

Telegraphic determinations of the difference of longitude or time between the Madras Observatory and selected stations at Pondicherry, Singapore, Avanasli in Coimbatore, Jaffna and Colombo in Ceylon, Karachi, Muddapur in Bengal, and Roorkee, were made between the years 1869 and 1875, the results of which were published in 1885. Observations of the changes of light of several variable stars and a set of nearly 200 maps of these interesting objects, with approximate catalogues containing upwards of 60,000 star positions reduced to the year 1900, have also been in hand with the equatorials, and are far advanced towards completion. Casual phenomena, such as eclipses of the sun and moon, occultations of planets and fixed stars, Jupiter's satellites; positions of comets and minor planets not observable in Europe, and a few southern double stars, have also received attention. It may be of interest to mention that the Banqueting Hall, Madras, at which their Royal Highnesses, the Duke of Edinburgh and subsequently the Prince of Wales, were entertained, on the occasions of their visits to Madras, was built at the beginning of the century under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Goldingham, the first Madras Astronomer, who was also Civil Architect to the Honourable East India Company.

### FAMINES.

[The following sketch of the history of Famines in the Madras Presidency is taken from the *Madras Manual of the Administration*, compiled under the directions of the Government, by Mr. C. D. Mcleane, C. S., Mus. D., 1885.]

Regarding the famines that occurred before British occupation not enough is known to furnish even a correct list of the years of their occurrence. Some of them were due to war rather than to drought, and in all probability some have been altogether forgotten, the object of Indian historians being only to record the fortunes of a dynasty. Even regarding those famines which took place at the end of the last century in territories administered by British officers, the information is too scanty to enable the area or the degree of the calamity to be now defined. In Madras 1781 and 1782 were years of severe scarcity, caused mainly by the devastation of the war with Hyder Aly, but partly also by drought. In 1791 a severe drought afflicted the northern districts of the same Presidency as well as Hyderabad and the southern districts of Bombay, and in 1792 the famine there was intense. It was on this occasion that relief works were first opened by the Madras Government for the support of those afflicted by the famine.

In 1802 there was a failure of rain, severe in the Bombay Presidency and in Hyderabad, partial in the northern districts of Madras, this was followed next year by famine in the former case and by scarcity in the latter. In 1806 there was a widespread failure of rain in the Madras Presidency, especially in the Carnatic, and in the parts around Madras, though the northern or Deccan districts were less heavily visited, and during the winter of 1806 and the early part of 1807 the distress caused by this drought became very severe. This was the first occasion on which there is distinct evidence of a fact which, as shown by later and more accurate observation, has characterised all subsequent famines in India. Large crowds of emaciated people, that is to say, flocked into the town of Madras, attracted thither by the existence of a charitable association, and in the expectation of obtaining gratuitous help without any limit. There was much discussion as to the proper measures to be taken by the Government on the occasion of this famine, some advocating the opening of works to give employment to the people close to their homes, others advocating the importation of grain by Government into the interior, the former was done to a certain extent, but the mortality among the cattle prevented the latter course. The Government at first declared against any interference with private trade, but in the end they conceived it necessary to purchase, guaranteeing a minimum price to importers; when the famine came to an end in 1807, large stocks were left on hand under the guarantee and had to be disposed of at a loss. The principle of non interference

with trade previously declared by Madras was followed by the Government of Bombay in 1812-13, when another drought occurred, entailing famine in Goozerat and the adjoining countries. In a subsequent scarcity of 1824-25, which, though not very acute, extended over nearly the whole of Bombay and the north part of the Madras Presidency, the same question arose again. In Madras the Government proclaimed their intention of not interfering directly with trade, but offered a bounty on grain imported from a distance to the distressed locality. On this occasion the drought visited Madras in 1823, Bombay in 1824, and the North-Western Provinces in 1825.

The Madras Presidency was the seat of the next great famine, that of 1833. On this occasion the northern districts suffered most, and especially the Goontoor district, in which the mortality was so terrible that the famine was known as the Goontoor famine. The total population severely affected was about five millions, and the area about 38,000 square miles. On this occasion the Government were taken by surprise, and the severity of the calamity was not recognised till too late. Very little was done to relieve distress except by the distribution of gratuitous food in the towns to which the sufferers from starvation flocked. It was estimated that 200,000 persons died in Goontoor out of a population of 500,000, and it was many years before the falling off of the land revenue was effaced. The adjacent parts of Bombay (that is, the Southern Mahratta country), of Mysore and Hyderabad, also shared in the calamity, though to a less degree. The drought of 1832 in the South was followed by drought in Upper India in 1833, which produced scarcity but not famine in the North-Western Provinces.

In 1854 a famine, severe, though limited in area, visited the northern part of the Madras Presidency; but its intensity was confined to the Bellary district, and the south part of Hyderabad, an area of about 30,000 square miles, with a population of about three millions. The rainfall of 1852 had been light, and that of 1853 was extremely deficient. The harvest was reckoned at only half an average crop. Relief was administered only by means of public works; but abundant employment was thus given; so much so that crowds of applicants flocked in from the Nizam's dominions, and for about nine months more than 50,000 people obtained relief on the works. The supervision was at first exercised by civil officers, and was very lax; but by degrees it was brought under the charge of an engineer, with special officers under him, and the discipline and outturn of work improved, while the wage, which had been fixed too high, was cut down to a minimum rate. The total expenditure on these works was about Rs. 12,28,000. When the famine was brought to a close by a plentiful rainfall in the autumn of 1854, followed by a fair harvest, a valuation was made of the work done, and it was found to be worth about 38 per cent. of the money expended on it. The loss of land revenue and other income amounted to 42 lakhs of rupees, including the decrease in the receipts during the next two years, which was due chiefly to the loss of cattle and the consequent inability of the people to plough the land. It was estimated that in the worst part of Bellary four-fifths of the village cattle had died. Nothing definite is known as to the mortality among the inhabitants; but a census taken in 1856-57, in the imperfect form in use at the time, seemed to show that the usual rate of the growth of the population had received a serious check.

The drought of 1865 was felt along the whole eastern coast of India from Madras upwards; and it extended to some distance inland, visiting Mysore, the districts of Madras above the Eastern Ghauts, Hyderabad, the hill country in the south-west of Bengal, and Behar; but it was most intense along the coast in the districts of Ganjam and Orissa. The area severely affected in Madras was about 43,000 square miles, with a population of about six millions. The Government had now become familiar with the warnings of famine and the steps necessary to meet it, and were prepared to initiate the usual machinery of relief-works, relief-houses, and public subscriptions. But the distress was not very pronounced, and in all probability would have passed off with little notice had not the rainfall of the following year also, 1866, been so late as to cause general alarm, and

insufficient as to produce a very inferior crop. It was not till June or July that the need of relief became pressing, and works were then opened in considerable numbers, under civil officers. Prices rose to an extraordinary height, 10 and 12 lb. per rupee for rice being not uncommon, while coarse millets sold at 12 to 15 lb. per rupee; and the sufferings of the people of Ganjam and Bellary were severe. Still, in spite of unusually high wages and the absence of task-work, the numbers employed on relief-works were never large and averaged only 12,000 daily for fifteen months. Gratuitous relief was given to 31,000 persons daily for sixteen months, mainly in the form of cooked food and in relief-houses, managed to a large extent on the system introduced by Sir John Strachey and made known by Colonel Baird Smith's report. In Ganjam alone was there evinced any extreme dislike to this form of relief, and there only by the ryots and more respectable classes, to whom uncooked food was accordingly given. The prolongation of distress, due to the second failure of rain, caused the relief operations to last on till the next monsoon set in, in June 1867; the entire expenditure amounting to about 12 lakhs of rupees, of which two were contributed by the public and the rest fell on the Government. Not much is known as to the mortality; but the prolonged duration of high prices must have told severely on the population; and there are indications that the number of deaths in the last six months of 1866 increased by about 450,000, or was double the usual average.

The great famine in Southern India, of 1876-78, was in respect of the area and population affected, and the duration and intensity of the distress, the most important calamity of its kind experienced in British India since the beginning of the century. The failure of the summer rains of 1876 extended over about half of the Madras Presidency, the distress being most intense in the same tract, or that lying above the Eastern Ghats, which suffered in 1833 and in 1854. The scarcity was felt with great severity over the whole of Mysore (except the hilly tracts that lie along the Western Ghats), the southern half of the Hyderabad State, and all the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency. The area thus affected was about 200,000 square miles containing a population of 36,000,000. Like most widespread famines, this famine was caused by drought, but not by the drought of a single season or of a single year. The harvests of 1875 had been indifferent, especially in the Ceded Districts. In 1876, the south-west monsoon, or summer rains, on which the northern districts are largely dependent, proved very deficient; and the north-east monsoon or autumn rains, on which the southern and eastern districts almost entirely rely for their cultivation, failed still more completely. Except in the deltas of the Godavery and Kistna, the total rainfall of that year scarcely anywhere exceeded ten inches, as compared with an average of about thirty. When the monsoon failed in October, 1876, it was recognised that a twelve-months' famine was at hand, and inevitable. In 1877, the south-west monsoon failed a second time, and the distress was gradually intensified throughout that year. Relief was not obtained until November, 1877, when the north-east monsoon at last gave a sufficient rain-supply, and the crops of the coming season were assured. The area in Madras seriously affected by famine was estimated at 74,000 square miles, and a population of 16,000,000 persons. No districts entirely escaped between the Kistna river and Cape Comorin; but the distress was most severe in the tract immediately south of the Toongabudra, including the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Nellore, and farther south in North Arcot and Salem. Mysore also suffered exceptionally.

It was found after a while that no adequate stores of food remained in the country, and but for the efforts of Government, and the vast imports of food brought into the country by the European mercantile houses from Bengal, Burmah, and the East, a much greater proportion of the population would have perished than actually occurred. During the eighteen months ending January 1878, the total amount of grain imported into Madras by sea was nearly 700,000 tons. The difficulty remained however of bringing these stores of food to the people, and this was with much labour and some delay effected by means of the railways, especially the Madras Railway,

The total amount of grain distributed in the interior by these lines between August 1876 and November 1877 was 724,339 tons, yielding a freight of Rs. 55,36,950. It will never be possible to obtain a complete record of the loss of life caused directly and indirectly by this great calamity, but probably nearly four millions of persons perished in that manner. In some large tracts of country half the population temporarily disappeared. In the famine area 21.8 per mile of population were entered in the recent census as having died under the general heading of "other causes," while in the non-famine area only 8.5 per mile were so entered. The following detailed statistics, though imperfect, will give a general conception of the character of the calamity, and the means adopted to alleviate it. In Bellary district one-third of the inhabitants were in receipt of relief, and one half of the land fell temporarily out of cultivation. In one week of September 1877, a grand total of 2,341,692 persons received Government relief, of whom 708,255 were employed on works, and the rest were relieved gratuitously. The mortality in Madras City during the year 1877 was at the rate of 116.7 per thousand. At one relief camp in Salem district, during May 1877, 746 persons died out of an average strength of 7,000. The expenditure in Madras Presidency on account of famine during the two years ending March 1878 is officially estimated at about 624½ lakhs, to which must be added loss of revenue, about 191 lakhs, the total expenditure thus being about 815½ lakhs. The amount subscribed by private charity, chiefly at the London Mansion House, for the whole famine area reached a total of £820,000, the greater portion of which reached Madras. This sum was distributed through the agency of local committees, principally in providing seed grain, plough cattle, and other permanent necessities of living, and in supporting those who for various reasons lay beyond the reach of Government relief. The fund was managed by a central committee at Madras. Favourable rains in September 1877 led to a rapid decline in the number of persons dependent on State relief, and this diminution steadily continued during the next three months. In January 1878 however prices began again to rise, and towards the beginning of March fresh works had to be started in Bellary and North Arcot. Relief operations may be said to have been finally brought to a close in October 1878.

### THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

A review dealing with the work and progress of the Anglican Branch of the Catholic Church in the Madras Presidency during the past fifty years divides itself under two heads —the Church, in its ministrations to the European population, and the Church in its Missionary character towards the people of the land. It was within the limits of the future diocese of Madras that the East India Company first established itself in 1620, but for sixty years there was no visible token that the British settlers had any religion at all, and it was not until 1680 that the first building in India for Divine worship, according to the rites of the Anglo Catholic Church, was opened in Fort St George. In one of the earliest charters of the "English Company trading to the East Indies," bearing date the 5th September 1698, this provision was made —"And we do hereby will and appoint, that the said Company hereby establish, and their successors shall constantly maintain, a minister and school-master in every garrison and superior factory, which the same Company or their successors shall have in the East Indies, or other parts within the limits aforesaid, and shall also in such garrisons and factories respectively provide, or set apart, a decent and convenient place for Divine service only." Nor was the old Company altogether unmindful of the religious welfare of its native servants, as the charter goes on to say —"And we do further will and appoint that all such Ministers as shall be sent to reside in India, as aforesaid, shall be obliged to learn, within one year after their arrival, the Portuguese language, and shall apply themselves to learn the native language of the country where they shall reside, the better to enable them to instruct the Gentooes that shall be the servants or slaves of the same Company, or of their agents, in the Protestant

religion." The supply of Ministers, or Chaplains, in the early days, seems to have been proportioned to the wants of the several garrisons or factories, and the Chaplains so appointed were placed on a footing with the Military Officers of the Company's service. In 1836 the number of Chaplains sanctioned was 23. In 1854, 35 regular Chaplains were allowed, and a provision was made for supernumeraries if required, while four years later the number was increased to 40, which number remains unaltered to the present date.

The history of the last fifty years is almost the history of the Episcopate in the Diocese of Madras. It was but two years before the accession of the Queen Empress that the Anglican establishment in India was strengthened by the division of the vast Diocese of Calcutta. That diocese then included Ceylon, all British subjects within the limits of the East India Company, and in islands north of the equator, and all places between the Cape of Good Hope and Magellan's Straits, New South Wales, and its dependencies—an area which since then has been subdivided into thirty Bishoprics. In 1835 the Presidency of Madras, with the Island of Ceylon, was constituted a Bishop's See; and, on June 14th, the Venerable Daniel Corrie, then Archdeacon of Calcutta, was consecrated first Bishop of Madras. His Episcopate was but a short one, for he landed in Madras on the 24th of October, 1835, and died on the 5th of February 1837. The friend of Henry Martyn, Thomason, Brown, and Buchanan, himself eminent among the Chaplains of the East India Company for his missionary zeal, his career if short, was useful, and the beautiful marble statue by Weekes to his memory in St. George's Cathedral, Madras, as well as the Grammar School in Black Town, Madras, which bears his name, are testimonies to the affectionate regard in which he was held by all classes. On the 20th of June, 1837, the See of Madras was vacant, but in the records of the Archdeaconry, there is the acknowledgment of a loyal Address from the Archdeacon and clergy of Madras on the occasion of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, which Address was very graciously received by Her Majesty. Bishop Corrie's successor was the Right Rev. J. G. T. Spencer, D.D., consecrated 19th of November, 1837, but apparently not installed until the 4th of November, 1838. Soon after his arrival he made a visitation tour on the Malabar coast, including also Travancore and Tinnevely. This was the first regular visit the Missions there had ever received from a Bishop. In his charge, delivered at Palamcottah on January 15th, 1841, to the Missionary Clergy of the Church of England, he remarked, "The country is not yet ready for a native Ministry, the hope and object of every Christian friend of India." (At the present date there are 142 native clergymen in the Diocese of Madras.) He resigned in 1849, and was succeeded by the Right Rev. Thomas Dealtry, D.D., who was consecrated at Lambeth 2nd December, 1849, installed at Madras 2nd February, 1850, and died at Madras on the 6th March, 1861. He was followed by the Right Rev. Frederick Gell, D.D., consecrated 29th June, 1861, and installed at Madras 27th November, 1861. Bishop Gell is the present occupant of the See of Madras, and his Bishopric covers more than half the period under review.

The founding of the Bishopric of Madras not only stirred up interest in Church work, but was instrumental in starting new agencies and institutions. In 1848 two Societies were founded, which have done, and continue to do, good work in the Diocese. About the year 1845 a Society was set on foot by the Chaplain of St. Matthias' Vepery, on the basis of the Pastoral Aid Society in England, to meet the spiritual wants of the Europeans and English-speaking people throughout the Presidency, not provided for by the Establishment. At this time the Chaplains were few, and their work was confined to the Government centres, whilst the Missionaries were almost exclusively engaged in evangelising the native population. To meet these spiritual wants the Madras Additional Clergy Society and the Madras Diocesan Church Building Society were called into existence. To the latter may be attributed some of the best specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the Diocese, and an impetus that was given to Church building in general. There are few stations at the present date which do not possess either new or restored churches in some measure worthy of their purpose.

In 1837 there were only six churches belonging to the Anglican Church, in the town of Madras; they now number thirteen. Of the new churches built within the last fifty years in the Presidency it may be sufficient to mention, Bolarum, Trimulgherry, Chudderghat, Waltair, Rajahmundry, Dowlaisweram, Coconada, Berhampore, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Mysore, Madura, three in Bangalore, Coimbatore, Salem, Yercaud, Coonoor, two at Ootacamund, Kotagerry, besides the seven already mentioned in the City of Madras, the last of all being a new church at Wellington.

The work of the Additional Clergy Society has been to supplement the work of the Government Establishment. Closely connected with this work has been that of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. In communication with the Vepery Pastoral Aid Society, and with the cordial support of the Bishop and clergy, the Society commenced work in 1850 by sending a lay agent to help the Chaplain of Vepery, and a clergyman to meet the wants of the large District around Chintadripetta and Mount Road. Christ Church was built in 1852 under the Committee's auspices, and was opened on the 1st of January, 1853. The presentation was secured to the Colonial and Continental Church Society. In 1861 the Madras Additional Clergy Society and the Colonial and Continental Society were amalgamated, and until 1867 the following stations were aided with clerical or lay help:—Christ Church, Madras, John Periera's, St. Matthias' Vepery, Fort St. George, Pulicat under St. George's Cathedral, Bangalore Fort, Cochin, Shevaroy Hills, Cannanore, Wynaad, Nellore, and Kurnool. Since then the Committee has been gradually relieved of its responsibility, and at the present time the only stations worked in connection with it are Madras and Cochin, the Home Society contributing an annual grant of Rs. 4,000, and providing outfits and passage for the clergy sent to supply those places. The Additional Clergy Society was resuscitated in 1873, and has at the present time a clergyman in the Wynaad, and at Madura, and hopes shortly to place one at Nellore. The liberality of the shareholders of the Madras Railway Company enables the Bishop to employ three Chaplains whose duty it is to travel over the principal lines, and devote the whole of their time to the spiritual wants of the *employés* of the Company. Besides these Chaplains, either on the regular establishment, or provided by Local or Home Funds, Government grants-in-aid provide for clergymen at the following stations, who, in addition to their own regular duties, give English services to those who require them:—St. Thomé Madras, Tránquebar, Negapatam, Tanjore, St. Thomas' Ootacamund (for six months in the year), Fort Church, Bangalore, and Tuticorin. The clergy ministering to European congregations have more than doubled in number in the fifty years. Well-fitted Churches are now found in numbers of stations where there were none in 1837, as well as Asylums, Orphanages, Schools, Temperance Societies, Guilds, and Associations. Church machinery which had no existence in 1837 is now actively at work, and shows that the progress, which is the most distinguishing mark of the reign of Her Majesty, has extended to Church work in the Diocese of Madras.

#### THE GOSPEL PROPAGATION SOCIETY.

In the year 1826 the Missions in the Madras Presidency previously connected with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge were transferred to the care of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, though the former Society did not cease to contribute to their support. In 1836 there were seven stations occupied by the latter Society in Madras Presidency, viz., Vepery and its vicinity, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, and Bangalore. The number of persons belonging to the congregations was 11,743, and the number of children in the schools was 3,258. In the same year the Presidency was constituted a separate diocese, and from that period a progressive improvement commenced. Greater vigour was thrown into the operations of the Society, the Missionary Districts were subdivided and more effectual superintendence was

affected. In 1842, the revision of the Tamil Prayer Book was commenced; and it was completed in about four years. In 1844 there were 20 stations occupied, exclusive of Tinnevely, comprising 180 villages, and 18 Missionaries; but in 1851 several places were given up by the Society leaving the following places on their list:—Vepery, with its Missionary Institution and its Grammar School; St. Thome; Vullaveram; Cuddalore; Bangalore; Secunderabad; Tanjore; Budalur; Canendagudy; Aneycuda; VEDIARPURAM, with its Seminary; Combaconum; Erungalore; Trichinopoly; and Madura.

The Missions of the Society are now arranged into three Divisions:—*First Division*:—Tinnevely and Ramnad. *Second Division*:—Trichinopoly, Erungalore, Ariyalur, Salem, Tanjore, VEDIARPURAM, Combaconum, Canendagudy, Anicadu, Negapatam, Nangoor and Tranquebar. *Third Division*: Mutyalpad, Kalsapad, Kurnool and Nandial; Secunderabad; Bangalore and Osoor; Madras comprising Vepery, Egmore and St. Thomé, and Cuddalore. The First Division will be treated of in another page. In the Second Division there are now fifteen Native clergy, and 5,367 Christians, of whom 2,709 are communicants. In the Third Division there are five Native clergy, and 7,994 Christians, of whom 3,000 are communicants, besides 2,428 catechumens. Besides this geographical distribution of Missions into three divisions, they may also be financially classified as follows:—Missions which have no appropriate funds of their own are wholly dependent on the general fund, and upon local or other contributions; Missions, Seminaries and Schools which, while they have some income of their own, require to be supplemented from the general fund, upon which they are partially dependent; and Missions which are supported entirely by their own funds. The Native Church is learning to become more self-supporting, and it promises in time to become entirely independent of help from England. The Erungalore Mission, which was commenced in 1830, and was formed into a distinct mission in 1843, is an offshoot of the old Mission established in that town by the venerable Dr. Swartz in 1766.

For fourteen years the Rev. Dr. H. Bower was returned in the Society's reports as "unattached," his services having been transferred to the Madras Auxiliary Bible Society for the revision of the Tamil Bible. This work occupied his whole time and attention for thirteen years. The work which was commenced in March 1858 was completed in April 1871; and Dr. Bower's services were then engaged for the revision of the Tamil Prayer Book. He was afterwards appointed to the Trichinopoly Mission, where a good deal of his time was spent in editing the Prayer Book. After leaving Trichinopoly he took up work first in Tinnevely, and afterwards in Madras, and died in 1885. At Trichinopoly and Erungalore the Society has Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools, besides numerous other schools. The Tanjore Mission, which at one time was in a very flourishing condition, having four European clergy, five Native clergy, and one European layman working in different districts at the same time, unfortunately became gradually weaker. Of late, however, the Mission has been placed on a much more satisfactory footing, and there are now five Native clergy, including one at Nangoor. The VEDIARPURAM Seminary was closed in 1875, and the scholarships and grants attached to it were transferred a few years later to a Training Institution at Tanjore. The Cuddalore Mission dates far back, the oldest tombstone in Old Town being dated 1683. The Mission has had much property bequeathed to it. The Bangalore Mission is mainly a Native Pastorate with an out-station at Osoor. Salem is also a Native Pastorate.

The Telugu Missions of the Society commenced about thirty-three years ago. The pioneers of the Mission gave all their time to preaching and conversing with enquirers, to teaching the congregations, to building schoolrooms and prayer houses. A Boarding School was soon started at Mutyalpad, in which young men are trained to be Teachers and Schoolmasters. The Badvel valley is now occupied by the Kalsapad Mission. This valley is separated from the plain in which Mutyalpad lies by extensive ranges of lofty hills, and by jungle some thirty miles broad, abounding in tiger and cheeta. The work has been very successful in this valley, and specially in the Cumbum

Taluk. Where in 1861 there were but four congregations and about 300 recent converts, there are now 49 congregations and 3,066 converts, of whom 1,572 are baptised, and the rest catechumens. It has its Boarding School for training Native Teachers. At Nandial the S.P.G. have just opened a Training Institution for Native Teachers, of whom it is hoped some will in time enter the Ministry.

St. Thomas' Mission at Secunderabad was first opened by the S.P.G. in 1842. There are four principal stations, viz., Secunderabad, Chudderghaut, Bolaram, and Trimulgherry, Secunderabad being the head station of the Mission. The difficulties of the work in this Mission are much greater than elsewhere owing to the different languages spoken by the people. It is quite a common thing to find boys in one school speaking Hindustani, Telugu, Tamil and a little English.

In the town of Madras there are now three Districts:—St. Paul's, Vepery; St. John's, Egmore and St. Thomé. The Vepery Mission is partly supported by the Gericke Fund, being the interest upon a sum of Rs. 77,500 left by the Rev. Mr. Gericke for the benefit of the Vepery Mission, and the Negapatam Mission. A Boarding School, bearing the name of the Gericke's Hostel, is occupied by thirty boys, most of whom are students at the Vepery High School; and every year several applications have to be refused for want of accommodation. The Vepery Mission Auxiliary Association, of which one object is to meet the spiritual and temporal wants of the mission and congregation, has been in existence for thirty-eight years, and has greatly helped in the working of the mission. The educational institutions of the S.P.G. are the Tanjore College, the Trichinopoly College, the Vepery High School, and the Nandial Training Institution. The Vepery High School was commenced on the 25th January 1864. In June 1880 the Tanjore High School was raised to the position of a first class College, and a B.A. class was opened the following month. The Trichinopoly High School was founded in 1863, and raised to a second grade College 1865. For twenty years it continued to be the only Institution in Trichinopoly affording instruction to this standard under European management. The College was raised to the first grade in 1883. All three Institutions have been working very successfully, one of them at a very small cost to the Society, and one has been self-supporting.

The Bishop of Madras is the President of the Madras Diocesan Committee, and the Archdeacon and Bishop Caldwell are the Vice-Presidents. The Secretaries to the Committee during the last fifty years have been the Rev. A. R. Symonds, the Rev. E. Jermyn, the Rev. J. M. Strachan (now Bishop of Rangoon), the Rev. G. Billing, now Secretary in Calcutta, and the Rev. W. Relton, the present holder of the office. Several Acting Secretaries have held office during different vacancies.

### THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The progress of the Society's work in Southern India has been great during the last fifty years. One entire new Mission—that to the Telugus—has been formed, and in all the older Missions the work has gradually extended, whilst within the last few years a much sounder system of organisation has been introduced, giving power to, and placing responsibility on the more advanced Christian congregations. Indeed the chief feature of the Mission in Madras (which dates from 1824) is the fact that, with the exception of the Mohammedan Mission, the work is now wholly carried on by Native Christians. The Madras C.M.S. Native Church Council, of which the Rev. W. T. Sathianadham, B.D., is the Chairman, administers the affairs of the Tamil Mission in Madras, St. Thomas' Mount, Palaveram, Pulicat, and Poonamallee. The grant-in-aid received from the Society is annually reduced, and the Council is thus on the way to become entirely independent of foreign aid. It consequently forms the nearest approach yet made in any Missions connected with the Anglican Church in South India, to a National Native Church of India. In the year 1856, the Harris School was opened by the Mission, in Madras, and, though for many years it had to struggle against prejudice, it is now a popular school amongst Mohammedans. Fifty years ago there were no

Native Clergymen in this Mission; the Agents numbered 16; the Native Christians 200; the Schools 16, and the Scholars 892. Now there are 5 Native Clergymen; 88 Agents, 1,748 Native Christians; 27 Schools; and 1,452 Scholars. Mrs. Sathianadham, and the wives of the other Pastors occupy their time in Zenana visiting, and in this way thousands of girls and women are taught in schools, and in their homes.

The work of the Society in Travancore commenced in 1816. The object of the Mission was to benefit the Syrian Church, not by interfering with its liberty to ordain rites and ceremonies, but to enable it to reform abuses, and to abolish superstitious practices. Colonel Munro, the British Resident at Trevandrum, took a great interest in this movement, and the present College at Cottayam largely owes its endowment to his influence. For a time the plan proposed worked well, but in 1837, the year of Her Majesty's Accession, it was found necessary to change the policy hitherto pursued, and from that time the Mission has acted independently of the Syrian Church. No attempt is made to withdraw Syrians from their own ancient Church, but if any prefer to join the Anglican communion they are received. Some thousands of Syrians have thus joined the Mission, and a considerable number have been ordained by Anglican Bishops. This has happened without any weakening of friendly feeling between the Syrians and the Missionaries. In fact, there is more cordiality now that each body works independently than when there was an attempt at co-operation. One effect of the work of the Mission has been to encourage a small reforming party in the Syrian Church itself, but of late years this party has lost rather than gained ground.

The principal station of the Travancore Mission is Cottayam, a place in a beautiful situation, where there are a College, a Divinity School, a Mission Press, and Girls' Schools. Alleppey is the oldest Mission Station, and the latest addition to the work carried on there is a Mission to the Lepers. It is proposed to erect a Hospital for them in connection with it. The Maharajah of Travancore has made a large donation to it. The late Rev. Henry Baker, a son of one of three Missionaries who arrived about sixty years ago, met with great success amongst the Aryans, a tribe living on the slopes of the western ghats. The lower classes had been, from time immemorial, much oppressed in Travancore. Their condition is now much ameliorated. This is partly due to the influence of the Mission. In the adjoining State of Cochin, Trichur and Kunimintalam are the chief Mission Stations. From the commencement of the Mission the Bishop of Madras exercised episcopal jurisdiction over the Mission in the two States of Travancore and Cochin, but in 1879 the Rev. J. M. Speechly was consecrated the first Bishop of the Anglican Church in Travancore and Cochin. In 1885, the Rev. K. Koshi and the Rev. J. Caley were appointed Archdeacons of the new Diocese. Fifty years ago there were in this Mission 6 European Missionaries, no Native Clergymen, 63 Native Agents, no Converts, 54 Schools, and 1,836 Scholars. Now there are 8 European Missionaries, 15 Native Clergymen, 148 Agents; 19,744 Christians and Catechumens, 131 Schools; 3,837 Scholars. There, as in other parts of the Society's Missions in South India, the system of Church Councils has been introduced, and the congregations are being trained to see the obligation they are under to support their own native pastors.

