



by a native commissioned, or non-commissioned officer, and once or twice in the night by yourself

In encamping, choose the clearest spot you can find, away from brushwood, buildings, runs, &c., unless you can possess yourself of an old ruin— isolated, so that you may be able to observe any approach of an enemy. Recollect, the slightest neglect or wanting of vigilance on your part, may endanger the lives of your whole detachment, and the loss of the treasure you are escorting. The slightest neglect on the part of a sentry should be immediately noticed, and reported to the commanding officer. Never leave a sentry posted for more than two hours ; if the weather is severe, and you have men enough, relieve them every hour.

Never allow a sentry to put down his arms, on any pretence whatever, or to talk to any body whilst on duty.

When arriving at any station or cantonment with a detachment, send an orderly on the day before with a letter addressed to the station-staff, for the information of the commanding-officer, stating your destination, number of men, the duty you are on, and requesting permission to enter the cantonment or station, and to remain such time as you may deem necessary to recruit your men, &c.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

MEDICAL Gentlemen obtaining an appointment in the Company's service, are placed on the same footing as Cadets, but take rank on their landing in India with Lieutenants. On their appointment, they will be required to undergo an examination and furnish the necessary certificates, &c. &c. (*Vide APPENDIX.*) The uniform of the Assistant-Surgeon differs from the Regimental Officer; but all other matters relating to his passage, outfit, &c., will be the same as the Cadet, excepting in certain cases where he engages to perform the medical duties of the ship, in payment of the whole or two-thirds of the regulated passage-money. It is not very frequent that such opportunities occur, as shipowners have generally their own friends or acquaintances, who of course obtain the preference.

Promotion is regulated by seniority alone, therefore, if he lives, the youngest Assistant-Surgeon must arrive at the head of the list.

The highest grade in the Medical Service is the Medical Board, composed of three surgeons on the list.

In India, no distinction is made between the

practice of medicine and surgery; every officer must act in either capacity, as circumstances demand; in fact, the medical man, in India, must exercise his profession in the most comprehensive sense of the word.

The study of the native language is of still greater moment to the medical officer of the Indian army than its regimental one; and that man who cannot converse familiarly in the native tongue, is surely totally unfit to be placed in the medical charge of a native regiment. For his own sake I should conceive he would use his utmost exertions to obtain an accurate knowledge of the native names of each particular drug, an ignorance of which has, no doubt, and must continue to lead to many fatal mistakes, where the lives of hundreds depend upon the correct translation in language of their feelings and complaints, that man must be dead to every feeling of humanity, who would still continue wilfully ignorant of this most necessary adjunct to a correct knowledge of what should or should not be administered.

The Assistant-Surgeon, on his arrival, reports his arrival at the Adjutant General's Office; and to the Secretary to the Medical Board Office, to whom he presents the certificate which he received at the India House. He is immediately directed to do duty at the General Hospital; and, during his stay at the Presidency, he may render himself

in a few months, by an unremitting perseverance, fully capable of undertaking a native practice; and thus not only gratify his own feelings, but he will also, in all probability, be much sooner placed in a situation which gives him a much higher salary. His pay, &c., in the General Hospital, is about 230 rupees per mensem, with quarters. So soon as he is qualified, and receives charge of a regiment, his allowances will amount to 450 rupees and upwards. Surgical instruments are, I believe, furnished by Government; I should certainly recommend the medical gentleman to possess a complete set of his own.

The Assistant-Surgeon's life in India should be one of continued action; his professional duties will, no doubt, occupy a great portion of his time, the remainder cannot be better employed than studying all subjects connected in any shape with the science of medicine. Botany opens a wide field for the medical student's operations. The investigation of the properties of drugs totally new to the English practitioner, but in common use by the natives, will be of the greatest utility. Chemistry, with its thousand experiments, must ever afford unwearied amusement to the inquiring mind; and doubly so to a man whose profession should give him a zest for such knowledge. In fact, the varied products of an Eastern clime, in its vegetable and mineral king-

dom, may be turned to the most beneficial results, if scientifically and perseveringly studied by an enterprising enquirer.

Native doctors are attached to all the hospitals, general as well as regimental; and I understand there is now established in India a native medical institution, where Musselmén and Hindoos of the higher class are instructed in all branches of this science.

There is but little private practice in the interior; but, at the presidencies, if the Surgeon, or Assistant-Surgeon, is fortunate enough to obtain the most insignificant appointment, he has but to convince a few that he possesses a practical fund of medical knowledge, and he may consider his fortune sure.

For the term of service, furlough, &c. *Vide* APPENDIX.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE SURGEON.

1. This officer should bear in mind, that he is not less amenable to the orders of the Officer commanding the corps, than any Officer in it; and that, although any interference in his medical treatment of the sick would be improper, and is unauthorised, yet, all other points connected with the rules already laid down by the regulations of the Service, for the management of the hospitals of the native corps, are cognizable by the Officer

at the head of the regiment, who is responsible for their due observance, by all placed under his orders.

2. The readiness of the men, when sick, to resort to a well-regulated hospital, will afford satisfactory proof of the attention paid to the patients. On the other hand, to an hospital badly managed, or indifferently attended to, the men will never willingly go. It is not the use of European medicine that the Sepoys have any objection to; but they are shrew and observant, and soon discover whether they are properly treated, and whether the Surgeon is interested in their recovery.

3. The Establishments, which are ample, are to be confined to the hospital duties, and are not to be used for private purposes.

4. "*Fort William*, 29th^{*} March 1823.—1. The Government having, with reference to general orders, June 21, 1822, sanctioned and adopted the recommendation of the Medical Board, as to the propriety of a previous examination in the native languages of the medical Officer selected for the situation of Superintendent of the school for native doctors, it is hereby directed, that previous to confirmation in that office, the person so selected shall undergo a regular examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by the Officers of the College of Fort William.

2. "No candidate shall be considered entitled to

confirmation, unless he shall produce a certificate, signed by the examining Officers of the College, of his possessing a competent knowledge of the colloquial and written languages of the country, especially the Hindoostanee and Persian; and that he is capable of reading the native treatises on medicine, and discoursing with the pupils on ordinary subjects of native science, in intelligible, if not in accurate terms.

“3. Should the candidate require examination in the Sanscrit, Arabic, or other useful Oriental languages, it is to be granted by the public officers of that College, and noted accordingly in their report, and in their certificate of qualification or otherwise.”

Vide APPENDIX for forms of application, pay, &c. &c.

CIVIL SERVICE.

GENTLEMEN nominated for the Civil Service in India must go through a preparatory course of instruction at the East India College at Haileybury, and pass certain examinations before they can be finally admitted. For the rules and regulations, on nomination to the college, *vide* APPENDIX. Much depends upon the young Civilian's own exertions, talents, and perseverance, to procure him a quick release from the trammels of a College life, and place him at once in the receipt of the Company's salary. Having passed his final examinations in England, he has in India to spend a few months in the Presidency College, previous to his appointment to any particular station.

The young Civilian has much greater need of caution in his money transactions with the Natives than the Cadet, for the Sircars and Dobashes, who are attendant on them on their first arrival, are ever ready to administer to his extravagancies, in hopes of being applied to, and they frequently do not wait for the application, but offer money so freely, with an intimation that "Master may pay whenever he likes," that the unsuspecting victim is caught in a net ere he is

aware of the motives which give rise to this apparent disinterestedness. Their object is, to supply you with every wish,—to make themselves necessary to your comfort,—and to gain such hold upon you, particularly by pecuniary obligations, so that, on your appointment to some place of emolument, they may receive a service under you; and, making use of your confidence, squeeze a bribe from every person who has any matter of business to be settled in your office. If you have the rope of debt around your neck, you may be led to wink at trifling peculations, which, by constant recurrence, grow into overwhelming abuses, such as will, sooner or later, be the means of driving you from the service; you will then find, too late, the game of the obsequious money-lender. Your opportunities for mental improvement should not be thrown away. There is a rich field of oriental literature before you, which it is your duty to explore; in fact, with the means at your disposal, and the education you have enjoyed, you should not quit the service without adding some new reflections and ideas on the history of a country or portions of it, or its people, with whom you have been, or ought to have been, so intimately acquainted.

If you are prudent, and attend to your health, your period of service only finds you in the prime of life, with a rich store of useful knowledge, and a purse well filled with honourable earnings. Let

it be your boast in after-life, that not one penny of it was wrang from the oppressed,—the widow, ~~nor~~ the orphan. With respect to your passage, and conduct on board, the same remarks are as applicable in your case as in the Cadet's. Your outfit will, of course, be somewhat different. The expense he is at for military equipments, you will incur in providing a different style of dress, with many articles of comfort, which, in a military man's baggage, would be too bulky and liable to loss from frequent change of place. The objections to a married life are great, in India, even when the parties have ample means for the variety of expenses it entails; but all of them appear but as a speck in the horizon, when placed by the side of those raised against the native connection,—a connection which has religion, respectability, comfort, and social life opposed to it,—and which has no one feeling, in the first instance, congenial to it, but a disgusting sensuality. Avoid it as you would the plague-spot. If you have not the opportunity, in a few years, of returning to your native land to select a future partner for life, India can boast of a large share of beauty, accomplishments, and solid worth, in the daughters of her civil and military residents, among whom you may be fortunate enough to draw a prize in the matrimonial lottery. The drawbacks are, the frequent separations so often necessary, either by sickness of the female, or the withdrawal of your children,

just at the most interesting age. But as I am not writing to advocate either marriage or celibacy, I shall not enter into the long train of arguments which both could furnish in support of each particular state ; but I do most earnestly advise the young aspirant for happiness, in this world and the next, to weigh carefully the misery and consequent results arising from a native connection, before he plants a thorn in his side that never will lose its irritating power.

HINTS TO YOUNG LADIES

WILL the young of the fairer sex excuse an old married man for giving them a few hints previous to their visiting a land, which is held up as one in which the shrine of beauty receives such overwhelming adulation, that no female, possessing the slightest attraction, need for a day retain the blessings of freedom, unless she prefers it to the chance of enjoying additional pleasures in matrimonial chains. Every young female looks forward, as a natural consequence to her birth, that she shall become some day the mistress of her own home,—the willing captive of the tyrant man; but I fear every young female does not equally seize the advantages offered in early life, to fit her for the sacred and hallowed offices of wife and mother—not that I mean to insinuate, that the majority of ladies proceeding to India are careless as to such qualifications, but that the majority, who, I believe, are the daughters of our old civil and military officers, have not the same opportunities, examples, and incitements as they would have, were they more immediately brought up under the fostering and untiring watchfulness of their own parents—more particularly their own

mother. In how many instances are they sent home under the care of friends, who, from sickness or a thousand other reasons, take no further notice of them than merely to see they are not ill-used, but who allow them to remain wholly and solely under the charge of their Portuguese or native nurse, from whom they certainly have but little chance of learning anything in morality, religion, or useful knowledge; and few people consider that it is in this early age such impressions are made, such principles imbibed, that if they do not altogether destroy, they make it much more difficult to kindle the original virtue, which, notwithstanding the dominion of evil, is still inherent in every rational being. In England they are placed at school, where they have possibly every attention paid to the improvement of their persons, their accomplishments and style; and many, but for their own good sense and strength of mind, would be like the beautiful image of the painter's phantasy, wanting the life and intellect of an eternal spirit, without which it can attract no warmer feeling than that of admiration and surprise. In returning to their parents, young females are subjected to trials, which few deem as such; but parents have much to answer for, (if by any possibility it can be avoided,) in allowing their daughters to proceed on board a ship for a voyage to India, unless under the protection of some married female or male relative.

