

P. M. C. A. 29.55



Adjutant General's office

Head Quarters: Portacolumbo

No 185.

From

5th May 1882

Brigadier General Godfrey Clerk

To

Adjutant General
The Chief Engineer

Public Works Department

Sir

In reply to your Memorandum as
No 830-C dated per margin, I have the honor to inform
14th April 1882. - so far as it is understood in this office
you that Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel)
J. M. Hunter, Royal (Madras) Engineers
will have completed 35 years service on
the 21st March 1886, and would, on that
date, under the Royal Warrant of 25th
June 1881, be entitled to a pension of £
456-5-0 + £ 280-0-0 = £ 736-5-0, provid-
ed he shall then have served 5 years in
his then Regimental rank, or to a pension
of £ 700 per annum under G.O. No 774 of 1881.

Recd 9 May 82

B. No 1259 Wd 17th May 1882

Recorded.

Att

13/5/82



13
re
188
Ca
And that
2 Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W.
Chrystie Royal (Madras) Engineers, will
have completed 32 years service on the
26th October 1883, and would be entitled,
on that date, under the Royal Warrant
of 25th June 1881, to a pension of £
 $456.5.0 + 250.0.0 = £ 706.5.0$ provided
he shall then have served 5 years in
his then Regimental rank, or to a
pension of £ 700-5-0 per annum
under G.O.G. No. 774 of 1881.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

H. Hume
Lieut Colonel

Dy. Assistant General

14

No 830. Cay 14-4-82

20/2

rules
1. Entry made
applicable to all
Officers in the Local
Services ?

Att

20/3/82

Dr. At C.A. W's request, I wrote
twice to the adjt Gen's office
privately from the above infor-
mation, but as I have not yet
had a reply, the best plan
seems to be to ask for it officially.

Cy

12/4/82

No 830. Ca/14 April/82.

Memo

The Chief Engineer P.H. Dept. has
the honor to request that the
adjutant General will be good
enough to favor him with informa-
tion on the following points:-

When will Col J. H. Hunter R.E.
have completed 35 years service
for pension, and Col W. Chrystie R.E.
32 years?

And what would be their res-
pective pensions-

- (1) Under the Royal warrant of 1878, and
- (2) Under the pension rules lately made
applicable to all officers in the
Royal (late Indian) Engineers.

(By order)

Sd/- R.T.

ag. Dy. Chief Engr

18/4/82 Is

The Adjutant General. T. D. ad

14-4-82

C. A. W.

When will Colonel
Hunter have put in
35 years service in
pension, and Colonel
Christie 32 years?

and what would
be their respective
pensions

1st under the warrant

of 1878 and

2^d under the pension

Not for available in
N. B. W. 8.

Thomas Wakefield, Madras.
Seafeld Falkland Murray Treasure Grant, Madras.
Henry Seymour Robinson, Madras.

William Moore Lane, Madras.
Thomas Boone Everest Tennant, Madras.

Henry Crosby Barry Barnett, Madras.
George Carr Hodding, Madras.

Robert Henry Cunliffe, Madras.

Hugh Watson, Madras.

Evelyn Meadows Norie, Madras.

Thomas Henry Way, Madras,—12th December 1881.

Nowell Swanston, Madras,—13th December 1881.

James Giberne Bell, Madras,—13th December 1881.
Henry Annesley Justice, Madras,—13th December 1881.

No. 36 of 1882.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 16th December 1881, is republished:—

No. 683.—The promotions of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps to the rank of Colonel by brevet are antedated to the 1st July 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

William Peyton, Madras.

No. 37 of 1882.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 6th January 1882, is republished:—

No. 2.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Young, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to be Controller of Military Accounts:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. E. S. Carter, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade:

Major H. G. Saunders, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade (on furlough), to be Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade:

Captain F. F. R. Burgess, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade:

Lieutenant W. R. Le G. Anderson, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade:

Lieutenant H. M. Prior, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class:

With effect from the 31st December 1881, *vice* Colonel T. B. Harrison, Controller of Military Accounts, retired.

No. 38 of 1882.—**Revised Pension Regulations—Officers.** The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 6th January 1882, is republished:—

RETIREMENTS.

No. 10.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

MILITARY,
No. 407.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 8th December 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—Para. 1. In my Despatches, Nos. 112, 258, 260, and 299 of the present year, I have sanctioned revised pension regulations for the Officers of the various branches of the Indian Military Service, including the Medical and Veterinary Departments.

12. All leave of absence taken by these Officers counts as service for pension, and if they succeed to the establishment of General Officers they are eligible for the higher rates of half pay and retired pay given under the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, that is:—

Half pay,—

Major-General, 500%.

Lieutenant-General, 650%.

General, 800%.

Retired pay,—From 600% to 1,000% per annum according to grade and age.

13. The next class of Officers are those who entered the Staff Corps on its formation, or at any period up to the 12th September 1866. These Officers entered subject to the pension rules specified in paragraph 5 of this Despatch, but Sir Charles Wood ruled that they could not claim retirement on the pension of their rank after 22 years' service under the Regulation of 1796. As some Officers represented that they entered the Staff Corps under the belief that they should have the benefit of this rule of 1796, permission was given to all Officers who alleged that they had entered the Staff Corps under a misapprehension on this point to withdraw from it, and to revert to the local service, the Officers of which still retained the privilege.

14. In addition to pensions, it was notified that eventually Colonel's allowances would be allotted to the Staff Corps in the proportion of one Colonel's allowance to every 30 Officers, but in 1866 the Marquis of Salisbury, in Despatch No. 159, published in your General Order No. 808 of that year, sanctioned the grant of Colonel's allowances to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels of the Staff Corps who entered it on or before the 12th September 1866, after 12 years' service in that grade, irrespective of numbers. Taking this latter valuable privilege into account, it seemed essential, if retirement prior to succession to Colonel's allowances was to be facilitated, to give to Officers of this class the estimated value of their absolute title to those allowances, in addition to the pensions previously granted, and this was sanctioned in my Despatch No. 258 of 4th August last.