The Telugu Mission of the Society was commenced in 1841. It was the ardent wish of Dr. Corrie, first Bishop of Madras, to see some mission work amongst the Telugus, but he died in 1836 before anything could be done. Others, however, took up the cause, and a sum of £2,000 was raised by Civil and Military officers for the purpose of founding a Mission School in Masulipatam. In 1841, the Rev. T. T. Noble, of Cambridge, and the Rev. H. W. Fox, of Oxford, arrived. The former at once opened the school now well known as the Noble College, the other devoted himself to evangelistic work amongst the people. Mr. Fox remained in the Mission only three or four years, and, returning home, died in 1848. He was a Rugby boy, and the present Bishop of Madras, also a Rugby boy, started the Rugby-Fox Memorial Fund, subscribers to which are present and old Rugby boys. This Fund supports a Vice-Principal, called the Rugby-Fox Master. A Missionary

sermon in connection with it is preached annually in Rugby School Chapel, and Rugby boys contribute to the funds of the games and sports club in the Noble College. A considerable number of Brahmins have, through the instruction received in the Noble College, become Christians, and several of them are now ordained Missionaries. The late Rev. M. Ratnam was one of the most prominent of these. He was baptised in 1852, ordained in 1864, and died in 1886, after a most useful and exemplary life. Before he became a convert, he invited a lady, Mrs. Darling, to teach his wife. This was the first attempt at Zenana work in the locality, and for years after nothing more could be done. Now there is a large number of Caste Girls' Schools in Masulipatam, and the difficulty is not to get pupils but teachers. Masulipatam is a principal station of the Church of England Zenana Mission, and last year some 2,500 Hindu ladies and girls received instruction there. There are also a Training Institution for Agents and Schoolmasters, and an excellent Boarding School for Girls—the Sharkey Memorial School—which owes its present high position to the labours of Mrs. Padfield. A convert from Islam, the Rev. Jani Ali, after a successful career at Cambridge, is now engaged in a Mission to Mohammedans in Calcutta. The Principals of the Noble College have been the Revs. R. T. Noble, J. Sharp, E. N. Hodges, and C. W. A. Clarke, the present incumbent. Of the Rugby-Fox Masters, the Rev. A. W. Poole was afterwards consecrated a Bishop in Japan. The Rev. W. G. Peel is the present Master.

The Telugu Mission has hitherto been confined to the Kistna and Godavery Collectories, though within the last year or two some stations in the Nizam's Dominions have been formed. Arrangements are being made to occupy Kammamett as the centre of a new Mission District. In 1857, the Rev. W. F. N. Alexander, Trinity College, Dublin, arrived. His work has been in Ellore, a station opened in 1854. He still remains at his post, as vigorous as ever. In that District alone there are now 1,457 Christians, and 638 catechumens. The Bishop of Madras in his recent tour confirmed 250 persons in this district alone. Two large churches, and numerous school buildings, bear witness to Mr. Alexander's practical skill and foresight. The Mission in Bezwada was commenced in 1858. There is a good High School there, from which several Brahmin converts have been made. Connected with this Mission is that of the Raghavapuram district, formed in 1871. Progress here has been rapid. There are now 1,448 converts; and when the present catechumens have, after due instruction, been baptized, there will be more than 2,000. The Rev. J. Stone was the Missionary here for many years. He erected a large and handsome stone church in the village of Raghavapuram, capable of holding six or seven hundred people. The Dummagudem Mission was commenced in 1861. Sir Arthur Cotton, when engaged on the Godavery irrigation works, urged the Society to do something for the Kois, a branch of the Gond tribe. Before the Society could act, Captain (now Major-General) Haig, R.E., had employed his spare time in teaching all who cared to learn about the Christian religion. A young Kshatriya, employed in the Commissariat Department, became a convert, and was baptized in 1860. The Mission was soon afterwards commenced, and Razu, the convert referred to, joined in 1863, was ordained in 1872, and is still the resident pastor of the native church in Dummagudem. The place is unhealthy, but the Rev. J. Cain has been able to reside there many years, and makes long tours, accompanied by Mrs. Cain, into the interior, where the Kois principally reside. Mrs. Cain is proficient in the Koi language, and being also clever at medicine, has obtained remarkable influence among the Koi women. The Church of England Zenana Mission has also established a Medical Mission at Dummagudem. Forty-six years ago this Mission was founded, and so recently as 1851 there were in it no Native Clergymen. Then the Agents numbered 13; the native Christians and Catechumens, 60; the Schools 3, and the Scholars 126. Now there are 6 Native Clergymen; 179 Agents; 7,843 Christians and Catechumens; 133 Schools; and 3,160 Scholars. In a recent tour, the Bishop of Madras confirmed no less than 941 persons in the Mission. In each District, a Church Council, composed of native clergy and laity, has been formed. Each of these bodies has certain administrative functions committed to it,

and is to a large extent responsible for the financial working of the Mission in its own district. The grant-in-aid given by the Society for pastoral work is slowly decreasing, thus evoking a spirit of self-reliance, evangelistic ardour, and administrative skill, amongst a small but rising church which had no existence forty years ago.

The work of the Society in the District of Tinnevely is referred to on another page.

It is only within the last twenty years that much progress in the direction of educating Hindu or Mussulmani girls in Zenanas has been made. The youngest of all the Societies engaged in this work in Southern India is that known as the Church of England Zenana Mission. It works in connection with the Church Missionary Society. It is now in the seventh year of its existence, and has at work in India 77 lady missionaries, with 48 Eurasian and European assistants, and 349 Bible-women and teachers. Of this body there are at work in South India no less than 22 English ladies, several of whom are honorary workers, 13 assistants, and 147 Bible-women and teachers. The following are the chief stations:—Dummagudem, Ellore, Bezwada, Masulipatam, Madras, Ootacamund, Trichoor, Trevandrum, Palamcottah, and North Tinnevely. Aid is also given to work carried on by voluntary helpers at Jaggiapett, Amalapur, Ponamallee, and Cottayam. Bangalore or Mysore will soon be occupied as a new station. The latest returns show that 1,093 houses are regularly visited, and that there are 60 schools with 2,845 pupils. The income of the Society in England is £25,000, of which about £5,000 is spent in the Diocese of Madras. The sum of £4,500 raised in the Missions themselves is a good evidence of the appreciation that residents in India have of the work done. The Bishop of Madras is the President of the Local Committee, and the Archdeacon the Vice President. The Rev H. Arden, M.A., was the first Secretary, and has been succeeded by the Rev E. Sell, B.D.

The following Missionaries have acted as Secretaries to the Church Missionary Society in Madras during the last fifty years — The Rev. J. Tucker, B.D., T. G. Ragland, B.D.; J. Moody, B.A., W. Knight, M.A., and P. S. Royston, M.A. (now Bishop of Mauritius); Mr T. J. Ford, now Chief Justice of Singapore; the Revs. W. Gray, M.A.; J. Barton, M.A., D. J. Barry, B.A.; D. Fenn, M.A., A. J. Harden, M.A., and E. Sell, B.D., the present holder of the office.

#### MISSIONS IN TINNEVELLY.

The S.P.G. Mission in Tinnevely may be said to date from 1870, when the Mission, already commenced by Swartz, the most memorable name in the history of the Protestant Missions in Southern India, took an organised shape by the formation of a small congregation, at Palamcottah, under Swartz's superintendence. He was followed by Jaenicke, Rosen, and Irion, German Missionaries, then by Cammerer, who had been educated at Bishop's College, Calcutta. He was a man of much energy, and has left his mark in Tinnevely. There is a brief statement on record of the strength of the Tinnevely Mission in 1837—baptised members of congregations 4,352, children in schools 269. The number of girls in the schools was only 6. That was a day of very small things. There are at present, in connection with the same Mission, 566 congregations; members of congregations 39,577, of whom 29,656 are baptised, the rest being catechumens. Children in school number 8,517, of whom 2,425 are girls. This includes Ramnad. In Mission Colleges and Schools there are 425 boys, there are 416 girls in boarding schools.

Thus everything connected with the Mission has increased tenfold during the fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign. In the beginning of the year 1841, the Missions in Tinnevely received a visit from Bishop Spencer, the first visit they had ever received from a Bishop. Towards the close of the same year the Rev R. Caldwell, afterwards Bishop Caldwell, arrived in Tinnevely. He commenced his labours at Idaiyangudi, which is still under his special care, but for some years past he has made Tuticorin his head-quarters. In 1843 an Institution was commenced at Sawyerpuram by Dr G. U. Pope, a name which will always be remembered for the training up of Mission

Agents. This supplied a want which had long been felt. Most of the pupils, as soon as they left were employed in the Mission as Catechists and Schoolmasters, whilst students of superior attainments were drafted to Madras to Sullivan's Gardens, where they enjoyed the advantage of being trained by the Rev. A. R. Symonds, one of the best educationists Southern India has seen. After Dr. Pope left, the Institution came under the care of various Principals, the chief of whom were Mr. Huxtable, afterwards Bishop of Mauritius, and Mr. Brotherton, whose attainments and character were commemorated at Cambridge by the foundation of an Oriental Scholarship bearing his name. During the Principalship of Mr. Sharrock, the present head of the College, the College Department was transferred to Tuticorin, a much more important place than Sawyerpuram, in accordance with a recommendation of the present Bishop of Calcutta, who visited Tinnevely as Metropolitan in 1881. It has since been raised to the rank of a College of the first grade, teaching up to the B.A. standard, and year by year it is growing in efficiency. It has now the advantage of having a Wrangler as Vice-Principal. It was through the efforts of Bishop Caldwell, after whom the College is named, that the large and commodious College buildings were purchased and presented to the S.P.G. A specialty of the College is the prominence given in it to Christian teaching. It may fairly be described as the most distinctively Christian College in the Presidency. Almost every College and High School in the Presidency has received its Christian Masters from Sawyerpuram, or Tuticorin.

A Girls' Boarding School was commenced at Idaiyangudi by Mrs. Caldwell in 1844, followed by similar schools in other places; she then also introduced lace-making amongst the women, a branch of industry which proved a great success, and is carried on to the present day. This has provided suitable employment for hundreds of native women, especially widows. The Metropolitan of India, Bishop Wilson, visited Tinnevely in 1841-42.

In 1877 Bishop Caldwell, who had been consecrated at Calcutta as Assistant to the Bishop of Madras, was commissioned to supervise the S.P.G. Missions in Tinnevely and Ramnad. The number of Native clergy under him is 41, of whom 15 Deacons, and one Priest were ordained by him in one day, the 19th of December, 1886. The number of European Missionaries is three. The first Native ordained was in 1854. In 1877 Southern India was visited by the most terrible famine it has yet known, and in that and the following year there were many accessions to the Christian fold, through gratitude for the help the starving poor received from benevolent Christians. Much of the increase which has taken place, as already mentioned, during Queen Victoria's reign was from this cause. Many of the more ignorant people relapsed, but yet more remained. Church Councils have now been established in every district, and are doing a good work in the organisation and consolidation of the Mission. In 1880 a large and beautiful church at Idaiyangudi was opened for Divine service, and in 1885 a similar church was opened at Mudalur. Normal Schools, both for boys and girls, have been established, and the whole Mission will soon be well supplied with trained teachers. Mission Dispensaries have also been established, and every station has now its Post Office.

The S.P.G. Missions in Tinnevely, including Ramnad, are divided into eleven districts, each of which is under the superintendence of a European Missionary or Native clergyman of superior attainments. To begin with the northern districts in Tinnevely. There are two of these, Puthiamputhur and Nagalapuram, both under the superintendence of Bishop Caldwell. Puthiamputhur comprises five pastorates, and Nagalapuram six, each of which is under a Native clergyman. Tuticorin town is under the Rev. D. Samuel, B.D., Native Chaplain both to the Bishop of Madras and Bishop Caldwell. Pudukottai and Sawyerpuram are under the care of the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, with three Native clergymen to assist him. As Principal of the College he has spiritual charge of the College also, which with its affiliated schools numbers 925 pupils. Idaiyangudi, with its six pastorates, and Radapuram, with three, are under the care of Bishop Caldwell, whose residence is

divided between Idaiyangudi and Tuticorin. The class of 27 candidates for ordination lately held by Bishop Caldwell for three months was held at Idaiyangudi. Sixteen of those candidates were accepted by the Madras Committee and ordained. The ordination of eleven was postponed. The district of Nazareth is under the care of the Rev. A. Margoschis, with three pastorates attached to Nazareth itself, and the districts of Mudalur and Christianagram were lately placed under Mr. Margoschis's care, with four Native clergy. There are Orphanages at Nazareth both for boys and girls, in connection with which there are Industrial Schools. Ramnad follows Tinnevely, with its one European Missionary in charge, assisted by eight Natives. It has its Orphanages for boys and girls, and its Industrial Schools, and also a Printing Press.

In June 1837 the Church Missionary Society had 4 Missionaries in Tinnevely, of whom only one was a native. The European element increased at times to 12; now there are only five Europeans, but the Native ordained agents have increased to 64. In June, 1837, missionary operations were carried on in 203 villages; now there are converts in 991 villages and hamlets. In 1837 the number of converts amounted to 8,207; now they exceed 56,380. Then there were 186 communicants only; now there are 11,965. In 1837 there were 3,111 boys learning in the Mission Vernacular Schools, and no English was taught anywhere, except a little in the Palamcottah Boarding School; now there are 15,214 pupils, of whom 3,220 are girls. When, forty years ago, the Zillah Judge was called upon by Government to make a return of the Christians employed in his department, he could mention only one man, the Court sweeper; and it was much the same in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments. Since then there have been a Deputy Collector (now pensioned), a head writer in the Court, five Court Vakils, a Deputy Tahsildar, three Sub Registrars, a Police Inspector, several writers in the Collector's Office, five Overseers in the D. P. W. and Forest Department, besides many other Tinnevely Christians employed in respectable offices in other parts of the Presidency. There are also a great number of Christians employed as subordinates in the Police and other Government departments. Many Matriculates, F.A.'s, and B.A. Graduates are employed in Colleges and High-Schools.

Education has advanced with rapid strides. The means of culture, at first gratuitously supplied by the Missionary Societies, and subsequently encouraged by grants from Government and Local Boards, has served to show how capable the converts are of mental culture, and the records of the Madras University fully bear out this assertion. Large schools of industry are now the only desiderata required for the extension of material progress. Another appliance has been introduced within the last few years which effects most pleasing results, as it brings Mission work into touch with the domestic life of the Hindus. The Zenana Mission ladies find access to the houses and families of respectable Hindus, and thus, besides their direct teaching, they extend the knowledge of reading, needlework, and in some cases music. They are received kindly, and the most friendly relations exist between the parties. By means of this agency many Hindu families now know far more of English civilisation and literature, manners and customs, than they used to do. Regarding progress generally in Tinnevely, Bishop Sargent writes:—

“Having come to this District a little more than fifty years ago, I can vouch for the material progress that has been attained. Wherever one goes it is pleasing to see how largely cultivation has been extended. Almost every bit of arable land that could be made productive has been brought under culture, and ownership has been so thoroughly defined by the records of the Revenue Settlement that litigation in such matters has greatly diminished. The people feel greater security in their right as to landed property than they ever did before. Even in larger towns pukka-built houses were very rare, owing to the fact that men were afraid to let it be seen that they were in possession of valuable property, and had the means of living comfortably,—for cases of dacoity were then of constant notoriety. Now, substantial and respectable houses are to be seen on all

sides ; many of them with upper rooms ; and ordinary villages too now show considerable improvement in this way. Fifty years ago it was hardly ever that even a respectable native travelled in any vehicle but a common cart, with a cover of matting, and without springs. Now there are decent-looking coaches on all the main roads for travellers, and men of importance move about in the towns in well-built box-bandies on springs, drawn by good bullocks, and carriages with horses are used by not a few. In short, the people have not only improved their worldly possessions, but they feel so secure in their tenure that they are not afraid to show when they are men of substance, and to emulate one another in demonstrations of prosperity."

### ROMAN CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

The Catholic Church in South India has made marked progress during the period embraced in the Queen's reign. The appointment of Vicars Apostolic, whose authority and jurisdiction were confirmed by the Bull *Multa Præclare* of Gregory XVI. in 1836, gave an impetus to this progress, as it brought in an influx of missionaries, who accompanied the Prelates so appointed. The Abbé Dubois said, in his examination before a Committee of the House of Commons on the 23rd June, 1832, that the native Catholic converts in all Asia might be estimated at 1,200,000 ; and of these, he added, one half, or 600,000, were to be found in the Peninsula of India. These were governed by four Bishops, and an equal number of Vicars Apostolic—that is, Bishops having a titular See in some other part of the Church. The distribution of Catholics, according to his estimate was, along the coast from Goa to Cape Comorin, including Travancore, 330,000 ; in the Provinces of Mysore, Madura, and Carnatic 120,000 ; and he placed the other 150,000 in the Island of Ceylon. The *Madras Catholic Directory* of 1855 gives the Catholic population of Ceylon, according to the Government census of 1840, at 150,000 : and if this be taken from the total given by the Abbé Dubois, it brings the Catholic population of South India to about 450,000 souls in that year.

Comparing these figures with the *Madras Directory* for 1887,—which is compiled from returns received from the Bishops and Vicars Apostolic of South India,—it is found that the total number of Catholics in South India and Ceylon in 1887 is 1,112,690. Deducting the figures given for the Vicariates of Jaffna, Kandy and Colombo, viz., 207,692, there remains a total of 904,998 for South India, which shows an increase of 454,908 in the half century. It appears on the same authority that there were in 1855 in South India 11 Bishops, 526 Priests, and 629,173 Catholics ; in 1865 there were 8 Bishops (two or three Sees being vacant), 554 Priests, and 674,558 Catholics ; and in 1875 there were 10 Bishops, 630 Priests, and 791,391 Catholics, whilst in 1887 there are 14 Bishops, 855 Priests (of whom 496 are natives), and 904,998 Catholics. Of the 496 native priests, labouring in the different dioceses of South India, 349 are of the Syrian rite, and belong to the Archdiocese of Verapoly (Cochin). The number of places of Divine worship according to the Roman Catholic ritual, scattered over South India, is 2,292 in 1887. Besides these there are the dioceses of Saint Thomé and Cochin (including Cranganore) directly Suffragan Sees to Goa, which have been vacant, the former since 1818, and the latter since 1816, and which, according to a census taken in 1881, have 20 Missions, 62 Chapels, and 29,073 Christians, and 47 Missions, 222 Chapels, and 82,775 Christians respectively. The number of clergymen ministering to them may be set down at 105, while 3,041 children are in attendance at the schools under their charge. The ecclesiastical governing body has, during this period, vastly increased. In lieu of the few Vicars Apostolic, who were entrusted with this work in 1837, there are now in South India, after the establishment of the Hierarchy—which took place at Bangalore on the 25th January last, by Monseigneur Agliardi, the Papal Delegate—three Archbishops (Madras, Pondicherry, and Verapoly), and seven Suffragan Sees, with 11 Bishops (namely Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Mangalore, Coimbatore, Mysore, Trichinopoly, and Quilon).

Trichinopoly has had the unique privilege of having only one Bishop, who has ruled the Vicariate since its erection in 1846, the Right Rev. Alexis Canoz, S. J. Pondicherry, the oldest but one of the Vicariates Apostolic, erected on the 8th July, 1836, was successively governed, since 1837, by the Right Rev. Clement Bonnard, Bishop of Drusipare in Thracia, by Joseph Isidore Godelle, Bishop of Thermopylæ in Achaia, and by Jean Francois Laouënan, Bishop of Flaviopolis, —the last named having been promoted to the Archiepiscopate in 1887. Bishop Laouënan had a coadjutor—the Right Rev. Joseph Gandy—appointed in March 1883. The Vicariate of Verapoly (Cochin), originally designated the “Vicariate Apostolic of Malabar,” the oldest of the Vicariates of South India, it having been erected by a Papal decree early in 1660, has had for its prelates the Right Rev. Francis Xavier Pescetto, the Right Rev. Ludovico Martini of St. Teresa, the Most Rev. Dr. Bernardino Baccinelli of St. Teresa, Archbishop of Pharsalia, and the Most Rev. Dr. Leonardo Mellano, the present Archbishop under the Hierarchy. The Mission of Vizagapatam, which till 1849 formed part of the Madras Vicariate, was governed from 1849 to 1863 by the Right Rev. Theophilus Sebastian Neyret, who was succeeded by the present Bishop, the Right Rev. John M. Tissot. A coadjutor, in the person of the Right Rev. F. Phillipe, was appointed to Dr. Tissot, in November 1886. The Mission of Hyderabad, though it formed a part of the Madras Vicariate until 1851, was governed from 1846 to 1851 by the Right Rev. Daniel Murphy, as coadjutor to the late Dr. John Fennelly. In 1851 it was separated from Madras, and erected into an independent Vicariate, and was governed by Bishop Murphy till his departure from India in 1864 for the Australian Missions, where he was appointed Bishop of Hobart Town, Tasmania. He was succeeded by the Right Rev. J. M. Barbero, on whose death, on 18th September 1881, at Hyderabad, the present Bishop, the Right Rev. Peter Caprott was appointed. The Mangalore Vicariate was administered by the Vicar Apostolic of Verapoly till 1853, when it was erected into a separate Vicariate, and had for its Bishops, successively, the Right Rev. Doctors Michael Antony and Mary Ephrem Garrelon, the latter having been translated from the Vicariate of Quilon in 1870. On Bishop Ephrem’s death, at Mangalore in 1873, the Vicariate was again administered by Verapoly till the appointment of the present prelate, the Right Rev. Nicholas Pagani, S. J., as Administrator in 1878, and Bishop in 1885. The Vicariates of Mysore and Coimbatore were created by the division of the large Vicariate of Pondicherry in 1845. The former had for its first Bishop the Right Rev. Stephen Louis Charbonnaux (for some time coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry and Papal Visitor Apostolic), who was succeeded by the Right Rev. Augustine Chevalier, on whose demise in 1874 the present Bishop, the Right Rev. J. Coadou, succeeded as Bishop of Mysore under the Hierarchy. Coimbatore had a Pro-Vicar Apostolic from 1846 to 1854, the Right Rev. Melchior De Marion Bresillac,—who resigned in 1865, and was succeeded by the Right Rev. Claude Mary Depommier, the mission having in the interim been administered by the Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, and was succeeded by the present prelate, the Right Rev. Joseph Louis Bardou in 1874. The Right Rev. Dr. Depommier died at Negapatam in 1870. Quilon was partially separated from the Vicariate Apostolic of Verapoly by Gregory the XVI. in 1845, and raised in 1853 by Pius IX. to a Vicariate Apostolic, the prelates being, successively, the Right Rev. Doctors Bernardino of St. Teresa, Bernardino of St. Agnes, Charles Hyacinth Valegra of St. Elias, and the Right Rev. Mary Ephrem of the Sacred Heart, the last named, on his translation to Mangalore, in 1870, being succeeded by the Right Rev. Ildephonsus of St. John Baptist, who governed it till the arrival of the Right Rev. Ferdinand Rossi, his coadjutor, who was appointed Administrator Apostolic under the Hierarchy.

The Capuchin Fathers, Ephraim and Zeno, who were the founders of the Madras Mission and the first missionaries from the Propaganda, arrived at Madras in 1642. The Capuchins continued their labours in the Madras Mission with varied success until 1836. Pope Gregory XVI. deemed that the interest of religion demanded the appointment of Vicars Apostolic. The Madras Vicariate

was created by a Decree in 1832, and confirmed in 1834. The Right Rev. Fre Pedro de Alcantara, nominated Vicar Apostolic *ad interim* of Madras on 5th March, 1833, took charge on the 10th August, 1834, from the Very Rev. Fre John Baptist, the last Prefect of the Capuchin Mission of Madras, but returned to Bombay on the arrival of Dr. O'Connor in August, 1835. Dr. Bede Polding was appointed in 1832 first Vicar Apostolic of Madras, but never reached Madras, having been translated to Van Diemen's Land, Australia. The Right Rev. Dr. Daniel O'Connor, the first British Vicar Apostolic of Madras, governed the Vicariate from 1835 to 1840. The Right Rev. Patrick J. Carew, who was appointed as his coadjutor in 1838, and arrived in Madras in 1839, succeeded him, and governed from December, 1840, to May, 1841, when he was raised to the Archbishopial dignity, and translated to Calcutta. The Madras Mission was then provisionally administered by the Very Rev. Dr. William Kennedy until the arrival of Bishop John Fennelly in February, 1842. It was in the time of the latter prelate that the most marked progress was made in the Presidency Town and in the Vicariate generally. Much prejudice had to be lived down, and much up-hill work done, in urging the claims of Catholics to be placed on an equal footing with their co-religionists of other denominations. Bishop John Fennelly died much lamented in January, 1868, after having laboured in the diocese for twenty-six years. The administration then devolved on Bishop Stephen Fennelly, by his appointment in July, 1868, to succeed his brother, and it was characterised by a very steady and sensible progress. The good work (enhanced in its difficulties by the Famine of 1877-8), which he conducted very unobtrusively, he left at his death, 3rd May, 1880, to be largely augmented and advanced by the present prelate, the Most Rev. Archbishop Joseph Colgan, who was, till the 25th January, 1887, Bishop of Aureliopolis and Vicar Apostolic of Madras, and was promoted to the Archbishopial dignity under the Hierarchy.

Viewing the progress of Catholic work in the Presidency Town, it appears that, after the Capuchins had handed over charge of the Mission to the Vicar Apostolic, there were very few elementary English schools, and still fewer Vernacular Schools for the education of the rising generation. The *Madras Catholic Expositor* of 1838 states that, "since Dr. O'Connor's arrival, no less than 14 schools have been established in the Vicariate for the education of children in English, Latin, and Tamil," and that "it is gratifying to observe these institutions, though poorly supported, rapidly advancing and numbering 400 scholars." In 1836 there were, besides St. Mary's Seminary, three or four English free schools and an equal number of Tamil schools, supported by the Mission, and the latter were taught principally by Catechists, who had other duties to attend to. Catholic female education may be said to have received its first start in Madras by the advent of the Nuns of the Presentation Order, who came out with Bishop John Fennelly from Ireland in February, 1842. After very successful work during a period of forty-two years in the heart of the Presidency town, the Nuns opened a branch of their House in Vepery in 1884. Both institutions afford the advantages of a high class education, and furnish ample accommodation for the better classes who wish to avail themselves of the Convents as boarding establishments for their children. There are in these two Convents upwards of 500 children receiving a sound religious and secular education. The education of native girls, entrusted till January, 1876, to poorly paid catechists and school mistresses, was in that year committed to a community of Native Nuns from Pondicherry. The Mission has since received auxiliaries in the establishment of four other Native Convents, one in Vepery, one in Royapooram, one in Kilacheri (Chingleput District), and one in Feranghipur (Kistna District). Two of these Convents are Tamil, and two Telugu; they have about 400 native children in regular attendance.

There were in the Madras Vicariate in 1886 twenty-two Tamil Schools for boys and girls, and sixteen Telugu Schools with 1862 children in attendance, besides the four native Convent Schools. In 1837 there was, in the Presidency Town, only one Orphanage (with 15 inmates) for Eurasian boys supported by a small subsidy from the Capuchin Funds. It was enlarged, and a Military

and Female branch added by Bishop Carew, in 1840. These institutions have rapidly grown under the fostering care of successive Prelates, who have taken a lively interest in their progress, until they are now amongst the largest and most flourishing in Southern India. The number of orphans in these institutions at present is 320. The Famine of 1877-78 brought in a large number of native orphans, who were baptized with their parents during the period of that dire calamity. Native Orphanages,—if a few small ones supported by private benevolence are excepted,—were unknown before that period. Orphanages were opened in 1877 in most of the Vicariates Apostolic of South India, and have continued to be kept up ever since from the resources at the disposal of the various Missions. There are now in all the Catholic Dioceses of South India, forty-six orphanages, supporting and educating 2,914 children. There are now five Catholic Colleges affiliated to the Madras University, and fourteen Seminaries with 1,194 schools, and 34,961 children under instruction, under the management and control of the respective Bishops in South India. These are exclusive of the figures given for St. Thomé and Cochin. Of the other Dioceses in South India, those affording the highest educational advantages are Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, and Mangalore, they having the largest establishments for this purpose. The education of European and Eurasian girls in all the Vicariates is entrusted to European Nuns, but Pondicherry has the pre-eminence in having been the first to open communities of Native Christian women for the training of youth, the first convent of Native Carmelite Nuns having been opened in 1748. In Trichinopoly and Madras alone have attempts been made to form communities of Native men for the education of boys. Madras, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam have European monks engaged in education under the supervision of their respective clergy.

In the Madras Diocese there were in 1855 fourteen Missionary head-quarters, with 41 churches and chapels, served by 15 priests. In 1887 there are twenty-eight Missionary districts (seven in Madras and twenty-one scattered throughout the Diocese) with 44 churches and 99 chapels, served by 46 priests, 14 of whom are natives educated for the Ministry in the Diocese itself. The number of adult baptisms in the Vicariate was 15,064, in the forty-seven years ended 30th September last. It has not been possible to ascertain the respective figures under these heads in the other Dioceses of South India, but there is every reason to believe that the progress has been equally rapid in the fifty years under notice.

#### THE MOHAMMEDANS OF MADRAS.

The first Nawab of the Carnatic who was placed on the musnud under British auspices was Nawab Azim-ud-Dowlah, who was installed at the beginning of the present century by Edward, Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras. His Highness died in 1818, and was succeeded by Nawab Azim Jah, who reigned for six years. Dying in 1824, Azim Jah was succeeded by his infant son, Ghulam Mahomed Ghous Khan, during whose minority his uncle, Prince Azim Jah, was Regent. On the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne the Regent held a Durbar, and gave a splendid banquet at the Chepauk Palace in the City of Madras. The occasion was one of great rejoicing among the Mohammedans of Southern India, and ever since that time they have proved themselves loyal subjects of the British Crown. There were similar festivities in Chepauk on the occasion of Her Majesty's marriage. In August 1842 Ghulam Ghous Khan was installed as Nawab of the Carnatic by John, Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras. He married firstly in 1847 Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begum Sahiba, and secondly in 1848 Azam-un-nisa Begum Sahiba. In 1855 he died without issue, and his title and musnud escheated to the Crown. His Begums were granted a monthly allowance of Rs. 12,000, and Rs. 4,000 respectively, and they inherited the greater portion of his jewels, and property of the value of upwards of 25 lakhs of rupees. The creditors of His Highness, however, complained to Government, who, after

instituting inquiries into the affairs of the Nawab's family, caused the property to be sold by public auction. The Government purchased the Chepauk Palace for about three lakhs, and converted into the present Civil Engineering College. The Senior Begum's stipend was in 1859 reduced to Rs. 6,000. At present the two ladies are near neighbours in the City of Madras, the one residing in the Umdah Bagh (McLean's Gardens), and the other in the Rashk-i-Iram (Wood's Gardens) close to the Madras Club.

Prince Azim Jah now claimed the musnud and title of his late nephew, and his claims were strongly urged in Parliament. In 1871 a compromise was effected between the Prince and the then Secretary of State for India, when Lord Napier and Ettrick was Governor of Madras, whereby the title of "Prince of Arcot" was bestowed upon His Highness. This was the first occasion on which Her Majesty exercised her prerogative by conferring the dignity of Prince on a native of India. Prince Azim Jah thus became the first Prince of Arcot, and he was granted an allowance of three lakhs of rupees a year. He took up his residence at the Shadi Mahal, Triplicane, where he was permitted to keep a small battery of Artillery, and a body of armed Guards. He was also declared to be entitled to a personal salute of 15 guns. On his death, which took place in 1875, the stipendiary allowance was reduced by one-half, and the title of Prince of Arcot devolved by patent upon his eldest son, Prince Zahirud Dowlah, who had the honour of being present by invitation at the Imperial assemblage at Delhi in 1877 for the Proclamation of Her Majesty a Empress of India, and of being created in the same year a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. He died in 1879, and was succeeded by his next brother, Intizam-ul Mulk, the present Prince of Arcot, who resides in the Amir Mahal Palace, Pycroft's Road, Royapettah. The other two sons of the first Prince of Arcot died. The title now carries with it an allowance of Rs. 70,000 per annum, while Rs. 80,000 a year is paid towards the maintenance of the other members of the Arcot family. The present Prince of Arcot has not been in the enjoyment of good health for the past three years. His nephew Prince Mahomed Munnavar Khan Bahadur is the next heir to the title.