In choosing a ship for a young lady, much ought to depend upon the known character of the captain, the arrangement of the cabins, and to the number of married parties proceeding in her. The expense will be very materially affected by two ladies occupying one cabin, which I should, in most cases, recommend, for very many reasons. She will require some more articles of cabin furniture, and have her cabin arranged with a view more to comfort than that of a gentleman's. Her conduct from the first day she puts her foot on board, will be the subject of scrutiny and remark by one or other of her fellow-passengers; and there is hardly a more trying situation a young female can be placed in, than that of being shut up for three or four months with individuals of both sexes, with not one of whom, perhaps, she has ever previously exchanged a word, and even to her chaperon she may possibly be personally a stranger. From the great number of passengers occupying the numerous cabins of an Indian vessel, of course there must be a great diversity of character and disposition; and what by some would be considered the harmless exuberance of youthful spirits, and ignorance of evil, by others might be construed into unfeminine familiarity, or natural boldness. Let not the kind or particular attention of any of your male fellow-passengers draw from you more than an ordinary acknowledgment, the same as a stranger; if you

do, you will have every eye upon you—your name will be bandied about, and every word, every look will be noted, and made the theme of conversation throughout the ship. Frequently will young men pay these pointed attentions, merely to please an inordinate vanity, to prove their power of attraction or some other as weak a motive, and lead a too confiding girl to suppose these attentions are sincere, when, on arrival at the Presidency, she finds instead of the consummation of hopes she had indulged in, being realised, she is pointed at, and spoken of as the “forsaken,” the jilted, or, perhaps, may hear tales of which the bare idea makes her shudder at. There is no place, no situation in which either a married or a single female can be placed in, which requires greater circumspection, greater restraint on tongue and act than on board of a passenger ship. A woman’s character, unlike the polished mirror, never regains its original brightness, when once it has been breathed on by the breath of slander, if for that slander there has been given but the thousandth part of a shadow to rest the foul aspersion on. Do not, in conversation with your own or the other sex, ever be induced to give your opinion on the character of any individual on board. Reading, music, drawing, and working, with the usual exercise on deck, which should always be in company with some female acquaintance, will find you occupied sufficient without requiring such invidious

discussions. Politeness is so natural to the female character, that I need hardly say a word in its favour ; it springs from a benevolent heart, and lays a restraint on every irregularity of the temper, which might otherwise heedlessly wound either the feelings or prejudices of others.

Mrs. Talbot, in her *Essays*, says, " Politeness is the just medium between form and rudeness ; it is the consequence of a benevolent nature, which shows itself to general acquaintance, in an obliging, unconstrained civility, as it does to more particular ones, in distinguished acts of kindness. The good nature must be directed by a justness of sense and a quickness of discernment, that knows how to use every opportunity of exercising it, and to proportion the instances of it to every character and situation. It is a restraint laid by reason and benevolence, upon every irregularity of the temper, which, in obedience to them, is forced to accommodate itself even to the fantastic laws which custom and fashion have established, if by that means it can procure, in any degree, the satisfaction or good opinion of any part of mankind ; thus paying an obliging deference to their judgment, so far as it is not inconsistent with the higher obligations of virtue and religion.

" This must be accompanied with an elegance of taste and a delicacy observant of the least trifles which tend to please or oblige ; and though its foundation must be rooted in the heart, it can

scarce be perfected without a complete knowledge of the world.

“In society it is the medium that blends all different tempers into the most pleasing harmony, while it imposes silence on the loquacious, and inclines the most reserved to furnish their share of the conversation ; it represses the ambition of shining alone, and increases the désiré of being mutually agreeable ; it takes off the edge of rail-lery, and gives delicacy to wit ; it preserves a proper subordination amongst all ranks of people, and can reconcile a perfect ease with the most exact propriety.

“Sincerity is so essential a part of friendship, that no one, so perfect in all its branches, can be wanting in that. But how, you will say, can this be reconciled with politeness ? How can that, whose utmost care is never to offend, ever venture upon telling a disagreeable truth ? Why, this is one of the wonders, which a good and a right intention, well directed, can perform. The man of acknowledged worth, possessing true politeness, will even oblige people by telling them very plainly of their faults.”

Delicacy of feeling is another peculiarity in woman which is always admired by our sex, and affords the possessor the most exquisite pleasure or pain. It is the sign of a highly polished mind, and absolutely necessary to a certain degree of refinement ; yet, as it will not frank a person

through the world so well as that which is more plain and rough, it should not be so encouraged as to degenerate into weakness, for then it becomes an evil which not only unfits its possessor for any communication with the world, but it absolutely creates unhappiness in all around them, inasmuch as it compels them to weigh with extraordinary care every word, every look, every act, lest unintentionally they offer some grievous offence to those whose sensations are totally unfitted for the world they live in. Never allow any notions of false delicacy to make you unjust to yourself or to others. Too many young persons hastily express opinions contrary to their internal conviction, merely for the sake of agreeing with their friends. Such expressions have often been afterwards brought against them when least expected. In fact, no delicacy of feeling will sanction a departure from the strict rules of propriety or verity ; and those ridiculous and often assumed fears of harmless insects, imaginary dangers, and such like, which some weak females indulge in, and vent by screams and exclamations, are anything but that *genuine* feeling of a refined mind which gives strength to its expressions, instead of weakness and folly. An habitual indulgence in expression of foolish fears, which the novel, and, to you, apparent scenes of danger, may possibly draw forth, will again subject you to be the theme of conversation ; and there is nothing so detri-

mental to a young female as that of giving *any* occasion of having her name frequently mentioned, excepting as one whom all agree is faultless.

If possible, get an half-an-hour's walk before breakfast—you will find the benefit of it in warm latitudes: do not indulge in the baneful practice of giving way to indolence, by using late hours, lying down to read, and refraining from appearing at the cuddy-table, because you find it too troublesome to dress your hair and person as becomes a lady. We are all creatures of habit, and, therefore, evil ones cannot be too early or too resolutely abandoned. It is customary, once a fortnight, to have up all the passengers' boxes from the hold of the vessel, to give them the opportunity of changing their soiled for clean linen; it would be by no means pleasant for you to expose all your different articles of dress to the gazing eyes of the gentlemen-passengers; therefore, I should advise you to pack the different things you may require for each change in separate towels, so that, in taking out what is wanted, you merely take out so many bundles. Every article of dress and millinery, not required for ship-board, should be packed in tin and soldered; silks, particularly, spot and lose their colour from sea-air; nothing is improved by it. Cotton prints are now so cheap in England, that ladies would do well to take on board several picces, which will employ their time in making up—lessen their dress-maker's bill—

and be of real service on board. To those young ladies who have no friends, who, from experience, can speak as to the quantity, quality, and material required for a voyage to, and residence in India, I shall be happy to give them such a list as I have been kindly furnished with by ladies who have often journeyed to that country. In touching at Madeira, the Cape, or any other port, you should be very careful as to whom you give your clothes for washing; on this subject the Captain is the best person to apply to. It not unfrequently happens that parties lose many of their things from giving them to persons, perhaps, slightly known to the cuddy servants; and who, for a trifling consideration, are sometimes induced to recommend them. Linen which has been worn, should never be laid by in the slightest degree damp, and not thrown into the soiled clothes-bag loosely, but folded-up as tightly as possible; this will be more likely to preserve them from mildew, and take up far less room in your trunk. When near your destination, have a letter ready for the first opportunity to send on shore to the parties by whom you are expected, who will either send or come for you. A letter should always be sent by the overland mail to state the ship's name and date of expected departure, previous to your embarking.

There is very great disappointment occasionally experienced by young ladies, on their first landing in this (to them) fairy land of sunshine,—they

have been led to believe that the scarcity of "fair" young faces which mingle among the darker beauties of the East, have but to smile graciously on some one of the admiring "eligibles" to insure at once a handsome provision with the enraptured heart and hand of the object of their choice. But those days have long since fled,—the liberality of the Widow's Fund,—the proximity to England, the hope of retiring earlier on a handsome income, are all powerful reasons for a less hasty decision on the gentleman's part, than it was prudent to adopt in ages gone by. Delays in those days, in matrimonial experiments, were dangerous. We have now become more calculating. A pretty foot, a well-turned ankle, a fairy form, or a matchless face, must have adjuncts to insure rivetted attention. There must be mind or money. Some few may barter happiness for the latter, but the possession of the former in woman, be she fair or dark, plain or lovely, fits her for the companionship of man—and is now sought for by those who place a proper value on woman and their own happiness. Therefore, if your object is, as every woman's naturally should be—not to throw away your charms on the desert air, you must not fail to cultivate such a temper and disposition, as necessary in woman as in man. Commencing with the first great duty of every rational being, attention to religious knowledge is even of much greater importance to the married than to the

single life. The secret influence a sensible and right-thinking wife has over her husband, let him be "master" as he pleases, is beyond all belief; it does not show itself to the world, but in time it effects the extraordinary change, which the man himself wonders at, and is frequently ignorant of the means by which it has been caused. The married woman has more to answer for than the single; her example is more followed, her admonitions and advice of more weight, and her domestic duties of a higher nature. Where practicable, no household should neglect the daily practice of family prayer; and, in Eastern lands, in India particularly, the natives, who are most particular in their daily religious ceremonies, wonder and express their surprise, that Europeans never seem to think of their God but on one day in seven, and then only for a very brief time in their churches. They hear of no part of the day set apart for devotional exercises. The servants see their masters and mistresses rise in the morning, watch them through the day, and find them retire for the night, without the slightest appearance of outward adoration.

Although we should not obtrude our religious exercises on the notice of the public, as the Pharisees were wont, yet we should not be ashamed in our domestic circle, or even to the world, if necessary, to show that our conduct is regulated, not by the formal, heartless principles of mere mora-

lity, but induced by a feeling of entire dependance on an Almighty Power, which can only be kept alive in the heart by a daily and continual intercourse with our God. The custom of family prayer dates as early as Abraham's time, and every master and mistress of a house should say with Joshua of old, as "for me and my house, we will serve the Lord;"—it is a custom becoming very prevalent in England, and is necessary every where. Your native servants, of course, will never attend, but they will respect you the more; they will perceive the effect it will have on your temper, your actions, and your words. If the Christian religion is to be propagated in our Eastern possessions, no quicker, no safer, no surer method will ever effect it than by the example, the general conduct, and prayerful watchfulness of individual families. If your husband decidedly opposes it, yield to his commands, but do not give up hopes of succeeding—you are not to do evil that good may come. A word in season will effect more than all your opposition; shew him that attention to your religious duties makes you cheerful, happy, and contented; disposes you to bear patiently with his wishes, humours, or even unjust restrictions, and he will yield his opinion to yours. A wife so disposed, will naturally feel even a deeper interest in the future happiness of her children; her exertions to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, may be

in a great measure counteracted by an irreligious father, but do not despair, persevere in your determination to point out to them the way to heaven; and, although you are placed in a most trying situation, vigorous and judicious exertions may accomplish much; whatever may be the faults of your husband, teach your children to be respectful, obedient, and affectionate to him; let his home be made cheerful and happy, and it may induce him to enter more freely into its enjoyments, and eventually draw him away from scenes which have been, perhaps, the temptations to wrong; such faithful exertions on your part, “attended with God’s ordinary blessing,”—to make use of the sentiments of a writer, whose work every young mother should have by heart,*—“will open to you daily new sources of enjoyment, in the unfolding virtues and expanding faculties of your children. You will be rewarded with the affection and respect of those whom you are training up to usefulness and happiness. And when old age comes, your children will welcome you to their homes, and rejoice to give you a seat by their fire-side; and, by unremitted attentions, will do all in their power to prove how deeply they feel that debt of gratitude, which can never be fully repaid. Such joys will oblite-

* “The Mother at Home,” by Jacob Abbot, edited by W. L. Newton.

rate the remembrance of all present toils and sorrows. Care and labour is necessary in training up a family; but no other cares are rewarded with so rich a recompense. No other labours insure such permanent and real enjoyment." Again, I cannot but advise every young mother attentively to peruse "The Mother at Home."

Some well-disposed and truly Christian characters, unfortunately, by their outward manner, conversation, and appearance, frequently impress the young with the idea that the innocent laugh, the bounding step, the gaiety of thought and expression, are all incompatible with true religion. They must mortify the flesh—their thoughts should be ever on their sins; and that a long solemn face is a necessary index to the feelings of the heart. Although I respect and admire the principle which moves them to mourn for their transgressions, I cannot believe it is this outward result which our Saviour wished should arise from his doctrine—he condemns the appearance of seeking man's applause, like "the hypocrites of a sad countenance; for they disfigure their faces." The man who mortifies his flesh; that is,—refrains from indulging in those sins of which the body more particularly partakes, such as intemperance, excesses of any kind, and who also curbs the passions of a wilful spirit, and does so because it is his CHRISTIAN duty; and, on the same principle, "does unto others what he would they should do

unto him ;" such an one, if he believes his Saviour's words, ought not to wear the semblance of one who serves a *hard task-master*. The tone of society in India, as in all other places, is assuming a more rational character than in former days, when persons were obliged to adopt either the manners of the severe ascetic, or the gay and demoralizing customs of the mere worldling.