15. The result of these regulations is that the retiring allowances of Officers of this class now, as compared with what was claimable in 1860 are as follows, exactly the same periods of leave of absence being allowed to count as service for pension in 1881 as in 1860, with the additions made in 1872 as mentioned in paragraph 5 of this Despatch:—

		Rates in 1860.			Rates from 1st July 1881.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20 years' service	..	191	12	6	288	0	0
24 "	..	292	0	0	430	0	0
28 "	..	365	0	0	571	0	0
32 "	..	456	5	0	783	0	0
38 "	..	456	5	0	1,124	17	5

16. It is true that in 1860 an Officer who happened to be a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel could at any time, after 22 years' service, retire on what is called the pension of his rank, or 292% if he was a Major, and 365% if he was a Lieutenant-Colonel, but, as promotion was usually slow, this rarely gave an Officer any advantage, and the retirements under the rule were few, while every Officer in the class referred to voluntarily relinquished the prospect of benefitting by it.

The general result is that up to 32 years' service inclusive there has been an increase of from 47 to 71 per cent. according to periods of service while 1,124% is insured after a service of 38 years, instead of 456% with a prospect of succeeding to 1,124% at an uncertain period as was the case in 1860.

17. The next class to refer to is that of Officers on the cadres of Cavalry and Infantry of the three Presidencies. They have been granted the same retiring pensions as Officers whose pensions were detailed in the foregoing paragraph, although their date of succession to Colonel's allowances is not fixed in exactly the manner prescribed for Officers who entered the Staff Corps up to 1866. Hence any Officer of these cadres who takes pension has exactly the same advantages as Staff Corps Officers, with the addition that he can retire on the pension of his rank after 22 years. With respect to Colonel's allowances, succession is secured after 12 years as Lieutenant-Colonel, but, as succession to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel depends upon vacancies, the period of succession must vary. Indeed it was not intended to do more than arrange as far as possible that these Officers, who all had the option of joining the Staff Corps under the conditions of September 1866, should not be in a worse position than previously in this respect. In point of fact, while some of these Officers have suffered by slow promotion in years gone by in their cadres, their actual succession to Colonel's allowances has been greatly hastened by the measures adopted, and a large proportion of Officers since 1866 have succeeded to these allowances in less than 38 years, and some even in less than 30 years.

18. The next class is composed of Officers on what are called the General lists of Cavalry and Infantry of the three Presidencies, all of whom were appointed to the Service between the month of February 1859 and February 1862, and whose nominations were made subject to any alterations that might be subsequently ordered in the conditions of service. There was no pledge given to these Officers as to Colonel's allowances, but it was no doubt understood that they came under the general pension regulations of the day.

As explained in my Despatch of the 4th August 1881, No. 258, I have conceded to them the right of succession to Colonel's allowances in the proportion of one to every thirty Officers in the manner described in paragraph 17 of that Despatch, and I have fixed the rates of pension as follows:—

		Old Rate.			New Rate.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
20 years	..	191	12	6	250	0	0
24 "	..	292	0	0	365	0	0
28 "	..	365	0	0	500	0	0
32 "	..	456	5	0	700	0	0
38 "	..	456	5	0	750	0	0

19. The last class of Officers already serving are those who have entered the Staff Corps at their own request since the 12th September 1866. These Officers presumably knew all the conditions as to pension and retirement when they entered, and the only change in the rates made since that period has been to admit them to the increased rates shown in the table given in the preceding paragraph.

20. As respects the Medical Department, the following statement shows the pension rates in force in 1860, the revised rates introduced in 1864, and the present rate of pensions.

Rates of Pension for the Medical Service per annum.

		1860.			1864.	1881.
		£	s.	d.	£	£
17 years' service	..	191	12	6	220	292
20 "	..	191	12	6	220	365
21 "	..	250	0	0	292	365
24 "	..	250	0	0	365	365
25 "	..	300	0	0	365	500
27 "	..	300	0	0	456	500
29 "	..	365	0	0	456	500
30 "	..	365	0	0	550	700
32 "	..	500	0	0	550	700
35 "	..	700	0	0	*550	700

* With the option of 700% to Officers who entered before 1864, and did not receive the higher additional pensions of Deputy Surgeon-General or Surgeon-General. Medical Officers compulsorily retired at the age of 55 were granted the pension next above that to which their service entitled them.

Besides this, since 1864 an additional 250% or 350% a year is given to every Officer who, on retirement, has rendered five years' service in the office of Deputy Surgeon-General or Surgeon-General respectively.

21. From this table it will be seen that the pensions of Medical Officers who have not served in the higher appointments have been raised since 1860 by amounts varying from 37 to 91 per cent. in the case of Officers who have served under or up to 30 years; while the highest pension formerly allowed, namely, 700%, which was only obtainable after 35 years, can now be obtained after 30 years' service. Further those Medical Officers who serve as Deputy Surgeons-General and Surgeons-General can now on completion of 30 years' service and five years in the grade obtain pensions of 950% and 1,050% a year respectively, as against the 365% and 700% obtainable after 30 and 35 years under the old rules, and as against 800% and 900% obtainable by them under the rules of 1864.
22. Medical Officers, it must be recollected, have of late years been granted higher relative rank, a privilege which carries with it a higher rate of pension for widows, a higher rate of wound pension, and a higher rate of retirement if an Officer is compelled to leave the Service from ill health before completion of 17 years' service in India. By these rules Medical Officers on joining from probation at once rank as Captains, a rank only gained by a Staff Corps Officer after 12 years' service, while the relative rank of Major is obtained eight years earlier than in the Staff Corps, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel in six years' less service than in the Staff Corps.
23. The Veterinary Department of the Indian Army has long since ceased to be recruited, and the junior Officer in that branch in the three Presidencies was appointed in 1859. It has been therefore unnecessary to discuss the propriety of a general revision of the pension rules of the Department, but in my Despatch, No. 260, of 4th August 1881, I authorized the pension of 250% a year hitherto granted to Veterinary Surgeons of 25 years' service to be increased to 350%, and that of 350% after 30 years' service to be increased to 450% a year.