The only members of the Carnatic family who have visited England are the late Hyder Jung Bahadur, and Hafiz Sudrul Islam Khan Bahadur. They each resided in England for a period of ten years, and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty. The latter gentleman is now in Madras. Sharf ul Oomra, cousin to the first Prince of Arcot, was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and he was the first Mohammedan nominated to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George. After him Mir Humayan Jib Bahadur, the great grandson of Tipu Sultan, was appointed to the Legislative Council. This gentleman has had a seat in the Council for several years, having been re-appointed by Government every second year. A few years ago he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Several Mohammedan gentlemen have had the titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "Khan Sahib" bestowed on them from time to time.

The Prince of Arcot's guards were disbanded about the time of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army, and fears were entertained that the men would revolt. But throughout that very trying period the Mohammedans of Madras remained loyal to the British. Except a few isolated disturbances between Hindus and Mohammedans, and fanatical *émules* in Malabar, the Mohammedans of the Madras Presidency have been peaceful subjects throughout Her Majesty's reign. As to education, they have been less quick than their Hindu brethren to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them by the State. Fifty years ago very few Mohammedans were acquainted with English; in fact, a dislike prevailed among them to learning that language, and employment in the public service was considered by the better classes to be undignified. The Mohammedans had no public institutions in 1837; and the first of the kind that was started was the Mohammedan Library which was opened in 1850. This institution receives an annual grant of Rs. 420 from the Government.

Shortly afterwards the Madrasa-i-Azam was established—the first Mohammedan School in Madras—by the Nawab of the Carnatic. When Henry Vere, Lord Hobart, became Governor of Madras, he gave special attention to Mohammedan education, and caused several Mohammedan Schools to be established in several districts. A large number of Mohammedan Schools now exist in the Presidency, and they are being largely resorted to by those for whose special benefit they were designed. There are at present about 3,000 Mohammedan boys, and 2,000 girls under instruction. Female education has been greatly encouraged among the Mohammedans, and the “Hobart Girls’ School” in Royapettah, under Miss S. Cripps, is doing good work. The Moplahs of Malabar are very enterprising traders, but are, as a rule, indifferent to education. A special Moplah Inspector of Schools was recently appointed by Government, to encourage the people to send their children to school. With the numerous inducements offered by Government, and with the various Scholarships established for their benefit, the Mohammedans of the Madras Presidency will, it is hoped, soon be able to compete with their Hindu fellow subjects on more equal terms than they now do.

The Presidency produced the first Mohammedan Graduate in Arts in 1872, Mahomed Oosman, who obtained employment in the Government Secretariat. There are now fourteen Mohammedan Graduates in Madras, and three are studying for the B.L. Degree. Orders have recently been passed by the Government directing the employment of qualified Mohammedans in the public service, so as to give the community a fair share in the administration of the country. A Mohammedan Graduate is now the Head Master of the Madrasa, several Mohammedans have obtained the appointment of Sub-Registrar, some fill the office of Deputy Collector, one is a Presidency Magistrate; one has been raised to the grade of Honorary Surgeon, one is a Sub-Engineer, and two are Assistant Engineers. There are several Mohammedan Apothecaries, Hospital Assistants, Supervisors, Foresters, and Overseers, and a comparatively large number have found employment in the Revenue Branch of the service. In the Military Department there are a large number who are Subadar Majors, and a few have obtained Commissions as Jemadars.

In regard to trade the Mohammedans are by no means backward. In 1876 the first Mohammedan Association, styled the “Anjuman-i-Islamiyah,” was started at Madras. Others followed, and one of these started, in October, 1885, an Industrial School in which boys are taught carpentry, weaving, embroidery, and other handicrafts. A few months ago a Central Mohammedan Association was inaugurated, which has for its object the improvement of the Muslim community. Mohammedan Associations have been established in Salem, Trichinopoly, Chittoor, Vizagapatam, Rajamundry, and other places. The first Mohammedan newspaper in Southern India was *Gulshan-i-Akhbar*,\* which was started about 1843. This was a weekly journal, and was printed in Hindustani. Since that time several other Hindustani weekly papers have been founded, and in 1883 the first Mohammedan newspaper in English, the *Muslim Herald*, came into existence. This also was started as a weekly, but is now a tri-weekly paper, under the editorship of Mr. Ahmad Mohind din Khan Bahadur.

#### TRAVANCORE

Travancore, the most important Native State subject to the authority of the Government of Madras, is situated at the south-western corner of the Indian Peninsula. It has an area of 6,722 square miles. If the hills, backwaters, and streams, are subtracted from this, there remain about 4,000 square miles of cultivated area (or about half the area of Wales), and this is covered with a network of water communications and roads such as exists in no other part of India. According to the latest census, Travancore has a population of nearly 2½ millions, which gives an average density for the whole country of 357 to a square mile. There are some portions of the country where the population to a square mile is as high as 1,318, 1,170, and 1,135. More than a fifth of the population consists of Christians.

The Royal House of Travancore is an ancient dynasty which exercised sovereign power for some centuries over a very limited tract of country, but for the last century and a half it has reigned over the area comprised in the whole of the present principality. Succession to the Raj goes by the female line. There are no published official reports available to show what Travancore was fifty years ago, though glimpses of the then state of things may be obtained from one or two sources. It appears from a history of Travancore, written by a native of the country in 1878, that Munsiff Courts were established for the first time in 1832 for the disposal of petty civil cases; that the reigning Prince at the time invited a Tahsildar from the British district of Malabar to compile a Code of laws for Travancore, after the model of the enactments in force in British territories, that a Code was prepared by the Tahsildar, that this was the first Code of Regulations ever adopted and promulgated in Travancore, that this described the constitution, powers, and procedure of the Civil and Criminal Courts to be established and that, in order to carry out these laws, and to place a qualified person on the Bench of the Appeal Court, a Munsiff from the Malabar District was invited through the Resident, and appointed Judge of the Appeal Court. It may be concluded therefore that at the time referred to, there were no independent judicial tribunals, but that the executive officials exercised revenue, police, and judicial functions. Whether it was justice or injustice they administered, it had one merit—that of being swift and decisive. It appears that in 1840 a rich and influential native of Madras was appointed by the Maharajah "south judge of the Appeal Court," and, at the same time, "Superintendent of the Royal Stables." There were no public schools or hospitals, no attention was paid to Public Works, and the condition of the finances was wretched. At the beginning of 1847 the public treasury was empty, the salaries of the official establishments were in arrears, the revenue was declining, the State was drifting into insolvency, and annexation was imminent. The Rev Mr. Matcey, of the London Mission, in his *Native Life in Travancore*, published in 1883, states that "men are still alive who remember what Travancore was some thirty years ago—who found it then in the lowest depths of misrule, oppression, and corruption prevalent among all grades of society."

Since the year 1858 oppressive monopolies have been abolished, hosts of petty and vexatious taxes have been swept away, English and Vernacular Schools have been founded throughout the country, with a Central College at the capital, Hospitals have been established, Public Works have been fostered and extended, the salaries of public servants have been increased, the tone and efficiency of the public service have been raised, the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice has been improved, the reciprocal execution of decrees between the Travancore and British Courts has been allowed, trade has expanded, and the finances have attained a state of much prosperity. Within the last six years, i.e. during the *reign* of the late enlightened Maharajah, the judicial machinery was further strengthened and improved, a sound system of Police was established, the different grades of Criminal Courts were reconstituted, the revenue establishments were improved, the old irrigation system in South Travancore was restored and extended, and a systematic survey and settlement was inaugurated, which, by securing a proper demarcation of properties, an accurate registration of titles, and an equitable adjustment of the land assessment, promises to prove of lasting benefit to the State. Since the accession of the present Maharajah, a reform of great practical value has been initiated in connection with the settlement, viz. the abolition of the *Vrithi* service—an ancient institution analogous to what was called the prerogative of purveyance in olden times in Europe—under which a considerable proportion of the agricultural population was bound to find supplies of vegetables and labour at certain fixed rates, greatly below the market prices, for the use of religious and charitable institutions, and of the Royal household.

A few statistics will show better than anything that can be said the beneficial advance which has been made by the State. Just twenty years ago, or in 1864-65, the number

of original Civil suits in all the Courts of the State was 13,598, of the value of 18½ lakhs of rupees, whereas it is now 30,388, of the value of upwards of 32 lakhs. If progressive litigation is a necessary result of the increasing wealth and prosperity of a country, the above figures indicate the progress made in this direction in Travancore. On the other hand, under the head of Criminal Justice, where 371 cases, in which 896 persons stood charged with crimes, were committed in 1864-65 to the Sessions Court, in 1884-85 only 139 cases, affecting 246 persons, went before those Courts, showing how much the efficiency of the Police and Magistracy has increased in the interior. The total expenditure on education from public funds in 1864-65 was Rs. 35,000, it is now Rs. 2,17,542. The entire expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries was only Rs. 35,000 twenty years ago, whereas it is now not much short of a lakh of rupees, and against 3,128 patients treated at the public expense in 1864-65, there were in 1884-85 111,531. Anterior to the year 1860, Travancore had no Department of Public Works. In the Administration Report for 1865-66, which is the earliest published record available, we are told that the country had long been without an organised and scientifically qualified agency to carry on public works. The reason was twofold, firstly, the importance of public works was not realised, and secondly, the public finances were in such a state of depression that the State could not afford to make any outlay in this direction. In 1864-65, the expenditure on public works was Rs. 4,38,310. Now it is nearly 10 lakhs. At the former date, there were scarcely 200 miles of good road in all Travancore—now there are 1,151 miles of it. The value of the export trade has expanded from Rs. 44,66,332 to Rs. 108,21,337 in the same period. Where the Sirkar Post carried 435,154 private and official covers in 1864-65, it now carries a million of covers. There was no registration of instruments at the time referred to, but, according to the latest Administration Report, more than 70,000 instruments, of the aggregate value of 131 lakhs of rupees, passed through the Registration Offices in 1884-86. Lastly, whereas the total income of the State twenty years ago was Rs. 42,11,140 against an expenditure of 40,47,734 it was Rs. 66,78,705 against Rs. 64,90,846 in 1884-85. Taking the revenue derived from all sources—land, customs, excise, abkari, opium, salt, and stamps, it is found that the incidence of taxation in Travancore is Rs. 2, against Rs. 25.6 in the Madras Presidency. Taking land revenue only, it is Rs. 0.12.1 against Rs. 1.8.8 in Madras.

#### COCHIN

The chief physical feature of this State is the backwater, or lagoon, which runs through the greater part of the country. It has an area of 1,361 square miles, more than two thirds of which are under cultivation. According to the census of February, 1851, it contains a population of 600,728 souls. The average density of population per square mile is 441, but in some parts is as high as 1,430. The population consists of 429,324 Hindus, 136,361 Christians, 33,344 Mahomedans, and 1,249 Jews. The Christians thus form 23 per cent. of the whole population, whereas in Travancore the proportion is 20 per cent., and in the Madras Presidency generally it is only 1.5 per cent. As to the Jews, it is alleged that 10,000 refugees arrived at this part of the Malabar Coast about A.D. 70 or shortly after the final desolation of Jerusalem. 7,000 of these refugees are supposed to have settled down at a place called Mahodranpatna, now Cranganore. Here their industry, thrift, and docility secured for them the respect of the local chiefs. They eventually obtained a grant of various privileges, and had it engraved in Malayalam upon a copper plate which is still in existence. The actual age of this plate has not been determined, but it is generally supposed to be at least one thousand years old. The community at Cranganore was periodically increased by emigration from Spain, Judea, and other parts, and the colony continued undisturbed until the sixteenth century, when it was subjected to much oppression by the Portuguese, and eventually, in 1565, the Jews fled to Cochin, and sued for the Rajah's protection. This he immediately gave, and he allotted them

a site for a new settlement. Their numbers have steadily diminished since then. They are divided into Jerusalem or White Jews, and Black Jews. The former are of pure descent from the refugees from Jerusalem. They have a fair complexion, fine features, and curly black hair. The Black Jews are the descendants of refugees from Jerusalem and of native proselytes, and they claim to be of the sect of the Pharisees. Generally speaking these "children of Israel" are in indigent circumstances; but they are buoyed up by the expectation of the restoration of their race to the Holy Land.

The reigning family of Cochin is of high antiquity. The Rajah claims to hold his territory in right of descent from Cheruman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerulam, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy, about the beginning of the ninth century of the Christian era, and afterwards established himself as an independent ruler. The Marrumakkatayam law, *i.e.* the right of inheritance through the female line, governs the succession to the throne.

There are no authentic records as regards the general history of the country, or the details of the administration until 1863, in which year, for the first time, the working of the Government was regularly recorded and published. During the first half of the fifty years since Her Majesty's accession, there were no properly constituted Courts, and the period does not appear to have been remarkable for any administrative reforms. Of State education, properly so called, there was none. The Public Works Department was in its infancy, and no building of any importance owed its existence to it. The Police officers of the time exercised both Police and Magisterial functions. Though the Judicial Department had its origin as early as 1822, with two Zillah Courts and an Appeal Court for the whole State, the laws and regulations which guided it were of the most primitive kind. The Courts of the period were by no means independent. Even the decisions of the Appeal, or highest Court in matters judicial, were altered, or set aside, by a mere order from the chief of the Executive. It was not until 1862 that a Munsiff's Court was established in the land. The inconvenience arising from the want of tribunals of the latter description had been so greatly felt in 1851, that the Tahsildar of one of the Taluks was specially empowered to hear and dispose of Civil Suits to the value of Rs. 100. In 1862, however, four Munsiffs' Courts were established to meet the increasing demands of litigation, and since that year there have been many other changes of a most important and beneficial character. At first an improved method of procedure in Civil cases was introduced, and at the present time there are in force Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes based on the lines of the British Indian Codes. The Judges have been carefully selected, and a well-educated and competent class of men now occupy the bench. The Bar has likewise been improved by requiring pleaders to qualify themselves by passing special tests. As a token of recognition of the improved efficiency of the Cochin Judicial Service, the Government of India has sanctioned the execution of the decrees of the Courts of the State by the British Courts.

A Police force has been organised according to the system obtaining in the Madras Presidency, which has conduced to the greater safety of person and property, while the Magistracy have been relieved of Police duties. The Registration of Assurances has been brought into practice, and has tended greatly to the security of titles. The Department of Public Works has been thoroughly reorganised, and is one of the most efficient branches of the Administration. It has opened several hundred miles of roads; constructed many important bridges; and has now entered upon a scheme of irrigation on an extensive scale, by opening canals in most of the Taluks, by which large tracts of land will be brought under cultivation. A number of obnoxious taxes on articles of commerce have been abandoned, and the system of exacting forced labour for Sirkar purposes has been abolished. The emoluments of public servants have been liberally increased; hospitals and dispensaries have been established on a scientific basis; and vaccination has been greatly extended. The Unjel, or local post, has received its share of attention. In instituting these reforms the methods pursued by the British Government have been followed as nearly as possible.

The following statistics will show more clearly the various degrees of progress that have already been effected. In 1863-64, the number of original civil suits filed in all the Cochin Courts was 1,946, while in 1885 the number was 7,877. The number of cases committed to the Sessions in 1863-64 was 151, affecting 425 persons; whereas in the year 1885 it was only 46, and involved only 119 persons—a result which testifies to the improved agency, and better working of the police and magistracy. The total expenditure on education in 1863-64 was below Rs. 10,000, but rose in 1885-86 to Rs. 40,826. The number of documents registered in 1885-86 was 17,415, the aggregate value of which was more than 63 lakhs of rupees. The total expenditure on public works for the years 1863-64 was Rs. 1,45,107, while the amount expended in 1885-86 was upwards of three and a half lakhs. The outlay on hospitals and dispensaries in 1863-64 was Rs. 6,251, against Rs. 45,684 expended in 1885-86. The number of patients admitted to the hospitals in 1885-86 was upwards of 10,000, against only 231 in 1863-64. Until 1866 the Unjel, or native post, carried private covers free of charge. In that year a small charge was levied on private letters and parcels. According to the latest reports, upwards of 100,000 official and private covers were carried through this agency as compared with about 15,000 in 1866. Lastly, the revenue of the State has considerably increased during the last fifty years. The entire revenue for the year 1837 was Rs. 6,67,443, with an expenditure of Rs. 6,53,812; while the income in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 16,28,381, against an expenditure of Rs. 15,23,493.

A system of slavery formerly existed in this State, by which the "Pulayers" or soil-serfs, the lowest class of the people, were held to be the property of the landowner, and were sold, transferred, or mortgaged with the land to which they were attached. The custom was abolished by a proclamation, dated March 24th, 1855. The Government, in addition to abandoning several obnoxious taxes on trade, gave up in 1863 the monopoly on tobacco which had brought no inconsiderable revenue to the State. It further gave effect to the principle of Free Trade by abolishing all the "Chowkeys," or Inland Customs stations, under an interportal convention entered into with the Madras Government in June 1865, which also provided for the duty at the Sirkar ports being equalised with those obtaining in the British Indian ports. The roadstead at Narrakel, five miles north of Cochin, having been found to afford safe anchorage to vessels during the south-west monsoon when the western coast generally is inaccessible to shipping, a port was opened there in 1862, and experience has proved it to be favourable to commerce in the worst periods of the year. It resembles Alleppey in being protected by a mud bank, which ensures comparatively smooth water within the protected area during the height of the monsoon.

It may be mentioned that within the memory of man Cochin has had no experience of drought, famine, or floods—those fruitful causes of great calamity in other parts of Hindustan. The climate is moist, but healthy; the conditions of existence are primitive, but agreeable; the food supplies are large, and relatively cheap; and the Government is paternal and sympathetic. These attractions account for the arrival every year of about 8,000 immigrants from less favoured localities; and they have had much to do with the increase of late years, at the rate of 1·86 per annum, of the total population of the State. This rate of increase has no parallel in Europe, and it promises to double the number of the Rajah's subjects in thirty-nine years. The tendency of the population to collect in towns, and the steady increase in towns of the proportion of tiled to thatched houses, have been very marked of late years.

## THE ANNALS OF MADRAS DURING QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

- 1837.—Proclamation by the Madras Government on 25th August, that the Princess Alexandrina Victoria had "become our lawful and rightful Liege Lady Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Territories in the East Indies."—Establishment of the Order of British India for Native officers.—Boat Monopoly at Madras abolished.—Sailors' Home Madras established.—Sir Robert Comyn became Chief Justice.—Dr. Spencer installed Bishop of Madras, 4th November.—General Assembly's Institution opened at Madras, by Rev. Mr. Anderson.—Insurrection in Coorg.—British troops retreated from Poottoor to Mangalore.—Civil offices and Jail sacked, and records destroyed.—Rebels retired, and dispersed.
- 1838.—Sir Jasper Nicolls, Commander-in-Chief, arrived 21st December.—Nawab of Kurnool engaged in treasonable preparations; his town and fort captured; he escaped; was subsequently arrested, and interned at Trichinopoly, where he was murdered by one of his servants. His territories were confiscated, and his family pensioned.
- 1839.—Great storm at Coringa, 20,000 people perished.—Lord Elphinstone issued his scheme for the establishment of a Central College, with provincial colleges and schools in connection with it.—The University Board appointed.
- 1840.—Madras troops embark for China in April.—The ship *Golconda*, with head-quarters of the 37th Madras Native Infantry, lost at sea.—Public meeting to congratulate the Queen on her marriage, May 4.—The suspension bridge at Chintadrapettah gave way; thirty-one Sepoys injured, June 1.—Eighteen convicts made an attempt to escape from the jail, July 28.—Sir Samuel Whittingham, Commander-in-Chief, arrived August 18.—St. Mary's R. C. Orphanage, Madras, for girls opened.—Coffee cultivation commenced in the Wynaad.
- 1841.—The High School, now known as the Presidency College, opened at Madras by Lord Elphinstone at the College Hall, April 14.—The 37th N.I. raised to the rank of a Grenadier Regiment for its gallantry in China.—Severe storm at Madras 16th May.—Mutiny on board the brig *Anna*, from Moulmein, May 29.—Mutiny on board the *Felice*.—Poor Schools opened at Vepery, Madras.—Free Church School for Girls, Madras, opened. The School, now known as the Noble College, opened by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam.—Sir Hugh Gough, Commander-in-Chief, arrived August 12.
- 1842.—Pancheappah's Central College established under an order of the Supreme Court.—The Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., arrived 24th September, and assumed the joint offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—The *Hindustan*, the first P. & G. Company's steamer seen in Madras, arrived.—The first Madras Engineers raised to the rank of a Fusilier corps.—Sir R. Comyn, Chief Justice, resigned, and succeeded by Sir Edward Gambier.—Slight mutiny in the Deccan; a company of the 52nd Regiment refused their pay.—Batta granted to the families of the men lost in the *Golconda*.—Great fire in Black Town.—Storm at Madras in November.
- 1843.—An *ex-officio* information filed in England against Mr. Archibald Douglas, late Resident at Tanjore, for receiving bribes. He was convicted in 1845.—Hurricane on the Madras Coast in May; several vessels lost.—The new Bank opens, July 1.—Bridge erected across the Tambreepoorny by Sulochenum Moodelliar, at a cost of Rs. 50,000.—Memorials transmitted to London for the employment of seamen in India.—The Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, established.—Mr. Conolly, Collector of Malabar, commenced the Teak Plantations at Nellambur.—Neilgherry Hills retransferred from the Malabar to the Coimbatore District.

- 1844.—The new Lighthouse at Madras opened Jan 1.—The barque *Potter*, from China, lost on the Prata Shoal.—Mutiny of the 47th Regiment, on board the *John Line*, when going to Bombay to embark for Aden. Several mutineers executed.—Violent discussions on the subject of religious liberty.—The Wesleyan and American Missionaries opened Chapels.—The members of the Free Church constituted themselves a Presbytery.—The Lutherans and German Missionaries began their labours.—Coffee cultivation commenced on the Neilgherry Hills.
- 1845.—The King of Denmark transferred Tranquebar and the other Danish settlements in India to the East India Company for the sum of 12½ lakhs of rupees.—A Pier projected at Madras.—The General Assembly's Missionaries commenced their exertions.—The Chief Justice reduced the fees of the Madras bar.—Disturbances in the Northern Circar, and troops sent to suppress them.—The Protestant Collegiate Institution established.—The Lurasians petitioned to have the same rights as the Natives.—The General Assembly Institution at Madras dissolved, and succeeded by the Church of Scotland Institution, and the Free Church of Scotland Mission School. The latter is now known as the Madras Christian College.
- 1846.—The inhabitants of Madras voted a monument to Major Broadfoot.—Disturbances at Madras in consequence of three youths having asked to be baptised.—In one case the natives appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided that the lad was old enough to act for himself. The mob attacked the carriage in which he was conveyed back to the Missionaries.—The Polytechnic Institution founded.—Great discussion in Madras relative to the suspension by the Government of three judges, viz., Messrs. Lewin, Waters, and Boileau.—A very large meeting of the natives takes place at Madras, and a strong memorial to the Directors is adopted.—Foundation stone of Patcheappah's Central School building laid Oct 2.—Madras visited by a great fall of rain and a hurricane, which does unusual damage, Oct 20.—Many persons lost.—Cyclone at Madras, Nov 25.—Pressure of wind computed at 57lb per square foot. A pier of Elphinstone Bridge blown away. Several ships injured and lost.—St Joseph's College, Negapatam, established.—Branch of Patcheappah's School opened at Conjeveram.—The Marquis of Tweeddale visited, and minuted favourably on the Nellam bur Oak Plantations.—A descendant of the dispossessed Poligars of Nossam excited a rebellion in Cuddapah district which was promptly suppressed.
- 1847.—A minute by the Marquis of Tweeddale, advocating the introduction of the Bible as a

- class book, excited much discussion in India. The Government Gardens at Ootacamund planned by the Marquis.—The Marquis resigned, Feb 3. Was succeeded provisionally by Mr. H. Dickinson, Senior Member of Council.—Sir Henry Pottinger arrived April 7, and took his seat as Governor.—Insurrection of Moplahs near Calcut, promptly quelled.—The Madras Polytechnic Institution opened with great formality.—Mr Malcolm Lewin's nomination to be Provisional Member of Council at Madras is cancelled by the Court of Directors.—Meetings held for relieving the distress in Ireland and Scotland. Collections made.—Disturbances in the Golconda districts.—The Supreme Court disclaimed jurisdiction over the acts of the Company's servants out of Madras.—A boat establishment formed at Madras.—The Commander-in-Chief issued orders that soldiers may attend their own places of worship.—A great inundation at Nellore, eighty tanks having burst their banks.—The Madras University Board dissolved, and succeeded by the Board of General Education.
- 1848.—The Honourable Sir George Berkeley, Commander in Chief, arrived March 13.—The Baptist Meeting House, the Court of Small Causes, and Sullivan's Gardens Seminary, opened.—The Zemindary of Bunganappally, which had been administered by the Collector of Cuddapah from 1825, in consequence of local disorders, restored to the Jagheerder.
- 1849.—The Pjer Company dissolved.—Severe gales at Madras.—Dr Spencer, Bishop of Madras, resigned.—Serious Moplah outbreak near Mungery.
- 1850.—Dr. Dealtry installed in the Bishopric of Madras, Feb 3.—Very unusual rain, Feb 9 to 11.—Disastrous explosion at the Powder Mills, Madras, March 6.—Patcheappah's new School opened, March 20.—Sir Edward Gambier, Chief Justice, resigned. His successor, Sir Christopher Rawlinson, sworn in April 15.—Special mission of Messrs Morehead and Rohde to Ceylon, April 17.—Madras Railway Meeting in the Banqueting Hall, Sir H. Pottinger, the Governor, in the chair, May 4.—Foundation stone of Mount Road Church laid by the Bishop of Madras, Oct 5.—The School of Arts, Madras, opened.
- 1851.—Nomination of a Commission to inquire into the state of Public Works in the Madras Presidency, Feb 18.—Sir R. Armstrong, Commander-in-Chief, arrived September 29.—The Anamally Hills explored by Captain Michael and Lieutenant Beddome, Oct.—First balloon ascent at Madras, Oct. 20.—Terrific storm at Ootacamund, inundating the roads, and washing away the Segoor Bridge, Nov. 21.—Three native preachers, Messrs Rajahgopaul, Ven-

- kataramiah, and Eterajaloo, ordained Missionaries by the Madras Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland, Nov. 26.—Wesleyan Central Institution established at Royapettah, Madras.—Madras Medical College constituted a College.—Detachment of British troops quartered at Malapooram, Malabar, to overawe Moplahs.—Moplah outrages at Collattoor.
- 1852.—Madras East Indian Emigration Society formed, Jan. 3.—Breaking out of the Burmese War; embarkation of the Madras Brigade, in March.—Foundation stone of the Wesleyan Mission Chapel, Royapettah, laid by Mr. H. Bayley, May 1.—Admiral St. Maur, Governor of Pondicherry, arrived at Madras.—Trinity Church at Bangalore opened for Divine Service, July 25.—The first Madras Fusiliers and the Sappers and Miners embarked at Madras for Rangoon, Sept. 7.—Great thunderstorm at Madras, Oct. 17.—Dinner given to the East Indian emigrants by Sir W. Burton, Puisne Judge, Nov. 4.—Fifty-four East Indian emigrants embarked at Madras for New South Wales, Dec. 10.—Gallant defence of Pegu by Major Hall, 1st Fusiliers, against the attack of the Burmese, Dec. 5—14.—Pegu annexed, Dec. 20.—Consecration of Christ Church in Madras, Dec. 22.—Moplah outrages at Mattanore, near Tellicherry.
- 1853.—Destruction of the ship *Governor Higginson* by fire in the Madras Roads, Jan. 28.—Defeat of 3,000 Burmese by Captain Rennie near Lamena, Jan. 30.—Rangoon and Bassein declared free ports, Feb. 1.—Wellington Testimonial Meeting in the Banqueting Hall at Madras, Feb. 15.—Brigadier Mayne arrived at Arcot from Hyderabad, to command a Field Force assembled in reference to an apprehended insurrection. He captured 112 Rohillas at Padona, Feb. 27.—Native meeting in honour of Mr. George Norton in Patcheappah's Hall, and Farewell Ball to Mr. and Mrs. Norton in the Banqueting Hall, March 5 and 7.—Dinner to Mr. Norton at the Club, March 11.—Opening of the Exhibition at Madras, March 15.—Disastrous gale and great loss of life in the Madras Roads, March 27.—Railway works commenced at Madras, June 9.—Overflowing of the Godavery caused much distress, and a suspension for several days of communication between that part of the country and Madras, Aug. 11.—First anniversary of the Madras Hindu Debating Society celebrated at Patcheappah's Hall, Aug. 26.—Disastrous inundation at Gunttoor in Aug.—Mr. Danby Seymour, Chairman of the India Reform Association, arrived at Madras on a tour of inspection, Oct. 2.—General Staveley, Commander-in-Chief, arrived Oct. 27.—Ceremony at Royapooram of presenting rewards to the boatmen for their services in the late storm, Nov. 16.—Sir Richard Armstrong left Madras Dec. 22.—Drought in the Ceded Districts.—Central School of the London Mission opened at Black Town, Madras.—Moplah Outrage Act passed.
- 1854.—Electric Telegraph completed between Madras and Poonamallee, Jan. 21.—Fatal epidemic among the Burghers in the Neilgherries, Jan.—New Church at Coonoor consecrated by Bishop Dealtry, March 8.—Sir Henry Pottinger resigned April 24.—Mr. Daniel Elliott becomes Provincial Governor.—Lord Harris assumed office April 28.—Public meeting for setting on foot the Doveton College, May 5.—The Madras Legislative Council met for the first time on May 20.—Completion of the electric telegraph between Madras and Bangalore, May 23.—Madras Exhibition of Agricultural Produce opened July 14.—The College of Fort St. George closed.—Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of torture.—Petition of the East Indians to Lord Harris, July 16.—Frontier duties between the Nizam's and British territories abolished, Aug. 8.—Arrival of the *Nile* 74 days from the Lizard, Sept. 8.—General Anson assumed command of the Madras Army, Sept. 22.—Introduction of uniform cheap postage.—Substitution of the Bengal for the Madras Import Tariff, Oct. 1.—Serious rice riots in Madras, Nov. 9 and 10.—Famine in Bellary.—Meeting in Patcheappah's Hall to forward the views of the Patriotic Fund, Dec. 15.—Government Current Records thrown open to the public.—Despatch received from East India Company, urging the extension of education in India.—Formation of the Education Department, Madras.—Patcheappah's Branch School opened at Chidambaram.—Tea Seed imported into Madras from China, for experimental cultivation on the Neilgherries.
- 1855.—Discovery of the gutta-percha tree by Colonel F. Cotton in the Wynaad, Jan. 15.—Madras Exhibition opened by Lord Harris, Feb. 20.—Uncovenanted Civil Engineers appointed Feb. 21.—Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot appointed first Director of Public Instruction, March 15.—Moplahs in Malabar disarmed by Mr. Conolly; 7,500 war knives collected, March 30.—Monster native meeting held under pandals erected opposite Patcheappah's Hall, to adopt a petition to the House of Commons, April 3.—Swinging festival at Nellore abolished.—Moplahs in Malabar disarmed.—First locomotive of the Madras Railway landed, June 14.—Madras Medical College recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons, Aug. 9.—Mahomed Ghouse, Nawab of the Carnatic, died without issue, Oct. 7.—Sivajee, Rajah of Tanjore, died Oct. 30, without heirs, and his State lapsed to

the East India Company.—The Madras University remodelled.—The Rev. Mr. Anderson of the F. C. of S. Mission School, a distinguished educationist, died.—Mr. Conolly, Collector and Magistrate, murdered in the verandah of his house at Calicut by Moplah fanatics.

