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it "a series of tableaux, which depict the most striking
"incidents of the period between the Norman Conquest and the
"accession of Henry VIII." I am only acquainted with one
volume of this name by Miss Yonge; and this closes with
the reign of Edward III. It is a closely-printed crown-octavo
volume of 379 pages; consisting of a number of stories,
mainly derived from the old chronicles. Neither Miss
Yonge nor any one else could venture for a moment
to assert that the accounts given are generally trustworthy.
I regard the book in the light of a series of historical
fictions (or, more correctly, semi-fictitious narratives)
written in a very interesting style, and (like most good
historical fictions) very instructive and useful to
any one who already possesses a fairly good knowledge
of English history. But I cannot help thinking that the
historical notions of the boy who depended on it alone
for his knowledge of English history, would be more
remarkable for their picturesqueness than for their accuracy
and yet I do not believe that it is much less voluminous than
Collier's book, or that it would be more readily mastered by a schoolboy.

4. - I fear however that Capt. Osborn is advocating the study of
'cameos' of a kind still more pernicious to ~~the~~ the young
student, than Miss Yonge's pleasant little volume. He
says: - "The interest should be concentrated on individuals
rather than series of events. It is not strange that a
"native lad should feel no interest in the political relations
"between England and France some centuries ago; but no lad with
"a spark of enterprise and manliness in his constitution
"could fail to be attracted by the life and adventures of

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"Cour-de-Lion, the Black Prince, Henry V., and other heroes
of the Middle Ages". This is of course true — just as most
boys, whether enterprising or not, are more interested in
the life and adventures of Robinson Crusoe than in the most
thrilling transactions of real history; but I venture to think
that it would be difficult to devise a method of teaching
history more likely to prove thoroughly destructive to the
real historic faculty which we wish to cultivate. It is
only of (comparatively) late years that the best schools
in England have discarded this very cacoëthes — of
pandering to the imagination of boys, by concentrating
their attention on the exploits (real or fictitious) of
kings and heroes, and calling the study "History"; and
it is owing, I think, to this vicious method, that most
moderately-educated Englishmen have such crude
ideas of the science. The boy who has imbibed his
notions of the English connexion with the Crusades from
a picturesque account of the life of Cour-de-Lion,
will think much more of Richard's battle-axe and
Saladin's scimitar, than of the causes and motives of
the great movement that brought two rival religions
and civilisations into ~~contact~~ collision. Battle-axes
and scimitars, Alfred's burnt cakes and Sir Walter
Tyrril's arrow, undoubtedly appeal more readily
to the imagination; but I think that the imagination
will always exert ~~more~~ even more than its due
influence on the study of history, without the slightest
fictitious encouragement — and that the extent of

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this influence will be in inverse proportion to that of the historic faculty in the student.

Capt. Osborn states, of the Hindū boys, that "he comes of a race in which the historical instinct has died away utterly, if indeed it ever lived". I cannot here enter into a disquisition of the reasons why the Hindū races have never produced any great writers of history; but I wish emphatically to declare that my own experience teaches me that weakness of the historic faculty ~~is not one of~~ in the Hindū intellect is not one of these reasons. For more than four years I have been continually engaged in lecturing on history to classes of various standing in three of the greatest colleges in Bengal; I have had opportunities of closely watching the progress of ^{studies} ~~studies~~ through various stages up to the thorough, exact, and philosophical knowledge which is demanded for a high class in our Honor's lists; apart from the regular routine of my college work I have read privately with promising students, on account of the interest ^{I have taken} in their work; as Examiner for the University of Calcutta I have, during the same period, looked over some thousands of ~~answers~~ sets of answers sent in at the Public Examinations; and I have also acted as Examiner in other competitions in which educated Englishmen have met educated Hindūs. I therefore speak with some confidence, when I state my belief that the average Hindū intellect is at least as capable of acquiring a true and philosophical appreciation

of the science as the average English intellect. Even if the historic ⁽⁷⁾
faculty in the boys of our schools were so weak as to require a ²⁵⁰
stimulus, I should hesitate (for the reasons already mentioned) to
administer it in the form of of picturesque accounts of the exploits
of heroes; but I fully believe that it requires no such unwholesome
excitement.

Under this belief, I would earnestly deprecate any attempt
to return to a method in the teaching of History which has
~~long~~ been discredited in England and elsewhere. I should
hardly venture thus strongly to express my opinion in opposition
to Capt. Osborn's (however unassailable I might believe my
position to be), were I not confident that I am supported by
the unanimous opinion of the greatest masters of the subject
at home; and in confirmation, I would appeal to the words of
Mr. now Dr. Freeman (confessedly the first authority in
England on the teaching of History) in his Preface to "Old
English History for Children": —

Clear, accurate, and scientific views of history, or indeed of any
subject, can be easily given to children from the very first. In
fact the more rigidly accurate and scientific a statement is, the
more easy it is for a child to take it in. The difficulty does not lie
with the child, who has simply to learn, but with the teacher
who often has to unlearn. . . . I have throughout striven ^{to} ~~carefully~~
to distinguish history from legend, but I have not thought it right
wholly to throw aside the tales which have so often usurped
the place of true history . . . I have therefore not wholly left them
out, but I have told them as tales, in a shape which clearly
distinguishes them from authentic history.