24. An examination of the foregoing details shows how greatly all classes of Officers in the Indian Army have benefited by the alterations in the pension regulations, while very sufficient rates of pension have been fixed for those Officers who henceforward enter the Service. There are, however, some particular conditions which I think may advantageously be modified; but, before I refer to these points, I desire to advert to a complaint which has been made, that all leave of absence does not count as service for pension. The rules on this subject are not new rules, but rules that have been in existence for 27 years, which rules were again more liberal than those in force prior to 1854. These rules were not interfered with by the recent regulations, which simply augmented rates of pension all round, and they apply to no Officer who has entered the service since the year 1875. I cannot admit that the continuance of the long existing rule, which only admits leave to a certain extent to count as service for pension, constitutes any grievance whatever.

25. The position of Officers under the regulations referred to is as follows:—

The whole of the following descriptions of leave of absence count as service for pension without any deduction whatever:—

- I. Recreation or regimental leave, to the extent of three days at a time within musters, and in the district, and to an aggregate of ten days in each six months.
- II. Temporary or station leave, extending to ten days' absence within the Presidency in which the Officer is serving, and limited to 20 days in six months.
- III. Privilege leave, irrespective of musters, to the extent of 60 days in each year, with liberty to proceed anywhere, provided the Officer taking it shall ensure return within the term of his leave. To Officers of certain local corps privilege leave is allowed for 90 days in each year, while to military Officers in civil employ it is limited to 30 days annually, but with the privilege of accumulating the leave for two or three years and then taking 60 or 90 days. (Officers availing themselves of any of the foregoing descriptions of leave retain their full salary and emoluments.)
- IV. Leave rendered necessary in consequence of wounds or from ill-health due to exposure on field service, to an extent not exceeding 18 months in each case.
- V. Leave not exceeding 30 days preparatory to embarking on furlough, and again on return from furlough to enable an Officer to rejoin his corps or appointment.
- VI. Leave granted to enable an Officer to study the Native languages at one of the Presidency towns, provided he passes the prescribed tests within the following periods:—
 - Higher standard in Hindustani, six months.
 - Examination in other languages than Hindustani, a further period of six months.
 - On obtaining a certificate of high proficiency, a period of 18 months in the aggregate.
 - On obtaining a degree of honour in Arabic, Sanscrit, or Persian, a period of two years.

26. In addition to leave taken under any of the circumstances just stated, two years' leave in 20, three years in 25, four years in 30, five years in 35, and six years in 38 years' service are allowed to count as service for pension.

27. Not only are these regulations liberal, but Officers of the Indian Service have had the further advantage of drawing furlough pay when on leave, varying from 250% to 1,000% a year, and of retaining staff and other situations when on leave, while in nearly all cases where leave on medical certificate has been granted, it has been allowed for a fixed term of two years, instead of being limited to the actual necessities of the case. It is impossible to consider these rules as anything but liberal in the extreme, and I believe that, in several of those cases where leave has been taken in excess of the time allowed to count as service for pension, a more strict attention on the part of superior authorities would have led to the removal from the active list of the Army of Officers who have passed a considerable portion of their service on leave on sick certificate. I must also observe that there is no analogy between the case of these Officers and that of Officers under the British service rules, who ordinarily only obtain leave for limited periods and on lower rates of pay, with the disadvantage of compulsory retirements and smaller pensions. Certain considerations have rendered it desirable to cease to deduct leave from the service for pension in the case of Officers of the late Indian Artillery and Engineers and new line Regiments who are under Indian pension rules, but these considerations do not apply to Officers of the Staff Corps or Indian Army.

28. I have, therefore, no intention of abrogating rules which I consider to be just, and the operation of which has always been well known to the Officers concerned; but as respects the actual periods to count as service, when the leave has been taken under regulations prior to those of 1875, I have determined to sanction some small modifica-

as service for pension do not correspond with the periods at which higher rates of pension are claimable. Thus, after 24 years' service the second rate of pension for combatant Officers is claimable, but the second period of leave allowed to count requires 25 years' service before it can be reckoned. I am induced, therefore, to sanction an alteration in the periods of leave to be allowed to count, so as to make each period correspond with a period of service at which a pension can now be earned. Under this view, I will allow three years' leave to count in 24 years, four years in 28, five years in 32, and six in 38 years, instead of, as at present, three years in 25, four years in 30, five years in 35, and six in 38. As respects the Medical Department, the Officers of which can claim pensions at periods different from the foregoing, and who enter the Service at a later period of life than the combatant Officers, the periods allowed will be two years in 17 years' service, three years in 20 years' service, four years in 25 years, and five years in 30 years, at which last period the highest rate of pension is claimable. This latter scale can be applied also to the Veterinary Department.

29. In making this concession, however, I must desire that no furlough on medical certificate for Officers under any furlough regulations shall be given in future for more than one year in the first instance, and it will only be renewable on satisfactory evidence that more leave is necessary. Officers at home will have to appear before a Medical Board to obtain an extension.

30. I have further determined on the two following modifications of existing rules as to length of service for pension:—

I. In my Despatch, No. 258, of the 4th August last, I informed your Excellency that I had sanctioned certain higher rates of pension for all Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Service who were entitled to Colonel's allowances after 12 years as Lieutenant-Colonel. The estimated value of the right of succession to Colonel's allowances was added to the ordinary rates of pension then in force, up to and including the pension of 456l. 5s. claimable after 32 years' service, including four years' leave of absence. These increments, however, only accrued on the attainment of the several rates of pension dependent on specific periods of actual service. But, as the right of succession of these Officers to Colonel's allowances is not affected by leave of absence, I now sanction, in substitution of my previous order, the following addition to the old ordinary rate of pension to these Officers after each year of service from 20 to 32 inclusive; and, in fixing the pension of such Officers on retirement you will, therefore, add the following sums to the ordinary pensions to which they are entitled under regulations issued previously to August 1881, but with any benefit to which they may be entitled under the terms of paragraph 28 of this letter. For the extra pension no deduction will be made for leave of absence:—

Rates of additional Pension.