1856.—Lord Harris laid the foundation stone of the "Harris School" belonging to the Church Missionary Society at Madras, Jan. 1.—Dinner given to General Anson by the Madras Club, on his departure to assume the chief command in India, Jan. 3.—Visit of Lord Canning, Governor General, to Madras, Feb. 15.—Opening of the Normal School in Madras, March 6.—Agricultural Exhibition opened at Madras, April 8.—Disturbances in Kimeedy.—Pegu Medals presented to Madras Fusiliers by Lord Harris, April 25.—News received in Madras of the abolition of the Carnatic Musnud, and of the pensioning of Azeem Jah and family, May 3.—Orders issued stopping the execution of Public Works, May 9.—Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-Chief, arrived June 10.—The first portion of the Madras Railway opened for public traffic, June 28.—Mr. Horsley, C.S., murdered at Bellary.—Disbandment of the troops of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and the late Rajah of Tanjore.—Emigration of Coolies to Mauritius abolished.—Railway from Madras to Arcot opened 1st July.—Shock of earthquake at Trevandrum, July.—Selection of the Lal Bagh at Bangalore for a Horticultural Garden, July.—Tanjore Fort occupied by the East India Company, Oct. 18.—Eighteen Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors appointed, Nov. 13.—Dispute between the people of Travancore and Cochin respecting the custody of an idol, Nov.—Great Gale at Madras, Nov. 19.—Creation of the Madras Forest Conservancy Department, Dec. 1.—Capture of the Kimeedy rebel chief Dunda Sheenah, Dec. 25.

1857.—Railway from Arcot to Vellore opened, May 7.—Madras Exhibition closed, May 16.—Court of Directors sanctioned erection of iron screw pile Pier at Madras, June 24.—Order issued (consequent on the outbreak of the mutiny of the Bengal Native Army) restraining the expression of opinion by the Press of India, July 2.—Volunteer Corps Act passed, July 9.—Formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in Madras sanctioned, July 22.—Mutinous conduct of 8th Madras Light Cavalry, Aug. 18.—The regiment disbanded, Dec. 8.—University of Madras incorporated, Sept. 5.—Fourteen inches of rain fell in Madras on one day, Oct. 25.—Rising in the Dhurwar District joined by the Tahsildar of Hurpanhully in Bellary.—Insurgents marched upon Ramandroog, were overtaken by British troops at Coppel, and dispersed.

1858.—Captain Biden, Master Attendant at

Madras, died, Feb. 25.—First examination for the degree of B.A. held by Madras University, Feb.—Great gale at Madras, May 5.—Colours presented to the Madras Infantry Volunteer Guards by Lady Rawlinson, May 10.—The Rajah of Shorapore, who had been sentenced to transportation for life, shot himself with a revolver on the road from Secunderabad to Chingleput, May 11.—Railway from Vellore to Gudayatum opened May 19.—Branch line of Railway to Bangalore sanctioned, Aug. 20.—The Government of India transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, Sept. 1.—New Marine Police Act for Madras came into operation, Oct. 1.—Brilliant Comet visible at Madras, Oct. 4.—Captain Hart shot dead at Vellore by a Mussulman Sepoy, who was drunk with bhang, Oct. 12.—Public Works and Revenue Settlement Departments, and the Inam Commission constituted.—Publication on Nov. 1 of the Queen's Proclamation announcing the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown.—State Ball at Madras to commemorate the assumption of the Government of India by the Queen, with rejoicings on the Island, Nov. 8.—Grain riot and plundering at Combaconum, Nov. 16.—Consecration of St. Paul's Church, Vepery, Nov. 18.—Captain Hare, Commandant 5th Regiment Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, shot by a Sepoy, Dec. 1.—Riots at Tinnevely in consequence of the resistance offered by a mob to the body of a Native Christian passing along the street; suppressed with the loss of ten lives, Dec. 11 and 22.—The Lawrence Asylum founded at Ootacamund.—Kurnool, hitherto administered by a Commissioner, constituted a separate Collectorate, with the addition of certain tracts from Cuddapah and Bellary.—A Plantation of Australian Trees commenced near Wellington, Neilgherries.

1859.—Mohammedan and Hindu gentlemen of Madras gave a farewell entertainment to Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Feb. 9.—Sir Henry Davidson, new Chief Justice, arrived.—Return to Madras from active service in Bengal of the 1st Madras Fusiliers; public holiday given in their honour, Feb. 22.—Forty Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors appointed for various districts in Madras, March 25.—Sir Charles Trevelyan arrived as Governor, March 28.—His Minute on the reduction of official correspondence published April 5.—His Minute on the Inam question issued May 14.—Observance of a General Day of Thanksgiving for the restoration of peace in India, July 28.—First screw pile of the Madras Pier turned by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sept. 17.—Sir Charles Trevelyan communicated to the Press proposals for a Municipality, Dec. 26.—Despatch received

from the Secretary of State reaffirming the educational policy expounded in the E. I. Co.'s Despatch of 1854.—The boundaries of the Districts of Guntur, Rajahmundry, and Masulipatam readjusted, and converted into the present Districts of Kistna and Godavery.

- 1860.—The Governor of Madras visited Pondicherry, Jan. 9.—Completion of the railway bridge over the Palar at Keelmaringly, which delayed the opening of the line beyond Gudiatum, Jan. 13.—Earthquake at Salem, Jan. 17.—Opening of the railway line to Amboor, Jan. 16.—Mr. Wilson announced an Income tax, License tax, and Tobacco tax, in the Viceregal Legislative Council, Feb. 18.—Address presented to Mr. J. B. Norton by the Native Association, in Patcheappah's Hall, Feb. 18.—Madras troops embarked for China, Feb. 28.—Public meeting in Black Town to consider the question of sanitary reform, Feb. 28.—Earthquake at Chandragherry, March 14.—Sir Charles Trevelyan published his Minute opposing Mr. Wilson's scheme of taxation, March 31.—Death of the Right Rev. M. F. Lobo, Episcopal Governor of the Bishopric of Mylapore, April 11.—Native meeting convened by the Sheriff at Patcheappah's Hall, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament on the subject of the Rajah and Ranees of Tanjore, April 12.—Suspension for two years of Mr. Charles Reade, Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, April 26.—Public meeting convened by the Sheriff, at Patcheappah's Hall, to take into consideration measures of sanitary reform, April 26.—Titles and Khilluts conferred by Sir C. Trevelyan on two Native Officials, Messrs. M. Kungachalu and V. Viranna, April 27.—Sword belt from Her Majesty presented to the Maharajah of Travancore, May 2.—Abolition of the Garrison Engineership, May 4.—Native petition adopted in Madras against the new taxes, May 16.—Railway from Guriattum to Ambur opened Jan. 16; from Ambur to Vaniyambadi, Feb. 1; and from Vaniyambadi to Tirupatur, May 23.—The recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan known in Madras, June 8.—His Minute on the Report of the Commissioners on the systems of Judicature in the Madras Presidency published June 16.—Farewell addresses presented to him, June 23.—He left Madras for England, June 24.—Mr. W. Morehead Provisional Governor, June 8 to July 5.—Portraits of Her Majesty presented to the Zemindar of Shevavunga and to a Poligar in the Trichinopoly District, by the Collector of Madras, in the name of Government, July 10.—Presentation of two cases of silver plate to the 1st Regiment of Madras Fusiliers by the inhabitants of Madras, in recognition of the gallantry of the regiment during the Mutiny campaign, July 18.—Income tax came into operation.

- Aug. 1.—Sir Henry Ward transferred from the Governorship of Ceylon to that of Madras; he arrived July 5, and died of cholera on Aug. 2.—Mr. Morehead again became Provisional Governor, Aug. 2; public meeting held at Madras to petition the Queen to confirm him as Governor, Aug. 13.—Native Testimonial presented to the 1st Madras Fusiliers, Aug. 4.—The Infantry Volunteer Guards converted into a Light Infantry Regiment, August.—Passing of the Bill for abolishing local European Army in India, Aug. 16.—Cinchona introduced into Southern India by Mr. Clements Markham, August; cultivation commenced on the Neilgherry Hills, Oct. 12.—Rifle Club formed in Madras, Sept. 20.—The Arms Act and the Stamp Act came into operation, Oct. 1.—Order issued disbanding the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments of Light Cavalry, and reducing the strength of Infantry Regiments, Oct. 20.—Canara divided into two Districts, North and South Canara, the former being transferred to the Bombay Presidency, October.—The town of Madras transferred for administrative purposes to the Chingleput District, October.—Sir Henry Davidson, Chief Justice of Madras, died, Nov. 3.—Pepper monopoly abolished by the Travancore Government, Nov. 27.—Bhadrachellam and Rekapully taluks ceded by the Nizam, and attached to the Godavery District, November.
- 1861.—Sir Charles Trevelyan's defence published, Jan. 17.—The inhabitants of the Madras Presidency held a public meeting, and submitted a petition to Parliament praying for reforms in the mode of administering the Government of India, Jan. 19.—Famine in Travancore, Jan. 26.—Railway from Tirupatur to Salem opened, Feb. 1.—Memorial Hall, Madras, commenced, Feb. 16.—The Bishop of Madras issued a circular to the clergy of the diocese inviting subscriptions for the relief of sufferers from drought in the N.W. Provinces and Travancore, Feb. 16.—Sir William Denison from Tasmania arrived as Governor, Feb. 18.—Public meeting held in Madras for famine relief in N.W. Provinces and Travancore, the Honourable W. A. Morehead in the chair, Feb. 18.—Rama Vurmah, first Prince of Travancore, opened a Fund, with a subscription of Rs. 5,000, for presenting a golden throne to Queen Victoria, Feb. 23.—Departure of Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-Chief, Feb. 27.—Railway from Arkonam to Nagari, opened March 4.—Dr. Dealtry, Bishop of Madras, died March 6.—Railway from Bey-pore to Tirur opened March 12.—Mr. Pogson, Government Astronomer at Madras, discovered a new planet shining as a star of about the eleventh magnitude, and called it "Asia," April 17.—Sir W. Denison left Madras for Calcutta, April 23.—General order by the Governor—

General on the Amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Armies published, April 26 —The strength of the Native Army of India reduced by 110,000 men The Madras Army to consist of 52 Regiments —Upwards of 600 Madras Fusiliers volunteered for general service in the Bengal European Infantry and Artillery —Railway from T. rur to Kuttipuram opened, May 1 —Sir W Denison returned to Madras from Calcutta, May 13 —Sir Colley H Scotland, new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, arrived at Madras, May 23 —The Secretary of State for India introduced a Bill into the House of Commons for reconstituting the Councils in India, he also introduced a Bill for amalgamating the Supreme and Sudder Courts, and another to amend the law relating to the Civil Service Madras Civilians who have completed twenty two years service in India, permitted to retire from the service on £500 a year, without waiting for annuity from the Civil Fund, June 7 —Native meeting at Madras to petition Parliament for the restoration of the Nabobship of the Carnatic, June 15 —Large comet visible throughout India, July 2 —The Order of the Star of India created, July 5 —Railway from Negapatam to Tiruvallur opened, July 15 —The Indian Civil Service Bill and Judicature Bill received the assent of Her Majesty, July 6 —Bill for licensing acts, trades, and dealings passed by the Madras Legislative Council, July 13 —Three prizes of £1,000 each, to be awarded for two years in succession in the three Presidencies for the best specimens of cotton —Brigadier General Sir William Neill's statue at Madras unveiled August 22 —Bill to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to undertake the issue &c of paper currency notes, and certain business hitherto transacted at Government Treasuries, passed in the Viceregal Legislative Council, Aug 31 —Railway from Kuttipuram to Puttambur opened, Sept 23 —Minute of Sir W Denison on the Cotton question published Nov 14 —Dr Gell installed as Bishop of Madras, Nov 27 —Madras Volunteer Guards presented an Address to Colonel Silver, their Commandant, on his retirement from the Corps, Nov 30 —Madras Screw Pile Pier opened Dec 1 —Railway from Salem to Senkardrug opened, Dec 1 —Railway from Tiruvallur to Tanjore opened, Dec 2 —Railway from Nagari to Puttambur opened, Dec. 8 —The Madras Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Mr Laing, Finance Minister, on his return from England, Dec 9 —79 Madras field officers retired from the service on the terms offered by Sir Charles Wood, Dec 17 —Sir J Hope Grant, Commander in Chief, arrived Dec 26 —The export of saltpetre except to London or Liverpool prohibited, Dec 27.

1862 —The Indian Penal Code came into operation, Jan 1 —A notorious robber chief, named Dharally Wucky, captured and killed at a village near Cochin, Jan 7 —Colonel Horsley gazetted as Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, Jan. 10 —New Legislative Council assembled for the first time, Jan. 22 —Kumroodeen Khan, one of the Mysore Princes, sentenced to seven years' transportation for forgery, Jan 23 —The Armenian race, as distinguished from East Indians, pronounced eligible for admission into the Indian Medical Service, Jan 28 —The Khonds advanced upon Ganjam, destroying several villages, Feb 1 —Address of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Prince Consort adopted, Feb 4 —The license tax abandoned, and the money collected ordered to be returned. A deputation from the Madras Trades Association held an interview with Sir W Denison to claim representation in the new Council, but their request was not entertained, Feb 21 —North Canara transferred from Madras to Bombay, Sangor and Subbulpoie transferred from Bengal to Madras, Feb 22 —Sunday trains discontinued on the Great Southern of India Railway; New Paper Currency Bill came into operation, March 1 —Lord Elgin, the Viceroy Designate, arrived at Madras on his way to Calcutta, March 6 —A public meeting held in the Banqueting Hall to adopt a farewell address to Lord Canning, the first Viceroy of India, March 8 —Great Southern of India Railway opened to Trichinopoly, March 11. —Roman Catholic community of Madras held a public meeting to repudiate the Concordat between the King of Portugal and the Pope. A meeting of the East Indian inhabitants of Madras held to petition against their exclusion from the higher grades of the Service, March 22 —First distribution of Mr Peter Cator's prizes by the Bishop of Madras, April 7 —Emmanuel Church in Black Town consecrated, April 12 —A French Viscount named De Farcy sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for forgery at Madras, April 17 —Rs 9,007 presented to the Madras Sailors Home by the Bidden Testimonial Committee, April 23 —The gratuitous issue to the Press of Government telegrams of English news discontinued, May 6 —The South-West line of the Madras Railway completed by the opening of the line to Beypore, May 12 —Minute published by the Government of India abolishing certain distinctions between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted branches of the Service, May 27 —The right of adoption conferred upon the Chiefs of Travancore, Cochin, Poodoocottah, and Sundoor, June 21 —Mr Breeks, the Governor's Private Secretary, waylaid and robbed near Combatore, July 1. —

The Madras Native Association petitioned Parliament respecting the alleged violation of Indian treaties. A general order published at Calcutta authorising a great reduction in the Indian Navy Establishment, July 15.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce held a meeting in aid of the distressed Lancashire operatives, July 30.—Abolition of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, and opening of the High Court of Madras, August 16.—The East India Community of Madras held a public meeting in Patcheappah's Hall to petition Parliament against their exclusion from the higher branches of the Indian Medical Service, August 28.—The Trevelyan gates of Government House erected. A meeting of the Portuguese Catholics of Madras held in Black Town in support of the Pope's Concordat, Sept. 20.—Inauguration of the Normal School, Sept. 26.—Madras Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Mr. Laing, the Finance Minister, on his retirement, Oct. 1.—Public meeting in the Banqueting Hall in honour of Mr. Morehead, Oct. 4.—The Rajah of Travancore contributed Rs. 5,000 as a donation to the Lancashire Relief Fund, Oct. 6.—A succession of gales swept through the Bay of Bengal by which several casualties were occasioned, Oct. 8.—A dramatic and musical entertainment given in the Banqueting Hall in honour of Mr. Morehead. A deputation of gentlemen, representing the Madras community, waited on him with a farewell address, Oct. 25.—Telegram received at Madras of Sir Charles Trevelyan's appointment as Finance Minister in succession to Mr. Laing, Nov. 23.—A prize of Rs. 1,000 and a gold medal presented to Dr. Shortt, Assistant Surgeon of the Madras Medical Establishment, by the Agricultural Society of India, for an essay on cotton cultivation, Dec. 2.—The Rajah of Travancore arrived at Madras on a visit to the Governor, Dec. 5.—A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Madras held at the People's Park to adopt a congratulatory address to Sir Charles Trevelyan on his expected arrival from England on his journey to Calcutta, Dec. 22.

1863.—Sir Charles Trevelyan landed at Madras, and received an address from the public of Madras, and one from the Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 8.—Shocks of earthquake felt in the Kistna District, Jan. 10.—M. Bontemps, a godson of the Emperor Napoleon III., arrived in Pondicherry, and assumed the office of Governor, Jan. 15.—The steamer *Burmah* ran ashore near Pulicat, Jan. 26.—The *Madras Daily News* started, Feb. 2.—Colonel Fenwick of the 67th Regiment died of cholera in Fort St. George, March 5.—The immediate completion of the Coast Telegraph Line between

Madras and Bombay authorised March 7.—Census taken by the Municipal Commissioners shows the population of Madras to be 450,000, March 14.—Meeting held at the Banqueting Hall to congratulate the Queen on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, April 8.—Display of fireworks on the Island in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, April 16.—Dr. Gell, Bishop of Madras, held his first visitation and delivered a charge to the clergy, April 23.—Public Works Department, Madras, reorganised. Abolition of the Indian Navy, May 1.—A fête given at the expense of Government in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the children of Protestant and Roman Catholic Poor Schools, May 14.—The Restoration of the private property of the Tanjore Royal Family completed, May 18.—The barque *Mahomed Sandanny* wrecked near the Madras Pier, May 19.—Several new Armstrong guns (110 pounds) arrived in Madras for the protection of the Fort.—A Bill for the reduction of the income-tax brought forward by Sir C. Trevelyan, May 23.—Archbishop Sabah, the Commissary appointed by the Pope to give effect to the Portuguese Concordat died at Ootacamund, June 6.—The Madras Education Act passed, June 9.—Sir W. Denison proposed the abandonment of the Grand Jury system, July 14.—The case of Prince Azim Jah, claimant of the Nawabship of the Carnatic, again brought before Parliament by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Aug. 4.—The Secretary of State ruled that in future soldiers' necessaries should be supplied by Government at cost price, Aug. 5.—General Sir J. L. Caldwell, Madras Engineers, the oldest officer of the Indian Army, died, Aug. 6.—The reply from the Queen and Prince of Wales to the Madras Address published, Aug. 12.—The Appellate Branch of the High Court, (late Sudder), removed to the Beach building, Aug. 15.—The Honourable V. Sadagopah Charlu died, August 19.—The Controller of Military Finance recommended the abolition of the Ossoor Remount Depot, Aug. 24.—A shock of earthquake felt at Trincomalee, Sept. 4.—The Very Rev Lord Howard arrived at Madras, Sept. 5.—A grand entertainment given to Mr. H. E. Church, traffic manager of the Madras Railway, Sept. 8.—The ship *Non Velle Alfred* wrecked off Calingapatam, Oct. 1.—An accident on the Railway between Avanashy and Erode, Oct. 6.—The construction of a Pier across the Beypore Harbour sanctioned by the Secretary of State, Oct. 8.—A severe gale at Madras; the ship *Punjab* and eight Dhories wrecked, Oct. 19.—The construction of a new road up the Coonor Ghaut sanctioned, Oct. 23.—A serious murrain prevalent amongst the cattle in Kurnool, destroying them in large numbers, Oct. 29.—Two vessels driven ashore on the coast of

Cochin, thirteen lives lost, Oct. 30.—The Parsees of Bombay subscribed Rs. 80,000 to alleviate the distress among the Madras native weavers, Nov. 5.—Shurf-ool-Oomrah Bahadur appointed a member of the Madras Legislative Council, Nov. 18.—The Metropolitan of India delivered his first visitation charge in St. George's Cathedral.—The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, died at Durmsalla in the Kangra Valley, Nov. 20.—The Honourable Sir R. Napier, K.C.B. appointed to act as Governor-General, pending the arrival of Sir W. Denison, Nov. 23.—Ice Company started in Bangalore, Nov. 25.—Sir W. Denison embarked for Calcutta to assume the office of Governor-General of India *pro tem*; the Honourable Mr. Maltby appointed Acting Governor of Madras, Nov. 27.—Sir W. Denison acted as Governor-General for seven weeks from Dec. 2.—The Tranquebar Fort ordered to be razed to the ground, Dec. 8.—The murderer of the late Mr. Horsley of the Madras Civil Service captured, Dec. 21.

1864.—The Government Alcohol Distillery abolished, Jan. 1.—Thirty-six convicts on their way from Salem to Madras, to be transported, rose upon the Police guard; seven were shot dead, eight were seriously wounded, nine were re-taken, and the rest escaped, Jan. 1.—A shock of earthquake felt at Trichinopoly, Jan. 5.—A shock of earthquake felt at Salem, Jan. 7.—Sir John Lawrence, the newly appointed Governor-General of India, arrived off Madras, but did not land, Jan. 8.—Sir W. Denison returned to Madras from Calcutta, and resumed the office of Governor of Madras, Jan. 18.—Death of the Rev. J. Devasagayam, the first native of S. India admitted to Holy Orders in the English Church, Jan. 30.—A public meeting of inhabitants of Madras, Sir W. Denison in the chair, adopted an Address of congratulation to the Queen on the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales, March 1.—The title of "Maharajah" conferred as a personal distinction on the Rajah of Vizianagram, March 11.—First meet of the Hockey Club, March 23.—The Biden Home started, March 24.—Abolition of the License-tax, and reduction of the Income-tax and Customs tariff, April 1.—Formation of the Sanitary Commission with Mr. R. S. Ellis, C.S., as President, and Dr. Montgomery as Secretary, April 7.—The Hon'ble G. Lutchmenarasu Chetty took his seat as a member of the Legislative Council, April 9.—The Madras Philharmonic Society started, April 9.—Disbandment of the 18th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, April 30.—Introduction of Fish in the Pycarra and other streams on the Neilgherries, May 4.—Staff Corps rules published, May 25.—A uniform standard of weights and measures introduced

throughout India.—Indian Marriage Act came into operation, July 1.—Mr. J. B. Norton appointed Advocate General of Madras, July 19.—Through passenger traffic between Madras and Bangalore opened, Aug. 1.—Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute on a gold currency for India published, Aug. 1.—Proposed extension of the Railway line from Shoranoor to Narakal and Cochin, Aug. 5.—Bill for the abolition of the Grand Jury published, Aug. 13.—Opening of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Main Canal at Kurnool, Aug. 17.—The Ranee Kuthama Natchiar assumed possession of the Estate and Palace of her father the Istimidar Zemindar of Shivagunga, of which she had been deprived for thirty-five years, Sept. 15.—Mr. Whitley Stokes appointed Secretary to the Calcutta Legislative Council, succeeded in Madras as Law Reporter by Mr. O'Sullivan, Sept. 26.—Railway from Tirupati to Reddipalle opened, Oct. 1.—Loss of the s.s. *Persia*, with all hands on board, from Madras to London, Oct. 5.—Serious inundation at Cuddalore, Oct. 7.—Disastrous Cyclone in Calcutta, great loss of life, and numerous casualties among the shipping, Oct. 10.—Fund opened in Madras for the relief of the sufferers, Oct. 15.—The French ship *Petre Anna* stranded on the beach at Madras, Oct. 18.—Loss at Masulipatam of about 30,000 lives from the inflowing of the sea, Nov. 1.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram appointed to a seat on the Viceroyal Legislative Council, Nov. 3.—Public Meeting at the Banqueting Hall, the Governor in the chair, for the relief of sufferers from the recent cyclone in the Kistna District, and inundations in Cuddalore, Nov. 16.—Destructive cyclone at Madras 25th Nov.; one ship went to sea and was not heard of again; six were abandoned at sea; four were dismantled.—Agricultural Exhibition at Oosoor, Nov. 29.—"Editors' Room" opened in the Government Office, Dec. 1.

1865.—The Registration Act came into operation Jan. 1.—Transfer of the Hoonsur Forest from Madras to Mysore, Jan. 1.—The Memorial Hall completed and opened, Jan. 2.—The Duc de Brabant visited Madras, Jan. 8.—The Royapettah Schools opened, Jan. 9.—Shock of earthquake felt at Venikonda, Kistna District, Jan. 20.—St. George's Cathedral formally re-opened for public worship, several improvements having been made, and a new chancel added, Jan. 22.—First public auction sale of Neilgherry tea, Jan. 27.—The Administrator General's Act 1865 passed, Feb. 22.—The Government Forests Act 1865 passed, Feb. 24.—Telegraphic communication between Madras and Europe *via* Turkey opened, March 1.—The Indian Succession Act passed, March 7.—The High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act passed, March 21.

—Arrival in Madras of Sir Hugh Rose, March 27.—Government decided upon amalgamating the Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, March 30.—Sir W. Denison's letter on Native Agriculture published, April 1.—Railway from Arkonam to Conjeveram opened, May 8.—The Warrant Grade instituted, May 18.—Total subscriptions for the Masulipatan Relief Fund, Rs. 2,60,000, May 20.—Govindu Naick's Primary School formally opened by Sir Colley Scotland, May 22.—Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Commander-in-Chief, arrived, May 25.—Testimonial presented to Sir Hope and Lady Grant, May 28.—Complimentary dinner to Colonel Impett, Sheriff of Madras, at the Madras Club, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the victory at Waterloo, June 19.—Shock of earthquake felt at Coimbatore, June 24.—The citizens of Madras inemorialised the Governor for a share in the management of their municipal affairs, Aug. 9.—Recommendation by the Sanitary Commission for a new General Market in Madras, Aug. 16.—Madras Committee for the International Paris Exhibition of 1867 appointed, with the Hon. H. D. Phillips as President, and Mr. C. A. Lawson as Secretary, Sept. 1.—Railway from Reddipalle to Cuddapah opened Sept. 1.—Murder of Capt. Goularte on board the *Harriet* in the Madras Roads, Sept. 3.—Rent Recovery Act passed, Sept. 19.—Towns Improvement Act passed, Oct. 14.—Order for the re-organisation of the Madras Army promulgated, Oct. 24.—City of Madras Municipality Act came into operation, Nov. 1.—Permission given by the Madras Government to Mr. Sterne to search for gold in various parts of the Presidency, Nov. 15.—Medical Commission appointed, Nov. 22.—Serious drought in Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool, November.—A rising of the Khonds in Ganjam took place and was soon suppressed, in November.—Railway line opened to Cuddapah, Dec. 6.

1866.—Mutiny Act came into force in India, Jan. 1.—Death of Mr. Steele, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jan. 21.—Farewell ball in honour of Lady Denison, Jan. 30.—Disturbances among the Khonds in Ganjam suppressed, January.—Public meeting at Madras to protest against the proposed appropriation of a portion of the Park by the Madras Railway Company for the new Central Terminus, Feb. 3. The protest was successful.—Famine in Ganjam, February.—Arrival of the First Prince of Travancore in Madras, Feb. 15.—The Moplah Rajah of Cannanore divested of all honorary distinctions hitherto accorded him by Government for alleged complicity in three murders, March 3.—An address presented to the Hon. J. B. Norton

by the Hindus on his approaching departure to Europe, March 6.—A Denison Scholarship founded by the Hon. Shurf-Ool-Oomrah Bahadur, March 10.—Farewell dinner given in honour of Sir W. Denison by the Madras Hunt, March 18.—Mohammedan address presented to Sir W. Denison, March 22.—Sir W. Denison succeeded as Governor of Madras by Lord Napier, March 27.—Departure of the former to Europe, March 28.—Distress in Tanjore, March.—South of India Planters' Association formed, April 4.—New Presidency College buildings begun, April 13.—Indian Companies' Act, the Indian Post-Office Act, and the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act came into operation, May 1.—Discovery of a new planet by Mr. Pogson, Government Astronomer, and named by him "Sylvia," May 16.—Adoption of the 1st April as the commencement of the official year in India, June 5.—Presentation of a Testimonial to the Right Rev. Dr. J. Fennelly on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, June 27.—Famine in Orissa and Ganjam. Lord Napier visits the afflicted districts, July 14.—Distress, resulting from drought, in South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, and Bellary. Public meeting to devise means for relieving the distress, July 21.—Railway line from Cuddapah to Mudanur opened, Aug. 1.—The old colours of H.M.'s 102nd, late 1st Madras Fusiliers, placed in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Aug. 28.—The grain bazaars in Madras looted, Sept. 7.—The Madras Bank Bill passed, Sept. 15.—Shock of earthquake felt at Vellore, Oct. 6.—Serious caste riot in the Kistna District, Oct. 26.—The Rajah of Travancore made a "Maharajah," Nov. 9.—Railway line from Trichinopoly to Caroor opened, Dec. 3.—Colonel Temple, President of the Madras Municipal Board, Captain Hope, and two Misses MacIver, drowned in the river Adyar by the upsetting of a boat, Dec. 23.