7. If the position ^{which} ~~is~~ I have endeavoured to maintain, be held to be
established & it follows that in teaching boys the history of
India or England, we ought ^{first} to put before them, in as simple
and clear language as possible, a plain narrative of the

Principal events of ~~the history~~ ^{the history,} carefully distinguishing ²⁷ ~~between~~ ^{the} that part which is authenticated and that part which is not. When they have mastered this narrative, it will be the duty of the Tutor to endeavour to enlarge and perfect their views about particular periods, and to teach them to evolve, from the materials which they have acquired, and appreciation of general principles and laws; but I think that in India this portion of the course must as a rule be left to the University.

I believe then that no objection can be offered to the historical text-books at present in use, ~~on this head~~ with regard to their general method; the only question that remains is — are those text-books sufficiently clear and simple in style? It does not become me to offer an opinion on this point, about the text-book of Indian History; but with regard to Collier's "History of the British Empire" I can say — and History has always been my favourite study, from my school-days to the present time — that I am unacquainted with any other complete manual which is as simple. Dr. Freeman's "Old English History for Children" is in my opinion the model of what such a manual ought to be; but unfortunately it only includes the period before the Norman Conquest, and is therefore useless for our purpose.

I must add a few words on the suggestions which Capt. Osborn has offered about the text-book of Indian History that ought to be used. He says: — I would not trouble the student with the Muhammadan period at all, "but try to instil into his mind a vivid idea of Bengal under British rule, of the horrible anarchy previous to Plassey, the gradual return to something like order under Clive and Hastings, the history of the permanent settlement, and the steady increase of wealth and prosperity under British rule". Capt. Osborn thinks that these politico-economic disquisitions ^{would} have an immediate and personal interest (!) for the student, that "is wholly wanting to the campaigns of Malimoud of Ghuznee or the rise and fall of the Moghul Empire". This opinion seems to me to be in remarkable antagonism to that which he had just expressed with regard to English History, in the cameo-theories about Char-de-Lion and the Black Prince; and appears to err as greatly, in the opposite direction. — Capt. Osborn mentions are just those which seem most

interesting to us as Anglo-Indians; but I can assure him that they are the very points about which the teacher will find the greatest difficulty in awakening the enthusiasm of boys; and I am quite certain that anything like exclusive attention to the British period would be regarded as grossly unjust, and even tyrannical, by the whole body of educated natives. Capt. Osborn will find that the natives of this country, ~~in spite of the death of the historical~~, in spite of the death of the historical instinct with which he reproaches them, are quite aware, and are proud, of the fact that they too (as well as ourselves) have a national history — often, it is true, allied by the accounts of horrible misrule and frightful sufferings (what history is not?) then adorned by the lives of great-minded and heroic men. In wishing to direct the study of the Muhammadan period, Capt. Osborn forgets two points of importance: — (1) that nearly half of the inhabitants of these Provinces are Musalmans, who are yearly coming to our schools in greater numbers; (2), a far more important fact, that Hindu character has never shown more brilliantly than it did during the Muhammadan period; and that the histories of Rājputs and Jats, of Mahrattas and Sikhs, will be found to demand at least as much attention during this period as the history of the Muhammadans themselves. What Native character would stand in the centre of Capt. Osborn's "cameos" of the times of Clive and Hastings? — Sirdj-ud-daulá and Naudakumár! I take it that the Hindus of Bengal, albeit only Bengalis, would wish to hear a little also about people like

Today Mall and Man Singh, of Maghwan Das and Jeswant Singh, of the Rajputs who died to a man at Chitor, and of the hardy Mahrattas who broke the power of Delhi; of their own "Cœur-de-Lion", Prithvi Rāja; and even of their semi-legendary Arturs and Alfreds, Vikramāditya, Chandragupta, Asoka. I take it that the Muhammadans of Bengal would look with just indignation on a Manual professing to be a "History of India" which "would not trouble the student with the Muhammadan period at all"! Do they not look on their Mohiud and their Babar, their Akbar and their Aurangzeb, with much the same feelings as those with which we regard our Salwood II. and our Henry V.? Have many English rulers been wiser or better in their day than Akbar? Why then should the Bengal schoolboy "not be troubled" with Akbar's history? The mighty struggles which accompanied the rise and fall of the Muhammadan power in India, are national episodes "by which" (to use Capt. Osborn's own words) "no lad with a spark of enterprise and manliness can fail to be attracted". I trust that no attempt will ever be made to take the instructive and ennobling study out of our Bengal schools' course; that any attempt of the kind would ultimately fail, I am confident; and the moral effect produced by what would be regarded as an ungenerous endeavour to quench all latent feelings of nationality, could be simply deplorable.

