say what would be seen. He gave me to understand that I ought to be prepared to retire from the service.

I told Mr. Stokes that I was not only not prepared for immediate retirement from the service, but that I was afraid that I was not safe for my pension. I have a break of 7 years in my service, and I have only just in 12 years 2 fresh service, although I joined the 40th 20 years before the break. Mr. Stokes seemed to be impressed with this, and thought that the circumstances of my case should be put before the Govt.

I gather, however, that my Antislavery post of Presidency Magistrate on 1000 Rs a month is to be abolished. If that be so, my position is extremely awkward, for I am only acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. To retain me in the service, I must be appointed to some Antislavery post, and continue to act as Chief Pr. Magistrate until Colonel Smith's return: otherwise, I must

be without place, and, perhaps, without pension. It is too late in the day for me to think of commencing any ^{new} career.

I ventured to suggest to Mr. Massey, in my interview with him, that if there was any likelihood of my Antislavery post being abolished, I should be desired to the appointment to take up which I was invited by Lord Dalhousie. Govt. to leave the Bar, with the post of Asst. Secy to Govt. for the Legislative Dept., which I held for 5 years ^{which} is now being held by young Covenanted Civilian, who came 1840. If, on the abolition of the ~~of the post of~~ Senior, or if it is now called Second Presidency Magistrate ^{in charge} of the Black Town Com. on 1000 Rs a month, I am appointed Asst. Secy to Govt. I can continue to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate until Colonel. For this reason, and then something else may turn up. Perhaps by that time Mr. Haunton, who is over 60, and is fully qualified for the post in ~~the~~ pension having 35 years Antislavery service, may be retiring from the post of Presidency

He has all his children
and all his life

Camps-

Scharlieb, Lieut.
Volunteer Guards.-
witnessed by - at the
at Delhi, read with n

Capt. of

of Registration; and I have heard that
and I would like to obtain that post.
Mr. Maske never my suggestion in
once, not making any remark one way
the other.

If I am called upon to retire now, it will
mean to my children's prospects. My eldest
has a Cavalry cadetship, and will require 200
200 £ a year besides his pay to keep him until
he gets transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.
Second son has matriculated in the London
University, and is now in residence in University
reading for his degree in Medicine. My daughter
is a high school at Hampton, preparing to enter
a high school at Bedford College. My children cost
fully a thousand rupees a month. Rithards
bore the strain cash. My wife was getting 600 Rs
month as Supdt. of the Cash Hospital; & she was
making a few hundred rupees more by private
practice. Her success proved a deal of jealousy;
other aspect ~~is~~ that she is Supdt. of the Cash
Hospital without pay; while from her former

Camp-

Scharlieb, Lieut
Volunteer Guards,
witnessed by — at
at Delhi, read with

Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Egmore, Madras.

patients now being able to command her
services for nothing at the hospital, her income
from private practice has been seriously affected.
If, in addition to this, I am ever called from the
service for my income, there must be a complete
collapse.

Unfortunatly I have been so handicapped
that I have not been able to pay by anything. I
made about 500 to 600 Rs when practising at the
Bar, but I have been very generous of that money
in educating my wife and children, and in en-
deavouring to re-educate my wife's father who
failed as a large businessman and merchant. I have
still to maintain my wife's father and mother,
and bear the heavy strain of my children's edu-
cation in England. What is to become of me
and mine if I am compelled to quit the ser-
vice in the St. Vincent's work.

A few weeks ago I heard from Mr. Carn-
head that you were coming out to the Cape.

Capt.

I of Registration; and I have heard that
and Smith would like to obtain that post.

Secretary to Govt. with the full approval
of Mr. Bunkle, our Canning Governor; & now
I learn that you are to go into Council, when,
of course, you will be the practical Minister.
You will have the power, and I know that
you have the heart, to help & protect the
natives who have toiled in the ranks of
the unceremonious Service and have borne
the heat and burden of the day. Therefore
do I appeal to you.

I would wait on you with this representation;
but I ventured to write in the first instance,
as you have just returned and are busy settling
down. But if you will give me any encouragement,
I shall make bold to come and learn from
you if you are wishing to put further you would
and disperse the cloud that is hanging over me.

I beg respectfully to remain,

Dear Sir,

Your very Obedt. Servant

The Honorable W. L. Schomburgk
P. P. Bunkle.