If you become the wife of a civilian, you, of course, will not be exposed to the numerous privations and worldly vexations that attend the marching officer's lady. But, in either case, you will find some difficulty in bringing the establishment of the one or the other into anything like economical habits, for poor bachelors are in general woefully preyed upon ; and, in nine cases out of ten, the mistress of the house no sooner shews her determination of keeping her own accounts, and ordering her own servants, than the sirdar, the head-khaunsamah, and two or three others of the higher servants, find their " vocation gone," and quickly look out for some other victim in the shape of a bachelor. In marching, the lady rides either on horseback or in a palanquin, the former I should recommend—the fine fresh cool breezes of the morning air will, together with the healthy exercise of riding, give you a wholesome appetite for your breakfast, and enable you to bear the heat of the day with greater comfort. You should take saddle and bridles out with you.

Every lady would find it very much to her advantage, if, before she left England, she took a few lessons in the art of dress-making ; many an half-hour which is now wasted, might be employed in giving an elegant appearance to the commonest material.

Taste in dress is a criterion by which ladies are often judged ; although often erroneous, yet an elegant simplicity certainly gives one the idea that the mind is more likely to be refined than when the body is adorned by garments, which, though of costly material, are of an *outré* make, or unbecoming in their colours ; besides which, the poor man's wife will find it much more economical to cut out her own and her children's dresses, than to give the stuff to be cut up by hired tailors. In many of the stations a ball or dinner-dress of the richer stuffs may never be required ; the friendly footing of the few residents, make these evening meetings like a family party, where comfort is more attended to than fine dresses. Musical instruments of the larger kind, such as pianos and harps, are out of the question for officers' wives, unless they or their husbands are passionately fond of music. If you do take out an instrument, I should strongly advise those for which Messrs. Duff and Hodgson, of Oxford-street and Berners-street, have lately taken out a patent ; the expense is not greater than the others, but the principle on which they are made is so

applicable to warm climates, that there appears a much greater chance of their standing the hot weather than any other kind. By all means qualify yourself to tune your piano; if you cannot do so, you will frequently have to deplore your ignorance in this particular. By attention to a good teacher, you might accomplish the art in a month or six weeks. The guitar is a portable, and, at the same time, a delightful instrument as an accompaniment to the voice—lessons on it, if the lady has a voice, I should certainly recommend. You should take out a treble set of strings, and have a thick-quilted bag, made large enough to cover case and all. New music you can have sent to you half-yearly, at a very trifling cost.

A select library of the diamond print will be found very useful; books printed in large type take up too much room, and are so heavy that a military man would grumble at the additional expense a heavy box of books would entail. The great art is in the selection. Ask some one, on whose opinion you can rely, to point out such as he or she would recommend, and do not load yourself with the trashy novels of the day, which, when read, are thrown aside, and afford no further pleasure or instruction, on which the mind can dwell. History, Travels, Biography, and a fair proportion of more serious reading, you will never regret purchasing. All works relating to India its

society, &c., should be perused by every lady who does not wish to be totally ignorant of the land of her sojourn. Much of the history of the East partakes of the character of romance, and is both amusing and instructive.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that children cannot, without a great risk to their health, remain a longer period than they generally do under their parents' roof in India, setting aside the grief and sorrow a parent must necessarily experience in parting for so many years from a beloved child, the expenses attendant on the voyage to Europe, education, &c. &c., are matters of no small consideration to a gentleman having a large family.

Ladies proceeding to, or arriving from, India, will meet with every attention and assistance in forwarding their views, by applying to me at the Indian Army and Colonial Agency, 26, Suffolk-Street, Pall-Mall, where I shall be happy to give them every information required: Their friends, by a yearly subscription of ten shillings paid in advance, can, through this agency, have all their letters transmitted to them, *viâ* Marseilles or Falmouth; every letter is registered and stamped before posted—the same with small parcels, &c.; by which means, the date of dispatch and mode of conveyance can, at any time, be ascertained. The postage accounts are sent in quarterly. *Vide* APPENDIX, under head of "Indian Army Agency."

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING OVERLAND.

THE journey to India is so much shortened by taking the overland route, that a few hints may be of service to those intending to travel to Alexandria, *viâ* Germany or France. To those who have not travelled through Germany, I should recommend that route, though, perhaps, more fatiguing than through France, as there is less water conveyance.

In proceeding *viâ* the Rhine, your passage should be paid for in London, throughout, to Strasburg, or to Leopold-shafen, a short distance from it. From Leopold-shafen to Munich, by diligence, occupies two days and a night. From Munich to Venice, by diligence, two days and three nights. From Venice to Trieste, one night, in a steamer. From Trieste, Austrian steamers start on the 1st and 16th of every month to Syra, where you change into the Alexandria steamer without delay.—Or, from Strasburg, you may travel through Switzerland and Italy, taking the Malta steamer at Civita Vecchia or Naples.

If you travel through France, you may either go direct from London, by steam, to Calais or Boulogne,—or cross to either of these places from Dover, from thence to Paris by diligence. From

Paris, by the same conveyance, to Chalons-sur-Saone, and from thence by steam to Marseilles—from whence steamers leave on the 1st, 10th, and 21st of every month for Malta, touching at Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples. From Malta to Alexandria, by the Government steamers.—The time occupied on each route, in actually travelling, is from seventeen to twenty days.—Expense for each individual, from £40 to £50.

Mr. Waghorn, who has been unremitting in his endeavours to make the journey to India overland as expeditious and as comfortable as circumstances will admit, deserves the unqualified approbation of the public at large, and more particularly the support of every person travelling *viâ* Egypt and the Red Sea. At Alexandria, his agent will provide a servant, who will act as your guide to Cairo, where every requisite, in the shape of tents, horses, donkeys, &c., will be provided for the trip across the Desert to Suez, a distance of eighty miles. The passage-money from Marseilles to Alexandria, should be paid in London. Every information as to the rates of passage, time of departure and arrival of steamers from the different ports, and all other matters connected with visiting India overland, or India and the Colonies in general, by private ships or Government packets, may be obtained at the Indian Army and Colonial Agency, No. 26, Suffolk-Street, Pall-Mall East.

APPENDIX.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

Visitor.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London.

Principal.

The Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, A.M.

Dean.

The Rev. James Amiraux Jeremie, A.M.

Registrar.

The Rev. Frederic Smith, A.M.

PROFESSORS:

European Department.

Classics.	The Rev. J. A. Jeremie, A.M.
Mathematics.	{ The Rev. J. W. Lucas Heavside, A.M. The Rev. Fred. Smith, A.M.
History and Political Economy.	
Law.	Win. Empson, Esq., A.M., F.R.S. I.

ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT:

Visitor.

H. H. Wilson, Esq., A.M., F.R.S.

Professors.

Hindee, Hindustani and Mahratta,	Vernon Schalch, Esq.
Arabic and Persian.	Meerza Mohammad Ibraheem.
Sanscrit and Teloo goo.	Francis Johnson, Esq.

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

Regulations and Preparatory Instructions—No candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, whose age is less than sixteen, or above twenty-one years; and no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardian of every candidate for the College, will be required to address the following letter to the nominating director :—

“ SIR,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my —, to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour to be,” &c.

Candidates for the College must produce the undermentioned documents, previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the parish register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwarden, or elders; and in addition thereto

A certificate, agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation.

“ I do hereby certify that the foregoing extract from the register of baptisms of the parish of —, in the county of —, contains the date of the birth of my —, who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a student at the East India College, by —, Esq.; and, I do further declare, that I received the said presentation for my — gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly, for the same, and that I will not pay or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my —, or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said presentation for my —, from the director above-mentioned.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —.”

In the event of no parish register existing or to be found, a declaration of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate to the following effect, viz. :—

“ I, —, presented as a student for the East India College by —, do declare, that I have caused search to be made for a parish register, whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being none to be found; and further, I declare, that from the information of my parents (and other relations), which information I verily believe to be true, that I was born in the parish of —, in the county of —, on —, in the year —, and that I am

not at this time under the age of sixteen, or above twenty-one years.

"Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord —."

The parent, guardian, or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the declaration, which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the extract from the parish register.

The above-mentioned certificate (and declaration, in cases where a declaration shall be required) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions. The same declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation of the candidates respectively.

Candidates will be interrogated in an open Committee as to their character, connexions, and qualifications, conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1809. The nature of this interrogation may be known, on application to the Clerk of the College department. And the following rules and regulations are to be observed with respect to the examination of candidates:—

Each candidate shall produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the College or public institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided; and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

Each candidate shall be examined in the four gospels of the Greek Testament, and shall not be deemed duly qualified for admission to Haileybury College, unless he be found to possess a competent knowledge thereof; nor unless he be able to render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Greek authors:—Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, Thucydides, Sophocles, and Euripides; nor unless he can render into English some portion of the works of one of the following Latin authors:—Livy, Terence, Cicero, Tacitus, Virgil, and Horace; and this part of the examination will include questions in ancient history, geography, and philosophy.

• Each candidate shall also be examined in modern history and geography, and in the elements of mathematical science, including the common rules of arithmetical, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the first four books of Euclid. • He shall also be examined in moral philosophy, and in the

evidences of the Christian religion as set forth in the works of Paley.

It is, however, to be understood, that superior attainments in one of the departments of literature or science, comprised in the foregoing plan of examination, shall at the discretion of the examiners, be considered to compensate for comparative deficiency in other qualifications; and also, that the examination shall be so conducted as to give to each candidate reasonable time to prepare himself for the said examination.

The following recommendations have been submitted to the examiners, for the information and guidance of tutors preparing candidates for this examination:—

FIRST.—*Testimonials*.—From the extreme importance of these testimonials, it is desirable that they should state the moral conduct of candidates as explicitly as possible; and it is therefore recommended, that they should include the following particulars:—

1. The exact space of time during which the party giving the testimonial has known the candidate.

2. Whether he has known him personally, or had good opportunities of becoming acquainted with his conduct.

3. In what capacity he has known him, *i. e.*, as member of a college,—as pupil in a public institution or school,—as a private pupil, or otherwise, as the case may be.

4. That during the time specified, the candidate has conducted himself with satisfactory propriety,—that he has been orderly in his behaviour, attentive to regulations, and diligent in application to his studies,—that he has not been known to be guilty of any action or habit unworthy of a man of principle or a gentleman,—that he may conscientiously be pronounced to be, in point of moral conduct, well qualified for admission into the East India College, &c. &c., (with any other remarks that may be deemed proper.)

5. The name and *description in full*, of the party giving the testimonial, and the address,—“To the examiners appointed by the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to examine candidates for admission into the East India College.”

It is desirable, also, that these testimonials should be delivered at the East India House, *eight days*, at least, before the beginning of the examinations. The examiners will meet there to inspect and decide upon them the day week previous to the examinations—and will thus be enabled to give candidates time to supply, or to account for, any apparent deficiency in their testimonials.

SECOND.—History and Geography—On English History, candidates are recommended to read—

The History of England, by Gleig, published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, or any similar work.

On Ancient and Modern Geography.—Ancient and Modern Geography, by the late Dr. Samuel Butler.—Modern Geography, compiled for the use of King's College, London, by A. Arrowsmith.

THIRD.—Greek and Latin Authors.—Candidates are expected to be prepared for examination in the following portions, respectively, of each Greek and Latin author that they may select. Of—

Not less than		Not less than		Not less than	
Homer.....	Four Books	Sophocles	} Two Plays.	Tacitus...	An equivalent in quantity to the first three books of the Annals.
Herodotus ..	Three do.	or Euripides			
	1st and 2d Books				
Thucydides..	Two Books.	Livy.....	Three Books.	Virgil...	The Georgics, or six books of the Æneid.
Xenophon...	Memorabilia, or Anabasis, or Hellenics, or Cyropædia.	Terence ..	Two Plays.		
		Cicero.....	One of the long Treatises, or two of the longer Orations, or three books of the Epistles.	Horace..	The Satires and Epistles, or the Odes, or two books of Odes, with "Ars Poetica"

Candidates may select more than one Greek and one Latin author; and, for that purpose, may *divide* the portions above specified. But they must, in any case, be prepared with such quantities in each language, as shall, collectively, be equivalent to any one of those portions.

A student publicly expelled the College, will not be admitted into the Company's Civil or Military Service in India, or into the Company's Military Seminary.

No person can be appointed a member of the Company's Civil Service, whose age is less than eighteen, or more than twenty-three years, nor until he shall have resided two terms, at least, in the College, and shall have obtained a certificate, signed by the Principal, of his having conformed himself to the statutes and regulations of the College.