E. Lettbridge, M.A. Oxon.

Presidency College
Feb. 3, 1873.

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OFFICE MEMO.

Leave of absence for *one* Month, under Section III Supplement F.

Civil Leave Code

of the ~~Uncovenanted~~ Absentee Rules is granted to *Babu Ram Chandra Palit* 10th Master of the *Hare School* with effect from the *1st February* last and *Babu Anilika Charan Basu* is appointed to officiate for the absentee on half pay ~~of the~~ *viz Rupees 17-8-* a month.

No. *1043.*

Copy forwarded to *the Principal*

Presidency College " " " " " "

for information and guidance. *with reference to his no 638*
dated 31st January 1873.

W. J. Atkinson

FORT WILLIAM,

Director of Public Instruction.

The *17th March* 1873. }

No 94.

259

From

A. B. Falcon Esq^r, C. S.
On Special Duty, Hooghly

To,

The Principal of the
Presidency College
Calcutta

Dated Hooghly, the 18th March 1873.

Sir,

In the List received from you this morning of marks gained by Subordinate Executive Service Candidates at the late examination in Botany and Chemistry, I find -

Binod Bihari Sarkar 18 + 12 = 30

and Binode Bihary Sincar 6 + 0 = 6

I also find it stated that Rajindronath Mukherjee No 1 and Binod Bihari Sarkar Copied.

Will you if possible oblige me by giving the father's names, that I may distinguish the one from the other.

Further the last name in the List is J. E. Hand (0 + 18 - There is no candidate of that name - Can it be J. C. Shaw?

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt.

A. B. Falcon

On Special Duty, Hooghly.

No. 1694.

255

Calcutta School Book and
Vernacular Literature Society.

10, GOVERNMENT PLACE, EAST.

Dated th 20 March 1873

To

J. Sutcliffe Esquire

Principal Presidency College
Calcutta

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your Memo No. 696 dated
19th Instant, and of 1000 copies Protractors
and scales on card board i.e. 500 each -
not 1000 each as mentioned in your Memo.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

A. Andrews.
Secretary.

Form No. 4b, Correspondence, P. W. D., Bengal.

MEMO. No. 574

256

Dohree 18th March 1873.

FROM

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

Dohree workshop DIVISION,

TO

Sutcliffe Esq. M. A.
Principal Presidency College
Calcutta
SUBJECT.

Requests he will
kindly intimate the
result of the examina-
tion for accountant
of Mr. L. Snaize for-
warded with this
office No. 292 of 8th ultimo.

[Signature]

By Engineer
Dohree workshop
Division

No. 1092.

Forwarded to the Principal Presidency
College for information.

of
Fort William
The 17th March 1833.

Supply of
philosophical
Stores for England

W. S. Atkinson
Director of Public Instruction

No. 98.

From

A. W. Falcon Esq^{rs}, C. S.
On Special Duty, Hooghly.

To,

The Principal of the
Presidency College
Calcutta

Dated, Hooghly, 22nd March 1873.

Sir,

In the list received from you this
morning of marks gained by the Baccalaureate
Candidates in Surveying, Engineering &c.

I find -

1000 ~~1000~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰ Eobindo Chunder Bysach $19+50+30+66 = 165$

1000 ~~1000~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰ and Eobindo Chunder Bysach $24+50+65+81 = 220$

Will you oblige me by either giving
the fathers' names of these Candidates, or
informing me which of the two is a B. A.
and which B. S., by return of Post.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt

W. W. W.

On Special Duty, Hooghly.

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It is requested that in any future communication on this subject, the No. and date of this letter, as given opposite, may be quoted, and the reply addressed—

EXAMINER OF MEDICAL ACCOUNTS,
CALCUTTA.

259
FORT WILLIAM;

OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF MEDICAL ACCOUNTS,

The 24th March 1873

Memo. No. 3304

To

The Principal
Presidency College
Calcutta

In reply to your
Memo No 718 of 20th inst
the undersigned has the
honor to state that
the value of the stores
supplied to the Presidency
College during the year
1871/72 amounted to
Rs 198/12/1:

Witchall *Imp. Surgeon*
Examiner of med. Accts

Form No. 4b, Correspondence, P.W. D., Bengal.

MEMO. No 89

260
Bhudruck 22nd Mar 1873.

FROM

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

Bahar Division,

TO

The Principal Presidency College

SUBJECT.

Referring to his No 709 of date the 19th March 1873 as Mr. Cox is already employed in the P. off. Dept. and undersigned considers it necessary to apply to the Chief Engineer under P. off.