Memorandum of Service

From 9 To

189 Winkler, Joint Comm. Office. 25 March 1847 to 30 Nov. 1852
Inspector, Rev. Just. & H. V. Dept. Secretariat. 1st Decr. 1852 to 30 Sept. 1856
3rd Asst. ——— do ——— 1 Oct. 1856 to 24 Sept. 1860
On deputation, Calcutta, as 2nd Asst.
Military Finance Commission 25 Sept. 1860 to 27 April 1862
2nd Mavor's Asst. Rev. H. V. Secretariat 28 April 1862 to 31 May 1862
First Asst. Board of Revenue. — 1 June 1862 to 16 Oct. 1867
20 years & 2 months

On sick leave in Europe from 1st Sept. 1867 to 7 Feb. 1868.
in which interval called to the Bar at the Middle Temple.

Practised at the Bar 7 years & two months.
during which period held Office as acting Adv.
Genl & official Trustee in 1867 & 1874; &
as acting Govt. Trader from 16 May to
15 Decr. 1874.

Further Service.

Asst. Secy to Govt. & Legislature 16 Decr. 1874 to 25 April 1879
Asst. First Just. & C. Court ——— 26 April 1879 to 23 Oct. 1879
Senior Presiding Magistrate, Tan. 24 Oct. 1879 to present date.
Asst. Member, House of Representatives — 11 Jan. 1882.
Asst. Ch. Presiding Magistrate — 21 April 1882 to 4 July 1882
again 14 July 1884 to 7 Aug. 1884
Asst. Chief Judge S. C. Court ^{sub. temp.} 6 July 1885 to 28 Nov. 1885.
Asst. Chief Presiding Magistrate from 1st July 1886.

Note: 5 years
with gratuity for
inferior position

*12 years.

17-11-86.

Govt.

Resistance, and have heard that

P. P. Butcher.

18/1/7

10

Presidency Magistrates' Court,
^{Common} ~~Chief~~ ^{Common} ~~Justice~~ Madras, 17th Jan'y 1887

Dear Sir,

I have come under the operation of the 55 years Order, and an application that I have submitted to Government for permission to continue in the service, supported by a Medical Certificate, is still pending.

Memorandum to be brought before his Hon. when the subject comes up for consideration.

To the

Chief

I gathered from an interview I had with the Chief Secretary that the difficulty in my case was in connection with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, which appears to contemplate, as regards the Magistracy of the City, the retention of the Chief Magistrate only, at his present pay of 1200 Rs a month, with two deputies at 300 Rs each.

I am not acting Chief Magistrate during the absence in Europe of Col. J. M. Smith of the Staff Corps, my substantive post being that of Second or Senior Magistrate in charge of the Town Court at 1000 Rs a month. If effect were to be given to the proposals of the Finance Committee, my substantive post of 1000 Rs would have to be abolished.

Yours very truly

Govt.

of the Restriction and I have heard that

My object is to respectfully to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor the great hardship that would befall me if I were required to retire now. I am a Barrister of 21 years standing. I was specially invited by Lord Hobart's Govt. in Decr 1874 to give up practice at the Bar and take up the re-constituted office of Assistant Secy to Govt, Judl. & Legislative Depts, with prospects of advancement in the Service. I held the post of Asst. Secy 5 years, and was then transferred to the Bench. I have now served Govt. 2 years from 1874, and require to be 3 years longer in the Service to make my pension safe.

My object would also be to submit that this only is so circumstances to spread out as to require two separate Magistrates Courts - one in each of the two divisions into which the city naturally divides itself; viz, one in the Black Town division, with its dense population, its shops, its traders, its hawk, its Commercial houses, to the north and east of the River; and the other in the Southern or Egmore Division, including the shops in the

P. P. Bantam.

Mount Road, thickly populated, Triplicane and the suburban districts of Adyar, Mangambalam &c. and that each Court requires an efficient & trained man to cope with Criminal and the serious & important cases that occur in each division.

I am aware that makers of private interest can hardly be considered in dealing with public questions but I would venture to mention that I have a son who has gained a Country cadetship at Sandhurst, and a second son in University College, London, reading for a Medical degree in the London University, whose prospects will be simply ruined if I were required to retire now.

The Right Honorable the Govt. proposes to have a public work just at the 24th, and to grant ^{agencies} interviews to such as may desire to see His Excellency. But as I am diffident by nature, my object will be better served if you would kindly do me the favour of placing the accompanying brief Memorandum & its accompanying ^{memorandum} before His Excellency for his gracious consideration.

I am, Sir, the honor. servant,

Yours very faithful servant,

W. H. Bantam

J. B. Rees Esq. &c.
Private Secretary to the
Right Honorable the Governor.

25 March 1847.

Appointed First Clerk in the Office of
the Misses Committee, Madison, on 32 No. a month.

14th Dec^r 1852.