	£
20 years' service from date of first commission	97
21 " " " " " "	105
22 " " " " " "	115
23 " " " " " "	126
24 " " " " " "	138
25 " " " " " "	152
26 " " " " " "	168
27 " " " " " "	186
28 " " " " " "	206
29 " " " " " "	230
30 " " " " " "	257
31 " " " " " "	289
32 " " " " " "	327

II. Officers who have entered the Staff Corps from the British Service are allowed to count all service in India for pension under Indian retiring regulations, provided half their service has been in the Staff Corps; but service out of India previous to joining the Staff Corps is not allowed to count for pension. As I recognize the value to India of the training of Officers in the British Army before joining the Staff Corps, I have determined to allow service out of India before joining the Staff Corps to count for Indian pension to an extent not exceeding two years in any case.

31. I have also had under consideration the circumstance that General Officers of the British Army may, by recent regulations, on relinquishing their claim to paid Colonelcies of regiments, receive higher half pay and special rates of pension. In the Staff Corps and Local Service nearly every General Officer has already succeeded to Colonel's allowances, and for these no alteration is requisite; but in any case where an Officer obtains early promotion to the rank of General in any branch of the Service, including Artillery and Engineers, I am prepared to allow him, on relinquishment of any title to succeed to Colonel's allowances, to claim the benefit of the rates of half pay and retiring pay, as

allowed in my Despatches, Nos. 372 and 392, of 10th and 24th November 1881,* for Officers who enter after the 1st July 1881, but subject to exactly similar conditions as to removal from the effective list. The name of any Officer of the general list, or who entered the Staff Corps after the 12th September 1866, and who may elect this privilege when he becomes a General Officer, will continue to be reckoned in calculating the number of Colonel's allowances due to Officers who have not taken this privilege.

32. Finally, I have decided to allow General Officers of Artillery and Engineers to retire at any time under the conditions temporarily allowed to those Officers by the Royal Warrant of 6th September 1878.

There seems to me to be now no good reason to limit this retirement to the rank of Colonel, while the limitation of the rule may operate hardly upon Colonels who, under exceptional circumstances, may obtain promotion to the rank of Major-General before they have served five years as Colonel. Under the rule I now sanction, a General Officer who has completed five years' service in the rank of Colonel and Major-General combined will be entitled to retire with the extra annuity.

33. Having now completed my review of the pension regulations of the various classes of Military and Medical Officers under Indian regulations, I must express my conviction that the rules as they now stand are not, with due regard to the public interest, susceptible of further extension. I have no doubt whatever that the benefits of these regulations, combined with the other advantages of service in India, will continue to attract candidates to the Indian Service, well qualified to maintain the deservedly high reputation already acquired by the Officers of that Service.

34. I request you will cause this Despatch to be published in your General Orders, and to intimate that any benefits conferred by it will take effect from the 1st July 1881.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) HARTINGTON.

No. 39 of 1882.—The following Notifications from the *Gazette of India*, dated 17th December 1881 and 7th January 1882, are republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 16th December 1881.

No. 2105-G.G.—Consequent on the return of the undermentioned Officers to duty—

the following reversions will take place in the Political Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

(1) From the date on which Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., returned to duty—
Captain E. A. Fraser, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. E. M. Lawford, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, reverts from that grade, and is posted as Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal.

(2) From the date on which Major F. A. Wilson was relieved of his duties as Tutor to His Highness the Nizam—
Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Agent, 3rd Class.

* (Despatch 372.) "9. Those Officers will come under the compulsory retirement clauses of the Royal Warrant on attaining the age of 55 years in the rank of Colonel, of 62 years in the rank of Major-General, and 67 years in the rank of Lieutenant-General or General. Up to the age of 55, there will be no compulsory retirement on account of age from the Staff Corps. Non-employment for five years in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, and non-employment as a General Officer for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or non-employment for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel, will involve compulsory retirement on the pensions elsewhere laid down, or in the grade of—

"Major-General, at 62, on 800*l.* a year.
"Lieutenant-General, at 67, on 900*l.* a year.
"General, at 67, on 1,000*l.* a year."

With voluntary retirement in those grades of—

"Major-General, at 60, on 750*l.*
"Lieutenant-General, at 65, on 850*l.*
"General, at 65, on 950*l.*"

"10. I have already informed you that Officers in receipt of good service pensions will not retain them after retirement on pension."

(Despatch No. 392):—

"Unemployed General Officers of the class referred to in paragraph 8 of the former Despatch, that is, Officers who join the Staff Corps after the 1st July 1881, will receive the rates of half pay laid down for General Officers of Her Majesty's British Forces in Article 951 of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, viz.:—

"Field Marshal	£1,300 yearly.
"General	800 do.
"Lieutenant-General	650 do.
"Major-General	500 do."

(3) From the date on which Major E. Mockler returned to duty—
Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 1st Class.

The 6th January 1882.

No. 24-G.G.—Colonel Mowbray Thomson, Political Agent, 1st Class, having vacated his appointment on succeeding to Colonel's allowances, the following substantive promotions are made in the Political Department, with effect from the 1st December 1881:—

Captain C. B. Cooke, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to be a Political Agent, 2nd Class, but to continue to officiate as a Political Agent, 1st Class.

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

7

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN
COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 12th January 1882.

No. 20 of 1882.—The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension:—

No. 806 Brigade Serjeant-Major Henry Eardley, District Staff, Royal } Bolarum.
Artillery.

Fort St. George, 13th January 1882.

No. 21 of 1882.—Major W. Stainforth, General List, Infantry Wing Officer, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for 300 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras or Bombay.

No. 22 of 1882.—The following order by the Officer Commanding Centre District is confirmed:—

Dated 5th January 1882.—Directing Captain V. L. Mathias, 39th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Officer in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Madras, without prejudice to his own duties, during the indisposition of Lieutenant-Colonel Chisholm, or until further orders.