On a student's appointment to be a member of the Civil Service after he has left the College, a legal instrument is to be entered into by some one person (to be approved by the Court of Directors) binding himself to pay the sum of £3,000, as liquidated damages, to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into that the student's nomination hath not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

The rank of students, leaving the College, is determined by the certificate of the Principal, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour of the students.

Such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guineas per annum, for each student; a moiety whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being* two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationery.

Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea-spoon, knife and fork, half-a-dozen towels, tea equipage, and a looking-glass; also, with not less than two pair of sheets, two pillow-cases, and two breakfast-cloths.

Ten guineas to be paid on leaving College by each student, for the use of the philosophical apparatus and library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

1st commences 19th Jan. and ends 30th June	} In each year.
2d ditto 10th Sept. and ends 15th Dec...	

N.B. The Students are to provide themselves with proper Academical Habits.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY,

Addiscombe House, near Croydon, Surrey.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. No Candidate can be admitted under the age of fourteen, or above the age of eighteen, years.

2. No person can be admitted who has been dismissed, or obliged to retire, from the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution.

3. Every candidate must produce a certificate of his birth, taken from the parish register, and signed by the minister

and countersigned by the churchwardens, or, if born in Scotland, by the sessions' clerk and two elders, accompanied by a declaration from his father, mother, or nearest of kin, the forms of which may be had at the Cadet Office in the military department. In the event of there being no register of his birth or baptism, the candidate will be furnished with the form of a declaration to be taken by him previously to his being appointed.

4. No candidate will be admitted without a certificate that he has had the small-pox, or has been vaccinated; nor without a certificate, in the prescribed form, to be given by two practising surgeons, that he has no mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for military service.

5. Every candidate must produce a certificate of good conduct from the master under whom he last studied.

6. Every candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him if he shall be dismissed from the Seminary, or removed from sickness, or any other cause.

7. It is an indispensable qualification that the candidate write a good legible hand. He will be required to write down a sentence from dictation by the head master; and if he should be found deficient in his handwriting, or in his orthography, his reception into the institution will be deferred for such length of time as the head master shall report to be necessary.

8. No candidate will be admitted who cannot read and construe Cæsar's Commentaries.

9. No candidate will be admitted who shall not be found to possess a correct knowledge of all the rules of arithmetic usually taught in schools, especially the Rule of Three, Compound Proportion, Practice, Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

10. Every Cadet upon his admission is considered a *Probationary* pupil for the first six months, at the end of which period the public examiner will be required to report to the military committee, on the probability of the Cadet being able to pass for the artillery or infantry in the required period of four terms. Should this appear improbable, either from want of talent or diligence, the Cadet will then be returned to his friends.

The qualifications specified in the preceding test (Articles 7, 8, and 9) are all that are absolutely requisite for the admission of a Cadet into the Military Seminary. Parents and guardians are however informed, that it will be of great advantage to a Cadet in his future studies at this establishment if, before being admitted, he make himself well acquainted with the following portions of Cape's "Course of

Mathematics," in the order in which they are given below, viz.—

1. The remainder of arithmetic, omitting pages 76, 77.
2. The use of logarithms.
3. The first three sections in geometry, and the theory of proportion.
4. First part of algebra, omitting the propositions on the greatest common measure, and the least common multiple.
5. Fourth and fifth sections in geometry, and geometrical problems.

It is also very desirable that a Cadet, on joining the Seminary, be able to draw with facility in pencil, and shade with Indian ink.

PAYMENTS, &c.

1. The parents or guardians of the gentleman Cadet are required to pay £50 per term towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education, also an entrance subscription of £2 2s. to the public library; which payments include every charge except for uniform clothes, books, and pocket-money, as hereafter specified.

2. Such articles of uniform dress* as may be considered by the military committee to be necessary, shall be provided at the cost of the Cadet. The amount of pocket-money issued to him, at the rates† fixed by the rules of the Seminary, is also to be defrayed by his parents or guardians.

3. The following class books will be provided at the public expense, the mutilation or destruction of which to be chargeable to the Cadets, viz.

Hindustani Dictionary,	Inman's Nautical Astro-
Latin ditto,	nomy,
Woodhouse's Spherical Tri-	Do. Nautical Tables.
gonometry,	

4 The Cadets will, on their first joining Addiscombe, be supplied with the following books, the cost of which will be charged to their parents or guardians, viz.

Cape's Mathematics,	French Grammar,
Straith's Treatise on Fortifi-	Do. Dictionary,
cation,	De La Voye's French In-
Shakespear's Hindustani	structions,
Grammar,	Cæsar's Commentaries,
First Vol. Hindu Selections,	Daniel's Chemical Philo-
Fielding's Perspective,	sophy,

Any books not included in the above enumeration, or

* Viz. Jackets, Waistcoats, Stocks, Foraging Caps, Trowsers Shoes, Gloves, together with a proportionate share of the expense of any other periodical supplies, and the repairs of the same. The average cost is £6 6s. per term.

† Viz. 2s. 6d. a week, with 1s. additional to Censors, and 2s. 6d. additional to Corporals.

which may be hereafter required at the Seminary, to be paid for by the Cadets.

5. A Cadet entering in a term, at whatever part of it, must pay the regulated sum for the whole term in which he enters, which will count as one of the four terms of his residence; and no return of any portion of the advance will be made in the event of a Cadet quitting the Seminary.

6. Previous to the Cadet's admission, his parents or guardians shall furnish him with the following articles, viz.

Two combs and a brush,
Twelveshirts (including three
night-shirts),
Eight pairs of cotton stockings,
Six ditto worsted ditto,
Six towels,
Six night-caps,
Eight pocket-handkerchiefs,
One pair of white trousers,
A tooth-brush,

A Bible and Prayer-book,
A Case of Mathematical Instruments of an improved pattern, to be seen at Messrs. Troughton and Simms, 136, Fleet-street; Mr. Jones's, 62, Charing-Cross; Mr. Gilbert's, Optician, 138, Fenchurch-st.; and at Messrs. Reeves and Sons, 150, Cheapside.

N.B.—To be repaired, or, if necessary, to be renewed by the parents or guardians, at the vacation.

7. The payment of the fixed charges for each term is to be made in advance; and the payment for clothes, pocket-money, and books for the preceding term, is to be made previous to the Cadet's return to the Seminary.

Prohibition.—The Cadet must not join the Seminary with a greater sum in his possession than one guinea, and a further supply from any of his relations during his term may subject him to dismissal from the Seminary.

Vacations.—Midsummer commences about the middle of June, ends 31st July; Christmas commences about the middle of December, ends 31st January.

At the close of every vacation, the Cadet must apply at the Cadet Office, Military Department, East India House, for an order for his re-admission, and all sums then due to the Company must be paid up. This order will express that he is only to be re-admitted upon his returning with the same number of books and instruments which he took with him, that his linen is put into proper repair, and that he is in a fit state of health to renew his studies.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The friends of every Cadet are hereby informed, that provision being made for furnishing him with every requisite, he cannot really want a supply of money to be placed at his

disposal while at the Seminary; and if they do notwithstanding think proper to furnish him with money, they put it in his power to commit irregularities, which must always retard his studies, and may eventually lead to his removal from the Institution.

The parents and friends are further particularly desired not to attend to any application from the Cadet for money, under the pretence of his having incurred any debts at Croydon, or elsewhere, or for the purpose of subscribing to the public charities, or on any other pretence whatever.

It having become known that Cadets have been in the habit of writing to their friends for money, under the pretence that there were so many stoppages from their weekly allowance, that they had scarcely any money left, the Committee have ascertained that these stoppages have arisen, not only from wilful and wanton destruction of public property, but in a considerable degree from the postage of letters and the carriage of parcels addressed to the Cadets. It has in consequence been ordered, that no letter or parcel shall be admitted into the Seminary unless the postage or carriage of such letter or parcel shall have been previously fully paid for by the person sending the same. It has also been ordered, that every parcel shall be opened in the presence of one of the Orderly Officers and the Cadet to whom it is sent; that should it contain wine, or anything prohibited in the Regulations, the parcel, upon the first offence, will be returned to the person sending the same; and that upon the second offence, the Cadet will be ordered home, and will not be re-admitted until a written apology has been sent to the Committee by the person who has committed a breach of this Regulation.

*Extract from the Standing Regulations of the Seminary,
Sec. 1, Clause 1.*

“No professor, master, or other person in the Institution, shall receive from the Cadet, or the parents or friends of any Cadet, any pecuniary present or consideration on any pretence whatever.”

By resolutions of the Court of Directors, dated on the 14th March, 1786; 8th April, 1807; 30th August, 1826; and 8th January, 1836; all Cadets appointed to the Company's service in Bengal, are required to become subscribers to the Military Orphan Society, and to the Military Widows' Fund, at that Presidency.

By a resolution of the Court of Directors, dated on the

30th April, 1823, all Cadets appointed to the Company's service, at Fort St. George and Bombay, are required to become subscribers to the Military Fund at their respective Presidencies.

MEMORANDA.

The gentlemen Cadets educated at the Military Seminary are eligible for the corps of engineers, artillery, and infantry. Admission to the two first of these branches, viz. the engineers and artillery, is only to be obtained by these Cadets, none others being eligible. Those who are most distinguished are selected for the engineers, according to the vacancies in that branch. Those immediately following in order of succession, are promoted to the corps of horse and foot artillery.

Those Cadets for whom there is no room in the engineers, but who are reported to have attained to a high degree of qualification, receive honorary certificates, and their names are announced to the governments in India, and published in General Orders to the army, as meriting particular notice. They have the privilege of choosing the Presidency in India to which they shall be stationed. The Cadets not appointed to the engineers or artillery, are, when reported qualified, posted to the infantry, and rank together according to the rank which they obtained at the Seminary.

The gentlemen Cadets may pass through the Seminary as rapidly as their attainments and qualifications will enable them to pass after a year's residence, provided that they are of the age of sixteen years on or before the day of their final examination. Their stay at the Institution is limited to four terms.

The Cadets educated at this Institution take rank in the army above all other Cadets who are appointed from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the Seminary Cadets being appointed qualified; and all the time passed by them at the Institution, after they attain the age of sixteen, counts as so much time passed in India, in calculating their period of service for retiring pensions on full pay.

ADDISCOMBE.

CADETS' CERTIFICATES.

THE following forms are printed expressly for the purpose of the blanks being properly filled up and signed, previously to the Cadet being nominated.

FIRST.

The blanks in this letter to be filled up and signed by the person who procures the nomination from the Director for the party to be appointed a Cadet.

Gentlemen,—I do hereby declare, upon my honour, that I received the nomination of a Cadet for the Military Seminary from (A) _____ Esq., gratuitously and expressly for Mr. (B.) _____ and to whom I have given it gratuitously, being well acquainted with his character, family, and connexions.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,
To the Honourable Court of Directors
of the East-India Company.

*The person recommending
to sign at full length, and
to insert his address.*

(A.) Insert the Director's name from whom the appointment is procured.

(B.) Insert the Christian and surname of the person to be appointed a Cadet.

SECOND.

Extract from the Register Book*
of the Parish of
in the County of

*Resident Clergyman's or
Sessions' Clerk's Signature*

*Churchwardens' or
Elders' Signatures*

N. B. The above Extract must be signed by the resident clergyman, and countersigned by the churchwardens; or, if in Scotland, by the sessions' clerk and two elders.

If a Cadet produces a false certificate, or the dates are found to have been altered for the purpose of making him appear to be of a proper age, he is rendered ineligible to hold any situation in the Company's service.

* If there is no Register of Birth or Baptism to be found, the Cadet himself must then make a declaration of that circumstance, and of the date of his birth, the printed forms of which may be had in the Cadet Office, for the purpose of being filled up by him previous to his appearing before a magistrate for that purpose.

THIRD.

The Parent's or Guardian's Certificate.

The blanks in this certificate must be filled up to correspond with the certificate of birth.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the Register of Births and Baptisms of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____ contains the date of the _____ of my _____ who is the bearer of this, and nominated a Cadet on the Military Seminary Establishment, by _____ and I do further declare, that I received the said appointment for my _____ through the gratuitous solicitation of _____ and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly or indirectly, for the same; and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either now or hereafter, by myself, by my _____ or by the hands of any other person, any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said nomination for my _____ from the Director above-mentioned; and I do declare I am fully aware, that if it should be discovered hereafter that the said appointment has been obtained by purchase, or by any other unlawful means, he will be subject to dismission from the East-India Company's Service, and rendered ineligible to hold any situation whatever in the Company's service again.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____

*The parent, or nearest of kin alive, }
or guardian, to sign at full length }*

FOURTH.