Transferred to Government Secret.
as a junior Assistant in the Revenue,
Judicial, & M. Depts. 60 to 200 Rs.
The orders of Sir

Served directly under the orders of Sir Henry Montgomery, Sir Thomas Pymott, and Messrs. Kinsley, Boardman, of A. S. S. S.

Among other papers, drew up a history of
 the Pennine Ancient (printed & placed in the
 records of Govt) for which strongly commended
 to Govt by Mr. Bouchillon, and on which the
 Duke of Devonshire (then Govr) minced his
 strong approbation.

25 Sept^r 1860.

Please see Genl Balgarn's opinion
in letter to Madras Govt. page
5 of accompanying print.

Sent on deputation to Calcutta to
serve as Assistant to the Military Finance
Commissioner under General Sir George Balfour
and Sir Richard Temple. 450 Rs a month.

28 April 1861.

Recalled to Madras by telegram
on sudden death of the Senior Assistant,
and appointed Second Assistant, Revenue
Judicial & P. W. Depts. 300 Rs a month

1 Jan'y 1862.

Wesley, A.E., first professional B.M. Govt. { Please see Col. Kimball's
Appointed First Assistant the Board Opinion. p 7 of print.
Revenue in 500 Rs a month. 1st June 1862.

On sick leave in Europe from 1 Sept
1863 to 7 Feb 7 1866.
Called to the Bar 17 Nov 65 and
sworn in before Mr Justice Gish, Queen's Bench. { Please see opinion of Rev.
Hobbes. { offpravesend. p 7 of print.

Resumed app't of First Asst. Rev.
Board; and under the advice of Mr. Buddle-
ston (afterwards acting Govt.) -

Resigned appointment to practise
at the Bar - with the hope of re-joining the
service in a judicial capacity. { Please see Rev's opinion in
Buddlestone's pp 8 & 9 of
print.

Length of Service - 20 years & 6 months.

Break

Practised at the Bar 7 years & 2 months.
No opportunity offered in the interval of obtain-
ing pension bearing judicial appointment.

But filled following Crown appointments:-

Administrator General & Official Trustee in 1867.

..... do in 1874.

Government Pleader from 16 May to 15 Decr 1874.

Break: 7 years & 2 months.

16 Decr 1874.

In Service.

17
Assistant Secretary to Government
& Legislative Depts. 800 Rs a month
having been invited by Lord Hobart's Govt to
give up, practice at the Bar, & re-enter the
service of Govt. Held this app't 5 years.

The rgt proceedings of Govt in the
show the not only drew Bills & Acts, but
drafted most important papers in the
Judt, Public, Marine, Political, & Ecclesiastical
Depts.

26 April 1879.

App't? to act First Judge of the
Court of Small Causes, Madras, by His Grace
the Duke of Buckingham & Chandos, during the
absence of Mr. Buckle. Subsequent further
in Europe.

24 October 1879.

App't? Senior Presidency Magistrate, in
charge Black Town Court. 1000 Rs a month -
on Mr. Buckle's return.

11 Jan'y 1882.

App't? Member Board of Examiners.
Constantly employed in examining young
Candidates in Law.

21 April to 4 July 1882.

Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

14 July to 7 Aug 1884.

..... do do

6 July to 28 Novr 1885.

Acting Chief Judge Court of Small
Causes, Madras. Sub pre tem. 2000 Rs a month.

From 1 July 1886.

Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.
1200 Rs a month & free quarters.

Note: * 15 years required to
qualify for pension.

Length of Fresh Service, 12 years.

For Special Consideration

57 on 1st April 1886. note: 100000
General's Roll. G.O. 16 Sept/86. 15th Feb.

Medical Certificate of Fitness from
Brigade Surgeon Hunt submitted to Govt.
Application to be retained in the service pending.

If allowed to continue in service longer
in the service, than safe for pension.

Mr. Geo. Hammett, C.S.E., M.P. Genl
of Registration, over 60, permitted to remain.

If substantive appointment to of Senior
Presidency Magistrate, in charge of the Court,
not abolished in impending changes in the
City Magistrate, can continue to act Chief Pres.
Magistrate and draw present allowances
until return of Colonel Smith, Staff Corps,
to Madras.

When Col. Smith returns, the appoint-
ment of Inspector General of Registration may
be available.

Duke of Buckingham conferred
Delhi Empress Medal as on Proclamation day,
held office as Asst. Secy to Govt.

Wm. Schawlsch

17. 1. 87.

Main Volunteer Guards.

June 1857.

joined the Volunteers on its first
formation in 1857.

Received first Commission as

6 Jan'y/60. Ensign in 1860. Then

9 March/60. Lieutenant.

2nd Decr/61. Captain.