No. 23 of 1882.—Surgeon J. Hunter, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge of the 37th Grenadiers, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for one year from the date of embarkation, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras or Bombay.

Fort St. George, 14th January 1882.

No. 24 of 1882.—The following list received from the India Office is published:—

List No. 51, dated 23rd December 1881.

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave:—

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major R. T. Chapman, Infantry.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieutenant D. Mackenzie, Staff Corps, one month without pay..	.. u.p.a.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Staff Corps ..	.. 8 months, p.a.

Fort St. George, 16th January 1882.

No. 25 of 1882.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—
Surgeon-Major W. J. Busteed, M.D., Indian Medical Department, 13th Regiment Native Infantry. } Arrived at Bombay on the
10th January 1882.

No. 26 of 1882.—Mr. Christopher Hill to be a Lieutenant in the Railway Volunteer Company at Pothanore.

Fort St. George, 18th January 1882.

No. 27 of 1882.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Colonel W. Hands, Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, to officiate as Judge Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel Wilson, retired. Dated 7th January 1882.
Surgeon-Major R. E. Pearse, Indian Medical Department, Officiating Principal Medical Store-keeper, Madras, is (provisionally) confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Major Cooper, retired. Dated 27th December 1881.

No. 28 of 1882.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Chisholm, Staff Corps, in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Madras, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 18th January 1882, or date of departure, Captain V. L. Mathias, Staff Corps, 39th Regiment Native Infantry, performing the duties of the appointment on Lieutenant-Colonel Chisholm's responsibility.

No. 29 of 1882.—The services of Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 30 of 1882.—The initials of the Christian names of Lieutenant O'Connell, of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifle Corps, are T. J., not J. J. as notified in G.O.G. No. 613, dated 3rd September 1881.

No. 31 of 1882.—The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension:—

No. 1668, Serjeant-Major (Garrison Quartermaster Serjeant, Fort St. George) } Madras.
Silvester Dean, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers (Unattached List).

No. 32 of 1882.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette*, dated 16th December 1881, are republished:—

War Office, Pall Mall, 16th December 1881.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, from the dates specified against their names:—

Major-General Thomas Greenaway, Madras. Dated 24th August 1881.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Officers transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Richard Drapes Ardagh, Madras. Dated 1st July 1881.

Colonel John Loudon, Madras. Dated 1st November 1881.

The undermentioned Officers on the Unemployed Supernumerary List to be promoted from the dates specified against their names:—

INDIAN FORCES (LOCAL SERVICE.)

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Græme Auchmuty Fulton, Madras Infantry. Dated 8th November 1881.

No. 33 of 1882.—Pay, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Staff Corps Officers. The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 16th December 1881, is republished:—

PROMOTIONS.

No. 680.—STAFF CORPS.—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts of a Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 372, dated the 10th November 1881:—

Para. 1. I forward, for the information and guidance of your Lordship's Government, the accompanying copy of Her Majesty's Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, regulating the pay, promotion, and non-effective pay of the Army, with effect from the 1st July 1881, throughout the British dominions except, as regards full pay and allowances, India.

2. With regard to the operation of the Warrant in India, your Lordship will observe that power is reserved to me to submit for Her Majesty's approval such modifications in the Royal Warrant of the 6th September 1878 as are the necessary result of the changes instituted in the Warrant of the 25th June, and such changes of pay and emoluments as appear desirable in consequence of the recently-sanctioned organization of Her Majesty's British Forces.

5. It is not necessary that a special Royal Warrant should be issued for regulating the promotion and retirement of Officers of the several Staff Corps; all that is needed is that the Secretary of State for India in Council shall lay down such rules within the limits prescribed as the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881 empowered him to do.

6. I accordingly forward, for information and guidance, the rules which the new Warrant appears to me to call for. These are concurred in by the Secretary of State for War.

8. I have already addressed your Lordship on the subject of the pensions for those Officers who join the Staff Corps after the 1st July 1881, and I now desire to inform your Government what has been decided under Article 107-1 of the Royal Warrant with respect to their retirement in the several grades.

9. Those Officers will come under the compulsory retirement clauses of the Royal Warrant on attaining the age of 55 years in the rank of Colonel, of 62 years in the rank of Major-General, and 67 years in the rank of Lieutenant-General or General. Up to the age of 55, there will be no compulsory retirement on account of age from the Staff Corps. Non-employment for five years in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, and non-employment as a General Officer for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or non-employment for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel, will involve compulsory retirement on the pensions elsewhere laid down, or in the grade of—

Major-General, at 62, at 800% a year,
Lieutenant-General, at 67, at 900% a year,
General, at 67, at 1,000% a year,

with voluntary retirement in those grades of—
Major-General, at 60, on 750%
Lieutenant-General, at 65, on 850%
General, at 65, at 950%.

10. I have already informed you that Officers in receipt of good service pensions will not retain them after retirement on pension.

11. The regulations under which Officers of the Indian Service may be placed on half pay will, of course, apply to those now joining the Staff Corps, with this further addition, that an Officer who, after six years' service on the half-pay list, whether continuous or otherwise, is not reported fully qualified for active service in India, will be then placed permanently on the half-pay retired list, and will not be eligible for further employment. An Officer so circumstanced, may, if entitled to pension, retire on that pension, for which, however, his service on half pay will not count as qualifying service.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND TRANSFER TO AN UNEMPLOYED SUPERNUMERARY LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

I. Promotion in the Staff Corps shall continue as at present, with the following exceptions:—

Four years' service in the Staff Corps, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, shall qualify for the Brevet rank of Colonel, instead of five years, as heretofore.

Article 12, Clauses (e, sub-Sections 1 and 2), of the Warrant of the 25th June shall be applied to the Officers of the Staff Corps, the Secretary of State for India in Council being substituted for the Secretary of State for War.

II. General Officers shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, on completing the ages and periods of non-employment fixed under Articles 106 and 107 of the Warrant of the 25th June, for the compulsory retirement of the General Officers of the British Service.