Code Cap. II sec. 2 para 4 to dispense with
certain branches of the examination if
he has shown a fair proficiency in others
it is ~~therefore~~ requested that a copy of
the marks allowed and awarded, be
forwarded to enable an opinion on
this subject to be formed. —

C. W. G. C.E.
Offg Executive Engr.
Byturni Du

261

MEMO. No. 1190

FROM

The Director of Public Instruction,
Bengal,

TO

The Accountant General
Bengal

DATED

Fort William the 22nd March
1873

Refers to

The Senior and Junior
Scholarships on the founda-
tion of Balu Durga Charan
Laha awarded in this office
Nos 593 and 595 dated 14th Feb
and the Graduate Scholar-
ships on the same foundation
awarded

awarded in this office Nos
11 and 1042 dated respectively
14th February and 15th March
are awarded with effect from
1st January.

W. S. Atkinson
Director of Public Instruction

No. 1199

Copy forwarded to the
Principal, Presidency
College for information
with reference to his
No. 691 dated 13th March

W. S. Atkinson

Director of Public Instruction

8
1299

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Calcutta, the 18th March 1873.

Official Memorandum

To
The Director of Public Instruction
Sir,

With reference to your endorsement 4607 dated 11th December last and 1010 dated 11th Instant the enclosures of which are herewith returned, I have the honor to state that as Calcutta is Mr. J. M. Scott's Head Quarters he is entitled to the daily allowance he claims as long as he is in charge of the students engaged in Field work at Barrackpore.—

I have &c.

Sd/ H. A. Mangles
Offg. Accountant
General Bengal.

No. 1224

Copy forwarded to the Principal
Presidency College, for information and
guidance

guidance with reference to his No. 563
dated 7th December 1872. —

Fort William, } W. S. Lethbridge
The 25th March 1873 } Director of Public Instr^{ts}. —

263

No. 1225

Forwarded to the Principal of the Presidency College
for report as to the qualifications of the Candidate for a
teachanship of Surveying and the salary to be allowed
to him if appointed. —

The return of the original paper is requested. —

Fort William
The 25 March 73

W. S. Atherton
(Director of Public Instruction)

20
A. S. Inghart Esq
an Engineer Detroit

26A
Sir -
I am given to understand
that I have failed in the sub-
sidiary examination which
I had the honor of appearing
at last examination held on the
22^d day last. but as I am
desirous of being informed
as to the breaches of I have
the misfortune to be failed
may I request the favour of

your kindly forwarding this
my application to the Principal
of Engineering College with a
request that he shall have
the goodness to comply with my
request.

Hoping that the above few
lines will meet you as well
as the Principal's kind
approbation.

I remain
Yours most Obedient
Adherent Man Kyrin

25/3/70

Memo No 390

Waggoner Nov 26 March 1873

Forwarded in original to the Principal Residence College with a
request that he will be good enough to favor the undersigned
with the information ~~called~~ ^{appreciated} for in the Original letter above
referred to.

A. S. Munn
Secretary of the Board of Trustees

No. 5214. ✓ 265

From
 of J. R. Roberts Esq.
 Superintendent of Stationery
 To
 of The Principal of the
 Presidency College
 of Fort William, the 27 March 1873.
 Your memo No. 726 dated 22nd instant.

The cost of the paper
 alluded to by you including
 Commission at 5% per cent, is as noted
 in the margin.

J. R. Roberts
 Superintendent

* Drawing paper 40 x 40 - 5 quires @ Rs 184 - 13 - 2.
 per ream --- Rs 46 - 3 - 3
 Commission @ 5% per cent --- Rs 2 - 6 -
 Total Rs 48 - 8 - 3.

43
 230

Please
 let me have
 8/8/3 to rem
 the amount of
 Rs 48-8-3

WATB

266

MEMO. No. 1342



FROM

The Director of Public Instruction,
Bengal.

To The Principal Presidency
College

DATED Fort William the 25th March/73.

Refers to
the Principal's No 724 dated 21st
March requesting the further
employment of an additional
Scientist for the Engineering depart-
ment of the College till such time as the
Engineering classes can be accommodated
in the same building with the General Depart-
ment.

The Principal is requested
to submit a Proposition State-
ment shewing the financial esta-
blishment now entertained in the
College. - W. S. Lathin

Director of Public Instruction

267

MEMO. No. 1229

FROM

The Director of Public Instruction,

Bengal,

To The Inspectors of Schools
noted in the margin

DATED Fort William the 29th March
1873

X
Inspectors of Schools Eastern Circle
Inspectors of Schools Western Circle
Inspectors of Schools Behar Circle
Inspectors of Schools Assam Circle
Inspectors of Schools Rajshahi Circle

Refers to

The Principal of the
Presidency College having re-
presented that many Minor
and Vernacular Scholarships
have recently been made
tenable in the Hindu and
Mohare Schools in contravention
of this office circular order
No

No 565 dated 4th February 1864,
the Inspector is reminded that
the number of admissions of
non paying students in the
Hindu School and Hare
School is strictly limited
and that such admissions
can only be authorized
by the Inspector of the
Presidency Circle. -

J. S. Atkinson
Director of Public Instruction

No 1231

Copy forwarded to the
Principal Presidency College
for information with refer-
ence to his No 692 dated
15th March 1873. -

W. S. Atkinson

Director of Public Instruction

No. 1057.