17 March/74. Major.

8 Jan'y/84. Lieutenant Colonel.

1886. Honorary Colonel.

In Camp at Krishnarajapuram
in 1883. Had command of the Volunteers in
the North Attack. Personally thanked by Sir
Frederick Roberts for the manner in which he
kept together throughout the night & at delivery
of attack.

G.O. 16 March/86. 1677 M.

Departed to inspect manoeuvres at
Camp of Exercise, Delhi. Submitted report which
Govt in Council pleased to read with great
interest.

Since in command of M.V.G. since when
Col Reps Church went on sick leave to Singapore, &
again when on furlough in Europe. When time for
short notice.

On applying for command in succession
to Col Reps Church, Sir M.E. Grant Duff was pleased to
reply in letter from Major Moore, Mil. Secy: -

"After mature consideration the R.H. the Govt
feels it desirable to appoint an officer of the Regular
Army to the command of the Volunteer Guards. I am
glad to have the opportunity of conveying to you his Excellency's
full appreciation of your loyalty and zeal in the
Volunteer movement, and hopes that you may long
continue to set such a good example to your fellow
citizens."

Wm. Schawlsch, Col.

10. 1. 87

Mr Justice Bayley com-
mends the Bombay Volun-
teers; so other Indian Vol-
unteers are commanded
by civilians. M.S.

3/10

19-1-7.

Dear Stokes

His Excellency desired me
to transfer to you the enclosed
letter with its inclosures with a
request that when Mr. Schachtel's
case is before you these papers
may be brought to his notice

Yours sincerely

James

Minute

Despatch under No. 10.

Mr. W. Schachtel

Submitted to the
 Hon. Mr. Hatcher
 1886

Statement showing the scale of clerical establishments of the
 Presidency Magistrate Courts at Madras.

Ceylon			Black Town		
No	Designation	Salary per month	No	Designation	Salary per month
1	Chief Clerk	120	1	Chief Clerk	100
2	Interpreters & Peons each	200	2	Interpreters @ Rs 100 each	200
1	Clerk	70	1	Clerk	50
2	Do @ Rs 50 each	100	2	Do @ Rs 40 each	80
1	Do	45	3	Do @ Rs 30 each	90
1	Do	40	1	Do	25
1	Do	30	1	Do	21
1	Do	25	1	Do	20
1	Do	15	1	Do	15
1	Record Keeper	30			
1	Assistant (Revenue) Clerk	20			
15		595	15		601
10	Inferior Peons etc	13	7	Inferior Peons etc	36 8
26	Total	758	20	Total	637 8

Fort St. George
 South India Office
 11 January 1887

H. J. L. S. S.
 (Accountant General)

No 39
 Forwarded to the Chief Secretary
 to Government, Financial Department with reference
 to Official Memorandum No 2141 & Financial
 Department dated 31st December 1886.

Submitted to the Hon. Mr. Justice

The clerical establishment seems altogether extravagant, and to be capable of reduction by considerably more than R1000 per annum. A Mr. Clerk Solicitor on R170, a clerk on R90 & 2 on R30 per each magistrate = R170 x 4 = 680. a record keeper on R130 & 5 sent on R6, per each Magistrate = 10. Total R830 per annum would be ample. Saving 505 per annum or R6786 per annum

H.C.S.

12-1-87

For the Chief Sec

H.C.S.

over

Wm. 15/1

19

19

Presidency Magistrates

We have undertaken to reduce the cost of Presidency Magistrates' Courts by 15000 a year or 1250 Rs monthly. and this ought to be done by the 1st of March next as our new Contract is based on the reduced scale.

The Chief Magistrate's salary, 1200 Rs, should not be touched. We want someone considerably better for the post than the present Acting Chief Magistrate, with qualifications not a good deal in the labour market. I doubt if he is now Chief in much more than name. He has some power of control under Section 18 & 21 of the Procedure Code, but I am disposed to think that the whole establishment of both Courts should be under him, that the other Magistrates should be regarded as his assistants & that all correspondence should go through him. It would be well for him to sit from time to time in Black Town & not to confine himself to Igur. These points however can wait till Col. Mr. Smith's return from leave in June.

For the senior Magistrate, who will generally sit in Black Town & have considerable

then, we want a good man. The Govt. have determined that his salary be 800 & I think that a suitable figure, having no doubt that we can find one or two men quite equal to or better than the present incumbent.

Mr. Scherlock now draws 1000 but he is anxious to be kept on for nearly three years more to entitle him to pension, and although he is already past 58 he may

be able to do so. We can make no promise about that but we may offer him the option of taking the reduced pay or retiring on a gratuity. It must be clearly understood that there can be nothing like a personal allowance to make up the difference if he elects the former alternative.