Medical Certificate.

To be signed by two practising surgeons.

I have this day carefully examined _____ and certify that his eye-sight and hearing are perfect; that he is without deformity, and has the perfect use of all his limbs; that he has no appearance of any constitutional disposition or tendency to disease; and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for military service.

To be signed by the
parent or guardian.

This is to certify, that my _____
has had the small-pox, or has been vaccinated.

The candidate will likewise be required to produce a certificate from the master under whom he last studied, of his good conduct and attainments.

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS

To persons who may be nominated direct Cadets, in the Service of the Honourable East India Company.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Dec. 7, 1808.—RESOLVED, That the age of Fifteen, at which young men have hitherto been eligible for appointments as Cadets for the infantry and cavalry in the Company's Service in India, is too early an age, and therefore in future, the age of Sixteen years be the earliest period at which Cadets for those corps may be appointed.

Aug. 9, 1809.—RESOLVED, That any person who shall in future be nominated to a situation, either civil or military, in the Service of this Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase or agreement to purchase, or of any corrupt practice whatever, either direct or indirect, by himself or any other person, with or without his privity, shall be rejected from the service of the Company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such situation shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privity, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the said service. Provided always, that if a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before described, wherein any director has been concerned, shall be voluntarily made by the party or parties engaged in the same with such director, the appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

May 21, 1828.—RESOLVED BY THE BALLOT, That it be a standing order of the Court in future, that all cavalry and

infantry Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, who shall fail to apply at the Cadet-office for their orders for embarkation, within three months from the date of their being passed and sworn before the Committee, or shall not actually proceed under such orders, be considered as having forfeited their appointments, unless special circumstances shall justify the Court's departure from this regulation.

June 19, 1833.—RESOLVED, That no person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, on account of immoral or ungentlemanly conduct, be in future appointed a Cadet direct for India.

Dec. 4, 1833.—RESOLVED, That all direct Cadets appointed or sworn in before the Committee for passing Military appointments, between the 10th March and 10th of June, or between the 10th September and 10th December (or the days which may be fixed on for the public examination of the Seminary Cadets), do rank after the Seminary Cadets, who may pass their said examinations, provided the latter sail for their respective destinations within *three months* after passing their said examinations.

By Resolutions of the Court of Directors, dated on the 14th March, 1786; 8th April, 1807; 30th August, 1826; and 8th January, 1836; all Cadets appointed to the Company's Service in Bengal, are required to become subscribers to the Military Orphan Society, and to the Military Widow's Fund, at that presidency.

By a Resolution of the Court of Directors, dated on the 30th April, 1823, all Cadets appointed to the Company's Service at Fort St. George and Bombay, are required to become subscribers to the Military Fund at their presidencies.

January 11, 1837.—RESOLVED, That no person be in future appointed a Cadet direct for India without the production of a certificate, signed by two practising Surgeons, that he has no mental or bodily defect whatever, to disqualify him for Military Service.

N.B. All Cadets who may be appointed between the dates of public examination at Addiscombe and the 10th of March or 10th September, will be allowed to rank from the date of their sailing, provided this takes place within three months after their being passed and sworn.

The certificates required to be produced by the Act of Parliament and the Court's several resolutions accompany this.

Unless the whole of the said certificates are delivered in by the Cadet he will not be passed.

If no parish register can be found, the before-mentioned Act of Parliament provides as follows, viz. :—

“That if no such register can be found, a declaration, pursuant to the Act passed in the 5th and 6th year of his late Majesty William the Fourth, of that circumstance shall be made by the party himself, with his information and belief, that his age is not under sixteen years, and doth not exceed twenty-two years.” Forms of the declaration may be had on application to the Clerk for passing Cadets, &c., at the East India House.

Where the person to be appointed a Cadet has held a commission in Her Majesty's Service, for the term of one year at least, or in the Militia or Fencible Corps when embodied, and shall have joined his regiment, and been called into actual service, or shall have been in the company of Cadets of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, such person is eligible for the appointment of Cadet in the Company's Service, provided his age does not exceed twenty-five years. He must, nevertheless, produce the several certificates before-mentioned, as also his commission, together with a certificate from the War-Office, or commanding officer of his regiment, of his having actually joined and done duty with the regiment for the full term of one year, or upwards; and that he was neither dismissed nor resigned his regiment in consequence of any misconduct.

When the Cadet is ready to embark, he must apply to Mr. T. R. Clarke, Clerk for passing Cadets, &c., for a certificate of his having passed; which certificate will direct him to the Secretary's Office, where he will obtain the certificate of his appointment. He will then hold himself in readiness to embark, either previous to the ship's departure from Gravesend, or at the last port from whence the ship shall be ordered to take her departure from England.

CADETS' CERTIFICATES.

“The following forms are printed expressly for the purpose of the blanks being properly filled up and signed previously to the Cadet being nominated.

FIRST.

The blanks in this letter to be filled up and signed by the person who procures the nomination from the director for the party to be appointed.

Gentlemen,—I do hereby declare, upon my honour, that the nomination of a Cadet for (A.) _____, from (B.) _____, Esq., gratuitously and expressly for Mr. (C.) _____, and to whom I have given it gratuitously, being well acquainted with his character, family, and connexions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

*The person recommending
to sign at full length, and
to insert his address.* }

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

(A.) Insert the presidency, whether for Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, and also whether for infantry or cavalry.

(B.) Insert the director's name from whom the appointment is procured.

(C.) Insert the Christian and surname of the person to be appointed a Cadet.

SECOND.

Same as that required for an Addiscombe Cadet.

THIRD.

The Parent's or Guardian's Certificate.

Same as required for an Addiscombe Cadet.

FOURTH.

Medical Certificate.

Same as required for an Addiscombe Cadet.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Regulations for their Admission into Company's Service.

Age.—The assistant-surgeon must not be under twenty-two years; in proof of which he must produce an extract from the registrar of the parish in which he was born, or his own declaration pursuant to the act of the 5th and 6th Gulielmi IV., cap. 62, and other certificates, agreeably to forms to be obtained in the office for Cadets and assistant-surgeons.

Qualification in Surgery.—The assistant-surgeon, upon receiving a nomination, will be furnished with a letter to the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, to be examined in surgery, and their certificate will be deemed a satisfactory testimonial of his qualification; but should the assistant-surgeon be previously in possession of a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or of the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin or Edinburgh, or of the College and University of Glasgow, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, either of them will be deemed satisfactory, as to his knowledge of surgery, without any further examination.

Qualification in Physic.—The assistant-surgeon will also be required to pass an examination, by the Company's examining physician, in the practice of physic; in which examination will be included as much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for understanding the causes and treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines; and Dr. Hume will then require him to produce satisfactory proof of his having attended, at least, two courses of lectures on the practice of physic, and, above all, that he should produce a certificate of having attended diligently the practice of the physicians at some general hospital in London, for six months; or at some general hospital in the country (within the United Kingdom) for six months, provided such provincial hospital contain at least, on an average, one hundred in-patients, and have attached to it a regular establishment of physicians as well as surgeons. No attendance on the practice of a physician at any dispensary will be admitted.

The assistant-surgeon is also required, as a condition to his appointment, to subscribe to the military, or medical, and medical retiring-fund, at his respective presidency.

The assistant-surgeon is required, by resolution of Court of the 21st of May, 1828, to apply to the Cadet Office for embarkation; and actually proceed under such orders within

three months from the date of being passed and sworn before the military committee; he will then be furnished with an order to obtain the certificate of his appointment, signed by the secretary, for which he will pay a fee of £5 in the secretary's office.

The certificates required from the assistant-surgeon and his parents or guardians, are similar to those required for the Cadet.

GENERAL CAUTIONS.

FIRST.—Notice is hereby given, that should it be discovered, at the time the member of the Civil Service, the assistant-surgeon or the Cadet is appointed, or at any subsequent period, that their appointments have been obtained by purchase, or agreement to pay any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, when the appointment is completed, they will not only be dismissed, and rendered ineligible to hold any situation in the East India Company's Service, under the Court's resolution of the 9th August, 1809, but all the parties concerned in procuring the appointment surreptitiously, or in disposing of, or receiving the same under such circumstances, will subject themselves, individually and collectively, to a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor, under the Act of the 49th of George the Third, cap. 126; and the Court of Directors of the East India Company do hereby declare, that they will prosecute any person or persons who shall hereafter be detected in such illicit traffic.

SECOND.—The Cadets are desired to present themselves at the Cadet Office, with their certificates properly filled up and signed, by 10 o'clock in the morning, or as soon after as possible, in order that they may have their nominations prepared against the Committee meet, or the nominating director arrives—in failure of which they may have to wait for several hours, or to come another day.

CHAPLAINS.

Regulations for their Admission into Company's Service.

Candidates for appointments as assistant-chaplains, must have been two years in orders, and must not exceed forty years of age; and, at the time of appointment, are required to produce their letters of orders, Deacon and Priest, as

well as testimonial, signed by three beneficed clergymen, and a medical certificate; the appointments are made subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London.

Chaplains are required to enter into covenant, and to give a bond for £500, jointly, with two sureties for the due fulfilment of the same.

Under the Deed of Covenant, chaplains are required to subscribe to the Military Fund at the presidency to which they may be attached.

Chaplains must proceed to their destination within six months from the date of the Court's resolution, by which they were nominated; and in failure thereof, without leave obtained from the Court, their appointments will lapse.

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM SERVICE.

Regulations respecting Military and other Officers retiring from the Company's Service.

Officers who have served less than three years in India, and have lost their health there, are entitled to an allowance from Lord Clive's Fund, if the Court of Directors shall adjudge them to be proper objects of that bounty, to the extent of—

If a 2d-lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, two shillings a day, or 36*l.* 10*s.* a-year; if a lieutenant, two shillings and sixpence a-day, or 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a-year; provided they are not possessed of, or entitled to, real or personal property, to the extent of, if an ensign 750*l.*, if a lieutenant 1,000*l.*

Officers who are compelled to quit the Service by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty after three years' service in India, are permitted to retire on the half-pay of their rank, viz. :—

If a 2d-lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, three shillings a-day, or 54*l.* 15*s.* per annum; if a lieutenant, four shillings a-day, or 73*l.* per annum.

A subaltern officer, or assistant-surgeon, having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the half-pay of ensign, if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

A lieutenant having served thirteen, or a 2d-lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, nine years in India (including three years for furlough), may retire on the half-pay of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

Regimental captains, majors, and lieutenant-colonels, who

have not served sufficiently long in India to entitle them to retire on full pay, and whose ill state of health renders it impossible for them to continue to serve in India, are allowed to retire from the service on the half-pay of their respective ranks, viz.:—

Captains, seven shillings a-day, or 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum; majors, nine shillings and sixpence a-day, or 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ann.; lieutenant-colonels, eleven shillings a-day, or 200*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

All officers who have actually served twenty-two years in India, or twenty-five years, including three years for a furlough, are allowed to retire on the full pay of their respective ranks.

Officers are also allowed to retire on the following pensions, without reference to the rank they may have attained, if they have served for the undermentioned periods, viz.:—

After twenty-three years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of captain, viz., 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after twenty-seven years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of major, 292*l.* per annum; after thirty-one years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of lieutenant-colonel, 365*l.* per annum; after thirty-five years' service in India, including three years for a furlough, on the full pay of colonel, 456*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

Members of the Medical Board, who have been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, are permitted to retire from the service, and allowed 500*l.* per annum; or in the event of ill-health, they may retire on that pension, after any period of service as a member of the Medical Board. If they have served five years, or are obliged after three years' service in that station to retire from ill-health, they are allowed 700*l.* per annum.

Superintending-surgeons, who have been in that station not less than two years, and whose periods of service have been not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, are permitted to retire from the service, and allowed 300*l.* per annum; or in the event of ill-health, they may retire on that pension after any period of service as superintending-surgeon. If they have served five years, or are obliged after three years' service in that station to retire from ill-health, they are allowed 365*l.* per annum.

*All other surgeons and assistant-surgeons attached to the military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank, after having served in India not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough.

When officers on furlough retire upon the pay or half-pay of their rank, they are only entitled to claim the benefit of the rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom.