FROM THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL
IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dated 8th March} \\ \text{issued March} \end{array} \right\} 1873.$

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a communication, No. 631, dated 17th February 1873, from the Director of Public Instruction, regarding an increase to the pay of Mr. Grant, the Professor of Drawing in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College.

2. Mr. Grant was appointed as drawing master in 1861, on a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, and has drawn that salary ever since. He was recommended for a salary of Rs. 450 in 1870, but the financial exigencies of the time prevented the Government from entertaining the proposal. Mr. Grant has performed his duties very well, and his work has of late largely increased. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore recommends that the sanction of the Government of India may be accorded to an increased salary of Rs. 450 to Mr. Grant. His Honor would however make the post of drawing master a graded one, commencing with a salary of Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 a year to a maximum of Rs. 450; Mr. Grant, the present incumbent, in consideration of his long service and the satisfactory manner in which he has always discharged his duties, being allowed to draw at once the maximum salary.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1058.

COPY to Director of Public Instruction for information, with reference to his endorsement No. 631, dated 17th February 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th March 1873.

W. A. B.

N. 1120.
Copy forwarded to the Principal Presidency
College for information with reference to his No. 631
dated 17th February 1873.
Fort William
The 19th March 1873.
W. S. Lathbury
Director of Public Instruction

From

J. Ware Edgar Esq^r
Offg Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

To.

The Director of Public Instruction
General Dept.
Education
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1843.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No 371, dated 4th February 1843. with its annexure, & in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal made by Mr Sutcliffe that the stipends of the Madrasah Scholarships which may be made tenable in the General Dept. of the Presidency College, be Rs 12 instead of Rs 8 per month, thereby leaving scholars in the same position after payment of the monthly fee as they were before the order for raising the Presidency College fee for junior scholars was carried out.

2. His Honor would not alter the present amount of the stipends for boys who elected to go to any other institution from the Madrasah.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedt. servant
J. Ware Edgar
Offg Junior Secretary
to the Govt. of Bengal

No 1091.

Copy forwarded to the Principal in Charge

of the Calcutta Madrasah for information with
reference to his No. 1251. dated 21st January 1873.

Fort William
17th March/73

Edw. S. Atkinson
Director of Public Instruction

True Copy
M. L. W.

Principal in Charge Cal. Madrasah

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Circular No. 9.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE OFFG. ASST. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL

IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To

Calcutta, the 8th March 1873.

SIR,

HEREWITH is circulated for the information and guidance of all officers subordinate to the Government of Bengal, the revised rules for the treatment of official correspondence* which may be posted on or after the 1st of April 1873.

* Published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th March 1873.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

*No. 14
Copy forwarded to the Principal Presidency
College for information & guidance. -*

*W. E. B.
The 27th March 1873*

*W. S. Atherton
Director of Public Instruction*

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE Post Office.

THE 28TH FEBRUARY 1873.

No. 1445.—Under the provisions of Sections 13, 19, 20, and 63 of “The Indian Post Office Act, 1866,” the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders in respect of articles which may be posted, on or after the 1st April 1873, at any Indian Post Office for transmission to any place in India.

2. Covers open at the ends and not exceeding 10 tolas in weight shall be forwarded by letter post at the same postage rate (one anna) as provided for unregistered newspapers; but no such cover may contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed.

3. The scale of postage chargeable on parcels and packets sent by banghy post shall commence with the rate chargeable on a parcel or packet not exceeding 20 tolas in weight, and shall progress by limits of 10 tolas each according to the following table, *viz.* :—

	Parcels.	Packets.
For a cover not exceeding 20 tolas in weight ...	4 annas.	2 annas.
For a cover exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 30 tolas in weight ...	6 ”	3 ”
For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof	2 ”	1 anna.

4. The full prepayment of postage chargeable on packets shall be compulsory, and every unpaid or insufficiently paid packet shall be treated and charged as a parcel.

5. There shall be no separate registration of packets, but any packet may be transmitted by the sender as a parcel under the system of registration applicable to parcels.

6. Any person tendering a parcel at a post office within the prescribed hours shall be entitled to receive a receipt for it, provided that the parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth, or tin; and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the lines of sewing.

7. Cash shall not be received at any post office in prepayment of parcel postage.

8. Annexed is a summary of the postage chargeable on, and the principal conditions appertaining to, the several classes of correspondence as modified by the above orders.