The 3rd & 4th Magistrates must be ^{deemed} treated as assistant Magistrates, though probably it will not be legal to call them so. Subject to what I say ^{above} we must have a second Magistrate for each Court. At one time I hoped to be able to throw most of the night cases on to the Police. The Commissioner of Police could easily dispose of them finally when they

arise, giving the option perhaps

See papers just received from H.L.'s private Secy.

I think that Mr. Scherlock's claims for the 800 Rupee post should be favorably considered.

20
of trial before a Magistrate, but although this is answered well enough at Egmore I find that sections 6 & 7 of Madras Act VII/67 will not allow the Deputy Commissioner in Black Town to have any Magisterial powers. For these Assistant Magistrates, as I may call them here, a salary of 350 Rs. will be ample. Mr. Anderson will take his pension. For Mr. Ramchandrasekar we can find other work, and at the worst he can go to the Magistrate's Sub Court which has been kept vacant for this very contingency. I propose to select one of these Assistants from among the Munsifs, & one Deputy Magistrate if I can find one sufficiently good. Both should be appointed substantially pro tem. for the present in view of what is said below about Hon'ble Magistrates.

The saving thus far will be 200 for the 2nd Magistrate & 450 each for the 3rd & 4th - total 1100, so that we still require 150. The statement of the Establishment shows a total of 758 Rs. for Egmore & 637 1/2 for Egmore. I agree with the Chief

Secretary & this is "altogether a true
vagrant" & unless the Privy Council can
show very good cause to the contrary I
would insist on the reductions shown
in red pencil on the statement, amounting
altogether to Rs. 262. Even the establishment
of a District Court costs but little over
600 Rs., and though of course there are two
Magistrates, sitting at each Court the
clerical work is comparatively trifling.
I have still kept 4 Interpreters, altho'
the last 3 should rarely require
interpretation, but all must do other work
besides & I think the Interpreter should
be the only Clerk in Court. At Symon
I have knocked off one of 3 mukdams
& 2 out of 4 gardeners or lascars.

The Govt of India might be asked to take
sanction for the reduction of the Magistrates'
pay, w^h it is proposed to bring into effect
on or soon after 1st March in anticipation
of the Secy of State's approval. Notices?
to Mr. Milner & Mr. Dyer & Mr. Dharwadkar

As regards Honorary Magistrates I suppose
the matter is open to reconsideration, altho'
Govt. have expressed to India a strong dis-
inclination to have them. When Col. Smith

No harm making
the attempt

CW
21.1.87

return

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McArthur's

20 Jan 87

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27

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read again

G.O. dated 23rd November 1886, No 1218 Financial." dated 10th January 1887, No 40 FinanceOrder, dated 27th January 1887, No 113.

The Government in view of the new Province Contract having decided on a reduction of Rs 15,000 per annum under Law and Justice - Presider Magistrates, resolve subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, which will be applied for by telegraph to revise the scale as follows with effect from the 1st March 1887, —

	Present Scale	Reduction	Future
Chief Presidency Magistrate —	1200	—	1200
Second " " —	1000	200	800
Third " " —	800	450	350
Fourth " " —	800	450	350
Total per mensem	3800	1100	2700
Total per annum	45,600	13,200	32,400

2. The reductions thus effected amount to Rs 13,200. The difference, Rs 1800, can, it is considered, be easily made up by reductions under Establishment, the scale of which as at present organized seems unduly liberal.

3. The Chief Presidency Magistrate will show Cause why the scale should not be revised as in the State — ment attached to these Proceedings.

4. One notice should at once be given in the Judicial Department to the persons affected by these orders.

True Extract
(signed) H. E. Stokes
Ag^t Chief Secretary.

Order

Order in the Judicial Dept of 5th February 187, No 243 M.

Communicated to Messrs Scharlieb, Mir
Ansaruddin Sahib and Ramachandra Aiyar,
whose permanent appointments will be abolished
on the 1st March next.

The necessary notice should be given without
delay to the Subordinate whose posts are to be
filled.

/ True Extract /

II

Ag: Chief Justice

W. M. Scharlieb Esq.

Mir Ansaruddin Sahib Bahadur

M. R. Py. Ramachandra Aiyar

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W. M. SCHARLIEB.

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W. M. SCHARLIEB.