1867.—Colonel C. A. Denison appointed President of the Madras Municipal Board, Jan. 6.—Native address presented to Miss Mary Carpenter, Jan. 18.—Opening of the Morehead Memorial Hall at Chingleput, Jan. 18.—Arrival in Madras of the Maharajah of Travancore, Jan. 29.—The Maharajah invested by Lord Napier, with the G.C.S.I. The Honourable T. Pycroft, the Honourable Shurf-Ool-Oomrah, and Mr. Madava Row, invested with the K.C.S.I.; and the Zemindar of Venkatagiri, Mr. W. R. Robinson, Dr. W. Mackenzie, Mr. E. B. Powell, and the Honourable G. Lakshminarasu Chetty with the C.S.I., Feb. 1.—Laying of the foundation stone of the Presidency College with masonic ceremony, Feb. 6.—Lord and Lady Napier left Madras for Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy, Feb. 16.—They

returned March 17.—Arrival of the Right Rev. Dr. Milman, the new Metropolitan of India, March 26.—Violent hailstorm in Kurnool, March 28.—Introduction of a license tax, April 1.—Settlement of H. H. Prince Azim Jah's affairs: £150,000 assigned for the payment of his debts, and an annual allowance granted of £15,000. Her Majesty conferred on him the title of Prince of Arcot, April 8.—Famine in Orissa, April.—Farewell dinner given to Mr. J. G. Coleman, by the Trades Association, April 9.—Madras Petition against the License Tax, April 10.—Rejection by the Madras Bank of the proposed amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, April 10.—Departure of the Right Rev. Dr. J. Fennelly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras, to Rome, May 6.—The Rajah of Venkatagiri established a Relief House for the poor of Madras, June 1.—Lord Napier visited Pondicherry, June 7.—Violent thunderstorm at Ramandroog, June 12.—The Trades' Association petitioned against the new Municipal Bill, June 18.—Ceremony of opening the Chilka Lake, or Napier Canal, July 1.—Railway from Karur to Kodumudi opened, July 1.—Madras memorial presented to the Government against the Municipal Act, July 4.—New Central Station, opposite the General Hospital gate, commenced, July 8.—Improved time signals adopted at the suggestion of Mr. Pogson, July 10.—Madras Municipal Bill passed into law, July 13.—Public meeting memorialised the Viceroy against the Municipal Act, July 23.—Major-General W. A. McCleverty appointed to succeed Sir Gaspard Le Marchant as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, July 23.—Riots at Vellore, July 28 and 29.—Appointment of a Committee to report upon the subject of European Vagrancy in the Presidency, Aug. 1.—Provincial School of Combaconum constituted a College, Aug. 1.—The steeple of St. Andrew's Kirk struck by lightning, Aug. 23.—The Public Library buildings at Ootacamund commenced, Aug. 28.—The foundation stone of the new "Biden (Sailors') Home" laid by Lord Napier, Aug. 31.—Serious encroachment of the sea at Cochin in August.—New Police Act came into operation, Sept. 1.—Report of the Cholera Commission published, Sept. 20.—Final Report of the Famine Relief Committee submitted to Government by Mr. Dalrymple, Sept. 26.—Shock of earthquake felt at Chittoor, Sept. 29.—Calingapatam visited by a severe gale; two vessels wrecked, Sept. 29.—Table of salutes allowable to the Native Princes and Chiefs of India published, Oct. 1.—New Town Prayer and Reading Room opened, Oct. 12.—Departure of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant from Madras, Oct. 14.—Major-General T. A. Duke acts as Commander-in-Chief pending the arrival of General

McCleverty.—"Home" for Destitute Europeans opened at Royapuram, Oct. 20.—Dinner at the Madras Club in honour of Sir Thomas Pycroft on the occasion of his retirement from the Civil Service, Oct. 25.—New Municipal Act came into operation, Nov. 1.—Lieut.-General W. A. McCleverty arrived, Nov. 7.—Return of the Right Rev. Dr. J. Fennelly, from Rome, Nov. 18.—Death of Brigadier General Ireland, Commanding the Malabar and Canara Division, Nov. 23.—The erection of a Central Lunatic Asylum at the Presidency Town sanctioned, Dec. 5.—Arrival of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod of Glasgow, on a Mission tour through India, Dec. 21.—Departure of Sir Thomas Pycroft, Dec. 28.

1868.—Railway from Kodumudi to Erode (junction with Madras line) opened, Jan. 1.—Opening of the Chittravutti Bridge, or the Napier Bridge, on the North-West line of Railway, Jan. 8.—Great distress continues in Madras, North Arcot, and Nellore, Jan. 9.—Formation of a Madras Branch of the East India Association, Jan. 10.—Death of the Right Rev. Dr. J. Fennelly, Jan. 23.—Murder of Mrs. MacDougall, relict of the late General MacDougall of the Bombay Army, at Ootacamund, by her horsekeeper, Feb. 4.—Dr. Wyllie bequeathed £4,000 to the city of Madras on behalf of the sick poor, Feb. 12.—Fête at Trichinopoly to celebrate the junction at Erode of the Great Southern of India Railway with the South-West line of the Madras Railway, Feb. 18.—Lord Napier left Madras for Travancore and Cochin, Feb. 20, and returned to Madras March 9.—Appeal made by Archdeacon Dealtry to the public for funds for a peal of bells for the Cathedral, Feb. 28.—Distress in Cuddapah, March.—Retirement of Mr. Justice Holloway, March 31.—License tax abolished, April 1.—Reorganisation of the Subordinate Medical Department, May 1.—Congratulatory address to the Queen on the escape of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh from the attempt made on his life at Sydney adopted at a public meeting in Madras, May 15.—The Neilgherry Hills constituted a separate District, May 22.—Lord Napier laid the foundation stone of the Senate House, Chepauk, May 23.—The Very Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras in succession to his brother, June 1.—The establishment at Madras of a Model Female Normal School by the Maharajah of Vizianagram sanctioned by Government, June 4.—The Madras Mint greatly reduced, June 5.—Wreck of the French barque *Saint Bernard* in the Madras Roads, causing great damage to the Madras Pier, June 6.—The distress in the several districts of the Presidency allayed, in consequence of abundant rain having fallen, June.—The Vepery Hospital

converted into a New Civil Female Hospital, and no male out-patients treated there in future, July 4.—Serious floods in Orissa, July 5.—Mr. J. W. Brecks, C.S., appointed the First Commissioner of the Neilgherries, July 6.—Office of Revenue Secretary to Government created, Mr. Dalyell appointed the first incumbent, July 7.—Farewell dinner to Mr J. J. Franklin, the Superintendent of Marine, July 16.—Amalgamation of the Vepery and Royapettah Police Courts, July 20.—The Colar Bridge on the Bangalore branch of the Madras Railway washed away, July 25.—Total Solar Eclipse, Aug. 18.—Dinner given at the Madras Club to the military officers on their return from active service in Abyssinia, Aug. 25.—Railway from Muddanur to Tadpatri opened, Sept. 1.—Extension of the Madras Railway from Coimbatore to Kullar sanctioned by Government, Sept. 2.—New Telegraphic Tariff came into operation, Oct. 1.—Consecration of the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras, Oct. 4.—Opening of the first reach of 7½ miles of the East Coast Canal, Oct. 19.—The Earl of Mayo appointed Governor-General of India, Oct. 27.—Shock of earthquake felt at Salem, Nov. 8.—The Biden Home for Sailors at Royapuram opened by Lord Napier, Commodore Sir Leopold Heath being present, Dec. 12.—The *Madras Mail* started, Dec. 15.—Mr. Parkes' Report presented to the Madras Harbour Committee, Dec. 22.—Regatta at the Red Hills during Christmas week.

1869.—Arrival of Lord Mayo from Bombay on a visit to the Governor of Madras, Jan. 2. The Madras Chamber of Commerce presented an address to him, Jan. 5. He left for Calcutta on Jan. 7 to succeed Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy of India.—The Saugor division transferred to Madras, Jan. 13.—Sir John Lawrence, late Viceroy, lands at Madras, with Sir James Fergusson, the Governor Designate of Western Australia, and the Marquis of Blanford, Jan. 23.—The Infantry Volunteer Guards' excursion to Conjeveram, Jan. 30.—Establishment of a branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank at Cocanada, Feb. 1.—Office of Consulting Architect to Madras Government created, Feb. 1.—Public Works Commission appointed, Feb. 1.—Henry Thornton sentenced to death for the murder of Captain Page of the barque *Lena*, in Madras, Feb. 2, and executed Feb. 11.—Monument erected in Trichinopoly to the memory of Mr. Ronald McDonnell by the native community of the district, Feb. 15.—Laying of the foundation stone of St. Andrew's Native Church, Feb. 24.—The Ootacamund, Agri-Horticultural Society established, Feb. 27.—Closing of the Madras Mint, March 5.—Report of the Madras Breakwater Com-

mittee published, March 19.—The Madras Repealing Act passed, March 20.—Office of Collector of the Imperial License Tax abolished, and the duties delegated to a Deputy Collector, April 1.—New Income Tax Bill passed, incomes under Rs. 500 per annum being exempted, in lieu of the License Tax Act, April 1.—Health Office established.—Divorce Act came into operation, April 1.—Arrival of Prince Frederick of Holstein in Madras, April 3.—Harmonic Society formed at Ootacamund, April 15.—The Senate of the Madras University resolved to establish six University Professorships, April 24.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram visited Madras in April.—Abandonment of Kurnool as a Military Station, May 1.—Death of Mr. Chamier, Judge of Salem, May 10.—Archery Club established at Ootacamund, May 21.—Founding of the s.s. *Cheduba*, in a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, May 21.—First Neilgherry Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, May 24.—The Indian Articles of War came into operation, June 1.—The armament of Fort St. George reduced, June 1.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Brooking of the 35th N.I. shot on Vepery Parade Ground by a Havildar, who committed suicide, June 7.—Brigadier General Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., Military Secretary to Government, created a K.C.B., June 8.—The British barque *Alexander* wrecked some miles to the south of Madras, July 9.—Railway line opened from Tadpatri to Gooty, Aug. 1.—The demolition of the Chingleput Fort sanctioned, Aug. 6.—Government sanctioned the erection of a screw pile pier at Calcutt, Sept. 1.—Shock of earthquake felt at Nellore, Sept. 10.—The Indian Volunteers' Act and the Madras Jails' Act passed, Sept. 30.—Laying of the foundation stone of the Trevandrum College, Oct. 1.—Madras Equitable Assurance Society's Act came into operation, Oct. 13.—The Maharajah of Travancore prohibited the shooting of wild elephants in his territories, Oct. 20.—Departure of the Right Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly to Rome, Oct. 23.—Death of Colonel J. E. Robertson, Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, Nov. 7.—The Rajah of Cochin created a K.C.S.I., Nov. 9.—The opening of the Suez Canal, Nov. 18.—Violent gale and floods at Tinnevely, Nov. 21.—Explosion of a 64-pounder cannon in Fort St. George, killing a gunner on the spot, Nov. 22.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at the Banqueting Hall, Nov. 29.—Arrival in Madras of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay, Dec. 3.—Departure of Lord Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to Calcutta to be present there during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, Dec. 4.

1870.—Abolition of the Mounted Police, Jan. 1.—The General Stamp Act and the European

Vagrancy Act came into force, Jan. 1 — Installation of Azim Jah, as Prince of Arcot, Jan. 3 — The land opposite Government House Gate transferred to the Municipality for the purposes of a Park, Jan. 8 — Public meeting at Patchaipah's Hall to devise measures for welcoming the Duke of Edinburgh, Jan. 24. — Removal of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum children into the new buildings at Lovedale, Jan. — Telegraphic communication between Madras and Europe *via* Persia opened, Jan. 31 — Farewell ball to Lady Bittleston at the Banqueting Hall, Feb. 11 — Government restored to the Maharajah of Pudukota the title of "His Excellency," and granted him a salute of thirteen guns, Feb. 27 — Opening of the G I P Railway, the Duke of Edinburgh being present, March 8 — Arrival of the Maharajah of Travancore, March 16. — Arrival of the Governor of Pondicherry, March 20 — Arrival of H R H the Duke of Edinburgh in Madras, March 22 — Addresses presented to the Duke, March 22 — Reception and Ball in honour of the Duke, March 23 — Outbreak in the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, March 23 — Native entertainment to the Duke of Edinburgh, March 24 — The Madras Club Ball to the Duke, March 25 — Opening of the New Presidency College by the Duke, March 25 — Departure of the Duke, March 27 — Departure of the Maharajah of Travancore, March 28 — Arrival of Sir Salur Jung in Madras, April 1 — Death of General William Fenwick, May 8 — Mr A. J. Arlthnot, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, created a C S I, June 1 — Telegraphic communication between Madras and Europe *via* the Red Sea opened, June 3 — Removal of the Madras High School to the Presidency College buildings at Chepauk, July 1 — Removal of the Royapettah and Vepery Courts to the old High School building in Egmore, the old Royapettah Court being occupied by Prince Azim Jah, July 4 — First meeting of the Council of Fort St. George at Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills, July 8 — Government sanctioned the proposed junction Canal between the Cooum and the Adyar, July 8 — Transfer to Government of the Madras Medical Fund, July 15 — Inauguration of the Duplex statue at Pondicherry, July 16 — Abolition of the export duties on rice and indigo, July 23 — Native Memorial to the Duke of Argyll, Secretary of State for India, to extend Lord Napier's time in Madras, July 30 — The opening of the Tinnevely College, Aug. 1 — Inundation of the Kistna District, Aug. 10 — Dome of the new Roman Catholic Church at Ootacamund fell in, Aug. 29 — The Hindu Wills Act came into operation, Sept. 1 — Arrival in Madras of the Right Rev. Dr. Milman, Metropolitan of India, Sept. 2 — The Indian

troops supplied with Snider rifles, Sept. 14. — The new French Republic proclaimed at Pondicherry, Oct. 7 — The Madras Chamber of Commerce undertook to collect subscriptions on behalf of the National Fund for the aid of the sick and wounded in the Franco-Prussian War, Oct. 13 — Consecration of St. Thomas' Church at Ootacamund by the Metropolitan of India, Oct. 16 — Inundation in Coconada, Oct. 20. — The Cheyar Bridge on the North West line of the Madras Railway washed away, the Rev. Mr and Mrs. Seymour and others lost, Oct. 21 — Violent cyclone at Vizagapatam, Nov. 6 — Opening of the St. Thomé College, Nov. 9 — Railway line from Gooty to Toongabudra opened, Dec. 12 — The Submarine Cable between Madras and Singapore completed, Dec. 30 — Return of Bishop Fennelly from Rome, Dec. 31.

1871 — Submarine cable between Penang and Madras opened to the public, Jan. 3 — Departure of General McCleverty to Europe on furlough, Major General Shubrick acts as Commander in Chief of Madras for three months, from March 2 — Opening of the Madras Railway to Raichur, March 15 — Railway from Guntakur to Virapur opened, Jan. 16; from Virapur to Bellary, March 1, and from Tungabhadra to Raichur (junction with the G I P. line), March 15 — Loss of the steamer *Tilly* off Quilandy, March 20 — Durbar at the Banqueting Hall, and Prince Azim Jah presented by Lord Napier with the Letters Patent conferring on him and his successors the title of Prince of Arcot, April 12 — G I P Railway opened to Raichur, April 15 — General McCleverty resigned the command of the Madras Army in consequence of ill health, and Major General F. P. Haines nominated to succeed him, April 25 — General Haines arrived in Madras May 20, was created a K C B May 24 — Mr V. Ramalingam and Mr Shungoony Menon, Dewan to the Rajah of Cochin, created C S I's, May 24 — The export duty on pepper abolished, June 1 — Disobedience, on Feb. 11, previous to embarkation for Burmah, and subsequent disbandment June 6, of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. — Commencement of the General Census of India, July 15. — Bursting of a cast-iron 24 pounder at St. Thomas's Mount, killing one gunner and wounding several others, July 26 — Transfer of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, Aug. — Mutiny among the Sepoys at Pondicherry, Sept. 1. — Reorganisation of the D P W. Madras, Sept. 12. — Lord Napier filed a suit against the *Athenian* and *Daily News* for defamation, assessing the damages at Rs. 5,000, Sept. 29 — Reduction of newspaper postage to  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna not exceeding ten

tolahs weight, Oct. 1.—Mr. J. B. Norton resigned the Advocate Generalship, and succeeded by Mr. J. D. Mayne, Nov. 1.—Native address of farewell to Mr. Norton, and a Scholarship founded in his honour at the University, Nov. 7.—Explosion at the Gunpowder Manufactory, five men killed, Nov. 11.—Arrival of M. Faron, the new Governor of Pondicherry, Nov. 13.—Census concluded, Nov. 14.—Drought in Ganjam in Nov.—Total Solar Eclipse: several observations made by Mr. Lockyer and Mr. Pogson, Dec. 12.—The Towns' Improvement and Local Fund Acts passed.—Sir Colley Scotland resigned the Chief Justiceship of Madras, and succeeded by Sir Walter Morgan.

1872.—Increase of telegraph rates, Jan. 1.—All Saints' Church at Coimbatore consecrated by Bishop Gell, Jan. 27.—Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India, assassinated at Port Blair by a convict, Feb. 8.—Mr. John Strachey acted as Governor-General pending the arrival of Lord Napier, Governor of Madras.—Lord Napier's defamation suit against the *Madras Athenaeum* decided in his favour, Rs. 2,000 being awarded as damages, Feb. 16.—Lord Napier left for Calcutta, Feb. 17, and Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot became Provisional Governor of Madras.—General Thanksgiving Day throughout India for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27.—A public meeting at Madras adopted an address of condolence to Lady Mayo, March 2.—Fa nine in Ganjam in May, June, July, and August.—Execution at Port Blair of Shere Ali, the murderer of Lord Mayo, March 11.—Departure of Lady Mayo from Bombay to Europe, March 14.—Masonic funeral service at Madras in memory of the late Viceroy, March 16.—Mr. H. S. Cunningham appointed Advocate General, Madras, March 30.—Address and Testimonial presented to the Rev. A. R. Symonds, April 17.—Mr. Seshaya Sastri appointed Dewan of Travancore in succession to Sir T. Madava Row, May 1.—Fearful cyclone swept over Madras; nearly all the shipping was driven ashore, and wrecked, and the pier was again broken, May 2.—Lord Northbrook assumed the office of Viceroy of India, May 3.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram appointed member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, May 9.—Great floods at Vellore, and loss of about 1,000 lives, May 3.—Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke appointed Postmaster-General of Madras in succession to Col. A. C. Pears, May 6.—Arrival in *en route* to Europe, May 12.—Opening of the Madras Water Works by Lord Napier, May 13.—Arrival of Lord Hobart as Governor of Madras, May 15.—Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the late disastrous wrecks, May

23.—The title of Doctor of Divinity conferred on the Rev. H. Bower, of the S.P.G., June 6.—Death of Mr. Brecks, Commissioner of the Neilgherries, June 8.—Mr. Cockerill appointed Commissioner of the Neilgherries, June 9.—H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion and No. 7 Battery, 5th Brigade R.A., paraded at Government House to receive the Testimonials subscribed for by the public at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of gallant services rendered during the late cyclone, June 10.—Native public meeting at Madras to memorialise the Secretary of State against the Marriage Bill recently passed in the Viceroy's Council, June 17.—Extensive forgery of Government currency notes, June 23. Major T. Weldon deputed to trace out the culprits.—Arrest of Vencatachellamiah, the alleged forger, at Tirupati, July 1.—He committed suicide July 21.—Lord Napier raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Napier and Ettrick, July 22.—Madras Municipality accepted the proposal of Sir James Anderson and Mr. William Davis, of London, to establish a system of tramways in Madras, July 26.—The Periyar Project begun, July 31.—Dengue fever prevalent in Madras during the whole of the latter half of the year.—Inspector-General Dr. William Mackenzie's portrait placed in the Medical College, August 30.—Peal of bells hung in the Cathedral, Sept. 18.—Accident on the Madras Railway at the Ballypully Ghaut, nine passengers injured, four seriously, Oct. 1.—Great floods in the southern districts in November.—Sir Richard Temple, Finance Minister, after a short visit, left Madras for Calcutta, Dec. 17.

1873.—Twenty-four persons died from suffocation in a Pagoda in Moola Street, Madras, Jan. 8.—Lord and Lady Hobart left Calcutta, Jan. 9.—Fire at Sadagara, Malabar coast, two lives lost and 183 houses burnt down; estimated loss 5 lakhs; Jan. 14.—Rev. John Tucker, C.M.S., died Jan. 16.—Shocks of earthquake experienced at Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam, Jan. 24.—The Marquis of Stafford and Lord Lewisham arrived at Madras from Ceylon, Jan. 27.—New Railway Station successfully lighted by Silber's lamps, the Commander-in-Chief and others being present, Jan. 28.—Farewell ball to Colonel Rutherford by the officers of the I. V. G., Jan. 29.—Madras Water Works Town Scheme opened to the public by Colonel Denison, Jan. 31.—Madras Railway line opened from Podanur to Coimbatore town, Feb. 1.—Sir T. Madava Row installed as Dewan of Indore, Feb. 3.—Lord Hobart returned to Madras from Calcutta, Feb. 7.—Dr. Blacklock died at Chittoor, Feb. 11.—Great Hindu festival at Kumbakonam, 200,000 pilgrims present, 2 persons killed under the wheels of the

Cai, Feb. 12.—Madras Tramway Company's Prospectus issued in London, Feb. 13.—Napier Water Pandal opened by the Hon Mr R. S. Ellis, C.B., March 1.—Madras Civil Courts' Act came into operation, March 1.—Government ordered the publication of Manuals of the Districts of the Presidency, the honorarium to the compilers to be 100 guineas each, March 14.—General H. Pritchard's services of 41 years favourably noticed in G. O. by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, March 22.—Indian Income Tax abolished, March 31.—Central Station, Madras Railway, which cost £100,000, opened to the public, April 7.—Bishop Ephrem of Mangalore died, April 10.—Foundation stone of Breeks' Memorial School at Ootacamund laid by Mr J. D. Sim C.S.I., May 16.—Postage on letters to Australia reduced to six annas per half ounce, May 19.—Dr Chipperfield died at Madras, May 22.—Mr A. J. Arbuthnot created a K.C.S.I., May 24.—Important resolution passed by the Government of India for the extension of Muhammadan education, June 14.—Government of India invited applications from native gentlemen who may wish to go to England to give evidence before the E.I. Finance Commission, June 21.—New Medical Warrant for Indian Army published, July 1.—Madras Pier re opened for traffic, July 31.—Madras Railway line from Coimbatore to Mettupalayam opened, Aug. 31.—First Hindu widow re marriage celebrated in Madras, Sept. 5.—Moplah outrage at Puttamby, two Nairs murdered, 8 Moplahs killed by detachment of the 43rd Foot, 7 Moplahs transported under the Act, Sept. 8.—Colonel R. S. Wilson's offer to compile a History of the Madras Army accepted by Government, Sept. 15.—Madras Female Normal School pronounced a failure, the Director of Public Instruction desired to draw up a new scheme for consideration of Government, Sept. 17.—Bishop of Madras set on foot an Additional Clergy Fund to support five Missionaries, Sept. 20.—Opening of the Kauban bidge near Kamptee, length 1,300 feet, cost 10 lakhs, Sept. 22.—Elephant Preservation Bill (Madras) came into operation, Oct. 1.—Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, opened Oct. 6.—Thirumala Naick's Palace at Madura struck by lightning, Oct. 7.—Kistna Viaduct opened, length 1,290 yards, cost 14 lakhs, Oct. 9.—Butchers' Strike in Madras, Oct. 17.—Slight Moplah disturbance in Native Cochin, Oct. 22.—First sod of South Indian Railway turned at St Thomas' Mount, Oct. 29.—The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay met at Nagpore, Nov. 27.—Bishop Depommier of Coimbatore died at Negapatam, Dec. 7.—Madras Port Trust Bill published, Dec. 9.—Musical party at

the Banqueting Hall in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, Dec. 9.  
1874.—Lord Napier of Magdala arrived in Madras from Bombay Jan. 3.—The Bangalore Camp of Exercise ordered to assemble, Jan. 5.—Lord Napier of Magdala left Madras for Bangalore, Jan. 12.—Volcanic action at Addanki, Nellore District, Jan. 13.—Azim Jah, the first Prince of Aicot, died. Ship *Indian Empire* on fire at Cochin, Jan. 14.—Shock of earthquake experienced in Salem at 12.30 P.M., Jan. 20.—Shocks of earthquake felt at Namakul and Ponnagaran, Salem District, Jan. 21.—Earthquake at Ongole, Nellore District, Jan. 31.—Moplah riot in South Travancore, Feb. 5.—Married Women's Property Act and Recruiting Act passed, Feb. 24.—Consecration of Bishop Chevalier as Vicar Apostolic of Mysore, March 1.—Famine Relief Meeting, Madras, subscriptions Rs. 1,10,000, March 2.—Famine Relief Meeting at Cochin, subscriptions Rs. 15,000, March 9.—At a meeting of the Madras Municipality the proposal to elect Commissioners by popular vote was recommended to Government, March 11.—Government made a grant of Rs. 5,000 to Dr Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, in recognition of his labours in connection with the Madras Census, March 16.—Government of Madras passed orders for re-organising the School of Industrial Arts, March 25.—Madras Government ordered the abolition of the Palconda Municipality, March 31.—A Crown Prosecutor for Madras appointed, March 31.—Government ruled that public servants are not to receive valedictory addresses, April 4.—Heavy rain and gale in Madras, one Dhony wrecked, 7 inches of rain fell, damage to railway line, May 5.—Ship *Bengal* wrecked off Cocanada, May 9.—Floods on the railway line, trains delayed. Further re-organisation in the D.P.W. upper grades ordered, May 18.—Temperature at Madras 101.8 degrees in the shade.—Fire at Coconada, 200 houses burnt, May 30.—Association of Hindus formed in Madras to encourage widow marriage, June 4.—Railway accident at Papagni bridge, two lives lost, June 15.—Nineteen of the crew of a Chittagong brig lost in the Bay of Bengal, landed at Cochin, June 30.—Amalgamation of the Great Southern and Carnatic Railways sanctioned, July 16.—Madras Tramway line opened, July 20.—Honourable V. Sunjiva Row died at Kumbakonam, July 24.—Madras Government determined upon appointing Honorary Magistrates, and forming benches of Justices in Mofussil towns, July 30.—Free seat system introduced at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, Aug. 1.—The Bank of Madras proprietors voted £3,000 as gratuity to Mr. McIver,

the retiring Secretary and Treasurer, Aug. 3.

The Rev. Mr. Bardou consecrated Vicar Apostolic of Coimbatore, Aug. 23.—Code of Civil Procedure extended to the Madras Court of Small Causes, Aug. 26.—Mar Coorooloos, Syrian Bishop, died at Travancore, Sept. 1.—Deputy Surgeon General C. M. Duff, Madras Service, died in Burmah, Sept. 21.—Mahomed Yusuf Sahib appointed Magistrate of Police, Sept. 22.—Heavy floods in Bezwada, water over the Kistna anicut 19 feet, Sept. 27.—Madras International Ice Company began operations, Sept. 29.—Mr. T. G. Clarke, Senior Magistrate, retired after a public service of 45 years, Sept. 30.—Thirty Colonels of Madras Army retired under new scheme, 18 on compensation, and 12 on annuities, Oct. 6.—Presentation of Khareeta to the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Oct. 14.—Heavy rains in Madras, great damage to railway lines, mails delayed, tanks and bridges injured, Oct. 24.—Heavy floods in Nellore, Pennair rose 19 feet above the anicut, causing much damage to the town, Oct. 25.—Cyclone in Cocanada, 18 lives lost, Oct. 26.—First Industrial School opened in Madras, Nov. 2.—Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the relief of sufferers from floods in Nellore, Nov. 21.—Arrival of Mr. Clarke, Drainage Engineer; new Theatre at College Hall opened, Dec. 12.—Meeting at Vizianagram to lay railway to Raepore, the Maharajah offered 14 lakhs for the purpose, Dec. 14.

1875.—The Government of India issued proclamation deposing Mulhar Rao the Guicowar of Baroda, Jan. 14.—The Maharajah of Travancore arrived in Madras en route to Calcutta, Jan. 25.—Madras Government ordered elective principle to be introduced in certain Municipalities, Jan. 27.—Mr. Grant Duff arrived in Madras in the course of a tour through India, Feb. 15.—Honorary Magistrates for the Presidency appointed by Government, Feb. 16.—Second Fine Arts Exhibition in Madras opened, Feb. 27.—Maharajah of Vizianagram's Majority Bill passed in Viceroy's Council, March 2.—Mr. Parkes' Harbour Scheme for Madras sanctioned by the Secretary of State, March 6.—Papal Jubilee Procession in Madras, March 15.—Extra Native Regiment from Madras ordered to Burmah owing to Mission to Mandalay, March 20.—Farewell address presented to Mr. Powell, the retiring Director of Public Instruction, by the Native community of Madras, March 22.—Colonel R. M. Macdonald appointed to succeed him, March 23.—Zenana Mohammedan School opened by Lady Hobart, March 24.—The Princess of Tanjore arrived at Madras, April 7.—Sir A. J. A. R. butnot appointed member of the Viceroy's Council, April 24.—Mulhar Rao, ex-Guicowar of Baroda,

arrived at Madras by special train, and was interned at Doveton House, April 25.—Henry Vere, Lord Hobart, died, April 27.—Mr. W. Robinson, Senior Member of Council, acted as Governor for seven months.—Public funeral of Lord Hobart, during which an accident occurred at Wallajah Bridge and 5 lives were lost in the Coom, April 28.—Outbreak in Trichinopoly Jail, 6 convicts wounded, April 28.—High Courts' Procedure Bill came into operation, May 1.—Age for candidates entering the Civil Service raised to 25 years, May 7.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos accepted the Governorship of Madras, May 11.—Coffee duty abolished in Travancore, May 13.—The Government of Madras sanctioned formation of a Civil Medical Service, May 18.—Earthquake at Tirupatur, Salem District, June 1.—Secretary of State passed orders for the admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service, July 16.—Lady Hobart left Madras for Europe, July 18.—The Madras Harbour Works commenced, Aug. 3.—New jury system introduced into Madras High Court Sessions, Aug. 9.—Madras Government sanctioned new degree of L.M.S. in the University, Aug. 23.—South Indian Railway line from Trichinopoly to Madura, and line from Trichinopoly Junction to Trichinopoly Fort, opened, Sept. 1.—Ship *Widewater* lost off Mulki (S. Canara) with 40 lives, Sept. 2.—Major the Honourable E. R. Bourke, Postmaster General of Madras, resigned Sept. 16.—Foundation stone laid of first Methodist Episcopal Church in Madras, Oct. 1.—Formation of Sanitary Association in Madras, Oct. 9.—Ship *Arracan* lost by fire off Canara, Oct. 23.—Mr. W. R. Robinson, Provisional Governor of Madras, created K.C.S.I., Nov. 9.—Sir F. P. Haines, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, appointed Commander-in-Chief of India, Nov. 22.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos arrived, and assumed office as Governor of Madras, Nov. 23.—The Prince of Wales arrived off Bepore, and left at midnight for Ceylon, Nov. 29.—The Maharajah of Travancore arrived at Madras, Dec. 6.—The Prince of Wales arrived at Tuticorin from Ceylon, Dec. 9; was presented with a Bible by Tamil Christians of Tinnevely at Maniyachi; travelled in the first passenger train from Tuticorin to Madura; reached Trichinopoly, Dec. 11; left the following day; received loyal welcome in Southern Districts, and reached Madras Dec. 13.—Memorial stone of the Harbour laid by the Prince, Dec. 15.—State Banquet given by the Duke of Buckingham in the Banqueting Hall to the Prince of Wales, followed by a Ball in the Prince's honour at the Madras Club, Dec. 16.—The Prince of Wales at the Children's Fete at People's Park; and public entertainment to the Prince at Royapuram

Railway Terminus, when Address of Welcome was presented, Dec. 17.—The Prince left for Calcutta, Dec. 18.—Farewell dinner to General Haines at the Madras Club; and Sir Neville Chamberlain gazetted Commander-in-Chief and member of Madras Council, Dec. 21.—Lord Hastings died at Tanjore; ball to Colonel Meade at Bangalore, Dec. 22.—Arrival in Madras of Sir W. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon, en route to Calcutta, Dec. 23.