A veterinary-surgeon is allowed to retire on seven shillings a-day after twenty years' service, including three years for one furlough; five shillings and sixpence a-day after thirteen years' service, including three years for one furlough; and three shillings a-day after six years' service, in the two last cases, provided his health shall not permit him to continue to serve in India.

A chaplain, (appointed previously to the 1st Sept. 1836,) after eighteen years' service in India, including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire on the pay of lieutenant-colonel, £365 per annum; after ten years (if compelled by ill-health to quit the service) on the half-pay of lieutenant-colonel, £200 15s. per annum; after seven years, on the half-pay of major, £173 7s. 6d. per annum.

If appointed subsequently to that date, according to the following scale, viz.,—after eighteen years' service, including three years for one furlough, the pay of major, viz. £292 per annum; after ten years' service (if compelled by ill-health to quit the service) on the half-pay of major, viz., £173 7s. 6d. per annum; after seven years, the half-pay of captain, viz., £127 15s. per annum.

A commissary or deputy-commissary of ordnance, not being a commissioned officer, is allowed to retire on full pay if he has served twenty-seven years in India, of which twelve must have been in the ordnance department; twenty-five years, fourteen of which in that department; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the ordnance department.

A conductor of stores is allowed to retire on £60 per annum, after twenty-five years' actual service in India.

Officers retiring from the service will be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire; or from the expiration of two years and a half from their quitting India, whichever shall happen first.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Officers (of whatever rank) must be ten years in India before they can be entitled (except in case of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant-surgeons and veterinary surgeons. The furlough

to be granted by the commander-in-chief at each presidency, with the approbation of the respective governments.

Officers who have served not ten years in India, but whose presence in England is required by urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay.

A chaplain, (appointed previously to the 1st Sept. 1836,) after seven years' residence in India, is allowed to come home on furlough, and receive the pay of major, £292 per annum. Should he come home from sickness, prior to this period of service, he is allowed the pay of captain only, viz., £191 12s. 6d. per annum.

If appointed subsequently to that date, after seven years' residence in India, the pay of captain, viz., £191 12s. per annum; and if compelled by ill-health to come home prior to this period of service, the half-pay of captain, or £127 15s. per annum.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough-pay only in case of coming home from sickness.

Officers coming to England on furlough, are required immediately to report their arrival by letter to the secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they came, and their address, forwarding at the same time the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency.

Officers are required to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the three years' furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the Court, six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereinafter mentioned; or in cases in which it shall be proved to the Court that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence, on account of sickness, must, if resident in London or its vicinity, appear before the Company's examining physician, Dr. J. R. Hume, 9, Curzon-street, who will report to the Court of Directors his opinion on the state of such officer's health. And, if resident in the country, in any part of the United Kingdom, they must transmit with their letter of application for such leave, a certificate according to the following form, signed by at least two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, viz. :—

“ I hereby certify, that I have carefully examined (state

the nature of the case, as well as the name of the party), and I declare, upon my honour, that according to the best of my judgment and belief, ——— is at present unfit for military duty, and that it is absolutely necessary, for the recovery of his health, that he should remain at least ——— longer in this country."

Also, previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as shall be deemed satisfactory.

Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain a further time from their duty on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians, *in the above form*, with the attestation of a magistrate, that the persons who signed the certificate are physicians.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, must, at its expiration, apply for permission, either to return to their duty, or to reside a further time in England.

No officer, who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough, will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 70.

Every officer, upon leaving India, will receive a printed copy of the General Order on this subject, published agreeably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of ignorance of the regulations will not be admitted as any justification of the breach of them; officers, therefore, who shall come home on furlough, and who shall not in due time apply, so as to effect their return to the presidency to which they belong within the period of three years from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted by the Court to remain a further time in Europe.

No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half from the period of his quitting India until he returns, excepting colonels of regiments, and those of the rank of lieut.-colonel regimentally, when promoted to that of major-general; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet-rank beyond the above period.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA.

Regulations as to the Charge of Recruits.

Whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, shall be embarked on any one ship, they be placed in charge of the senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field-officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within at least seven days of the period fixed for embarkation.— That the officer proceed with the men from the depôt.— That, as a remuneration for his service, he be granted the passage-money of his rank—payable to the commander of the ship.

INDIAN NAVY.

Regulations respecting Retirement and Furlough.

RETIREMENT

Every officer who has actually served twenty-two years or upwards in India, is permitted to retire from the service with the following pay:—

A captain, 360*l.*; commandex, 290*l.*; lieutenant, 190*l.*; purser, 190*l.*

Every officer retiring, from ill-health, after ten years' service, and before they have completed that of twenty-two years, is granted the following retiring allowance:—

A captain, 200*l.*; commander, 170*l.*; lieutenant, 125*l.*; second-lieutenant, 70*l.*; purser, 125*l.*

The regulations for drawing pay on furlough and retirement by the officers are, as far as circumstances will admit, the same as those for the military officers.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Regulations for the Admission of Pensioners.

Every petitioning officer and soldier must produce a certificate from his commanding officer of his being an invalid, and rendered incapable of further service in India, together with an approbation of such certificate by the governor and council of the presidency where he shall have served.

Every commissioned officer must previously take oath, before the governor and council, viz—A colonel, that he is not possessed of, or entitled to, real and personal property to the value of 4000*l.*; a lieutenant-colonel, 3000*l.*; a major,

2500*l.*; a captain, 2000*l.*; a lieutenant, 1000*l.*; an ensign, 750*l.* Officers' widows must produce proof, on affidavit, that their husbands did not die possessed of property as above.

Petitioners residing in England may be admitted if the Court shall adjudge them to be proper objects.

All commissioned, staff, or warrant officers, to have half the ordinary pay they enjoyed whilst in service, viz.

	<i>per ann.</i>	<i>per day.</i>
Colonels and mem. Med. Board	£228 2 6	or 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Lieut.-cols. and sup.-surgeons	182 10 0	10 0
Majors and senior chaplains	136 17 6	7 6
Captains, chaplains, and surgeons . .	91 5 0	5 0
Lieutenants, and assistant-surgeons . .	45 12 6	
Ensigns	36 10 0	
Conductors of ordnance	36 10 0	
Their widows one-half the above, to continue during their widowhood.		

Serjeants of artillery to have nine-pence per day, and those that have lost a limb one shilling per day. Gunners of the artillery sixpence a day, and those that have lost a limb ninepence per day.

All other non-commissioned officers and bombardiers to have fourpence three farthings per day.

Officers and privates to be entitled from the period of their landing in England.

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST INDIES.

Dated 28th June, 1841.

The governor general, or governor-general for the time being.

The deputy-governor of Bengal.

The governor of Madras.

The governor of Bombay.

The governor (or lieut.-governor) of Agra.

The chief-justice of Bengal.

The bishop of Calcutta.

The chief-justice, Madras.

The bishop of Madras.

The chief-justice, Bombay.

The bishop of Bombay.

The commander-in-chief in India, when also a member of the Supreme council.

Members of the Supreme council, according to their situation therein.

Members of council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.

The commander-in-chief at Madras, when also a member of council.

Members of council at Madras, according to their situation therein.

The commander-in chief at Bombay, when also a member of council.

Members of council at Bombay, according to their situation therein.

The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Calcutta, according to date

The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Madras, according to date.

The puisne judges of the Supreme court at Bombay, according to date.

The recorder of the Prince of Wales' Island.

The commander-in-chief in India.

The commander in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces, and the commander-in-chief of the army at the several presidencies (not being commanders in-chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services.

Naval and military officers above the rank of major-general.

Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.

Members of the law commission, according to their situation therein.

Civilians, with reference to their Rank and Precedence, to be divided into Six Classes.

Civilians of thirty-five years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class I., and from date of entering such class to rank with

Major-generals, according to date of commission.

Civilians of twenty years' standing from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class II., and from date of entering such class to rank with

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, according to date of commission.

Civilians of twelve years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class III., and from date of entering such class, to rank with

Lieut.-colonels, according to date of commission.

Civilians of eight years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class IV., and from date of entering such class, to rank with

Majors according to date of commission. .

Civilians of four years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class V., and from date of entering such class, to rank with

Captains, according to date of commission.

Civilians under four years' standing, from date of rank assigned to them on their arrival, to form class VI., and to rank with

Subalterns, according to date of commission.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the governor-general in council, in case any question shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the members of council at the presidencies in India.

RELATIVE RANK.

Admirals	with generals.
Vice-admirals	with lieutenant-generals.
Rear-admirals	with major-generals.
Commodore and first captain } to commander-in-chief.... }	with brigadier-general.
Captains of 3 years' post.....	with colonels.
Other post-captains	with lieutenant-colonels.
Commanders	with majors.
Lieutenants	with captains.
Members of the medical board,	with brigadier-generals.
Superintending-surgeons	with lieutenant-colonels.
Surgeons	with captains.
Assistant-surgeons	with lieutenants.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

H. V. Bayley, *Secretary and Accountant.*
Messrs. Coutts and Co., *Agents in England.*

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Instituted, Oct. 1804.

H. V. Bayley, *Secretary and Accountant.*
Agents in England,

Henry Stone,, Henry Alexander,
Sir Charles Cockerell and Co.

These regulations are under revision.

The object of this fund is to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of such of the subscribers as may not, at their demise, leave property sufficient for the subsistence and education of their families; also to assist in maintaining such of the subscribers themselves as may be compelled, by sickness or infirmity, to return to Europe, without an adequate provision for their support.

The following are the rates of contribution :—

If the salary or other public allowances of the subscriber be not more than 1,000 Sa. Rs. per annum, his monthly subscription to be Sa. Rs.	10
If more than 1,000, and not above 2,000	20
If more than 2,000, and not above 3,000	30
If more than 3,000, and not above 4,000	40
If more than 4,000	50

The contribution payable by each subscriber is deducted from his monthly allowances by the sub-treasurer, collector, or other officer, paying the same, and transferred to the treasurer of the fund. The committee of managers may, in particular cases, admit a deviation from it, if a different mode of payment shall be desired by any subscriber.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Established, 1st November, 1824.

Capt. R. B. Brittridge, *Secretary.*

Agents for the Fund in England,

Messrs. Sir Charles Cockerell and Co., Austin-Freres.

*Donations and Subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal
Military Fund.*

All subscribers to pay a donation, or premium, on entering the fund, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying table, No. 1, and shall also allot for the support of the fund, as long as they shall continue subscribers, the monthly sums specified in Table No. II., agreeably to their rank, whether in India or Europe. The subscription of Cadets to be calculated at the rank of ensign.

TABLE I.—*Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Rank.*

	Married.		Unmarried.		
	On joining.	On promotion.	On joining.	On promotion.	On marriage.
	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. R.	St. Rs.
Cols. and 18 Surgs. 1st class	3480	579	700	140	3130
Lieut.-cols. and 18 Surgs. 2d class ..	2001*	514	560	140	1721
Majs., Chaplins., and 18 Surgs. 3d class	1162	414	420	120	952
Cpts. and Surgs...	556	364	300	120	406
Lieut. and Assistant-surgeons	360	120	180	60	180
Cornets, 2d-Lieuts., and Ensigns	240	—	120	—	120

TABLE II.—*Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Ranks.*

	If in India.		In Europe.	
	Unmarr.	Married	Unmarr.	Married
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonels and 18 Surgeons, 1st class	25 0 0	50 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
Lieut.-Colonels and 18 Surgeons, 2d class	18 0 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Majors, Chaplains, and 18 Surgeons, 3d class	14 0 0	28 0 0	0 15 0	1 12 0
Captains and Surgeons	8 0 0	16 0 0	0 10 6	1 1 0
Lieutenants and Assistant-surgeons	5 0 0	10 0 0	0 6 6	0 13 0
Cornets, 2d-Lieutenants, and Ensigns.....	4 0 0	8 0 0	0 5 3	0 10 6

8. The following rules have effect from 1st January, 1837 :—

1st. All members who have served 32 years may subscribe as colonels, all who have served 27 as lieutenant-colonels, all who have served 22 as majors, all who have served 12 as captains, and all junior officers as lieutenants.

2d. Medical officers may subscribe as colonels after 27 years' service, as lieutenant-colonels after 22 years, as majors after 17 years, and after 10 years as captains.

3d. Chaplains may subscribe after 15 years as lieutenant-colonels, after 20 years as colonels.