From the REV. G. E. MORRIS, A.M., Wov. Col., Oxford

Mr. WILLIAM SCHARLIEB having referred to me for a Testimonial, to replace that which I gave him on his leaving the V.M. Gr. School at the end of the year 1844, or the beginning of 1845, and which he has unfortunately lost. I have much pleasure in certifying that few lads leave School with a more favourable Certificate, than that which he merited and obtained. He had worked his way up to the head of the School, and was reading Sophocles and Herodotus (Greek), Salust and Cicero (Latin), Paley, Pearson, and Burnet (Theology), at the time he left School. He had also a very fair knowledge of History and Geography; and in Mathematics, had read the first six Books of Euclid, and was working Equations in Algebra. His character and conduct were uniformly satisfactory, and I have consequently always felt an interest in his welfare and success in life, and hope this Certificate may help to advance it.

(Signed), G. E. MORRIS,

Chaplain of Trichinopoly, and formerly

Principal of the V. Gr. School.

TRICHINOPOLY, 22nd January, 1852

From Rev. JOHN T. D. KIDD, A.B.

I have much pleasure in stating that, having had frequent opportunities of forming a judgment respecting Mr. W. Scharlieb's intellectual powers and moral character, I entertain a very high opinion of his abilities, attainments, and disposition. He possesses large resources of general information, and he knows how to apply them to the best advantage. He composes well, speaks eloquently, and evinces considerable acumen in the treatment of theoretical questions, as well as in the solution of practical difficulties. I have always found him zealous in forwarding the interests of Educational and Charitable Institutions.

(Signed), JOHN T. D. KIDD, A.B.,

Chaplain of Vepery.

17th February, 1859.

From JOHN BRUCE NORTON, Esq., *Pro. of Law*

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in informing you that both in your Answers and Essay, you were among those who gave me great satisfaction, inasmuch as you appeared to me to evince a clear perception of what I have been endeavouring to teach, as well as much industry in note-taking and working up in private.

I am, Yours truly,

(Signed), JOHN BRUCE NORTON,

Professor of Law

To W. Scharlieb, Esq.

January, 1859.

From JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you the Testimonial you request, which I feel is well deserved. I also return your Notes of my Lectures, which Grant procured for me some time ago. I have been much gratified in examining them by the care and accuracy which they evince; and I trust that the time you have spent in the study of Law may not prove to have been mis-spent.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed), JOHN D. MAYNE.

14th January, 1859.

To W. Scharlieb, Esq.

Rev. and P. W. Dept. Govt. Office.

Mr. W. Scharlieb attended my Lectures on Law at the Presidency College for two years, and passed the Annual Examinations held in December, 1857 and 1858. At the first, his answering was not the best, but was so good as to call for especial praise in the Report which I had the honor to submit to the Director of Public Instruction. In the second, he and another gentleman were bracketed together, having obtained the highest marks. His answering would have done credit to any Member of the Profession, and was the more creditable to him, as his Law Studies were added to the arduous labors of a Public Office. I feel confident that Mr. W. Scharlieb would be an acquisition to any department of the Public Service, in which an extensive and accurate knowledge of Law might be required.

(Signed), JOHN D. MAYNE,

Professor of Law &c.

MADRAS, 14th January, 1859.

Extract from the Principal's Report, as read by him at the Anniversary of the Presidency College, at the close of April, 1859.

Mr. Mayne names Messrs. Maskell and Scharlieb as the students that acquitted themselves best in the Examination, and recommends that a prize should be bestowed upon each, remarking that "their answering would have gained them credit at any University or Inn of Court."

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Legal Branch.

We hereby certify that William Scharlieb attended courses of Lectures on the Law of Evidence, the Law of Contracts and of Torts, on Criminal Law, Hindoo Law, and Equity; and that he was examined in those subjects at the Annual Examinations held in the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, on which occasions his answering was highly distinguished in the Law of Evidence, the Law of Contracts and of Torts, and in Criminal and Hindoo Law, and was creditable in Equity.

We also certify that in the Examination upon Criminal and Hindoo Law and Equity he was awarded a Prize.

(Signed.) JOHN D. MAYNE,
Professor of Law.
EYRE B. POWELL,
Principal.

Mr. Alexander Smith has been of great service in the preparation of drafts; and I must say of him and of Mr. Scharlieb, whom I consider a very rising man, that they have saved me an infinity of trouble, by expressing my views without obliging me to give every detail, or to cut and alter their drafts.

(Signed). W. H. BAYLEY,
Acting Secy. to Govt.

7th January, 1859.