1876.—Drought in Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore. Railway from Madura to Tuticorin opened to the public Jan. 1.—Madras Municipal Bill published.—The Prince of Wales subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Madras charities, Jan. 4.—New Telegraph Bill came into operation, Jan. 6.—Great fire in Cochin, three lakhs of property destroyed, Jan. 7.—The Home Government assented to the appointment of Missionary Bishops in India, Jan. 21.—Court of Wards' Bill passed by Legislative Council, Feb. 3.—Sir Neville Chamberlain, the new Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Madras, Feb. 3.—Earthquake at Vizagapatam, Feb. 5.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos left Madras for Calcutta, Feb. 13, and returned March 8.—Native Coinage Act came into operation Feb. 21.—Indian Reformatory Act received assent of the Viceroy, Feb. 29.—The Prince of Wales appointed Honorary Colonel of eight Corps of Indian Army, four to be called "Queen's Own," and four "Prince of Wales' Own" Regiments, March 10.—New Lecture Hall at the Central Museum opened by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, March 16.—Bishop Milman, Metropolitan, died at Rawalpindi on March 15, and Bishop Gell was appointed to act as Metropolitan, March 21.—The Assay Office in Madras closed, April 1.—Lord Lytton assumed office as Viceroy of India, in succession to Lord Northbrook, April 12.—Bishop Gell returned from Calcutta, April 21.—Proclamation at Windsor of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of "Empress of India," April 28.—Deputy Surgeon General Stewart died at Trichinopoly, May 4.—Fatal accident on the S.I. Railway, Madras; two lives lost. Meeting held by Bishop of Madras at Ootacamund to further the Milman Memorial Fund, May 13.—Madras Government issued order suppressing lottery advertisements, May 23.—Reduced rates of postage introduced between England and India, July 1.—Heavy rains and floods in Mangalore, July 24.—Dr. Balfour retired from the Surgeon Generalship of the I. M. D., after forty years' service, succeeded by Deputy Surgeon General Geo. Smith, Aug. 16.—Meeting in Dr. Balfour's honour at Patcheappah's Hall, Aug. 26.—Opening of the S.I. Railway between Madras and Tindivanam, Sept. 1.—Suspension for two

months of Mr. Weld, C.S., Sept. 4.—The Madras Government sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for relief works in Nellore, Sept. 21.—Merchant Shipping Act 1876, came into operation, Oct. 1.—Archdeacon Johnson appointed Metropolitan of India, Oct. 6.—Cyclone at Vizagapatam, many lives lost, Oct. 7.—Ship *Jules Rose* stranded off Bimlipatam, several lives lost, Oct. 8.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and Sir N. Chamberlain arrived at the Andamans, Oct. 9.—The Governor's Body Guard left Madras for the Delhi Camp, Oct. 10.—Distress reported in parts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore; one lakh of rupees sanctioned on account of relief works, Oct. 12.—Opening of the Hobart School at Ootacamund, Oct. 19.—Grain riot at Ellore, Oct. 20.—Special meeting of Madras Executive Council in connection with apprehensions of famine, Oct. 24.—Earthquake at Secunderabad, Oct. 25.—Public meeting held at Bangalore on account of the drought, Nov. 2.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and Sir N. Chamberlain returned to Madras from tour to Burma, Nov. 8.—The Agricultural College at Saidapet opened, Nov. 20.—Earthquake at Chicacole, Nov. 23.—Special Services on account of the famine, Nov. 30.—The Princess of Tanjore arrived at Madras en route to Delhi, Dec. 2.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos left Madras for Calcutta en route to Delhi, Dec. 16.—The Madras Municipality protested against the Junction Canal Works to be carried out by the Madras Government as famine relief measure, Dec. 20.—Collision on Madras Railway, ten lives lost, and twelve persons wounded, Dec. 25.—Address of loyal congratulation voted to Her Imperial Majesty by the Municipality of Madras, Dec. 28.—The Hindus of Madras adopted an Address to Her Majesty, Dec. 30.—The rainfall in Madras for the year was only 21 inches.

1877.—Proclamation of the Assumption of the title of Empress of India by Queen Victoria at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The Order of the Indian Empire founded, Jan. 1.—Railway from Tindivanam to Cuddalore opened, Jan. 1.—The Districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Madura, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, with an area of 84,700 square miles, and a population of 19 millions, were afflicted this year by famine, resulting from drought. The monthly number of people employed on relief works varied from a maximum of 1,125,270 in February to a minimum of 628,259 in October. The number gratuitously fed reached a total of 1,603,721 in October.—Sir Richard Temple appointed Famine Commissioner to Bombay and Madras, Jan. 5; he visited Kurnool, Bellary,

Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Madras, and Chingleput and North Arcot, in January — The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos returned to Madras from Delhi, Jan 18 — S S Duke of Sutherland grounded at Madras, Jan. 20 — Collision on the Madras Railway at Camalapore, 9 persons injured, Jan 23 — Bishop Johnson, the new Metropolitan, arrived at Madras en route to Calcutta, Feb 3 — Conference between Duke of Buckingham and Sir R Temple at Bellary, Special Health Department appointed in Madras on account of increased death-rate, Feb 12 — Railway from Tanjore to Mayaveiam opened, Feb 15 — Reductions in Ordnance Depots in the Presidency ordered, Feb 17 — The question of retention of the Neilgherry Commission settled, Feb 18 — The Viceroy's despatch acknowledges services of Madras Government in respect to famine, Feb 21 — Loss of revenue on account of famine in the Madras Presidency estimated at £1,170,000, Feb 22 — Right Rev Dr. Caldwell, S P G., and Right Rev Dr Sargent, C M S., consecrated at Calcutta as Missionary Bishops in Tinnevely, March 11 — Slight disturbance among the Khonds in Ganjam, March 7 — The Madras Government ordered a transfer of certain tracts of Malabar to the Neilgheries, March 8 — New Civil Procedure Bill received the assent of the Viceroy, March 30 — Opium and Registration Acts and Presidency Magistrates Act came into operation, April 1 — The Government of India passed complimentary order about Sir R Temple's famine mission, April 30 — Sir Richard Temple appointed Governor of Bombay, Feb 28, he visited Nellore, Coimbatore, and Pondicherry in March, and left for Bombay on April 20 — Specific Relief Act No 1 of 1877 came into operation — Madras Government appointed sanitary officers to famine districts, May 1 — Heavy rain in Madras, May 18 — Appeal made to the public of Madras on behalf of the sufferers of cyclone, May 19 — Madras Government sanctioned the raising of Municipal house tax to 10 per cent — Society founded at Madras for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, May 29 — Canal uniting the rivers Adyar and Cooum at Madras commenced as a relief work in May — Jubilee of Pope's consecration, June 3 — 110,805 poor people fed in Mysore, June 16 — Railway from Cuddalore to Porto Novo opened, July 1 — Railway from Mayaveiam to Sheyali opened, July 1 — 106 members of the Madras Civil Service memorialised the Secretary of State against the Resolution of the Government of India prohibiting officers in Civil employ from collectively memorialising Government on any subject, July 7 — Madras famine grants up to date 200 lakhs, affairs reported to be very critical, July 10. — Double line of Railway from

Madras to Trivellore opened, July 20. — Public meeting at the Banqueting Hall, at which the Duke of Buckingham presided, on behalf of the sufferers from the famine. Telegram despatched to the *Times* soliciting the aid of the public of the United Kingdom, Aug 4. — Madras Famine Relief Fund opened with Sir William Robinson as chairman, and Mr William Digby as hon secretary, Aug 11 — The Maharajah Holkar held a public meeting and subscribed Rs 40,000 for Madras Famine Relief Fund, Aug 8 — Public meeting held at Madras to petition Government against closing the Senior Department of the Medical College, Aug 29 — Double line of Railway open to Arkonum, Aug 27 — *Gazette of India* Extra published in Madras setting forth the famine policy to be adopted by the Government, Sept 3 — Government of France sanctioned 100,000 francs for famine relief in Pondicherry, Sept 4 — Madras Government sanctioned the establishment of Provincial College at Rajamundry, Sept 7 — The Duke of Buckingham held a conference at Erode with the Collectors of Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, Sept 19 — Meeting at Calcutta to raise subscriptions for the Madras Famine Relief Fund, Sept 20 — Lord Lytton arrived in Madras on Aug 29 to discuss the famine policy with the local Government, and subsequently proceeded to Bangalore and Ootacamund — Public servants of all grades permitted by Government to assist in the formation of local Famine Relief Committees, Sept 24 — Civil Procedure Code came into operation, also the Law of Limitation, Oct 1 — The Viceroy subscribed £1,000 to the Madras Famine Fund, Oct 6 — £6,000 received from Australia for the Madras Famine Fund, Oct 9 — Madras Government sanctioned Rs 4,55,000 to be advanced to ryots for seed grain, Oct 17 — Mr H S Cunningham appointed Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, Oct 24 — The Government of India issued notification prohibiting lotteries and public Derby sweeps, Nov 3 — Telegram despatched by Famine Relief Committee to Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London. "Your lordship's exertions have brought such liberal aid from all quarters, that under present favourable prospects we gratefully say collections may cease," Nov 5 — Railway collision at Naggery, 6 lives lost, Nov 9 — Branch of the National Bank of India opened at Madras, Nov 13 — Opening of Famine Orphanage at Madras, 44 inmates, Dec 1 — Madras Famine grants from public funds to date Rs. 4,46,28,627 Dec 8 — At a meeting of Madras Municipality it was agreed not to accept Mr Clarke's Drainage Scheme, Dec 19 — Severe floods in Tinnevely in December — Large extension of Lord Mayo's Decentralisation Scheme

1878.—Continuance of famine. The numbers on relief works fluctuated greatly, sinking to 12,000 in July.—The South Indian Railway line from Shiyali to Coleroon opened, Jan. 1.—H.E. the Prince of Arcot invested by the Duke of Buckingham, at the Banqueting Hall, with the G.C.S.I.; Mr. G. Thornhill, the Rajah of Kalashty, the Nawab of Banganapalle, and Mr. Seshya Sastri with the C.S.I.—The Duke of Buckingham appointed G.C.S.I., Jan. 1.—439,667 poor on the hands of the State, Jan. 4.—Public meeting at Madras to thank the British Nation for relieving the famine-stricken in Southern India, Jan. 28.—Public meeting by native community, Madras, to petition Parliament on Civil Service rules, Jan. 30.—Subscriptions to Madras Famine Relief Fund ceased, Jan. 31. The amounts received were: from the Lord Mayor of London, 57½ lakhs; from Lancashire, 8½ lakhs; from Yorkshire, 2 lakhs; from Scotland, 4½ lakhs; from Australia and New Zealand, 5½ lakhs; from Mauritius, Natal, and Gibraltar, ½ lakh; from India, 3 lakhs. Total Rs. 81,53,392.—Sir Andrew Clarke, Public Works Minister, arrived at Madras, Feb. 1.—Mr. Bliss appointed first Salt Commissioner for Madras, Feb. 5.—Madras Municipal Act passed in Council, Feb. 13.—Arrival of the Archbishop of Goa at Madras, Feb. 16.—Sir Andrew Clarke's proposed scheme for the reduction of Public Works expenditure, by the retirement of one hundred engineers, published Feb. 23.—Famine Census of Madras Presidency taken. Meeting at Madras to protest against increased taxation, and adoption of petition to Parliament, March 13.—Vernacular Press Bill passed by the Viceregal Council, March 14.—License Tax Bill passed in Madras Council, March 18.—Madras Salt Act II of 1878 extended to the sea-coast districts of the Presidency, March 21.—General Strachey, President of the Famine Enquiry Commission, arrived in Madras, March 25.—New License Tax and New Customs Acts enforced, April 1.—Mr. O'Sullivan appointed Advocate-General of Madras, April 2.—The Duke of Buckingham inaugurated the Junction Canal, April 7.—Thunderstorm at Mangalore, six lives lost, April 28.—The Pondicherry Railway scheme sanctioned, May 2.—Madura and Tinnevely removed by order of Government from the list of famine districts, May 10.—Establishment by the Queen Empress of the Order of the Crown of India (for Ladies). Lady Mary Grenville, Lady Pottinger, Lady Napier and Ettrick, Lady Mary Hobart, and Lady Denison appointed thereto, May 24.—With favourable monsoon rains agricultural operations were resumed in the middle of the year.—206,000 persons on relief in the Madras Presidency, June 19.—The mortality

attributable directly or indirectly to famine in Madras and Mysore in 1877-78 roughly estimated at 5,000,000. The population of Mysore believed to have been reduced 20 per cent., or from five to four millions.—Accession of 19,304 converts to Christianity between June and July reported from Tinnevely.—Madras Cinchona Commission appointed by the Government of India, July 14.—Mr. Muthusawmi Iyer appointed a Judge of the High Court, Madras, July 23.—Defensive Works in Madras ordered to be completed, July 26.—Government of India passed a complimentary order acknowledging the services of military officers during the famine, July 27.—South Indian Railway extended to Madras Town, July 30.—Mr. Fawcett presented Madras and Bengal petitions to Parliament in respect to taxation, July 31.—Travancore Government by proclamation ordered vaccination to be generally adopted by the people, Aug. 14.—Sir N. Chamberlain left Madras for Peshawur, Aug. 16.—The South Indian Railway line from Porto Novo to Chidambaram opened, Oct. 1.—New Arms' Act came into operation, Oct. 1.—Cyclone at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam; three English ships wrecked, and twenty lives lost, Nov. 5.—Government of Madras ordered troops to the Afghan frontier, Nov. 6.—The Native Princes in Northern India offered 3,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 13 guns to assist in the Afghan expedition, Nov. 13.—The Order of the Crown of India presented to the Princess of Tanjore by the Duke of Buckingham, Nov. 14.—Relief measures in Madras Town stopped, Nov. 25.—Famine Relief Works in Mysore closed, Nov. 30.—Meeting in Madras to raise funds for the relief of the shareholders of the Glasgow Bank, Dec. 2.—Sappers and Miners left Bangalore for Peshawur, Dec. 5.—Sir W. Robinson laid the foundation stone of the Robinson Park, Dec. 6.—Government of Madras ordered famine batta to be stopped, Dec. 7.—Indian Council resolved to increase the Native Indian Army by 15,000 men, Dec. 10.—Public mourning in December for three weeks in Madras for the Princess Alice of Hesse-Darmstadt, from Dec. 19.—Many Native Chiefs sent letters of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Princess.

1879.—Colonel W. S. Drever, Acting Inspector General of Police, and Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S., Additional (Famine) Secretary to the Government, received the C.S.I. for services during the famine, and were invested by the Duke of Buckingham at the Banqueting Hall. Mr. N. R. Pogson, the Government Astronomer, the Honourable T. Muttusami Aiyar, a Judge of the High Court, Mr. W. Digby, Honorary Secretary of the Madras Famine Relief Fund, and Dr. D. R. Thompson, Madras Medical

Department, appointed C.I.E., Jan. 7.—New Madras Municipal Act came into operation, Jan. 7.—Formation of the "Duke's Own" Volunteer Artillery at Madras, Jan. 10.—Mr. Justice C. A. Turner, of the N.W.P. High Court, appointed Chief Justice of Madras, in succession to Sir W. Morgan, Jan. 15, and knighted March 20.—Madras Government declined to accept proposals for the Neilgherry Railway, Jan. 18.—Sir Neville Chamberlain returned to Madras from Calcutta, Feb. 18.—Opening of the Madras Fine Arts Exhibition, March 7.—Ennore Regatta, March 10.—Outbreak of a rebellion in the Zemindary of Rumpa in March. Insurgents led by several petty chiefs. Vigorous measures taken by Government. The disturbance subsided in November.—New Stamp Act came into operation, April 1.—Lady Mary Grenville laid the foundation-stone of the Hospital Wards, Monegar Choultry, April 8.—Famine Relief Fund Committees dissolved in April. The total number of persons relieved during the famine stated to have been 11,595,341; amount expended Rs. 78,70,020; cost of administration Rs. 40,043.—The Madras Municipality became a semi-elective assembly in April, and 16 members were elected by ballot.—South Indian Missionary Conference started at Bangalore in 1858, met at Ootacamund. The Maharajah of Vizianagram (Vejeeran Gujapati Rao) died at Simla, April 29.—Neilgherry Game Bill passed into law. Sir Charles Turner left Madras to attend the sittings of the Law Commission, May 6.—Cyclone passed over parts of Southern India, and many ships were wrecked on the Western Coast, May 18.—Public meeting at Madras to petition Parliament for the abolition of Import duties, June 2.—Thunderstorm at Guntoor, 3 lives lost, June 10.—The Prince of Arcot, G.C.S.I., son of Prince Azim Jah, the First Prince of Arcot, died at Madras, June 16.—The Hackney Carriage and Police Amendment Acts came into operation in Madras, June 17.—Amended Municipal Bill passed, June 25.—Post-cards introduced into India, July 1.—South Indian Railway opened at Tanjore, July 1.—Railway from Chidambaram to Coleroon opened, July 1.—The Rumpa rebels sunk the steam tug *Shamrock* in the Godavery, July 15.—The Rev. John Speechley consecrated first Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, July 25.—Release in August of 1,204 prisoners in several parts of the Presidency, who had been convicted of offences arising from the famine.—Rules for admitting Natives into the Civil Service published, Aug. 12.—Murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the British Embassy in Afghanistan, Sept. 2.—Madras troops ordered to the Afghan Frontier, Sept. 23.—Two

Regiments of Madras Infantry, the 14th and the 25th, volunteered for Afghanistan, Sept. 21.—Compulsory Vaccination Bill introduced into the Viceroy's Council, Sept. 30.—Association set on foot in March for providing Eurasian and Anglo-Indian poor with the means of emigrating to British Colonies. Scheme was unsuccessful. Monster meeting was held on the 7th of Oct. to consider the condition of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian poor; resulted in the formation of the "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India."—P. & O. steamer *Hindustan* stranded off Sadras, Oct. 21.—Accident on the Madras Railway near Chinnampett; 21 lives lost and 48 persons wounded, Oct. 31.—Cyclone passed over parts of the Nellore District, Nov. 17.—Pondicherry Branch Railway opened, Dec. 15.—Railway from Villapuram to Gingee opened, Dec. 16.—Madras Municipality accepted Mr. J. A. Jones' Drainage Scheme. Establishment of Municipalities in Pondicherry, Dec. 17.—Electric light exhibited at People's Park by M. Vernes, a French electrician, whose apparatus was purchased by the Municipality for Rs. 7,000.—Three batteries for Armstrong guns erected on the beach at Madras.

1880.—Further orders passed for the admission of Natives into the Covenanted Service, Jan. 1.—The Metropolitan of India arrived at Madras, Jan. 21.—Telegram received from the Lord Mayor of Dublin asking for subscriptions to relieve the distress in Ireland, Jan. 23.—Meeting at the Madras Club in connection with the Irish distress, Jan. 26.—Sir Andrew Clarke, Public Works Minister, arrived at Madras Jan. 28.—Bishop Speechley installed at Cottayam, Feb. 1.—Public meeting at Madras to raise funds for the Irish distress, Feb. 10.—Meeting at Hyderabad for the relief of the Irish distress, Feb. 15.—Brigadier General F. Jebb, Adjutant General of the Madras Army, died, Feb. 26.—The Metropolitan of India left Madras for Calcutta, Feb. 28.—Opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition at Madras, March 4.—Mr. Irvine, Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, killed by a cheetah, March 6.—Bishop Chevalier, Vicar Apostolic of Mysore, died, March 25.—Monsieur Langier, Governor of Pondicherry, arrived at Madras on a visit to the Governor, April 1.—Opening of Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar's Lying-in-Hospital at Madras by the Duke of Buckingham, April 5.—Unveiling of the Statue of Mr. E. B. Powell, late Director of Public Instruction, by the Duke of Buckingham, at the Presidency College, April 13.—Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India, created an Earl, April 15.—St. Joseph's College at Cochin opened, April 20.—The Marquis of Ripon appointed Viceroy of India, April 27.—The Madras Railway reduced the third class

fares to 2 pies a mile, May 1.—The Right Rev Dr. S. Fennelly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras, died, May 3.—The Maharajah of Travancore died, May 30.—The Indian Merchants' Shipping Act came into operation, June 1.—The Marquis of Ripon installed as Viceroy of India, June 8.—Installation of the First Prince as Maharajah of Travancore, June 17.—The Opium Act came into operation in the Madras Presidency, July 1.—Compulsory Vaccination Bill passed by the Viceroy's Council, July 10.—Captain Mahomed Hoosain, A D C to Sir Neville Chamberlain killed on the S I Railway line, Egmore, July 20.—Public Meeting at Patcheappah's Hall in honour of Colonel Macdonald, the retiring Director of Public Instruction, July 26.—Madras Government ordered the admission of private students into the Medical College, Second Department, Aug 18.—Sir Frederick Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, in succession to Sir N Chamberlain, Sept 5.—Royal salutes fired at Military Stations in honour of General Robert's victory at Kandahar three days previously, Sept 6.—A scare at Ootacamund Sept 7.—Mr Elliot appointed Census Commissioner for all India, Sept 10.—Mr V Ramaniyar appointed Dewan of Travancore, Sept 18.—Mr W P Adam, M P appointed Governor of Madras, Sept 26.—Bicentenary of St Mary's Church, Fort St. George celebrated Oct 28.—The Rev Mr Slater drowned at Negapatnam, Nov 1.—Native meeting held in honour of the Duke of Buckingham, Nov 8.—Sir Neville Chamberlain's order published welcoming the Madras troops that served in Afghanistan, Nov 12.—Heavy rains and floods in Southern districts, loss of 7 lives in the Madras Harbour, Nov 21.—Mr Ranganatha Sastri appointed Member of the Legislative Council Nov 23.—The Bill to abolish the Neighbourly Commission passed in the Legislative Council, Nov 27.—Mohammedan Entertainment to the Duke of Buckingham, Nov 29.—Eurasian addresses presented to the Duke of Buckingham, Dec 14.—Native Entertainment given to the Duke of Buckingham at Patcheappah's Hall, Dec 15.—The S I Railway line opened from Chingleput to Conjeveiram, Dec 16.—Arrival of Mr W P Adam, the new Governor of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham resigned, and left Madras for Europe Dec. 20.—Mohammedan address of welcome presented to the Governor, Dec 30.

1881.—The South Indian Railway line from Maniyachi Junction to Tinnevely opened, Jan 1.—Madras Municipal address presented to the Governor, Jan 14.—Opening of the first section of the Mysore State Railway, Feb. 1.—Sir Neville Chamberlain embarked for England,

Feb. 3.—Industrial School opened at Pondicherry, Feb. 14.—Madras Field Games Association established, Feb. 17.—Fireworks explosion at Bangalore, 14 lives lost, Feb. 28.—Sir Frederick Roberts created a Baronet, March 2.—Madras Fine Arts Exhibition opened, March 4.—The Senior Rajah of Travancore appointed to the Order of the Crown of India, March 5.—The Press Commissionership of India abolished, March 16.—Chamarajendra Wodiyar, adopted son of the late Maharajah Krishdaraj Wodiyar, installed at the town of Mysore as Maharajah, by Mr. Adam, Governor of Madras, on behalf of the Viceroy, March 25.—Eurasian deputation waited on the Governor, March 31.—The Rev Dr Johnson, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, visited the Madras Presidency in March.—Probate and Administration Act came into operation, April 1.—Mr. W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras, died at Ootacamund, May 24. The Honourable W Hudleston, Senior Member of Council, officiated as Governor for six months.—Regatta in the Madras Harbour, June 11.—Mr M E Grant Duff, M P, appointed Governor of Madras, June 24.—Mr Handley appointed Chief Judge of Small Cause Court, Madras, June 28.—Reduced rates for telegraph messages introduced, June 30.—Deputation of the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association waited on the Maharajah of Mysore, July 29.—Much attention given to the auriferous resources of Mysore and Wynad. In July forty four Mining Companies, with a nominal capital exceeding five millions sterling, were in existence.—Mr H E Sullivan appointed to the Madras Council, Mr Davidson, who had been provisionally appointed, reverted to Chief Secretaryship, Aug 2.—Maharajah of Mysore inspected Kolar Gold Fields, Sept 3.—Population of India returned by census at 218,559,918 in 1881, against 204,751,353 in 1871, Sept 9.—Census returns show that the Madras Presidency had a population of 30,800,000, being a decrease (consequent on the late famine) of 2 4 per cent as compared with the census of 1871.—Installation of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Oct 19.—Mr Grant Duff arrived from England, and assumed office as Governor of Madras, Nov 5.—Post Office Savings Banks opened, Nov 11.—Storm of some violence at Madras, eastern arm of the Harbour Works washed away, two hopper barges foundered in the harbour, and 15 lives lost, Nov 12.—Reduced rates of newspaper postage introduced, Nov 15.—Mohammedan deputation waited on the new Governor, Nov 19.—Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart, G C B, V C, took his seat as second Member of Council, Nov 28.—Sham fight at Palaveram, Sir F. Roberts present, Dec. 9.—Opening of the

Agricultural College buildings, Saidapet, by the Governor, Dec. 25.—Address presented to the Governor by the Eurasian Association, Dec. 26.—Shocks of Earthquake at Madras, Dec. 31.

1882.—Address presented by the Nilgiri Planting and Mining Association to the Governor, at Devala, Jan. 12.—Repeal of the Indian Vernacular Press Act, Jan. 19.—Opening of the Telephone Exchange at Madras, Jan. 28.—The Nilgiri Commission abolished, and a Collectorate established, Feb. 1.—Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., arrived at Madras, Feb. 2.—Hindu and Mohammedan deputation waited on Mr. Baxter at Guindy to deprecate Indian ecclesiastical expenditure, Feb. 4.—Formation of the Indian Evangelization Society at Madras, Feb. 13.—Indian Trusts and Negotiable Instruments Acts came into operation, March 1.—Admiral Gore Jones arrived at Madras, March 5.—Public meeting at Madras to arrange for the erection of a Town Hall, March 19.—Colonel Dyer, Deputy Adjutant General of the Madras Army, died from the results of an accident, March 19.—Abolition of Import duties in India, March 11.—Madras Municipality voted an address to the Queen, March 24.—Post Office Savings Banks established in India, April 1.—Earthquake shocks at Bangalore, Oosoor, and Ootacamund, April 13.—Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, Theosophists, arrived at Madras, April 23.—Orders issued for the reorganisation and reduction of the Indian Army, April 25.—Sir Ashley Eden, late, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, arrived at Madras, April 28.—The Indian Companies' Act came into operation, May 1.—Mr. Plumer, late M.C.S., appointed Chief Judge of Mysore, May 2.—Mrs. Adam raised to the rank of a Baronet's widow, and her eldest son created a Baronet, May 23.—The Maharajah of Travancore created a G.S.C.I., and Mr. W. Hudleston a C.S.I., May 24.—Prohibition of lotteries ordered by the Government of India, May 31.—Madras Presidency recovering from the effects of the late famine. Gross revenue amounted to 984 lakhs; and gross expenditure to 750 lakhs; leaving a surplus of 234 lakhs, May.—New Civil Procedure Code came into operation, June 1.—Government of India Stock Notes ordered to be issued, June 6.—Honorary Grade of Assistant Engineers created June 8.—New Quarantine Rules enforced, June 16.—Heavy floods in the Cauvery and Coleroon, June 18.—Congratulatory addresses presented to the Very Rev. J. Colgan, on his being appointed R. C. Bishop of Madras, June 23.—Consecration of Bishop Caprotti of Hyderabad; St. Aloysius' College at Mangalore established, June 29.—Transfer of Property Act, Indian Easements Act, and Presidency Small Cause

Courts Acts, and new organisation scheme of the Indian Army came into operation, July 1.—Railway line from Bangalore Cantonment to Bangalore City opened, July 1.—Installation of Rev. Dr. Strachan as Bishop of Rangoon, July 2.—Madras troops, the 4th, 30th, and 41st Regiments, ordered to Egypt, July 5.—Comet (of 1812) visible at Madras, July 24.—Riots at Salem arising out of disputes between Hindus and Mohammedans, July 28.—Consecration of Bishop Colgan, at the R.C. Cathedral, Madras, Aug. 24.—Formation of a Total Abstinence League at Madras, Sept. 4.—The Maharajah of Mysore turned the first sod of the Bangalore-Toomkoor Railway, Sept. 11.—Imperial salutes fired in honour of the success of the British in Egypt, Sept. 18.—The Education Commission began its sittings in Madras, Oct. 4, closed on Oct. 18.—The principal offenders in the Salem riots sentenced, some to imprisonment in India, and others to transportation to the Andamans, Oct. 21.—Deputation of members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce waited on Major Baring, the Finance Minister, at Government House, Nov. 30.—Mrs. Grant Duff laid the foundation stone of the fountain at Robinson Park, Dec. 22.—Deputation of Tranquebar merchants waited on the Governor, Dec. 23.