4th. Admission to subscribe in the next higher rank, to which his service may render ~~an~~ officer eligible, shall depend on the payment of the increased donation, within the period prescribed by regulation 2 of the existing rules. Further, the claim must be made within three months, if he be in India, or if at home, within twelve months, from the date of these five new rules, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

5th. If the privilege to subscribe in the next higher rank be not embraced within the above periods, the application, whenever subsequently made, must be accompanied by a health-certificate; and compound interest at 8 per cent. per annum, shall be charged upon the additional donation, and arrears of subscription accumulated half-yearly (as by article 2 of the existing rules) from the date of these rules taking effect, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

TABLE shewing the Amount of Pension to Widows (during their widowhood) of each Rank.

	In India, per Month.			In England, per Annum.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	£	s.	d.
Widow of a Colonel and 18 Surgeons, 1st class	228	2	0	342	3	9
Widows of Lieut.-colonels, and 18 Surgeons, 2d class	128	8	0	273	15	0
Widows of Majors, Chaplains, and 18 Surgeons, 3d class	136	14	0	205	6	3
Widows of Captains, and Surgeons	91	4	0	136	17	6
Widows of Lieutenants, and Assistant-surgeons	68	2	0	102	2	9
Widows of Cornets, 2d-Lieutenants, and Ensigns	54	2	0	81	5	0

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN FUND.

Rev. J. M'Queen, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Major William Turner, 69, Cornhill, *Agent in England.*

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

Instituted, April, 1808.

Bt. Major Moberly, *Acting Secretary and Accountant.*

Messrs. Arbuthnot and Latham, Great St. Helens, *Ditto,*
and *Auditors in England;*

Where every information can be obtained on Tuesdays,
Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from eleven till
three.

Cadets and chaplains, on their appointment, can be en-
rolled at once as subscribers to the fund in England, on pay-
ment, to the secretary of the fund there, of the following
sums as a donation:—

<i>Unmarried.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Married.</i>	£	s.	d.
Cadets.....	34	5	9	.....	102	17	3
Chaplains	85	14	4	.....	257	2	11

Assistant-surgeons, desirous of becoming members, will
be admitted in England on payment there, to the secretary,
of the following donation:—

Unmarried... £57 2s. 11d. | Married... £171 8s. 8d.

N.B.—Assistant-surgeons and chaplains, having legiti-
mate offspring, will, in addition thereto, be required to pay
up the subscription and interest laid down in the second
article.

SECTION II.—*Donations and Subscriptions.*

1. The donations and subscriptions of all subscribers shall
be regulated agreeably to the following tables, A. and B.
Widowers having legitimate offspring to be considered and
to pay as married. The donation and subscription of Cadets
to be calculated on the rank of ensigns, the subscription
commencing from the date of their admission on the estab-
lishment.

(A.) *Table of Donations for the different Classes, to be paid in India or in Europe, at £100 per 875 Rupees.*

Class.	Description according to regimental rank.	Married and Widowers with offspring.		Bachelors & Widowers without Offspring.	
		On entering each class.	Donation on marriage.	On entering each class.	Aggregate of each class.
6	Cornets, 2d-lts & Ensigns ..	£ s d 68 11 6	£ s. d. 68 11 6	£ s. d. 34 5 9	£ s. d. 34 5 9
5	Lieuts. & Ass.-surgeons ..	45 14 3	114 5 9	22 17 2	57 2 11
4	Cpts., Chaplains under 10 yrs. standing, & Surgeons	57 2 10	171 8 7	28 11 5	85 14 4
3	Majors, Chaplains of 10 yrs. standing, & Superintg.-surgeons . .	68 11 5	240 0 0	34 5 8	120 0 0
2	Ltts. - colonels, Archdeacons, & Members of the Medical Board ..	91 8 7	331 8 7	45 14 3	165 14 3
1	Colonels	125 14 3	457 2 10	62 17 2	228 11 5

Ensigs to be exempted from any demand for their donation until twelve months after their admission on the establishment; they are at liberty to pay earlier, if so desirous.

(B.) Table of Subscription for different Classes.

Classes.	Description according to regimental rank	If in India.		If in England	
		Unmarried	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	{ Colonels	42 8 10	63 13 3	1 5 0	1 17 6
	{ Do., unemplo.	35 0 0	52 8 0	1 5 0	1 17 6
2	Lieut.-colonels and Members of the Medical Board	27 3 2	40 12 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
3	Majors, Chaplains, of ten years' standing, & Superintending-surgeons	21 0 10	31 9 3	0 16 0	1 4 0
4	Captains, Chaplains under ten years' standing, and Surgeons	12 4 7	18 6 11	0 10 6	0 15 9
5	Lieuts. and Ass.-surgeons	7 6 8	11 2 0	0 6 6	0 9 9
6	Cornets, 2d-Lts and Ensigns..	5 15 3	8 14 11	0 5 3	0 7 11

In addition to the above, a monthly subscription of one rupee, or 2s. 3d., is to be paid for each unmarried daughter, and for each son under twenty-one years of age, without distinction of the rank of the subscriber.

Note.—Subscribers are consequently required to report, to the secretary, dates of birth and decease of all children.

(E).—*TABLE shewing the Amount of Pensions to Widows during their widowhood, and to Children of each Class and Condition.*

Classes.	Description of Annuitants,—the Widows according to the Regimental Rank of their Husbands; the Children according to their Age, and the Parents they have lost.	Pension payable by the Military Fund in England.
<i>Widows.</i>		
		£ s. d.
1	Of a Colonel.	235 18 9
2	Lieutenant-colonel, and Member of the Medical Board.	208 15 0
3	Major, Chaplain of ten years' standing, and Superintending-surgeon.	181 11 3
4	Captain, Chaplain under Ten years' standing, and Surgeon.	136 17 6
5	Lieutenant and Assistant surgeon.	102 3 9
6	Cornet, 2d-Lieutenant, and Ensign.	81 15 0
<i>Children having lost one Parent.</i>		
1	Under 6 years of age.	20 0 0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age.	30 0 0
3	Above 12 until 21 for boys, and for girls for whom the donation may not have been paid.	40 0 0
<i>Children having lost both Parents.</i>		
1	Under 6 years of age.	30 0 0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age.	45 0 0
3	Above 12 until 21 for boys, and for girls for whom the donation may not have been paid.	60 0 0

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND.

Established 1807.

Robert Cole, *Secretary.*

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co, King's-arm^y-yard,
Coleman-street, *Agents in Europe.*

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

Messrs. Coutts and Co., *Agents in England.*

The Rules and Regulations of this Fund are assimilated to those of the Bengal Fund.

CIVIL FUND.

Trustees.

R. Clerk, Esq.	|	D. Elliott, Esq.	
A. D. Campbell, Esq.	|	J. C. Morris, Esq.	
The Chief Secretary.....	}	Ex Officio.	
The Accountant-General.....	}		

A. J. Cherry, Esq., *Secretary.*

BOMBAY MILITARY FUND.

Captain George S. Jamieson, *Secretary.*

Messrs. Forbes Forbes and Co., King William-street,
Agents in London.

For full particulars of the foregoing funds, apply personally to the agents in London for information, or to the secretaries in India.

Since commencing these few hints, the Examination of Gentlemen-Cadets has taken place at Addiscombe, where several of the Cadets have so distinguished themselves as to draw forth the encomiums of every person present,—amongst whom were several officers of distinguished rank, belonging to both her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Service. A few extracts of Sir Richard Jenkins' address may not be out of place in this little work :—

“ Those of you who have been posted to the Artillery and Infantry, will proceed, after the usual period of leave, to enter upon that career of service in India which, I trust, may be as distinguished as your warmest friends can desire—distinguished by strict subordination to superiors—the first duty of a soldier; by a sedulous attention to cultivate the

affections of the native soldiery; by a determination to acquire proficiency in the native languages; by habits of strict temperance and judicious economy; by the cultivation of every honourable and soldier-like feeling; and by a constant adherence to those Christian principles in which you have been brought up, and which afford the best security for the conscientious discharge of duty in every station of life.

"Should the course of service bring you into contact with the enemies of your country, I need not express my hope that you will be as distinguished in the field as in the garrison. I am addressing British youths; and I am persuaded that the hearts which beat within your breasts will prove as brave and as devoted to the cause of our country as those which have ever rendered the character of the British officer and soldier conspicuous amongst the nations of the world.

"I have referred to the duty of cultivating the affections of the native soldiery. I speak confidently, and there are several distinguished officers near me who can confirm my assurance, when I say that there is no extent of devotion to you personally, and to the service at large, which may not be expected from the grateful feelings of the native soldiery, if you treat them with considerate kindness; if you pay attention to their habits and prejudices; if you treat their religious observances with due respect; if you cherish their confidence and attachment. I speak also with confidence when I say that the native soldiery will prove to you on the field of battle, should you be called into active service, that your attentions have been bestowed on those who will enable you to win honorary distinctions from your Sovereign, and who will prove themselves as efficient in war as in peace."

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY WHO HAVE RECEIVED HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

Lieut-General Sir John Doveton	Madras Cavalry
Major-General Sir Henry Worsley	Bengal Infantry
— Sir Alex. Caldwell	— Artillery
— Sir James L. Lushington	Madras Cavalry
— Sir Joseph O'Halloran	Bengal Infantry

CIVIL KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

Sir George H. Barlow, Bart.	Bengal
The Right Hon. Chas. T. Metcalfe, Bart.	ditto
Sir Richard Jenkins	Bombay
Sir John M'Neill	ditto

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE BATH.¹

General Sir H. Maclean	Madras Artillery
Major-General Sir Donald Macleod	Bengal Infantry
— Sir R. Houston	ditto Lt. Cavalry
— Sir R. Stevenson	ditto Infantry
— Sir Wm. Casement	ditto ditto
— Sir John Rose	ditto ditto
— Sir William Richards.	ditto ditto
— Sir T. Whitehead	ditto ditto
— Sir Thomas Amburey	ditto Engineers
— Sir H. Fraser	Madras Infantry
— Sir H. S. Scott	ditto ditto
— Sir S. L. Caldwell	ditto Engineer
— Sir C. Deacon	ditto Infantry
— Sir S. Russell	ditto Cavalry
— Sir John Doveton	ditto ditto
— Sir David Fouls	ditto ditto
— Sir D. Leighton	Bombay Infantry
— Sir J. Corsellis	ditto ditto

COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Major-General Pitman	Bengal Infantry
— C. S. Fagan ..	ditto ditto
— A. Richards	ditto ditto
— H. Bowen	ditto ditto
— F. S. J. Johnstone	ditto Cavalry
— Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart	ditto Infantry
— Thomas Wilson	ditto ditto
— George Pollock	ditto Artillery
— A. Lindsay	ditto ditto
— W. C. Raddeley	ditto Infantry
— Thomas Pollock	Madras Infantry
— J. D. Greenhill	ditto ditto
— A. Fair	ditto ditto
— A. Andrews	ditto ditto

Major-General	Sir J. Limond, Knt.	Madras Artillery
	Charles M'Leod	ditto Infantry
	H. G. A. Taylor	ditto ditto
	W. Dickson	ditto Cavalry
	B. B. Parlbby	ditto Infantry
	F. W. Wilson	ditto ditto
	W. Turner	Bombay Cavalry
	W. Hull.	ditto Infantry
	J. Mayne.	ditto ditto
	W. Sandwith	ditto ditto
	S. F. Salter	ditto ditto
	Sir E. G. Stannus, Knt.	ditto ditto
	Peter De la Motte	ditto Cavalry
	James Kennedy	Bengal ditto
	Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Knt	ditto Infantry
	E. F. Walters	ditto ditto
	W. S. Whish	ditto Artillery
	William Battine	ditto ditto
	George Hunter	ditto Infantry
	A. Galloway.	ditto ditto
	H. G. Roberts.	ditto Cavalry
	J. Caulfield	ditto ditto
	R. Tickell.	ditto Engineers
	James Wahab.	Madras Infantry
	R. L. Evans	ditto ditto
	William Morrison	ditto Artillery
	Robert Home	ditto Infantry
	L. C. Russell	Bombay Artillery
	William Innes.	Bengal Infantry
	Edward Frederick	Bombay Infantry
Colonel James	Skinner	Bengal Local Horse
Lieut.-Cols.	John Crosdell	ditto Infantry
	V. Agnew.	Madras ditto
	John Johnson	Bombay ditto
	Charles Fitzgerald	Bengal Infantry
	Henry Cook.	ditto ditto
	H. Hall.	ditto ditto
	Charles Graham	ditto Artillery
	J. Cheape.	ditto Engineers
	J. Colvin	ditto ditto
	Joseph Orchard	ditto Infantry
	J. H. Frith	Madras Artillery
	J. Morgan	ditto Infantry
	J. Stewart	ditto ditto
	W. Williamson	ditto ditto
	J. Low	ditto ditto
	A. Tulloch	ditto ditto

Lieut.-Cols.	J. W. Steel	Madras Infantry
_____	Charles Herbert	ditto ditto
_____	S. Hughes	Bombay ditto
_____	A. Manson	ditto Artillery
_____	Robert Smith	ditto Infantry
_____	W. J. Butterworth	Madras Infantry
_____	Abraham Roberts	Bengal ditto
_____	Thomas Monteath	ditto ditto
_____	Hugh M. Wheeler	ditto ditto
_____	C. M. C. Smyth	ditto Cavalry
_____	Bentham Sandwith	Bombay ditto
_____	Forster Stalker	ditto Infantry
_____	Sir C. M. Wade	Bengal ditto
Majors	J. Herring	ditto Infantry
_____	Sir E. A. Campbell, Knt.	ditto Cavalry
_____	A. Irvine	ditto Engineers
_____	J. Camelon	Madras Infantry
_____	T. Lumsden	ditto Artillery
_____	T. Timbrell	ditto ditto
_____	J. Purton	Madras Engrs.
_____	P. Montgomerie	ditto Artillery
_____	George Thompson	ditto Engineers
_____	Eldred Pottinger	Bombay Art.
_____	Alexander C. Peat	ditto Engineers
_____	Sir Alexander Burnes	ditto Infantry
Captain	George P. Cameron	Madras ditto

KNIGHTS OF THE LION AND THE SWORD.