*Extract from the Proceedings of Government, 13th February, 1860.—
Public Department.*

The Course in Law commenced in 1855, and was completed during the year under report. The subjects lectured on during 1858 were Criminal Law, Hindu Law, and Equity. The Examination was conducted by the Professor; and on its results, some students who had attended the entire Course received certificates of proficiency. Of two of these students, Messrs. Maskall and Scharlieb, the Professor states in his report, that "their answering would have gained them credit at any University or Inn of Court." When it is considered that both these gentlemen hold laborious offices in the public service as Senior Uncovenanted Assistant in the Board of Revenue, and third Uncovenanted Assistant in the Government Office, respectively, and have to prosecute their legal studies in such leisure as may be left them after the discharge of their official duties, their proficiency must be regarded as particularly honorable to them.

(Signed). T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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

SIR,

In compliance with the request conveyed in your telegram of date the 9th instant, I have made arrangements for the return to Madras of Mr. Scharlieb, Third Uncovenanted Assistant in your Department, and he proceeds in the steamer "Nubia," which will leave early to-morrow morning.

2.—During the seven months Mr. Scharlieb has been connected with the Military Finance Department, he

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has fully sustained the character for intelligence and ability which lead to his being selected to proceed on deputation to Calcutta, and I have reason to believe that the Public Service has been benefitted by the measure, both as respects the character of the Service rendered by Mr. Scharlieb in the Military Finance Department, and the experience which he himself has derived by his connection with the Department, and which, if well applied, cannot but enhance his usefulness as a servant of the Government.

3.—Mr. Scharlieb returns to his appointment in Madras with my best wishes for his future well being and advancement in the service of Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed), G. BALFOUR, Colonel,
President, Military Finance Department.

CALCUTTA, 22nd April, 1861.

Mr. Scharlieb has risen during my incumbency from the post of Indexer on 60 Rs. a month to that of Acting Second Assistant on 300 Rupees. This progressive rise is a proof of his efficient service; he has uniformly done his work in a satisfactory manner.

(Signed), J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

30th April, 1861.

Mr. Scharlieb has been an Assistant in the Government Office for a considerable period, and has served under me for about a year. During that period he has given me every satisfaction, and proved himself an able and zealous Officer. On no occasion have I had cause to be dissatisfied with him.

(Signed), J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

19th April, 1861.

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Extract from Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

BACHELOR OF LAWS DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1862

Mr. W. M. Scharlieb has also passed in the Second Class. He will be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws when he has passed the Matriculation Examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

(Signed), F. PERCIVAL,

Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, 10th March, 1862.

I had every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Scharlieb while he conducted the duty of Senior Assistant, in the absence of Mr. James, and regretted, on my own account, his transfer to the Board of Revenue on a superior salary. He is a highly efficient and deserving servant of Government.

(Signed), W. H. HORSLEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

1st Jan., 1862.

5, ESSEX COURT, TEMPLE,
LONDON, 6th January, 1866.

I certify that William Mason Scharlieb, Esq., has been studying English Law in my Chambers, under my direction and instruction, for a period of one year and a half, during which time he has displayed great assiduity and ability. He has also been a diligent attendant with me at Westminster Hall, and on circuit, and also in the Criminal Courts during that period.

He is well acquainted and practically familiar with the principles of English Law, to which he has super-added a thorough knowledge of Hindoo Law. I consider him eminently qualified, possessing as he does a well-stored judicial mind, to fill any appointment that is open to a barrister of his standing. He is richly gifted by nature with a keen and clear intellect, and is painstaking and industrious. I have found him to be actuated by a high sense of honour, integrity, and justice.

(Signed), STANDISH GROVE GRADY.

Recorder of Gravesham.

REVENUE BOARD, 10th December, 1866.

Having been requested by Mr. W. Scharlieb, First Assistant in the Revenue Board's Office, and now on leave, to furnish him with a testimonial as to his services in this office, I have much pleasure in stating that having selected Mr. Scharlieb for his present post in 1862 from a large number of applicants, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the result.

Mr. Scharlieb has much aptitude for business. He is very intelligent, industrious, careful and methodical; and I am indebted to him for very valuable assistance.

He has laboured most creditably and successfully to develop his natural abilities, and has earned the approbation of all the superior officers, under whom he has acquired much valuable experience in several departments.

I heartily wish him the success he so well deserves in the learned profession, for which he has qualified himself by a very uncommon exhibition of enterprise and honorable ambition.

(Signed), W. HUDDLESTON.

Secretary, Revenue Board.

Revenue Department, Secy. of the Board of Revenue.

14th October, 1867.

Mr. Scharlieb's resignation of his appointment in the Board's office will be accepted. The Board have much pleasure in placing on record their appreciation of Mr. Scharlieb's services during the period of his employment under their orders, and their good wishes for his success in his new career.

(Signed), R. A. DALYELL.

Secretary.

1st January 20th, 1871.