1883.—The Madras Jails' Act, the Madras Forest Act, the New Code of Criminal Procedure, alterations in the Train Service on the Madras Railway, and reduced rates on the S.I. Railway came into operation Jan. 1.—Mutton Light House (Travancore coast) first lighted; Indian Postal Notes issued, Jan. 1.—Dr. Bidie, Superintendent, Central Museum, Madras, appointed C.I.E., Jan. 1.—Pallaveram Camp of Exercise opened, Jan. 8.—Presentation of the Star of India to the Maharajah of Travancore, Feb. 1.—Afghan War Medals presented to the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore by Sir F. Roberts, Feb. 3.—Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Hyderabad, died, after having held that office for thirty years with great distinction, Feb. 8.—Bill introduced Feb. 9 by Mr. Ilbert, Law Member, into the Viceregal Legislative Council, proposing to concede criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects to Native Magistrates; this excited much opposition among Europeans in the Madras Presidency, as elsewhere throughout India. The project was modified in December, and the right of European British subjects to be tried by a jury, the majority of whom shall consist of European British subjects, was admitted.—Mr. Ranga Charlu, C.I.E., the first Dewan of Mysore, since the rendition of the State to native rule, died Jan. 23; succeeded by Mr. Seshadri Aiyar, another native of

Madras, Feb. 12.—Opening of the Madras Agricultural Exhibition, Feb. 15.—Public meeting at Madras in the Chamber of Commerce to protest against Mr. Ilbert's Bill, Feb. 23.—The Revenue Board Bill passed the Legislative Council, March 16.—The Flagship *Euryalus* arrived at Madras from Calcutta, March 18.—Formation of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association in Calcutta, March 19.—Formation of a Ladies' Defence Association at Calcutta, March 26.—Arrival of a Contingent of the Salvation Army at Madras, April 28.—Native Entertainment at Patcheappah's Hall in honour of Mr. Justice Innes, of the High Court Bench, May 5.—Mr. Innes left for Europe, May 8.—First Anniversary meeting of Local Self-Government scheme at Madras, May 18.—The Order of the Crown of India conferred on Mrs. Grant Duff, wife of the Governor of Madras, May 24.—Colonel T. Ross Church, Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards, appointed a C.I.E., May 24.—The Bombay Government gave up Madras time, and adopted local time in all public offices, June 1.—Madras Deputy Collectors graded, June 26.—Colonel Drever, C.S.I., Commissioner of Madras City Police, died, July 12.—Death in England of Mr. J. B. Norton, formerly Advocate General of Madras, who achieved eminence as a journalist, a politician, a scholar, and a jurist, July 15.—Hindu Musical Society formed at Madras, Aug. 18.—Mr. Justice Muttusamy Aiyar confirmed as a Judge of the Madras High Court, Aug. 24.—Mr. T. T. Shunguni Menon, C.S.I., ex-Dewan of Cochin, died in Travancore, Aug. 28.—Mr. J. Wallace, Acting District Judge of Cuddapah, removed by the Secretary of State from the Madras Civil Service, for attributing his retention at Cuddapah to his not having given handsome wedding presents to the two daughters of Mr. Carmichael, Senior Member of Council, Aug.—Shocks of earthquake at Tirupatur, Salem, Sept. 5.—Consecration of Dr. Gaudy, Coadjutor to Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, Sept. 9.—1st Madras Pioneers left Secunderabad for the Bolan Pass, Sept. 28.—The phenomenal appearance of the Sun in September excited much speculation. It was attributed to sulphurous vapours that emanated from great volcanic disturbances which had occurred in August in Java.—Opening of the Tanjore Medical School, established in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit, Oct. 1.—Mr. Havell, of the South Kensington Museum, appointed Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts, Nov. 11.—Public meeting at Madras in honour of Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Dec. 1.—Mr. Carmichael vacated office as Senior Member of Council on Dec. 10; was entertained by the native community at the Banquet-

ing Hall on Dec. 18, and presented with farewell addresses.—Mr. J. G. Coleman, a philanthropist, the first Eurasian admitted to the Madras Legislative Council, died Dec. 14. He joined the Madras Volunteer Guards in 1857, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.—The foundation stone of the Madras Town Hall laid at the People's Park by the Maharajah of Vizianagram in the presence of a very large gathering, Dec. 17. The name of the building was subsequently changed to that of the Madras People's Victoria Hall.—Surgeon General Cornish appointed to the Legislative Council, Dec. 21.—Compromise effected in Calcutta between the Government of India and the Defence Association in respect to Mr. Ilbert's Jurisdiction Bill, Dec. 22.—Outbreak of epidemic among fish on the Coromandel coast, Dec.—Madras made liberal contributions to the Calcutta Exhibition, Dec.

1884.—Camp of Exercise at Krishnarajapuram, near Bangalore, opened, Jan. 5.—General Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, arrived at Madras from Bombay, Jan. 12.—Sir Donald Stewart, Commander in Chief of India, arrived at Madras, Jan. 13.—Native meeting at Madras in honour of Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, Jan. 19.—Mr. Grant Duff proceeded to the Camp of Exercise, Jan. 22.—The Madras Municipality voted an address to Lord Ripon; Archdeacon G. Warlow died; Native Jurisdiction Bill passed the Viceroy's Council, Jan. 25.—Arrival of Lord and Lady Ripon at Madras from Calcutta, Jan. 31.—Induction of Archdeacon Browne at St George's Cathedral, Feb. 3.—Mr. Justice Kindersley retired from the service, and was succeeded by Mr. F. Brandt as Judge of the High Court, Feb. 4.—Lord Ripon installed the young Nizam at Hyderabad on Feb. 5.—The Princess of Tanjore arrived at Madras on a visit to the Viceroy, Feb. 8.—The Maharajah of Mysore arrived at Madras, Feb. 11.—The Marquis of Ripon left Madras, after receiving 27 deputations, Feb. 13.—Army Head-Quarters permanently established at Ootacamund, March 6.—Foundation stone of the first large cotton mill in Malabar laid by Mr. F. Wilkinson, C.S., March 9.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram took his seat in the Madras Legislative Council, March 25.—Opening of the Madura Water Works, March 31.—City of Madras Municipal Act of 1884 came into operation, April 1.—Madras Harbour Dues Act came into operation; Pilotage dues abolished in the Suez Canal, April 1.—Madras Municipality voted telegram of condolence to the Queen on the death of Prince Leopold, April 2.—Special Health Officer appointed for Madras Town, April 6.—Travancore Agricultural Exhibition opened, April 17.—A public meeting in Madras

voted an address of condolence to the Queen, April 18.—Madras New Post and Telegraph Office Buildings opened, April 26.—Compulsory Vaccination introduced, May 1.—Action brought by Mr. Vijaybhaya Chari of Salem against the Secretary of State for Rs. 10,000 damages for alleged wrongful removal from the office of Municipal Commissioner; Madras High Court awarded him Rs. 100 damages and costs, May 2.—The Oriental Bank Corporation suspended payment, May 3.—The Maharajah of Mysore created G.C.S.I. and the Rev. W. Miller C.I.E., May 24.—The New High Court of Mysore formally opened, May 28.—The British ship *Riversdale* wrecked near Point Divi, in May.—Government decided to extend the Madras Municipal franchise to 24 out of 32 Commissioners, June 10.—Arrest of the Burmese Meingoon Prince at Colombo, June 25. He returned to Pondicherry and remained under French protection.—New Drainage Works of Madras City opened by the Governor, June 30.—Mass meeting at Madras to petition Parliament and the Viceroy against the removal from Madras of the seat of Government to Ootacamund, and of the Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore, July 3.—District Municipalities Bill and the Local Fund Bill passed in the Viceroy's Council, July 11.—Government deputed Colonel Weldon, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to proceed to Tinnevely to inquire into charges brought against Mr. A. J. Breeks Atkinson, of the Madras Civil Service, Acting Collector of Tinnevely, of having borrowed money in the district. The inquiry began on the 11th July. Mr. Atkinson was eventually removed from the service.—The Bangalore Toomkur Railway opened, July 28.—The Madras High Court refused to grant Mr. John Wallace, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, permission to institute a criminal prosecution of the members of the Madras Government, July.—The s.s. *Galatea* wrecked off Tuticorin in July.—Re-organisation of the Subordinate Medical Department, Aug. 4.—East Deccan Section, Southern Mahratta Railway, Hotgi to Gadag, opened, Aug. 6.—Government of Madras decided to abandon the scheme for locating the Military Accounts Offices in Bangalore, Aug. 7.—Madras Government created the appointment of Commissioner for Salt and Abkari, Aug. 26.—Earl of Dufferin appointed Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Ripon, Sept. 10.—Butchers' strike at Madras, Oct. 26, terminated Nov. 6.—Nizam of Hyderabad appointed G.C.S.I., Nov. 5.—Cyclone at Madras; Red Hills Tank breached, and the City of Madras threatened with the loss of its entire water supply, Nov. 20. Damage repaired in ensuing months.—Mr. S. Sub-

ramanya Aiyar appointed to the Legislative Council, Madras, Nov. 26.—All prisoners in the Andamans and in India connected with the Salem riots of July, 1882, received a free pardon, Nov. 27.—Lord Radstock arrived at Madras, on a preaching tour, Dec. 10.—Lord Dufferin arrived in Calcutta, and took his seat as Viceroy of India, Dec. 13. Mr. James Darragh's Mill at Quilon, Travancore, opened by the Maharajah, Dec. 16.—Public Conference of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, Dec. 29.—Public meeting to discuss the Hindu Widow Marriage Question, Dec. 30.

1885.—The Porter Town Hall at Combaconum was opened Jan. 17. It was designed as a memorial of the services rendered by Mr. W. A. Porter, for many years Principal of the Combaconum College.—Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, paid a State visit to the Governor of Pondicherry at Pondicherry in February, staying there for three days.—Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, arrived in Madras on a visit to the Governor.—The Students' Home, erected by the Rev. Dr. W. Miller for the use of Brahmin students attending the Madras Christian College, opened March 1.—The foundation stone of the Jenkins' School, Royapettah, laid in the presence of the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, Secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who was in Madras on a tour through the East, March 21.—Discovery of a new planet by Mr. Pogson, Government Astronomer, March 23.—Two memorials erected in March in Madras to the memory of the late Colonel W. S. Drever, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police.—An Association of Graduates in Madras formed at a public meeting, April 11.—The Madras Mounted Infantry organised in April.—Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, appointed K.C.S.I.; Dep. Surgeon-General F. Day, Madras Establishment (retired), Mr. G. Hammett, and Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar appointed C.I.E.'s, June 6.—Separate Railway Volunteer Regiment, in connection with the Madras Railway Company, formed, June 23.—Sir Charles Turner, C.I.E., Chief Justice, resigned June 30.—The Jubilee of British Sargent, C.M.S., celebrated at Palamcottah in July.—Sir Frederick Roberts resigned the command of the Madras Army on Aug. 14, and proceeded to England before assuming the chief command in India.—The Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I., died at Trevandrum in August, and was succeeded by his nephew.—The Nizam of Hyderabad passed a few weeks at Ootacamund in September.—The Governor and Mrs. Grant Duff paid a visit in September to Lord Reay at Poona, and to the Viceroy at Simla, and returned to Madras Oct. 24.—Sir Herbert Macpherson appointed to the command of the Madras Army,

November.—In connection with the general election in the United Kingdom, three Native Associations in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay sent three native delegates, Messrs. Mahamohann Ghose, Salem Ramaswamy Mudelliar, and N. E. Chandevarkar respectively, to England in order to interest the electors of the United Kingdom in important Indian questions.—Sir Arthur Collins, Q.C., arrived, and was sworn in as Chief Justice, Nov. 28.—Lady Dufferin inaugurated a fund for supplying medical aid to the women of India. A movement for providing medical aid for native women was stimulated in Madras by the active support of Mrs. Grant Duff, C.I., under whose auspices the Victoria Hospital for Goshia and Caste Women was started. Towards these institutions the Rajah of Venkatagiri subscribed Rs. 40,000, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram Rs. 25,000.—Expedition fitted out at Madras for service in Upper Burmah, the command being conferred on Major-General Harry Prendergast, C.B., V.C., an officer of the Royal (late Madras) Engineers. A large portion of the force consisted of Madras native regiments. General Prendergast arrived in Rangoon on Nov. 7, captured Minhla on the 17th, reached Ava on the 20th, occupied Mandalay on the 27th, and accepted the personal surrender of King Theebaw on the 29th. The King, his two Queens, and suite, were sent to Madras, where they arrived on Dec. 15. General Prendergast received the K.C.B.—M. Richaud, Governor of Pondicherry, paid the return State visit to the Governor of Madras on Dec. 14, and remained four days.

1886.—Mr. H. E. Sullivan, senior member of the Madras Executive Council, created a C.S.I., Jan. 1.—Mr. Grant Duff paid a State visit to the Rajah of Pudukota on the 1st Feb., and stayed there two days.—Mr. C. S. Crole, Collector of Madura, suspended by Government for one year from the 4th Feb., for alleged insubordination, in having brought to the notice of Government that Mr. Sullivan, one of its members, was concerned in certain irregular land transactions. He petitioned the Secretary of State, and was eventually reinstated, the period of his suspension being allowed to count towards pension, and full salary being paid in arrears to him. Mr. Sullivan resigned in Dec.—Madras Fine Arts Exhibition opened, Feb. 17.—Opening of the Robinson Park Fernery, presented by Mr. A. Dhanakoti Mudelliar, Feb. 20.—Mr. Chisholm, Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras, retired from the public service in Feb. He was succeeded by Colonel J. L. L. Morant, who, however, died shortly afterwards in Melbourne.—A new school fee notification issued by Government in Feb.

caused great agitation throughout the Presidency. Public meetings were held, and in May the Government withdrew the notification.—A Finance Committee for the reduction of expenditure, formed in Feb. by the Government of India, visited Madras, and advised numerous retrenchments.—Lord Dufferin, Viceroy, Lady Dufferin, and Sir Frederick Roberts arrived in Madras on the 1st March from Mandalay, and after a stay of two days left for Calcutta.—Sir Herbert Macpherson assumed command of the Madras Army, March 1.—The Nizam arrived at Madras on a visit to the Viceroy, March 2.—Amalgamation of District and Post Office Savings Banks, April 1.—Opening of the Warungal extension of the Nizam's guaranteed State Railway took place on April 3.—Theebaw, ex-King of Burmah, was removed from Madras to Rangoon, April 10.—Ramaohendra Tondeman, Rajah of Pudukota, died in April.—Opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, London, May 4. Colonel Le Messurier, Commissioner at the Exhibition for the Maharajah of Mysore, and Major Neville, Commissioner for the Nizam of Hyderabad, appointed C.I.E.'s.—The Zemindar of Bodinayakanur and 17 others charged with dacoiting Mr. J. H. Garstin, Second Member of the Board of Revenue. The case was committed for trial to the High Court, Madras, and the prosecution failed, May 9.—The Governor General issued a General Order recording his cordial recognition of the admirable manner in which General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., and the troops under his orders, had carried out the task set before them, May 14.—Mr. Grant Duff appointed G.C.S.I., May 24.—The Madras Harbour Trust Act came into operation, June 1.—Great fire at Tinnevely, about 120 persons lost their lives, and a large number were injured, July 26.—Exchange fell to 1s. 4½d. in August.—Sir Herbert Macpherson left Madras to assume the chief command in Burmah, Sept. 2.—Lady Grant Duff laid the foundation stone of the new Goshia Hospital at Chepauk, Sept. 18.—The Pope issued an Encyclical Letter, in Sept., establishing the R. C. Hierarchy in India.—The Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Guntakul to Nandyal opened, Oct. 9.—Sir Herbert Macpherson died of fever when returning from Mandalay to Rangoon, Oct. 20.—Prince Louis Napoleon visited Madras in Oct.—Storm at Madras, Nov. 9.—Great encroachment of the sea to the north of the harbour in Nov.—Sir M. E. Grant Duff vacated the office of Governor, Dec. 7. Mr. Robert Bourke, late M.P., arrived Dec. 7, and assumed the office of Governor, Dec. 8.—Sir Charles Arbuthnot, late Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, arrived in Madras, and assumed command

- of the Madras Army, Dec. 9.—Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, paid a private visit to Madras, on his way to Calcutta, after a tour from Simla to Hyderabad, Mysore, Southern Districts, and Pondicherry, Dec. 11.—Mr. H. E. Church, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, died Dec. 17.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce celebrated its Jubilee by a banquet at the Madras Club, Dec. 18.—Sir Robert Fowler, ex-Lord Mayor of London, visited Madras, Dec. 30.—Terrible catastrophe at the Madras People's Park Fair; over four hundred people were burnt, or suffocated, others subsequently died from injuries received, Dec. 31.
- 1887.—Telegram of sympathy regarding the fire received by the Governor from the Viceroy, Jan. 1.—Telegram received from the Secretary of State expressing Her Majesty's sympathy with the sufferers, Jan. 2.—Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row, Deputy Collector of Madras, invested as Prime Minister of Indore, Jan. 4.—The Oriental Library at the Head Quarters of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, opened Jan. 4.—The Nilgiris Cricket Club started, Jan. 8.—Government ordered a full inquiry into the cause of the fire at the People's Park, Jan. 9; after an exhaustive inquiry before the Coroner and a special jury, a verdict was brought in that the fire was attributable to accident.—Bishop Wilson, of the South American Episcopal Church, arrived in Madras, Jan. 9.—Mr V. Ramiengar, C. S. I., retired from the Dewanship of Travancore, and was succeeded by Mr. T. Rama Row, Jan. 10.—Opening of the Marmagao Railway, Jan. 15.—Arrival in Madras, from Colombo, of Monseigneur Agliardi, Papal Delegate Apostolic, Jan. 17.—Mohammedan Address of Welcome presented to the Governor, Jan. 18.—Sheriff's meeting at the Banqueting Hall, the Governor in the chair, to concert measures for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, Jan. 24.—The Right Rev. Dr. J. Colgan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Madras, installed as Archbishop by the Papal Delegate Apostolic, Jan. 25.—Synod of Roman Catholic Bishops of Southern India met Monseigneur Agliardi at Bangalore, and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, established on the terms of the Concordat, was publicly proclaimed, Jan. 25.—Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia arrived in Madras, Jan. 27.—The Public Service Commission commenced its sittings at Madras, Jan. 31, and closed them Feb. 12.—Eurasian Address of Welcome presented to the Governor, Feb. 14.—The Centenary of the Military Female Orphan Asylum celebrated, Feb. 15.—Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee throughout the Presidency of Madras.—The Honourable C. G. Master, Member of Council, and Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, appointed Companions of the Star of India; the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and Mr. R. A. Dalyell, C. S. I. (late Madras), Member of the Council of India, appointed Knights Commander of the Indian Empire; Mr. P. Chentsal Row Puntalu appointed Companion of the Indian Empire, and Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Mudeliar, Sheriff of Madras, appointed Knight Bachelor, Feb. 16.—The Honourable P. O. Sullivan, Advocate General of Madras, died Feb. 25.—The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen arrived in Madras on a visit to the Governor, March 1.—The portrait of the late Mr. Adam unveiled in the Banqueting Hall, March 1.—The Finance Commission brought its labours to a close, March 18.—Jubilee Anniversary of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras, celebrated, March 22.—Orders arrived in Madras from the Secretary of State for the immediate closing of the Gunpowder Factory, but the execution of those orders was suspended, March 23.—Re-organization of the Madras Board of Revenue, April 1.—The Mahajana Sabha Conference held at Combaconum, April 16.—Mr. V. Ramiengar, C. S. I., late Dewan of Travancore, died May 10.—Mr. Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, raised to the Peerage as Lord Connemara, May 13.—Conclusion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign in the City of Madras.—A Statue of Her Majesty, the gift of Rajah Gujapathi Row to the City of Madras, unveiled by Lord Connemara, June 20.—Celebration of the Jubilee in the United Kingdom.—Lord Connemara appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, June 21.—Presentation of the Madras Presidential Address to H. M. the Queen Empress at Windsor Castle by Mr. Charles Lawson, the Madras Delegate. Mr. Lawson received the honour of Knighthood, June 30.

# OFFICIAL PERSONNEL OF MADRAS.

1837 to 1887.

## THE GOVERNMENT.

### THE GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

	ASSUMED CHARGE
The Right Hon'ble John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H. ... ..	6th Mar. 1837
Lieut.-General George, Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B. ...	24th Sept. 1842
Major-General the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B. ...	7th Apr. 1848
The Right Hon'ble George, Lord Harris ... ..	28th Apr. 1854
The Right Hon'ble Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B. ... ..	28th Mar. 1859
His Excellency Sir Henry Ward, G.C.M.G. ... ..	5th July 1860
His Excellency Colonel Sir William Denison, K.C.B. ... ..	18th Feb. 1861
The Right Hon'ble Francis, Lord Napier, K.T. ... ..	27th Mar. 1866
The Right Hon'ble Henry Vere, Lord Hobart ... ..	15th May 1872
His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	23rd Nov. 1875
The Right Hon'ble William P. Adam ... ..	20th Dec. 1880
The Right Hon'ble Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	5th Nov. 1881
The Right Hon'ble Robert Bourke, Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E. ... ..	8th Dec. 1886

[Sir Henry Ward, Lord Hobart, and Mr. Adam died in office. Sir William Denison acted as Viceroy and Governor-General of India from December 1861 to 12th January 1864, and Lord Napier from January 1864 to March 1872. Mr. Henry Dickinson, C.S., acted as Governor from 23rd Feb. to 7th April 1848. Mr. Daniel Elliott, C.S., from 24th to 28th April 1854; Mr. William A. Morehead, C.S., from 8th June to 5th July 1860, and from 4th Aug. 1860 to 18th Feb. 1861; Mr. Edward Maltby, C.S., from 26th Nov. 1863 to 12th Jan. 1864; Mr. (afterwards Sir) Alexander J. Arbuthnot, C.S., from 19th Feb. to 15th March 1872; Mr. (afterwards Sir) William R. Robinson, C.S., from 29th April to 23rd Nov. 1875; and Mr. William Hudleston, C.S., from 24th May to 5th Nov. 1881.]

### THE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

	ASSUMED CHARGE
Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. ... ..	11th Oct. 1836
" " Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. ... ..	21st Dec. 1838
" " Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.H. ... ..	1st Aug. 1840
" " Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. ... ..	12th Aug. 1841
" " George, Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B. ... ..	24th Sept. 1842
" " the Hon'ble Sir George Henry Berkeley, K.C.B. ... ..	13th Mar. 1848
" " Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., K.T. & S. ... ..	20th Sept. 1851
" " William Staveley, C.B. ... ..	27th Oct. 1853
" " the Hon'ble George Anson ... ..	25th Sept. 1854
" " Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B. ... ..	10th June 1856
" " Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. ... ..	26th Dec. 1861
" " Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. ... ..	25th May 1865
" " William Anson McCleverty ... ..	8th Nov. 1867
" " Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B. ... ..	30th May 1871
" " Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. ... ..	3rd Feb. 1876
" " Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., V.C. ...	28th Nov. 1881
" " Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C. ...	1st Mar. 1886
" " Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B. ... ..	9th Dec. 1886

### THE CIVILIAN MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble G. E. Russell ... ..	1833	The Hon'ble H. D. Phillips ... ..	1864
" John Sullivan ... ..	1837	" Sir Alex. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I. ... ..	1867
" C. M. Lushington ... ..	1838	" Robert S. Ellis, C.B.* ... ..	1869
" John Bird ... ..	1840	" James D. Sini, C.S.I. ... ..	1870
" Henry Chamier ... ..	1843	" Robert S. Ellis, C.B. ... ..	1875
" Henry Dickinson ... ..	1845	" Sir Wm. R. Robinson, K.C.S.I. ... ..	1877
" Daniel Elliott ... ..	1848	" William Hudleston, C.S.I. ... ..	1877
" J. F. Thomas ... ..	1850	" David F. Carmichael ... ..	1877
" Walter Elliot ... ..	1854	" Henry E. Sullivan, C.S.I. ... ..	1881
" Sir Henry G. Montgomery, Bart. ... ..	1855	" Charles G. Master, C.S.I. ... ..	1881
" William A. Morehead ... ..	1857	" E. Foster Webster ... ..	1881
" Edward Maltby ... ..	1859	" Philip P. Hutchins ... ..	1881
" Sir Thomas Pycroft, K.C.S.I. ... ..	1862	" Philip P. Hutchins ... ..	1881

\* Acting.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. T. Sydney Smith ...	1862
Charles Pelly, C.S. ...	1862
W. Reinson Arbuthnot ...	1862
Robert O. Campbell ...	1862
V. Sadagopah Charloo ...	1862
John Bruce Norton ...	1864
Alex. J. Arbuthnot, C.S. ...	1865
Sir Shurfoo Omrah, K.C.S.I. ...	1865
Mr. G. Lutchmenarsu Chetty, C.S.I. ...	1865
R. S. Ellis, C.S. ...	1866
J. Dawson Mayne ...	1867
A. Forrester Brown ...	1867
John Young ...	1867
Thomas Clarke, C.S. ...	1868
John C. Loch ...	1868
V. Ramiengar, C.S.I. ...	1870
Mir Hoomayoun Jali ...	1870
Rajah G. N. Gujapathi Row ...	1870
Mr. Patrick Macfadyn ...	1870
Alexander Mackenzie ...	1872
William Hudleston, C.S. ...	1872
Vencata Sanjiva Row ...	1872
Henry S. Cunningham ...	1872
G. S. Forbes, C.S. ...	1873
David F. Carmichael, C.S. ...	1874
James G. Coleman ...	1875
Patrick O'Sullivan ...	1877
The Rajah of Pimpore ...	1878
Mr. A. Seshaya Sastri, C.S.I. ...	1878
R. Davidson, C.S., C.S.I. ...	1881
K. V. Ranganada Sastri ...	1881
Henry E. Sullivan, C.S. ...	1881
Rajah T. Rama Row ...	1882
Mr. Charles G. Master, C.S. ...	1883
Major-Gen'l R. H. Sankey, C.B. ...	1883
Colonel J. H. M. Shaw Stewart ...	1884
Mr. E. Foster Webster, C.S. ...	1884
Surgn.-Gen. W. R. Cornish, C.I.E. ...	1884
Maharaj of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E. ...	1884
Mr. Hale H. Shephard ...	1885
John A. Boyson ...	1885
William Wilson, C.S. ...	1886
Richard W. Barlow, C.S. ...	1886
S. Subrahmanya Aiyar ...	1886
Henry E. Stokes, C.S. ...	1886
Stewart R. Turnbull ...	1887
James H. Spring Branson ...	1887
P. Chentsal Rao, C.I.E. ...	1887

[N.B.—Re-appointments are not included in the above list.]

## MADRAS MEMBERS.

## VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Henry Forbes, C.S. ...	1860
Robert S. Ellis, C.B., C.S. ...	1862
The Maharajah of Vizianagram ...	1864
Mr. Gordon Forbes, C.S. ...	1868
W. R. Robinson, C.S.I., C.S. ...	1870
Robert A. Dalyell, C.S. ...	1873
reappointed ...	1875
reappointed ...	1877
A. Sashiah Sastri, C.S.I. ...	1879
Louis Forbes, C.S. ...	1881
Henry S. Thomas, C.S. ...	1882
H. St. A. Goodrich, C.S. ...	1884
Wm. S. Whiteside, C.S. ...	1886

## SUPREME COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Mr. G. N. Taylor, M.C.S. ...	1865-1870
Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.,	
M.C.S. ...	1875-1880

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry	
Montgomery, Bt., late C.S. ...	1858
General Sir Robert Vivian,	
K.C.B., late Madras Army ...	1858
Mr. W. Urquhart Arbuthnot,	
late C.S., then of Messrs.	
Arbuthnot & Co., Madras. ...	1858
General Sir Alfred Wilde,	
K.C.B., late Madras Army ...	1876
Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B.,	
late C.S. ...	1877
Sir Robert A. Dalyell, K.C.I.E.,	
C.S.I., late C.S. ...	1877

## THE SECRETARIAT.

## CHIEF SECRETARIES.

Mr. H. Chamier ...	1837
" R. Clerk* ...	1842
" G. D. Drury ...	1843
" J. F. Thomas* ...	1844
" J. F. Thomas ...	1845
Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bt. ...	1850
Mr. T. Pycroft ...	1855
" A. J. Arbuthnot ...	1862
" R. S. Ellis, C.B. ...	1867
" J. I. Minchin* ...	1869
" R. S. Ellis, C.B. ...	1870
" W. Hudleston ...	1872
" D. F. Carmichael* ...	1874
" W. Hudleston ...	1875
" D. F. Carmichael ...	1877
" C. G. Master* ...	1878
" R. Davidson, C.S.I. ...	1880
" C. G. Master ...	1882
" E. F. Webster* ...	1883
" E. F. Webster ...	1884
" W. Wilson* ...	1885
" E. F. Webster ...	1886
" H. E. Stokes* ...	1886

## SECRETARIES REVENUE DEPART.

Mr. R. Clerk ...	1837
" Walter Elliot ...	1842
" J. F. Thomas ...	1843
" E. P. Thompson ...	1845
Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bt. ...	1847
Mr. T. Pycroft ...	1850
" J. D. Bourdillon ...	1855
" H. Forbes* ...	1857
" W. H. Bayley* ...	1858
" J. D. Bourdillon ...	1859
" J. D. Sim* ...	1860
" J. D. Sim ...	1861
" W. Hudleston ...	1867
" R. A. Dalyell* ...	1868
" W. Hudleston ...	1870
" D. F. Carmichael ...	1872
" C. G. Master* ...	1874
" D. F. Carmichael ...	1875
" C. G. Master ...	1877
" H. S. Thomas* ...	1878
" J. H. Garstin, C.S.I.* ...	1879
" C. G. Master ...	1880
" E. F. Webster ...	1882
" H. E. Stokes* ...	1883
" H. E. Stokes ...	1884
" J. F. Price* ...	1885

## SECRETARIES MILITARY DEPART.

Lieut.-Col. S. W. Steel, C.B. ...	1837
" G. Fryer* ...	1844
" C. A. Browne ...	1845

\* Acting.

Colonel H. Marshall* ...	1859
" H. Marshall ...	1860
" Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B.* ...	1869
Major-Gen'l Sir A. T. Wilde ...	1870
Colonel A. C. Silver* ...	1871
" A. C. Silver ...	1873
" J. Michael, C.S.I. ...	1876
Lieut.-Col. G. A. Arbuthnot* ...	1878
Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I. ...	1879
" E. L. Hankin* ...	1880
" E. L. Hankin ...	1883
Lieut.-Col. A. R. Kenny-Herbert* ...	1884
" A. R. Kenny-Herbert ...	1885

## SECRETARIES P. W. DEPART.

Colonel A. C. Orr ...	1864
" J. Carpendale ...	1871
" G. W. Walker ...	1872
" E. A. Foord ...	1877
" R. H. Sankey, C.B. ...	1879
" J. H. M. Shaw Stewart ...	1883
" J. O. Hasted ...	1886

## JOINT SECRETARIES P.W.D.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Anderson ...	1867
Major J. Mullins* ...	1869
Captain R. F. Oakes* ...	1871
Lieut.-Colonel J. Mullins* ...	1872

## JOINT SECRETARIES IRRIGAT. P.W.D.

Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins ...	1877
Colonel J. O. Hasted* ...	1882
" J. O. Hasted ...	1884
Lieut.-Colonel J. Pennycuik* ...	1886

## JOINT SECRETARIES RAIL. P.W.D.

Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart ...	1877
Colonel C. J. Smith* ...	1883
" C. J. Smith ...	1884

## THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

## PRESIDENTS.

Mr. John Sullivan ...	1837
" John Bird ...	1840
" C. M. Lushington ...	1841
" Henry Chamier ...	1843
" Daniel Elliott ...	1847
" Walter Elliot ...	1854
" Edward Malthby ...	1859
" Thomas Pycroft ...	1864
" Henry D. Phillips ...	1867

## FIRST MEMBERS.

Mr. James D. Sim (on leave) ...	1869
" William Robinson* ...	1869
" Gordon S. Forbes ...	1870
" G. Thornhill ...	1873
" G. A. Ballard (other duty) ...	1878
" Henry E. Sullivan* ...	1878
" H. E. Sullivan (other duty) ...	1879
" R. Kaye Puckle, C.I.E.* ...	1879
" Henry E. Sullivan ...	1880
" Robert Davidson, C.S.I. ...	1882
" John H. Garstin, C.S.I.* ...	1883
" Henry S. Thomas ...	1884

## THE JUDICATURE.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF SUPREME (NOW  
HIGH) COURT.

The Honble. Sir Robt. B. Comyn ...	1833
" Sir Edward J. Gambier ...	1843

The Hon'ble Sir Chris. Rawlinson 1805  
 " Sir Henry Davidson ... 1859  
 " Sir Colley H. Scotland. 1861  
 " Sir Walter Morgan ... 1871  
 " Sir Charles A. Turner ... 1879  
 " Sir Arthur J. H. Collins 1885

[Mr. Justice Holloway acted as Chief Justice, December 1870, and January 1871, February 1871, March to August, 1873; Mr. Justice Innes from August to November 1877, October and November 1878, July to September 1879, July to September 1882; and Mr. Justice Kernan from July to November 1885.]