Major-General	Sir James Sutherland	Bombay Infantry
_____	Sir Henry Willock	ditto ditto
_____	Sir Elhott D. Todd	Bengal ditto

ORDER OF THE ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC.

Capt.	Sir J. N. R. Campbell, Knight Commander..	Madras
Surgeon	James Burnes, Knight	Bombay

COINS.

Calcutta.—The Coins current are, Rupees, Annas, and Pice. 12 Pice make 1 Anna; 16 Annas 1 Rupee; a current Rupee is reckoned at 3s., at which rate all payments are made.

A Lac of Rupees is 100,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs.

Madras.—There is a gold Rupee equal to 15 silver ones; they are divided in halves and quarters; the copper Coins, Annas and Pice, as in Bengal.

Bombay.—Accounts are kept in Rupees of 4 quarters and 400 Reas (imaginary).

8 Reas equal 1 Pice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Fuddeas equal 1 Anna, 4 Annas equal $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, 16 Annas equal 1 Rupee.

Annual Pay.	Cantonments.				In Field.			
	N. Cav.	Art	Eur. Inf.	N. L.	N. Cav.	Art.	Eur. Inf.	N. L.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Colonels	1760	1416	..	1536	1760	1536	..	..
Lieut.-Colonels ..	1180	894	..	984	1377	1224	..	..
Majors	943	692	..	756	1107	936	..	..
Captains	624	424	400	445	672	497	493	..
Lieutenants	399	250	238	268	435	316	305	..
2d-Lieutenants ..	..	200	..	..	..	254	..	..
Cornets	346	..	..	..	460	..	..	..
Ensigns .....	..	..	186	216	..	..	240	..
Surgeons	624	400	..	445	672	493	..	..
Assist.-surgeons	399	238	..	268	435	305	..	..

The above will be found correct to within a few pounds, taking the Rupee at two shillings.

N.B.—Having looked over the above, Cadets are strongly recommended to peruse as attentively, Sir Richard Jenkin's address, page 140.

TABLE of PAY and ALLOWANCES, for a Month of 30 Days.

IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT.								IN THE FIELD.						
	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	House Rent, if only in Receipt of Half Batta, and not provided with Quarters.	Horse Allowance	Half Batta.	TOTAL.		Pay	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	Horse Allowance	Full Batta.	TOTAL.
<i>European Infantry.</i>	Ra.					a								
Colonel, not a general officer on the staff.	a300	—	100	—	d30	c 750	1180		a300	—	200	d30	a750	1280
Lieutenant-colonel ..	240	—	75	100	30	300	745		240	—	150	30	600	1020
Major	180	—	60	80	30	225	575		180	—	120	30	450	780
Captain	120	36	37 8	50	—	90	333 8 0		120	36	75	—	180	411
Lieutenant	60	24	25	30	—	60	199		60	24	50	—	120	254
Ensign	48	12	25	25	—	45	155		48	12	50	—	90	00
Surgeon, as captain	—	—	—	—	—	—	333 8 0		—	—	—	—	—	411
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant	—	—	—	—	—	—	199		—	—	—	—	—	254
<i>European Artillery.</i>														
Colonel of a battalion	300	—	100	—	30	c 750	1180		300	—	200	30	750	1280
Lieutenant-colonel ..	240	—	75	100	30	300	745		240	—	150	30	600	1020
Major	180	—	60	80	30	225	575		180	—	120	30	450	780
Captain	b 140	36	37 8	50	—	90	353 8 0		b 140	36	75	—	180	431
1st-Lieutenant	b 70	24	25	30	—	60	209		b 70	24	50	—	120	264
2d-Lieutenant	b 60	12	25	25	—	45	167		b 60	12	50	—	90	212
Surgeon & Assistant-surgeon	As in the European Infantry.								As in the European Artillery.					
<i>Engineers</i> (the same as the Artillery).														

Native Cavalry.

Colonel	b 397	8 0	—	200	—	120	c 750	1467	8 0	b 397	8 0	—	200	120	750	1467	8 0
Lieutenant-colonel ..	b 278	4 0	—	150	100	120	300	948	4 0	b 278	4 0	—	150	120	600	1148	4 0
Major	b 232	13 4	—	120	80	120	225	777	13 4	b 232	13 4	—	120	120	450	922	13 4
Captain	b 179	6 4	36	75	50	90	90	520	6 4	b 179	6 4	36	75	90	180	560	6 4
Lieutenant	b 109	8 0	24	50	30	60	60	333	8 0	b 109	8 0	24	50	60	120	353	8 0
Cornet	b 97	5 4	12	50	25	60	45	289	5 4	b 97	5 4	12	50	60	90	309	5 4
Surgeon, as captain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520	6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	560	6 4
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	353	8 0
Veterinary surgeon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	24	50	48	122	341	0 0
Native Infantry.																	
Colonel, not a general officer on the staff	300	—	—	200	—	30	c 750	1280	—	300	—	—	200	30	750	1280	—
Lieutenant-colonel ..	240	—	—	150	100	30	300	820	—	240	—	—	150	30	600	1020	—
Major	180	—	—	120	80	30	225	635	—	180	—	—	120	30	450	780	—
Captain	120	—	36	75	50	—	90	371	—	120	—	36	75	—	180	411	—
Lieutenant	60	—	24	50	30	—	60	224	—	60	—	24	50	—	120	254	—
Ensign	48	—	12	50	25	—	45	180	—	48	—	12	50	—	90	200	—
Surgeon, as captain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411	—
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	—

(a.) Pay and Batta are per diem allowances.—(b.) The same for any month.—(c) Colonels in regimental rank are allowed full Batta at any station.

(d) Horse allowance only granted to field-officers of artillery, engineers, and infantry, while in the actual performance of regimental duty. Officers of inferior rank, when actually commanding corps of infantry, will continue to draw horse allowance, as heretofore sanctioned.

N. P.—Test allowance is not allowed to the chief engineer, or adjutant of engineers.

MESSRS. HENRY KERR & CO.'s
INDIAN ARMY AGENCY,
 AND
AGENCY FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM INDIA,
 26, SUFFOLK-STREET, PALL-MALL-EAST.

Capt. Henry Kerr, late of the Bengal Army, having, at the suggestion of many of his brother-officers and friends, determined to offer his services as Army and General India Agent, to the Officers Civil and Military, of the India Services, and to Her Majesty's Officers whose regiments may be serving in India, begs to intimate that he has established himself in the above offices for the especial purpose of affording facilities and accommodation in the transaction of their business to Officers both returning from, and proceeding to India.

Capt. Kerr hopes from the friendship and acquaintance he had the pleasure to enjoy with several Officers of the Indian Army, when he held the different appointments of Aide-de-camp, Deputy Judge-Advocate, and Superintendent of Gentlemen-Cadets in Fort William, that he will receive a due share of their patronage and support, which it will be his study to merit by a scrupulous regard to their wants and interests, and the most punctual and ready attention to all their commands and wishes.

The following is the Business comprehended in this Agency:—

FOR PARTIES PROCEEDING TO INDIA.

Plans of every Ship may be seen at one view—the Prices of every description of Cabin, with the precise times of sailing from Gravesend and Portsmouth ascertained—and Passages arranged for, upon terms infinitely more favourable than can be done by direct application.

Parties desirous of proceeding Overland to India, will be provided with every information and assistance to guide their plans. Maps of the route had.

Cadets and Young Gentlemen outfitted, upon any scale of estimate desired, avoiding all superfluities.

Baggage put on board the ship at the Docks, under careful direction and superintendence, without any trouble or inconvenience, and at no other expense than what is actually incurred in cartage, wharfage, &c.

Parties having Sons desirous of engaging as Midshipmen on board East India Ships, may have engagements secured on favourable terms.

Servants (Indian or English) provided for families going out, in most cases for a trifling remuneration for services during the voyage.

Military Equipments, Outfits, Cabin Furniture, &c, provided, without any expensive superfluities.

Descriptive Lists, with prices, may be had at the office.

Parties assisted in procuring Passports for travelling through France, Germany, &c. Also, Letters of Credit granted.

FOR PARTIES ARRIVING FROM INDIA.

Baggage is cleared out of the Docks, and forwarded according to instructions; or any portion warehoused during the stay of the parties in England.

N.B. Parties landing at Plymouth, Portsmouth, or any of the Outports, will be pleased to forward their instructions by letter, leaving their keys under a sealed cover, to the address of Messrs. K. and Co., in charge of the commanding-officer on board.

Native servants from India can be provided with Return Engagements, or Cheap Passages.

Families from India provided with Furnished Houses or Apartments in any situation, for any time, and at any rents desired.

Ladies and Children unaccompanied by any Male Relatives, will, on arrival, be met at Gravesend by Capt. Kerr, if previous notice be given, and relieved of all the trouble and annoyance, which Females are invariably exposed to,

on a first landing in London, and any advice or assistance that may be required from time to time will be readily afforded.

Children from India, required to be placed at respectable Schools in England or France will be received; and the instructions respecting them strictly attended to. Prospectuses of various Schools, with terms, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. K. & Co.

Pay and pensions will be received from the India House, and remitted according to instructions.

Pay, pensions, &c., received for officers or widows, either in H. M.'s or E. I. Company's services, and remitted according to instructions.

Parcels, packages, letters, &c., will be received for or from India, and other parts of the world, and forwarded according to directions.

A subscription of ten shillings per annum, paid in advance, will entitle the subscriber to send through this agency all letters and small packages free of any commission-charge; the same are registered, so that at any time the parties may have the dates of dispatch, and modes of conveyance. All parties sending letters for the Overland Mail, are particularly requested to write on the top of such letters, the words "*viâ* Marseilles," or "*viâ* Falmouth," as they may wish; bearing in mind, that letters going by Marseilles should weigh under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which bears postage 2s. 8d.: those *viâ* Falmouth must not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz.—postage 1s. The Mails leave London *viâ* Marseilles the 4th of each month, *viâ* Falmouth the last day of each month. The postage will be charged quarterly to all subscribers.

FOR PARTIES RESIDING IN INDIA OR THE COLONIES.

Commissions for annual or half-yearly supplies of wine, beer, books, stationery, saddlery, or any other description of goods, will be faithfully executed on the most advantageous terms.

Military equipments of every description, musical instruments, and supplies for regimental messes, half-yearly or annually, will be procured at the lowest possible charge.

Bills at short dates on persons residing in England, must accompany all orders, which will insure immediate attention.

FOR PARTIES GENERALLY RESIDING IN ENGLAND OR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Legal or testamentary documents, requiring registration in India, Colonial or Foreign Courts, forwarded with particular instructions; wills searched at the India House or Doctor's Commons; monies recovered, &c.

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