SUMMARY OF POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS FOR INLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Prepaid Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.			BANGHY POST.		
	Letters.	Registered Newspapers and Proof Sheets.	Unregistered Newspapers, &c.	Parcels.	Packets.	
		Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.	Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.		Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
Not exceeding ½ tola in weight ...	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding ½ tola and not exceeding 1 tola in weight ...	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 tolas in weight ...	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
For every additional tola ...	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight ...	.....	0 6	1 0	.....	.....	.....
Ditto 20 ditto ...	.....	1 0	.....	4 0	2 0	.....
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 tolas in weight ...	.....	1 6	.....	6 0	3 0	.....
For every additional 10 tolas.	.....	0 6	.....	2 0	1 0	.....

Note.—(1). Postage can be prepaid only by means of a proper stamp or stamps, adhesive or embossed.
(2). Any article sent by letter post can be registered under the regulations applicable to the registration of letters.

LETTERS.

What articles treated as letters.

2. Any article, not coming under the condition prescribed for registered newspapers, proof sheets, or unregistered newspapers, which does not exceed ten tolas in weight, and which is not specially superscribed for transmission as a parcel or a packet, is treated as a letter, and any article, not coming under the conditions prescribed for registered newspapers or proof sheets, which exceeds ten tolas in weight, and which is superscribed for transmission by letter post, or is prepaid at the letter post rate, or is judged from outward appearance or other considerations to be intended for transmission by letter post, is also treated as a letter.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters.

3. The postage chargeable on a letter, if not prepaid, is double the amount which would have been chargeable if prepaid, and if the prepayment is insufficient, double the deficiency is charged.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

What articles treated as registered newspapers.

4. Periodical publications, published at intervals not exceeding 31 days, which have been registered for transmission by post in the office of the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General) of the postal circle in which they are published, and which fulfil the undermentioned conditions, are treated as registered newspapers.

N. B.—The registration of a paper expires at the close of the calendar year following that in which the registration was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege beyond that time is desired.

Each registered newspaper charged separately.

5. The postage rates given above are chargeable upon *each* registered newspaper; but an extra or supplement to any registered newspaper bearing the same date as the newspaper, and transmitted therewith under the same cover, is deemed part of the newspaper.

Prepayment of registered newspapers compulsory.

6. Registered newspapers can be forwarded by the letter post at the above-mentioned rate only if the postage be fully prepaid. A registered newspaper posted unpaid or insufficiently paid will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

Conditions to be observed in respect of registered newspapers.

7. Registered newspapers can be forwarded by letter post at the above-mentioned rates only if the following conditions be observed, *viz.* :—

(1).—It shall be without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

(2).—There shall be no word printed on such newspaper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

(3).—There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

(4).—The newspaper must bear in print immediately above the address the word "registered" followed by the registration number given by the Post Master General.

N. B.—The word "registered" followed by the number may be printed on the paper itself or on its cover, but must in all cases be *immediately above the address*.

(5).—The newspaper must be posted at the place of publication.

N. B.—It is immaterial whether the paper is posted by the publisher or by any one else, or whether it is posted on the day of publication or on a subsequent date. When a registered newspaper is re-directed, "forward" postage is charged at the lower rate, even though the re-direction may take place at an office other than that of the place of publication. Registered newspapers when re-posted are treated as if posted for the first time, and are entitled to transmission at the lower rate only if the conditions be fulfilled.

PROOF SHEETS

May be sent by letter post at registered newspaper rates under certificate.

8. Proof sheets, marked as such, may be sent by the letter post either without covers or in covers open at the ends at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, provided that the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender.

UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPERS, &C.

What articles treated as unregistered newspapers.

9. Any cover not exceeding ten tolas in weight which is posted with the ends open (so as to admit of examination of contents) and prepaid with one anna postage, and which does not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed, is treated as an unregistered newspaper.

PARCELS AND PACKETS.

What articles treated as parcels or packets.

10. All articles committed to the post office, which are superscribed for transmission as parcels or packets or which do not fall to be treated as letters, registered newspapers, proof sheets, or unregistered newspapers under the preceding paragraphs, are transmitted by banghy post as parcels or packets.

Distinction between parcels and packets.

11. The distinction between parcels and packets is (1) that packets must be packed in open covers, while parcels may, at the option of the sender, be packed in closed covers; (2) that parcels are transmitted under a system of registration, while packets are not; and (3) that for parcels prepayment of postage is optional, while for packets full prepayment is compulsory. Any article of this class, which is posted fully prepaid at parcel rates, or superscribed by the sender for transmission as a parcel, or presented at the post office for that purpose, or which, owing to deficient prepayment or excess of size, or mode of packing, cannot be forwarded as a packet, is treated as a parcel, and all other articles of this class are treated as packets.

Contents of parcels and packets.

12. Not more than one letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, may be enclosed in any parcel, and no letter or communication of the nature of a letter may be enclosed in a packet, nor may a packet contain anything closed against inspection; but with these exceptions, and with the exception also of dangerous substances and other articles which cannot be sent by post in any form, there are no restrictions as to the contents of parcels and packets.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid parcels.