PUISNE JUDGES SUPREME COURT.

The Hon'ble Sir Ed. J. Gambier 1836  
 " Sir John D. Norton ... 1842  
 " Sir William W. Burton. 1844  
 " Sir Henry Davidson ... 1857  
 " Sir Adam Bittleston ... 1858

JUDGES OF THE LATE SUDR AND FOUDJARI ADALAT.

The Hon'ble G. E. Russell (Chf.) 1832  
 " C. M. Lushington ... 1832  
 " John Bird ... 1832  
 " W. Hudleston ... 1832  
 " Thomas A. Oakes ... 1832  
 " A. Duncan Campbell 1835  
 " H. Dickinson ... 1840  
 " G. J. Casamajor ... 1841  
 " M. Lewin ... 1842  
 " A. Maclean ... 1843  
 " G. J. Waters ... 1845  
 " W. A. Morehead ... 1846  
 " T. E. J. Boileau ... 1847  
 " G. S. Hooper ... 1847  
 " E. P. Thompson ... 1847  
 " J. F. Thomas (Chf.) ... 1850  
 " T. L. Strange ... 1851  
 " F. Anderson ... 1852  
 " Sir H. Montgomery (Chf.) 1855  
 " T. W. Goodwyn ... 1856  
 " G. A. Harris ... 1856  
 " C. R. Baynes ... 1857  
 " H. D. Phillips ... 1858  
 " Hayley Frere ... 1859  
 " G. T. Beauchamp ... 1859

PUISNE JUDGES OF HIGH COURT.

The Hon'ble W. Holloway ... 1863  
 " L. C. Innes ... 1864  
 " C. Collett ... 1866  
 " G. H. Ellis\* ... 1866  
 " D. F. Carmichael ... 1869  
 " J. Kernan, Q. C. ... 1870  
 " J. R. Kindersley\* ... 1870  
 " J. R. Kindersley ... 1877  
 " L. Forbes\* ... 1875  
 " L. Forbes\* ... 1878  
 " L. Forbes\* ... 1880  
 " T. M. Busteed\* ... 1877  
 " H. J. Tarrant\* ... 1877  
 " H. J. Tarrant\* ... 1881  
 " H. J. Tarrant\* ... 1882  
 " T. Muttusami Aiyar ... 1878  
 " P. P. Hutchins\* ... 1881  
 " P. P. Hutchins ... 1883  
 " F. Brandt ... 1884  
 " F. Brandt ... 1884  
 " J. W. Handley\* ... 1885

The Hon'ble G. A. Parker\* ... 1885  
 " G. A. Parker ... 1887

ADVOCATES-GENERAL.

The Hon'ble George Norton ... 1828  
 " Richard Burgess ... 1833  
 " T. Sydney Smith ... 1853  
 " John Bruce Norton\* ... 1863  
 " John Bruce Norton ... 1864  
 " John Dawson Mayne\* 1871  
 " Henry S. Cunningham. 1872  
 " Patrick O'Sullivan ... 1877  
 " Hale H. Shephard\* ... 1885  
 " J. H. Spring Branson\* 1887

SHERIFFS.

Mr. John Younge Fullerton ... 1837  
 " Arthur John Maclean ... 1838  
 " John Younge Fullerton ... 1839  
 " John Lewis Johnson ... 1840  
 " Duncan Montgomerie ... 1841  
 " William Gardiner Burn ... 1842  
 " Christopher Biden ... 1843  
 " John Bruce Norton ... 1844  
 " John Findley McKennie ... 1845  
 " Leonard Cooper ... 1846  
 " Mars Morphet ... 1847  
 " John James Franklin ... 1848  
 " Richard Burgess ... 1849  
 " Arthur Macdonald Ritchie 1849  
 " Leonard Cooper ... 1850  
 " Arthur Macdonald Ritchie 1851  
 " Leonard Cooper ... 1852  
 " Richard Burgess ... (Aug.) 1852  
 " Richard Burgess ... 1853  
 " Edward Salmon ... (Aug.) 1853  
 " Christopher Biden ... 1854  
 " H. D. E. Dalrymple ... 1855  
 " Frederick Orme ... 1856  
 " John Findley McKennie ... 1857  
 " John James Franklin ... 1858  
 " William Sydney Wright ... 1859  
 " Eyre Burton Powell ... 1860  
 " H. D. E. Dalrymple ... 1861  
 " Colonel John Impett ... 1862  
 " Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple ... 1867  
 " John Charles Loch... (May) 1870  
 " H. D. E. Dalrymple ... 1871  
 " John Charles Loch... 1874  
 " Clement Simpson ... (May) 1875  
 " William Walker Munsie ... 1877  
 " Robt. Chillingworth Walker 1879  
 " Basil Lavery ... 1881  
 " E. J. Firth ... 1883  
 " Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, R.N.R. 1885  
 " Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudell: C.I.E. 1887

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

FIRST MEMBERS MEDICAL BOARD.

Dr. J. Annesley ... 1837  
 " K. Macaulay ... 1838  
 " J. Cuddy ... 1841  
 " L. G. Ford ... 1842  
 " G. Adams\* ... 1842

PHYSICIANS-GENERAL.

Dr. L. G. Ford ... 1843  
 " G. Adams\* ... 1843  
 " G. Adams ... 1845  
 " R. Sladen ... 1846  
 " C. Currie ... 1847  
 " R. Davidson ... 1852  
 " J. W. Sherman ... 1853  
 " J. B. Breston ... 1856

DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Dr. A. N. Magrath ... 1858

PRINCIPAL INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Dr. G. Pearse ... 1860  
 " Robert Cole ... 1861  
 " James Shaw ... 1867

INSPECTORS-GENERAL (BRITISH).

Dr. S. M. Hadaway ... 1868  
 " S. Currie, C.B. ... 1870

SURGEONS-GENERAL (BRITISH).

Dr. S. Currie, C.B. ... 1874  
 " Charles A. Gordon, C.B. ... 1875  
 " Thomas Crawford ... 1880  
 " Sir A. D. Home, V.C., K.C.B. 1881  
 " Charles D. Madden ... 1883  
 " John Irvine ... 1886

INSPECTORS-GENERAL (INDIAN).

Dr. Wm. Mackenzie, C.B., C.S.I. 1868  
 " Edward Green Balfour ... 1872

SURGEONS-GENERAL (INDIAN).

Dr. Edward Green Balfour ... 1874  
 " George Smith ... 1877  
 " Wm. Robert Cornish, C.I.E. 1880  
 " Michael Cadmore Furnell\* 1885  
 " Michael C. Furnell, C.I.E. 1886  
 " George Bidie, C.I.E. ... 1886

SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Robert S. Ellis, C.B. ... 1864  
 " Insp.-Gen. D. Macpherson, C.B.\* 1866  
 " Surgeon-Major J. L. Ranking ... 1867  
 " W. R. Cornish, C.I.E. 1870  
 " H. King\* ... 1875  
 " Dep.-Surg.-Gen'l. Furnell, C.I.E. 1880  
 " G. Bidie, C.I.E. ... 1885  
 " W. Farquhar ... 1886  
 " Surgeon-Major J. Laing ... 1887

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

PRINCIPAL COMMISSARIES ORDNANCE

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Frith ... 1833  
 " P. Montgomerie, C.B. 1839  
 " F. Derville ... 1844  
 " F. F. Whingates ... 1845  
 " Colonel F. Blundell ... 1859  
 " P. Hammond ... 1856

INSPECT.-GEN. OF ORDNANCE, &c.

Lieut.-Col. George Balfour, C.B. 1857  
 " Colonel G. W. Simpson ... 1860  
 " J. L. Barrow ... 1868  
 " Alexander T. Cadell\* ... 1869  
 " A. Stewart\* ... 1870  
 " A. Stewart ... 1872  
 " Robert Cadell, C.B. ... 1876  
 " Major-Gen. Robert Cadell, C.B. 1880  
 " S. H. E. Chamier, C.B. 1881  
 " Harry McLeod ... 1886

COMMISSARIAT.

COMMISSARIES-GENERAL.

Colonel W. Cullen ... 1834  
 " A. Tulloch ... 1840  
 " A. McCally ... 1854

\* Acting.

Colonel J. Hill ... ..	1862
" E. E. Miller ... ..	1866
" John Loudon ... ..	1873
" Charles Scott-Elliot ...	1878
" Richard A. Moore* ...	1879
" B. H. W. Magrath ...	1883
" Henry P. Hawkes* ...	1885
" Henry P. Hawkes ...	1886
" John Campbell Gunning	1887

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

## DIRECTORS.

Mr. (now Sir) A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.	1855
" Eyre B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.	1862
" E. Thompson, M.A.* (3 mos.)	1875
Col. R. M. Macdonald, M.S.C.	1875
Mr. E. Thompson, M.A.* (3 mos.)	1878
" H. B. Grigg, M.A., C.S....	1880
" J. Townshend Fowler* (2 mos.)	1882
Dr. D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.*	1885-1887

## PRINCIPALS PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Mr. E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.	1841
Edmund Thompson, M.A.	1862
Dr. David Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.	1883
[Mr. Henry Fortey, M.A., Mr. William A. Porter, M.A., and Mr. Francis S. Evans, M.A., acted from time to time as Principal.]	

## MARINE.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

J. J. Franklin ... ..	1858-1868
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## MASTERS ATTENDANT MADRAS.

Captain C. Dalrymple ... ..	1837
" C. Biden ... ..	1839
" H. D. E. Dalrymple ... ..	1838
" J. H. Taylor ... ..	1874

## ASTRONOMERS.

Mr. Thomas Glanville Taylor...	1830
Captain W. S. Jacob, B.M., E...	1849
Major J. F. Tennant, R.E. ...	1859
" W. K. Worster, R.A.* ...	1860
Mr. Norman R. Pogson, C.I.E.	1861

## POLICE AND JAILS.

## INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Mr. William R. Robinson, C.S.	1858
Colonel Charles S. Hearn, C.I.E.	1869
" Henry Daniel Cloete ...	1881
" Thomas Key Guthrie ...	1885

## COMMISSIONERS OF CITY POLICE.

Mr. E. F. Elliot ... ..	1834
Colonel Bouluderson ... ..	1856
" Wilson ... ..	1861
" Charles S. Hearn, C.I.E.	1866
" William S. Drever, C.S.I.	1869
" Thomas Key Guthrie ...	1873
" Thomas Weldon ... ..	1885

## INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Mr. J. Rohde, C.S. ... ..	1855
Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Wilson ...	1866
Colonel Thomas B. E. Tennant	1874
Mr. Henry R. Grimes, U.C.S.	1884

## REGISTRATION.

## INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

Colonel Robt. M. Macdonald...	1864
Mr. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I.	1875
Mr. George Hammett, C.I.E.	1880

## FORESTS.

## CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.

Dr. Hugh Cleghorn, M.D. ...	1856
Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Beddome ...	1867
Lieut.-Colonel Campbell Walker	1881

## POST OFFICE.

## POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

Mr. W. N. Taylor, M.C.S. ...	1837
" A. F. Bruce, M.C.S. ...	1838
" C. P. Brown, M.C.S. ...	1840
" A. F. Bruce, M.C.S. ...	1842
" C. P. Brown, M.C.S. ...	1846
" R. H. Williamson, M.C.S.	1853
" E. Fane, M.C.S. ...	1858
" C. A. Roberts, M.C.S. ...	1859
" R. H. Williamson, M.C.S.	1860
Colonel A. C. Pears ... ..	1862
Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, U.C.S.*	1868
Colonel A. C. Pears* ... ..	1869
Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke	1872
Mr. H. G. Turner, M.C.S. ...	1875
" Turton Smith, U.C.S.* ...	1878
" H. G. Turner, M.C.S. ...	1879
" C. W. Hutchinson, U.C.S.*	1881
" E. R. Douglas, U.C.S.* ...	1882
" C. F. McCartie, M.C.S.* ...	1883
" C. W. Hutchinson, U.C.S.	1884
" M. Hammick, M.C.S.* ...	1886
" S. Sullen, U.C.S.* ...	1886
" H. Farrer, B.C.S.* ...	1886

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

## ANGLICAN BISHOPS.

Right Rev. Daniel Corrie, D.D.	1835
" J. G. T. Spencer, D.D.	1838
" Thos. Dealtry, D.D.	1850
" Frederick Gell, D.D.	1861

## ANGLICAN MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

Right Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D.	
(Tinnevely, S.P.G.) ... ..	1877
" J. Sargent, D.D.	
(Tinnevely, C.M.S.) ... ..	1877
" J. M. Speechly, D.D.	
(Travancore and Cochin.) ...	1879

## ANGLICAN ARCHDEACONS.

The Ven. H. Harper, M.A. ...	1836
" V. Shortland, B.D. ...	1846
" Thos. Dealtry, M.A.	1861
" John Gorton, M.A. ...	1871
" Chas. R. Drury, M.A.	1875
" George Warlow, M.A.	1881
" Jas. F. Browne, B.D.	1884

## (R.C.) VICARS APOSTOLIC.

Right Rev. F. P. de Alcantara*	1834
" D. O'Connor, D.D.	1835
" P. J. Carew, D.D.	1840
Very Rev. W. Kennedy, D.D.*	1841
Right Rev. John Fennelly, D.D.	1842
" S. Fennelly, D.D. ...	1863
" Joseph Colgan, D.D.	1880

\* Acting.

## (R.C.) ARCHBISHOP.

Most Rev. Joseph Colgan, D.D.	1887
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## RAILWAYS.

## CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Major T. T. Pears, C.B., R.E.	1852
Captain C. C. Johnston, R.E.	1857
" P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.	1862
Lieut.-Col. J. C. Anderson, R.E.	1865
Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R.E.	1867
" H. L. Prendergast, R.E.*	1870
" J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R.E.	1872
" C. J. Smith, R.E. ...	1883

## AGENTS, MADRAS RAILWAY.

Mr. E. Smalley ... ..	1853
Major Jenkins ... ..	1854
Mr. N. B. Acworth ... ..	1857
" H. A. Fletcher ... ..	1860
" Robert B. Elwin ... ..	1862
" Arthur M. Saunders ...	1878
" W. R. Robinson* ... ..	1885

## AGENTS, GREAT SOUTHERN RY.

Mr. J. T. MacLagan ... ..	1859
" W. S. Betts ... ..	1861

## AGENT, CARNATIC RAILWAY.

Mr. J. T. Fisher ... ..	1873
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## AGENTS, SOUTH INDIAN RY.

Mr. W. S. Betts ... ..	1874
" David Logan* ... ..	1884
" W. S. Betts ... ..	1889

## THE UNIVERSITY.

## CHANCELLORS.

H.E. Lord Harris ... ..	1857
H.E. Sir Charles Trevelyan ...	1859
The Hon'ble W. A. Morehead..	1860
H.E. Sir Henry Ward ... ..	1860
The Hon'ble W. A. Morehead..	1860
H.E. Sir William Denison ...	1861
The Hon'ble E. Maltby ... ..	1863
H.E. Sir William Denison ...	1864
H.E. Francis, Lord Napier, K.T.	1865
The Hon'ble Alex. J. Arbuthnot	1872
H.E. Vere Henry, Lord Hobart	1872
The Hon'ble W. R. Robinson...	1875
The Duke of Buckingham, &c.	1875
H.E. William P. Adam... Nov.	1880
The Hon'ble W. Huddleston, May	1881
H.E. M. E. Grant Duff ... Nov.	1881
H.E. Lord Connemara ... Nov.	1886

## VICE-CHANCELLORS.

The Hon'ble Sir C. Rawlinson.	1857
" W. A. Morehead ... ..	1860
" Sir Colley H. Scotland ...	1862
" A. J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I. ...	1871
" Mr. Justice Holloway ...	1872
" Mr. Justice Innes ... ..	1874
" Sir Charles A. Turner, C.I.E.	1880
" Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q.C.	1885

## REGISTRARS.

The Rev. P. Percival ... ..	1857
Mr. A. A. Gordon, M.A. ...	1870
" D. Duncan, M.A. ... ..	1875
" F. S. Evans, M.A. ... ..	1879

Dr. D. Duncanson, M.A., D.Sc. ... 1831  
 " W. H. Wilson, Ph.D. ... 1880

FELLOWS (JUNE, 1887.)

Mr. John Adam, M.A.  
 Mir Ansamuddin Sahib Bhdr.  
 Lt.-Genl. Sir C. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.  
 Mr. A. T. Arundel, B.A.  
 Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A.  
 Mr. B. Balaji Rao, B.L.  
 Mr. Cecil M. Barrow, M.A.  
 Rai Bhdr. V. Bhashyam Aiy, B.A.  
 Mr. G. Bickle.  
 Surg. Genl. G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E.  
 Mr. J. R. Bilderbeck, B.A.  
 Mr. H. W. Bliss, B.A.  
 Dr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.L.S.  
 Dr. John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.  
 The Honble. F. Brandt, B.A.  
 Veuble Archd. J. E. Browne, B.D.  
 Surg. Major A. M. Brantfoot, M.B.  
 Rt. Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., Bishop.  
 The Zamin of Calcutt.  
 Mr. P. Chentassal Rao, C.I.E.  
 Mr. R. F. Chisholm, F.R.I.B.A.  
 Major W. H. Coaker, R.E.  
 Most Rev. J. Colgan, D.D., Archbp.  
 Honble Sir Arthur Collins, Q.C., C.J.  
 Mr. J. Cook, M.A.  
 Rev. James Collins, M.A.  
 Mr. C. Chandrasekhar, B.A.  
 Rev. Charles Cooper, M.A.  
 Dr. W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D.  
 Surg. Maj. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.  
 Dr. David Duncan, M.A., D.Sc.  
 Mr. C. C. Flanagan, M.A.  
 Mr. R. Bruce Foote.  
 Rev. T. Foulkes, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.  
 Mr. J. Townsend Fowler, F.R.G.S.  
 Rajah G. N. Gajapathi Rao.  
 Mr. J. S. Gamble, M.A.  
 " J. H. Garstin, C.S.I.  
 " L. Garthwaite, B.A.  
 Rt. Rev. F. Gell, D.D., Bishop.  
 Mr. Abdul Ghani Khan Bhdr.  
 Dr. Michael Gould, M.A., LL.D.  
 Mr. H. B. Grigg, M.A.  
 " James Grose, M.A.  
 " S. Guanamathi, M.A.  
 Lt.-Col. W. Hughes-Hallett.  
 Mr. J. W. Handley, M.A.  
 " F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.  
 Dr. R. Harvey, M.A., LL.D.  
 Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E.  
 " H. P. Hawkes.  
 Rev. Dr. John Hay, M.A., D.D.  
 Mr. J. R. Henderson, M.B., C.M.  
 Honble Mir Humayun Jah, C.I.E.  
 The Honble P. P. Hutchins.  
 R. Bhdr. V. Jaganatha Rao Pant.  
 Rev. A. Jean, B.A., D.D.  
 Brig. Surgeon J. Keess, M.D.  
 V. T. Kerala Varna.  
 The Honble J. Kernan, M.A., Q.C.  
 Dr. William King, D.Sc.  
 Mr. V. Krishnamachariyar.  
 Mr. K. Krishnaswami Rao.  
 Sir Charles Lawson.  
 Mr. M. A. Lawson, M.A.  
 Mr. D. Logan, M.I.C.E.  
 Mr. W. Logan.  
 Captain H. D. Love, R.E.  
 Mr. Basil Lavery.  
 Mr. Patrick Macfadyen.  
 Dr. C. D. Maclean, M.A., Mus. D.

Surg. Major C. J. McNally, M.D.  
 Rajah Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I.  
 Mr. E. Marsden, B.A.  
 The Honble. C. G. Master, C.S.I.  
 Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.  
 Mr. R. B. Michell, M.A.  
 Rev. Dr. W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.  
 Mr. A. Monro, M.A., B.C.I.  
 Honble T. Muttusawmy Aiyar, C.I.E.  
 Dr. Gustav Oppert, Ph.D.  
 Rev. G. Patterson.  
 Mr. N. R. Pogson, F.R.A.S., C.I.E.  
 Brig. Surg. A. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.  
 Rev. G. Milne Rae, M.A.  
 Rajah Honble T. Rana Row, B.A.  
 Mr. A. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.L.  
 Mr. T. Rama Row.  
 Mr. S. Ramaswami Mudell, M.A.  
 Rai Bhdr. P. Ranganatha Mudell, M.A.  
 Mr. P. Raghunatha Row D. Bhdr.  
 Surg.-Major J. J. L. Raston, M.D.  
 Mr. J. D. Rees, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.  
 Mr. E. Rice, C.I.E.  
 Mr. W. R. R. erson, M.R.A.C.  
 Rev. W. T. Satyanatham, B.D.  
 Mr. A. Sankara Aiyar, B.A.  
 Rt. Rev. E. Sargent, D.D., Bishop.  
 Mr. A. F. Sealy, M.A.  
 Honble A. Seshaya Sastry, C.S.I.  
 Mr. M. Seshagiri Sasthiyar, M.A.  
 Rev. E. Sell, B.D.  
 Mr. K. Seshadri Aiyar, B.A., C.S.I.  
 Rev. J. D. W. Sewell, S.J.  
 Mr. R. Sewell.  
 Mr. H. H. Shephard, M.A.  
 Dr. Mohideen Sheriff, Khan Bhdr.  
 Dep. Surg. Genl. J. Shortt, M.D.  
 Mir Shuja Ali Khan.  
 Brig. Surg. C. Subhorpe, F.R.Q.C.P.  
 Mr. D. Sinclair, M.A.  
 Mr. C. Macbie Smith, B.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Rt. Rev. J. M. Speechley, D.D., Bp.  
 Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao, Dewan Bhdr.  
 Mr. H. E. Stokes, B.A.  
 Rt. Rev. J. M. Strachan, M.D., Bishop.  
 Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.  
 Rai Bhdr. Hon. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar.  
 Mr. C. W. Tamotharam Pillay B.A.  
 Mr. H. S. Thomas, F.L.S., F.Z.S.  
 Mr. E. Thurston, L.R.C.P., L.S.A.  
 Mr. F. H. Trevithick.  
 Mr. P. Vijayaanga Mudelliar.  
 Hon. Mahar. of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E.  
 Rev. Dr. J. A. Willy, D.D.  
 Mr. W. Wilson, M.A.  
 Dr. W. H. Wilson, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.G.S.  
 Mr. G. K. Winter.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHAIRMEN.

Mr. J. A. Arbuthnot ... Sept. 1836  
 " J. W. Dare ... July 1837  
 " W. S. Binny ... July 1838  
 " J. Lane ... July 1839  
 " J. Scott ... July 1840  
 " J. U. Ellis ... July 1842  
 " J. Ouchterlony ... July 1843  
 " J. Thompson ... July 1845  
 " J. B. Key ... July 1846  
 " G. Arbuthnot ... July 1847  
 " J. Ouchterlony ... 1848  
 " H. Nelson ... 1849  
 " W. McTaggart ... Jan. 1850

Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot ... April 1850  
 " J. Ouchterlony ... 1851  
 " J. Goodden ... 1852  
 " J. Ouchterlony ... 1853  
 " J. Scott ... July 1853  
 " R. O. Campbell ... July 1854  
 " J. Ouchterlony ... 1856  
 " J. B. Key ... July 1856  
 " W. H. Crake ... 1857  
 " J. Vans Agnew ... 1858  
 " H. Nelson ... 1859  
 " A. J. Byard ... 1861  
 " W. R. Arbuthnot ... July 1861  
 " R. O. Campbell ... 1862  
 " W. H. Crake ... Oct. 1862  
 " A. J. Byard ... 1864  
 " H. Tolpott ... July 1864  
 " J. Young ... April 1865  
 " A. F. Brown ... Oct. 1866  
 " W. R. Arbuthnot ... 1868  
 " J. C. Loch ... Jan. 1869  
 " A. J. Byard ... April 1869  
 " P. Macfadyen ... 1870  
 " R. C. Walker ... 1872  
 " A. F. Brown ... 1873  
 " P. Macfadyen ... 1874  
 " C. Simpson ... 1875  
 " P. Macfadyen ... 1870  
 " J. Jones ... April 1877  
 " A. Mackenzie ... 1878  
 " P. Macfadyen ... April 1870  
 " C. Simpson ... 1881  
 " J. C. Shaw ... 1882  
 " J. A. Boyson ... 1885  
 " P. Macfadyen ... 1886  
 " G. G. Arbuthnot ... April 1886  
 " S. R. Turnbull ... 1887

SECRETARIES.

Mr. A. J. Maclean ... 1837-1841  
 Vacant ... 1841-1845  
 Mr. B. Cardozo ... 1845-1861  
 " R. W. Norfor ... 1861-1862  
 " C. A. Lawson ... 1862-1887

BANK OF MADRAS.

PRESIDENTS.

Mr. J. C. Morris, C.S. ... 1843  
 " J. U. Ellis ... Mar. 1845  
 " J. B. Key ... Aug. 1845  
 " T. Stonehouse, C.S., Dec. 1845  
 " J. B. Key ... 1846  
 " J. Thomon ... 1847  
 " W. U. Arbuthnot ... 1848  
 " J. Thomon ... 1849  
 " G. Arbuthnot ... 1850  
 " J. B. Key ... 1851  
 " S. D. Birch, C.S. ... Feb. 1852  
 " H. Nelson ... July 1852  
 Major J. T. Smith, R.E. ... Feb. 1854  
 Mr. H. Nelson ... 1854  
 " J. B. Key ... 1856  
 " J. Goodden ... 1857  
 " H. Nelson ... 1859  
 " R. O. Campbell ... 1861  
 " W. R. Arbuthnot ... 1863  
 " R. O. Campbell ... 1864  
 " J. Young ... 1866  
 " A. F. Brown ... 1867  
 " W. R. Arbuthnot ... 1868  
 " A. F. Brown ... 1870  
 Colonel C. A. Orr, R.E. ... 1871  
 " J. Carpendale, R.E. May 1871

\* Acting.

Mr. A. Mackenzie	... April	1872
" A. F. Brown...	... Dec.	1872
" W. R. Arbuthnot	... May	1874
" A. Mackenzie	... May	1875
" C. A. Ainslie	... ..	1876
" M. Gould	... ..	1879
" P. Macfadyen	... ..	1880
" J. C. Shaw	... ..	1881
" R. C. Walker	... April	1881
" C. A. Ainslie	... ..	1882
" R. C. Walker	... ..	1883
" J. C. Shaw	... ..	1884
" R. C. Walker	... ..	1885
" P. Macfadyen	... Aug.	1885
" R. C. Walker	... ..	1886
" G. G. Arbuthnot	... ..	1887
" R. C. Walker	... April	1887

## SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

Mr. S. D. Birch, C.S.	... June	1843
" J. Heyman	... ..	1844
" J. S. Spence*	... Aug.	1845
" R. Hunter	... Nov.	1845
" J. McIver	... Feb.	1861
" T. E. Franck	... ..	1875
" J. L. Duffield*	... April	1881
" D. A. J. Crombie	... ..	1882

## AGRI-HORTICULT. SOCIETY.

## HONORARY SECRETARIES.

Mr. Baynes	... ..	1835
" Onslow*	... ..	1835

Lieutenant Thompson	... ..	1835
Mr. Liddle	... ..	1836
" W. E. Underwood	... ..	1838
Dr. S. Robert Wight	... ..	1839
Captain F. A. Reid, C.B.	... ..	1843
" F. H. Sansom	... ..	1844
Mr. G. M. Swinton	... ..	1845
Captain F. S. Gabb	... ..	1845
" Hayne	... ..	1846
" W. K. Worster	... ..	1847
Major F. A. Reid, C.B.	... ..	1848
Captain W. K. Worster*	... ..	1850
Dr. H. F. C. Cleghorn, M.D.	... ..	1850
Colonel F. A. Reid, C.B.	... ..	1853
Mr. J. T. MacLagan	... ..	1857
Dr. H. B. Montgomery, M.D.	... ..	1858
Rev. J. R. Macfarlane	... ..	1860
Dr. Alexander Hunter, M.D.	... ..	1862
" George Bidie, M.D.	... ..	1866
" Alexander Hunter, M.D.*	... ..	1867
Mr. William B. Liddle	... ..	1868
" William W. Munsie	... ..	1872
Colonel Robson Benson, F.L.S.	... ..	1873
Mr. John Shaw	... ..	1875
" Joseph Steavenson, B.A.	... ..	1877

## TRAVANCORE.

## THE MAHARAJAS.

H. H. Rama Vurma	... ..	1830
H. H. Marianda Vurma	... ..	1846
H. H. Rama Vurma, G.C.S.I.	... ..	1860
H. H. Rama Vurma, G.C.S.I.	... ..	1880
H. H. Rama Vurma	... ..	1885

\* Acting.

## THE DEWANS.

M. R. Ry. Runga Rao*	... ..	1837
M. R. Ry. Vencat Rao	... ..	1838
M. R. Ry. Subba Rao	... ..	1839
M. R. Ry. V. Kristna Rao*	... ..	1842
M. R. Ry. Vencat Rao	... ..	1843
M. R. Ry. Srinivasa Rao*	... ..	1845
M. R. Ry. V. Kristna Rao	... ..	1847
Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I.	... ..	1858
M. R. Ry. Sashiah Sastri, C.S.I.	... ..	1872
M. R. Ry. Nanu Pillai	... ..	1877
M. R. Ry. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I.	... ..	1880
M. R. Ry. T. Rama Rao	... ..	1887

## COCHIN.

## THE MAHARAJAS.

H. H. Rama Vurma	... ..	1837
H. H. Rama Vurma	... ..	1844
H. H. Vera Kerula Vurma	... ..	1851
H. H. Ravi Vurma	... ..	1853
H. H. Rama Vurma, K.C.S.I.	... ..	1864

## THE DEWANS.

M. R. Ry. Vencata Subba Iyer	... ..	1837
M. R. Ry. Sankara Varrier	... ..	1845
M. R. Ry. Vencata Rao	... ..	1850
M. R. Ry. Shungoony Menon, C.S.I.	... ..	1860
M. R. Ry. T. Govinda Menon	... ..	1880



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