III. Colonels who entered the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866 shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, provided they are in receipt of Colonel's allowance, and not in military employ, and Colonels who entered the Staff Corps after that date, whether in receipt of the allowance and employed or not:—

If they attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before the 1st October 1877—at the age of 59 years until the 1st July 1885, and after that date at the age of 58 years.

If they attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on or after the 1st October 1877—at the age of 55 years.

IV. In special cases, where it may appear desirable, the Secretary of State in Council may delay the transfer of an Officer to, or, in the case of those under the Parliamentary guarantee, bring an Officer back from, the unemployed supernumerary list.

V. Of the above regulations, Clauses II and III shall not affect Officers whose admissions to the Staff Corps shall bear date on or after the 1st July 1881. On attaining to the rank of General Officer or Colonel in the Army, these Officers will come as regards the limits of age and periods of non-employment under the retirement Articles of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881; the amounts of their pensions, non-effective pay, &c., being governed by Indian regulations.

No. 34 of 1882.—**Transfer and Promotion of General Officers and Colonels of Staff Corps.** The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 16th December 1881, is republished, with reference to G.O.G. No. 33, dated 18th January 1882:—

No. 681.—INDIAN ARMY—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following additional extracts of the above quoted Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 372, dated the 10th November 1881, together with the Royal Warrants therein referred to:—

3. I now forward, for your Lordship's information and guidance, two Warrants which have received Her Majesty's sanction, one providing for the transfer to an "Unemployed Supernumerary List" of General Officers and Colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Forces who have attained certain limits of age, or who have been continuously unemployed for certain periods, the other providing for the promotion of the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces on the effective list.
4. In the first Warrant the limits of age and non-employment have been taken generally from the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, but some of the provisions of that Warrant have been somewhat relaxed in the case of those Officers who are under the previous conditions of service. In the second Warrant, the existing regulations have been modified in accordance with the terms of the Warrant of 25th June, the necessary reductions being made in the establishment of General Officers.

Royal Warrant for the Formation of the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

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

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to provide for the transfer to an unemployed supernumerary list of General Officers and Colonels of Our Indian Forces who have attained certain limits of age or who have been continuously unemployed for certain periods;

Our will and pleasure is that, with effect from and after the 1st day of July 1881, the following rules shall be established for that purpose:—

1. Transfer to the retired list under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1877 shall cease.
2. A Major-General shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on attaining the age of 62 years, and a Lieutenant-General or General on attaining the age of 67 years.
3. A General Officer shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list after being unemployed for five years continuously since his promotion to Major-General, or after being unemployed for seven years continuously from the time of his last employment as Colonel.
4. A Colonel of the "local service," that is, an Officer whose appointment was not made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th December 1859, No. 1637, shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list, provided he is in receipt of Colonel's allowance and not in Military employ,—
If he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel before the 1st October 1877,—at the age of 59 years until the 1st July 1885, and after that date at the age of 58 years.
If he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on or after the 1st October 1877,—at the age of 55 years.
5. A Colonel of the "general list," that is, an Officer whose appointment was made subject to the abovementioned General Order, shall be placed on the unemployed supernumerary list on attaining the age of 55 years.
6. In the event of an Officer being called to, or engaged on, active service in the field, at or about the time when, under any article of this Our Warrant, he would be liable to be transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, Our Secretary of State for India in Council may, on the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, extend his term of service during the continuance of the emergency as a supernumerary to the establishment.
7. If in any special case, not under the terms of the preceding article, it appears desirable to postpone the transfer of an Officer to the unemployed supernumerary list, Our Secretary of State for India in Council may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, so postpone it.
8. Our Secretary of State for India in Council, upon the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, may also bring back an Officer from the supernumerary unemployed list to the effective list, should it appear essential to the interests of Our Service to do so.
9. An Officer whose case has been specially treated under Articles 6, 7, or 8 shall, so long as he remains on the effective list, be supernumerary thereon.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our reign.

(By Her Majesty's Command,)

HARTINGTON.

Royal Warrant for the Promotion of Indian Officers so far as relates to Rank in the Army.

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

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient to make further Regulations for governing the Promotion in the Army of the Officers of Our Indian Forces, Our will and pleasure is, that the following Regulations be established, and be the sole Regulations under which the Promotion in the Army of such Officers shall be effected:—

1. A Captain may attain the rank of Major,—
 - (a) By regimental seniority.
 - (b) By 20 years' service in the army in the case of Officers whose appointment to Our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December 1859, No. 1637.
 - (c) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General Officers, provided such vacancy occur before 1st October 1881.
 - (d) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field.
 - (e) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.
2. A Major may attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel,—
 - (a) By regimental seniority.
 - (b) By 26 years' service in the army in the case of Officers whose appointment to Our Indian forces was made subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th of December 1859, No. 1637.
 - (c) By brevet, after 26 years' service in the army, so long as there remain any Majors on the list of Cavalry and Infantry in Our Indian forces.
 - (d) By brevet, in succession to a vacancy on the establishment of General Officers, provided such vacancy occur before 1st October 1881, or thereafter, for so long as there remain any Majors on the list of Cavalry and Infantry who are not subject to the conditions prescribed in the General Order of Our Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 9th December 1859, No. 1637.
 - (e) By brevet, for distinguished service in the field.
 - (f) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.
3. A Lieutenant-Colonel may attain the rank of Colonel,—
 - (a) By 12 years' service in the substantive grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.
 - (b) By brevet, after 30 years' service in the army, four of which shall have been in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel.
 - (c) By brevet, on appointment to be one of Our aides-de-camp.
 - (d) By brevet, as a reward for distinguished service in the field.
 - (e) By brevet, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.
 - (f) By brevet, after four years' satisfactory service with the rank, whether substantive or brevet, of Lieutenant-Colonel,—
 - (1) In any military appointment, except the command of a troop or company by an Officer with the substantive rank of Captain; and except also any appointment which Our Secretary of State in Council may exclude from qualifying.
 - (2) In any civil situation approved by Our Secretary of State for India in Council upon the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council and Commander-in-Chief in India, provided it be of a nature to afford practical experience likely to be afterwards of advantage in military service.
 - (g) By brevet, after five years' service, in any appointment, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
 - (h) By brevet, after seven years' satisfactory service, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as equerry or extra equerry to the Sovereign or the Prince of Wales.