13. Unpaid parcels are charged on delivery at the same rates as would have been chargeable if the postage had been prepaid: insufficiently paid parcels are charged on delivery with the deficiency.

Receipts given for parcels when properly packed.

14. A person tendering a parcel at a post office within the prescribed hours is entitled to get a receipt for it, provided that the parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth, or tin; and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the lines of sewing.

Receipts to be signed by addressee on delivery of parcels.

15. The addressees of parcels are required to sign receipts for them on delivery.

Limit of weight of parcels.

16. No parcel exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight can be received at any post office for despatch.

Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the above weight, are made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed packages.

Limit of size of packets.

17. No packet may exceed one foot and a half in length, or one foot in width or depth, and if any such packet be posted, it will be treated as a parcel and charged accordingly.

Parcels between places connected by railway.

18. Between places connected by railway, where the railway authorities may have intimated their readiness to undertake the conveyance and delivery of parcels, the post office does not convey parcels, except such as may be sent on the public service. Of course, if either the place of address or the place of despatch be not on the line of railway, the above rule does not apply.

No. 1446.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the treatment of official correspondence which may be posted on or after the 1st April 1873.

The principal change is the withdrawal of the privilege under which certain public offices have been allowed to send and receive official correspondence through the post without payment of postage, the rates of postage chargeable on letters and parcels being at the same time reduced, and the postage charges regulated by a scale which, for all weights over half a tola, rises by limits of 10 tolas.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RULES.

Official Postage Rates.

	LETTER POST.				BANGHY POST.			
	Letters.		Registered Gazettes.		Parcels.		Packets.	
	Closed covers.		Open covers.		Closed covers.		Closed covers.	
	Prepayment optional.		Prepayment compulsory.		Prepayment optional.		Prepayment compulsory.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
Covers not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tola	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ and not exceeding 10 tolas ...	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
„ „ 10 „ „ „ 20 „ ...	5	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
„ „ 20 „ „ „ 30 „ ...	10	0	1	6	6	0	3	0
„ „ 30 „ „ „ 40 „ ...	15	0	2	0	8	0	4	0
For every additional 10 tolas	5	0	0	6	2	0	1	0

Note.—The following rule may facilitate the calculation of postage on letters exceeding 10 tolas:—Find the weight in tolas, take the next lower multiple of 10 and divide it by 2; the result will be the number of annas chargeable. Thus, for a cover weighing (say) 38 or 40 tolas, the next lower multiple of 10 will be 30, which, divided by 2, gives 15, being the number of annas chargeable.

Prepayment by means of service labels.

2. Official covers from Government offices should be prepaid by means of service postage stamps purchased at the Government Treasury or other local stamp depôt. These stamps, when used in payment of postage, must be supported by the superscription on the cover “On Her Majesty’s Service,” under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the cover, or of the head clerk or superintendent of his office, or of other responsible officer, to whom the duty of despatching is confided. The particular officer who signs the cover must enter in full his own official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally given. Service stamps affixed to a cover without the above superscription will not be recognised by the post office in payment of postage. Treasury officers are enjoined not to sell service stamps to any but Government officials.

<i>On Her Majesty’s Service.</i>	Service labels.
To	
(Here enter address).	
(Signature of Sender).	
(Official designation).	

3. Official Gazettes should be registered at the Post Master General’s Office, and when so registered are eligible for transmission at the lower rates above given under the same rules and conditions as apply to ordinary registered newspapers.

Unpaid official covers.

4. Official letters and parcels properly superscribed under Rule (2), but without stamps, are charged with postage on delivery at prepaid rates.

In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official, who has to correspond with, or send returns to, a superior, he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under this rule, and the same course may be adopted in other cases, where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

Economy to be observed in the use of the post.

5. Government officials should be careful not to incur needlessly the higher charge on account of the transmission of heavy covers by letter post. Similarly, the transmission of heavy covers as parcels (which are conveyed by post under a system of registration) is more expensive than their conveyance as packets, and the parcel post should not therefore be needlessly used by Government officials.

Limits of weight and size.

6. No official cover exceeding 600 tolas in weight can be received by the Post Office, and no official cover exceeding the limit of size* prescribed for ordinary packets can be forwarded as a packet, though it may be forwarded as a parcel, if within the limit of weight above-mentioned.

* One foot and a half in length by one foot in width or depth.

275

Letters and parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" by Government Officers.

7. Letters and parcels sent by Government officers in their official capacity, which

<i>Service Bearing.</i>		
To	A. B.,	
	C. D.,	CALCUTTA.
<i>Accountant-General.</i>		

relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters and parcels so addressed are regarded by the Post Office as private covers, but are charged, on delivery,

with bearing postage at "forward" (*i. e.*, prepaid) rates, and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin, as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government Officers may make to individuals (whether private persons or Government officers) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

Petitions, applications for appointments, requests for transfer, enquiries about title to leave, &c.