My dear Mr. Scharlieb,

Had it been my intention to divide the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor, your application for the former office would have been considered as that of a gentleman possessing high qualifications, both professional and official, and I regret that I have not the opportunity of giving to those qualifications the weight to which they are entitled. The division of the offices would necessitate an alteration with respect to the office of Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and I do not think it can properly be made in dealing with the temporary vacancy of the offices caused by Mr. Mayne's appointment to the office of Advocate-General. I return the letter from Colonel Fordyce.

Believe me, Yours very truly,

(Signed), C. H. SCOTLAND.

Chief Justice of Madras.

Acted Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras, in 1867
Acted Ditto Ditto in 1874
Acted Government Pleader 16th Dec/74 to 15 Dec/74.
Asst. Secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments 16th Dec. 1874.
Appointed to act First Judge, Small Cause Court, Madras, 25th April, 1879 to 24th Dec 1879.
Senior Presidency Magistrate, 24th Dec/79 (discontinued post).
Acting Chief Magistrate, 21 April to 4 July 1882 - again 14 July to 7 Aug 1882.
Acting Chief Judge, Small Cause Court 5 July to 18 Nov 1885.
Acting Chief Magistrate from 1st July 1886 -

Member, Board of Revenue from 11 Jan 1882

LONDON: PRINTED BY GEO. J. W. PITMAN,
 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

[5]

Papers to

ad in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 23rd Nov.

1886, No. 1218 *Final*

Again G.O., dated 10th Jan.

1887, No. 140 *Final*

Current No. of 188, dated from

Current No. of 188, dated from

Order 27 Jan 87 No 113

The Government, in view of the new Provincial Contract, decided on a reduction of Rs 15,000 per annum under Law and Justice — Presidency Magistrates resolve, Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, which will be applied for by telegraph; to revise the scale as follows with effect from 1st March

	Present Scale	Reduction
Chief Magistrate	1200	120
Second "	1000	200
Third "	800	150
Fourth "	600	150

The reductions thus effected amount to Rs 13200. The difference, Rs 1800, can, it is considered, be easily made up by reductions under establishment, the scale of which as at present framed seems unduly liberal.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate will show cause why the scale should not be revised as in the State. It is attached to these proceedings.

Due notice should also be given under order in the Judicial Department to the persons affected by the Proceedings orders.

By order of the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance.

The 1198 dated 19th November

To the Judicial Department
under order of the
Secretary to the Government of India, Finance.

25/11/14

pay from Rs 1000 to Rs 800, and 3rd & 4th Magistrates by Rs 400 each. Total saving Rs 13,200 per annum. Difference will be reduced under establishment. Please wire sanction to revised scale of Presidency Magistrates.

Ind

RS

Present establishments.	Present scale		Reductions		Future scale	
	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost
<u>Egmore.</u>						
Chief clerk	1	120	"	"	1	120
Interpreter	1	100	"	"	1	100
do	1	100	"	30	1	70
clerk	1	70	"	10	1	60
do	1	50	"	"	1	50
do	1	50	1	50	"	"
do	1	48	1	45	"	"
do	1	40	"	"	1	40
do	1	30	"	"	1	30
do	1	30	"	"	1	30
do	1	25	"	"	1	25
do	1	20	"	"	1	20
do	"	"	-1	-20	1	20
Inferior servants	10	15	1	15	"	"
		68	3	16	7	47
Total	23	758	5	146	18	612
<u>Black Town.</u>						
Chief clerk	1	100	"	"	1	100
Interpreter	1	100	"	20	1	80
do	1	100	"	30	1	70
clerk	1	50	"	"	1	50
do	1	40	"	"	1	40
do	1	40	"	"	1	40
do	1	30	"	"	1	30
do	1	30	"	"	1	30
do	1	30	1	30	"	"
do	1	25	"	"	1	25
do	1	21	1	21	"	"
do	1	20	"	"	1	20
do	1	15	1	15	"	"
Inferior servants	7	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	7	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	20	637 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	126	17	521 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	43	1395 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	262	35	1133 $\frac{1}{2}$
per annum	4	5,746	8	3,144	30	260.

AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, dated

188 , No.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURE.

PRESENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPER NOT TORN UP, BRING HEARTY FOR DE
IN ORIGINAL (not pagod).

9-3-87
17-3-87
11-11-87
11-11-87

29-11-12

6-8-14
4/11/16
3/14/17
11-6-19

1-8-13
8-12-17

21-3-21
6-2-24 II

7-11-32

ORDINARY, MS

7th DEPARTMENT
G.O. DATED 27 Jan 87
No. 113
114

(34)

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Revision of salary
of Hon'ble mem-
bers & their
etc.