No period of acting staff service of less than six months' duration shall reckon towards the rank of Colonel, unless it be converted into actual staff service by subsequent confirmation.
4. The rank of Brigadier-General shall be local or temporary only.
5. The names of General-Officers shall be borne upon four separate lists. The first shall contain the names of those on the fixed establishment, and of those who having been promoted out of their regular turn shall be supernumerary to the fixed establishment; the second, those of Officers retired under Our Royal Warrant of the 31st December 1877; the third, those of Officers placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Royal Warrant of the 24th October 1881; and the fourth, those who shall have retired from the service with the honorary rank of Major-General, Lieutenant-General or General.
6. The names of the Colonels and General Officers of the Staff Corps now borne on the Indian List to regulate promotion shall remain on that list, and the names of the Officers of the Staff Corps henceforth promoted to the rank of Colonel shall be placed on that list, to be thereon retained in *italics*, until their death, retirement, or transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list, for the purpose of regulating the promotion of the Officers below them.

7. The fixed establishment of General Officers (including the names of Officers of the Staff Corps) shall be the following :—

Generals	4
Lieutenant-Generals	13
Major-Generals	38
Total	55

8. Every vacancy on the establishment of General Officers shall be filled by the promotion of the senior Colonel of the Indian Army; or by the moving up of the name of the Senior Officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list to regulate promotion; or by the transfer of a General Officer from the supernumerary list as provided in Art. 14.
9. Every vacancy on the establishment in the rank of Lieutenant-General or in that of General shall be filled up in like manner by the promotion of the Senior Officer of the Indian Army in the grade next below or by the moving up of the name of the Senior Officer of the Staff Corps borne on the list of that grade.
10. Temporary or local rank and command as Major-General, Lieutenant-General, or General may, for the convenience of Our Service, be conferred on an Officer of the next lower rank (whether he hold such rank permanently or temporarily), without regard to seniority.
11. A Colonel who shall vacate an appointment as temporary Major-General, may, upon the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, be made an honorary Major-General.
12. Promotion may be conferred upon a Colonel, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General without regard to vacancies in the establishment, for distinguished service in the field, and in such case the recommendation of Our Governor-General in Council, detailing the services for which the Officer is promoted, shall be published in the General Orders of Our Indian military forces, and in the *London Gazette*.
13. Promotion may be conferred upon a Colonel, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General without regard to vacancies in the establishment, for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.
14. An Officer not below the rank of Colonel, promoted for distinguished service, shall be borne as supernumerary, and shall not be placed on the establishment in his new rank until the time when he would have attained such rank by seniority, that is to say, when the surviving Officer who stood next senior on the list to the Officer promoted under Art. 12 or 13 shall have attained the same rank on the establishment, the next vacancy shall be filled by the transfer of the supernumerary General Officer to the establishment.
15. A supernumerary General Officer promoted for distinguished service, and absorbed under Art. 14, shall take his seniority from the date of his promotion as published in the *London Gazette*.
16. Field Marshals shall be appointed at the will of the Sovereign, and the rank shall be conferred without reference to seniority. A General Officer, retired under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1877, or placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Warrant of the 24th October 1881, shall remain eligible for promotion to the rank of Field Marshal.
17. A Major-General or a Lieutenant-General retired under Our Warrant of the 31st December 1877, and a Colonel, a Major-General, or a Lieutenant-General placed on the unemployed supernumerary list under Our Warrant of the 24th October 1881, shall be promoted to higher rank when the Officer on the establishment who was next junior to him as a Colonel shall obtain such promotion.
18. Every Officer permitted to retire on full pay may be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this 10th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in the forty-fifth year of Our reign.

(By Her Majesty's Command.)

HARTINGTON.

No. 35 of 1882.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 16th December 1881, is republished :—

No. 682.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 1st July 1881, where not otherwise specified, under the provisions of Article 12, Clause (c), of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

George Nesbit Stephens, Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Orders issued by Government are published for the information of the Army :—

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Ootacamund, 15th September 1881.

No. 638 of 1881.—Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Ceded Districts, from the 30th September 1881.

Ootacamund, 16th September 1881.

No. 639 of 1881.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon-Major J. Houston, M.D., Indian Medical Department, to be Brigade-Surgeon, *vice* Wyndowe, retired. Dated 15th June 1881.

No. 640 of 1881.—The following list received from the India Office is published :—

List No. 34, dated 26th August 1881.

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c., &c. :—

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J. W. Macdougall, Staff Corps.

Captain A. Awdry, Royal Engineers.

Sub-Conductor W. Hyde, Public Works Department.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieutenant H. W. E. Georges, Staff Corps 3 months, m.c.

RETIREMENT, SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL.

Surgeon-Major H. J. Beach, 31st August 1881.

No. 641 of 1881.—The following extract from a Military despatch from the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, is published :—

Despatch No. 47, dated 25th August 1881.

Para. 1. The undermentioned candidates, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Madras Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 2nd April 1881 :—

Arthur George Edward Newland.

Arthur Theophilus Lodge Patch.

Ronald Ross.

Charles Adams.

Edward Ronald Da Costa.

Jamshedji Karshedji Kanga.

Alfred James O'Hara.

2. They will be entitled to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 2nd April to the 1st August 1881, inclusive.

Ootacamund, 17th September 1881.

No. 642 of 1881.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Major Montague Protheroe, C.S.I., Deputy Superintendent, } Arrived at Bombay on the
Port Blair and the Nicobars. } 12th September 1881.

tations of rank and promotions are made in the Sub-

take rank	miss	McDiarmid	mentioned	Dated	29th
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to take rank *vice* Wells, seconded. Dated 29th April

Dermott to be 2nd-Class Apothecary, *vice* Thomas.

Barraque to be 2nd-Class Apothecary, *vice* McDermott.

green to be 2nd-Class Apothecary, and Passed Hospital

man of the Barrack Department, is granted furlough

20th September 1881.

Governor in Council is pleased to make the following

Very, to be Inspector-General of Ordnance, *vice* Major-

to be Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, *vice*

future changes in organization.

otions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the

Target Bank	
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not from the *London Gazette*, dated 23rd August 1881.

ll Mall, 23rd August 1881.

Tomson Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th June 1881.

Church, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th June 1881.

Staff Corps and Indian Forces. The fol

Secretary of State for India. His Excellency

rules which will be known as those of 1881. Officers

- ... prior to or on the 12th September 1866.

will be—

Pension.

izes to these classes certain rates of pension after 35

red in G. G. O. No. 1 of 1st January 1881, will not be

III and IV will be—

Pension.

continue to be governed by the furlough regulations

and IV will succeed to Colonel's allowances as soon as

granted to any officer joining the Staff Corps as a pro-

entering the Staff Corps henceforward will be notified

to a portion not exceeding one-third, of their pensions.

... will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum

Secretary of State for India to temporarily suspend or

Officers—Veterinary Department. The following

ININARY DEPARTMENT.

Ministry of the Secretary of State for India. His Excellency

Primary Department :—

the pension not exceeding one-third, as sanctioned for

will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum

have effect from the 1st July 1881.

No. 652 of 1881.—The following Notifications from the *Gazette of India*, dated 3rd September 1881, are republished :—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 1st September 1881.

No. 1644G.-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Henderson, c.s.i., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 6th October 1881.

The 2nd September 1881.

No. 1651G.-G.—Lieutenant E. E. M. Lawford, of the 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted to the Central India Agency as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1654G.-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Thomson, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the civil and military stations of Bangalore, with effect from the 30th August, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Cole, on furlough.

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

By order of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief,

GODFREY CLERK, Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Orders issued by Government are published for the information of the Army :—

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 10th November 1881.

No. 762 of 1881.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—
Colonel T. S. Hawks, Staff Corps, Commandant, 26th Regiment Native Infantry. (Arrived at Madras on the 7th November 1881.)

No. 763 of 1881.—The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension :—

No. 2887, Private Michael Sullivan, European Infantry Veteran Company . . Trichinopoly.

Fort St. George, 11th November 1881.

No. 764 of 1881.—Sub-Conductors J. Daly and J. Fearn, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, are promoted to the rank of Conductor.

Fort St. George, 12th November 1881.

No. 765 of 1881.—With reference to G.O.G. No. 641, dated 16th September 1881, Mr. Charles Adams is admitted as a Surgeon on the Madras Establishment from the 24th October 1881, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Fort St. George, 14th November 1881.

No. 766 of 1881.—The following list received from the India Office is published :—

No. 42, dated 21st October 1881.

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave, or allowed to retire from the service :—

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H. R. Hope, Cavalry.
Lieutenant H. H. H. Aspinall, Staff Corps.
Surgeon-Major W. J. Busted, M.D.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieutenant K. M. Foss, Staff Corps 3 months, m.c.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Davidson, Staff Corps, three months and twenty-nine days, m.c.

RETIREMENT.

Surgeon-Major J. Murray, M.D., 1st December 1881.

No. 767 of 1881.—The date of arrival at Bombay of Surgeon A. P. Adams, of the Indian Medical Department, was the 12th September 1880, and not the 19th September 1880 as notified in G.O.G. No. 669, dated 6th October 1880.

No. 768 of 1881.—The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension :—

No. 4464, Gunner Alexander McIsaac, No. 2 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal } Madras.
(late Madras) Artillery.

No. 769 of 1881.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Present Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	Date of Commission.
3rd Regiment L.C.	Jemadar Homed Hoossain Havildar, No. 65, Shaik Saib	Subadar Jemadar	1st October 1881.

Fort St. George, 16th November 1881.

No. 770 of 1881.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Major John McMullin having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Dated 16th November 1881.

INFANTRY GENERAL LIST.

Captain Dempster Heming having completed twenty years' service, to be Major. Dated 16th November 1881.

No. 771 of 1881.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Conductor John Nicholson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department. Arrived at Madras on the 31st October 1881.

No. 772 of 1881.—The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension:—

Private James Simpson, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers ... Ballarat, Australia.

No. 773 of 1881.—*Erratum*.—In G.O.G. No. 461, dated 28th June 1881, notifying certain promotions in the Subordinate Medical Department, for Johnson read Johnston.

No. 774 of 1881.—**Retirements—Officers—Royal Artillery and Engineers.** The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 4th November 1881, is republished:—

RETIREMENTS.

No. 596.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

MILITARY,
No. 323.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 6th October 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Para. 1. I have had under my consideration the question of extending to Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, under Indian Retiring Regulations, the recently revised scale of pensions for Officers who entered the Staff Corps subsequently to September 1866.

2. Under the very favorable terms of retirement given to Officers of the Ordnance Corps in Articles 92-111 of the Royal Warrant of 25th June 1881, it is probable that the revised Indian pensions would be rarely taken advantage of by them. As, however, the extra annuity granted under the Royal Warrant is given under certain restrictions, an Officer may find himself unable to retire, except under those Indian Pension Rules in force up to the 1st July 1881, which have recently been revised on the ground that they had become unsuitable to present circumstances. I consider therefore that the benefits of the revised scale should not be withheld from the Officers of the old Indian Army, not of the local service or Staff Corps, who are still serving for Indian pensions.

3. I have accordingly intimated to the Secretary of State for War that these revised rates will be extended to Officers of the Indian cadres of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; but that the increased rates* will not be given to Officers availing themselves of the extra annuity specified in Article 978—XI of the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, Officers retiring on those terms being restricted

to the Indian retiring pensions hitherto in force.

4. I request that your Lordship will cause this to be notified in General Orders.

I have, &c.,

HARTINGTON.

(Signed) E. L. HANKIN, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

By order of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief,

GODFREY CLERK, Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General.