Letters and parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" addressed to Government Officers.

8. Letters and parcels sent by private persons to Government officials relating to the

<i>Service Bearing.</i>		
To	THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,	
	LUCKNOW.	
<i>Signature of sender.</i>		

affairs of Government, and endorsed according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address, including the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent), are charged, on delivery, at the rate to which they would have been liable if prepaid by stamps, and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters.

This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

Official covers not liable to re-direction charge.

9. Official communications addressed to Government officers "On Her Majesty's Service" or "Service Bearing" under the prescribed superscription and signature, are not liable to additional postage on account of re-direction.

Postage due on official covers to be initialed in Post Office.

10. The amount of postage marked as due on covers delivered under the superscriptions of "Service Bearing" or "On Her Majesty's Service," will be initialed by the Post Master or Deputy Post Master of the office of delivery.

Government Officers bound to receive and pay for covers under official superscription.

11. Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service."

Registration.

12. The rules and conditions for the registration of ordinary covers sent by letter post govern the registration of similar official covers, the service labels affixed to them being supported by the prescribed superscription and signature.

Post Telegrams.

13. Officers in charge of Telegraph Offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented ready written in the form ordinarily used by the Telegraph Offices when delivering telegraph messages to the addressees. The Post Master will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the Post Office stamp in acknowledgment of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "Telegram" (in addition to the usual official superscription), and must be fully prepaid.

Government Officers on leave.

14. Government officers, when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

Irregularities of address, &c.

15. Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address, superscription, or signature on a cover renders it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover, any service stamps which it may bear not being recognized.

Official correspondence with places abroad or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French Mail Packets.

16. The rules contained in the preceding paragraphs relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, *i. e.*, correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

Official correspondence with places abroad, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French Mail Packets (*e. g.*, between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be prepaid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule I), or, where prepayment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid, subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

The only exception to the above has reference to official letters (not newspapers or book or pattern packets) sent by British packet to or from the public functionaries or departments in London having special accounts for overland letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters intended for such offices need not be prepaid if superscribed as "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or departments in London which have accounts with the London Post Office are—Adjutant-General's Office (Horse Guards), Admiralty (Somerset House and Whitehall), Audit and Exchequer Department (Somerset House), Board of Trade (Whitehall), Census Office (Craig's Court), Chancellor's Office (Downing Street), Charity Commission (York Street, St. James), Chelsea Hospital (Chelsea), Civil Service Commission (Cannon Row, Westminster), Colonial Office (Downing Street), Colonial Land and Emigration Office (Park Street, Westminster), Commander-in-Chief's Office (Horse Guards), Council of Military Education (Great George Street), Council Office (Downing Street), Court of Bankruptcy (Basinghall Street), Courts of Chancery (Lincoln's Inn Fields and Chancery Lane), Court of Probate (Doctors Commons), Crown Agents for the Colonies (Spring Gardens), Duchy of Cornwall (Buckingham Palace Gate), the Customs (Lower Thames Street), Ecclesiastical Department (Whitehall Place), Endowed Schools Commission (Victoria Street), Exhibition Commissioners, 1851 (Westminster), Foreign Office (Downing Street), Her Majesty's Home Office (Whitehall), House of Commons, India Office (Charles Street, Westminster), Irish Office (Great Queen Street, Westminster), Inland Revenue (Somerset House), Local Government Act Office (Richmond Terrace, Whitehall), Merchant Seamen's Office (Adelaide Place, London Bridge), Metropolitan Police Office (Whitehall Place), Pay Master General (Whitehall), Local Government Board (Gwyder House, Whitehall), Post Office, Prisons Office (Parliament Street), His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Quarter Master General's Office (Horse Guards), Registrar of Friendly Societies (Abingdon Street), Registrar General's Office (Somerset House), Royal Artillery, Royal Marines (New Street), Science and Art Department, Warden of Standards, Stationery Office (Prince's Street, Storey's Gate), Tithe Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners (St. James's Square), Treasury Office (Whitehall), Tower, Veterinary Department of the Privy Council (Prince's Street, Westminster), War Office (Pall Mall), Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues Office (Whitehall Place), Works and Public Buildings Office (Whitehall Place).

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



To
From,

N^o. 1456

279

J. B. Peacock Esq
Off Collector of Malabar

To
The Principal Presidency College
Dated Allepore 18th Feb 1875

Sir,

With reference to your letter
N^o. 53 dated the 7th Instant, I have
the honor to request the favor of your
informing any ~~the~~ candidates at the
 ensuing Examination whom you may
think suitable that some appointments
for the collection of Statistical informa-
tion are vacant under me and that
applications will be received if sent
within one week from the date of
Examination.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obed^t serv^t

J. Peacock

Off Collector

M. S. S. S.

MEMO. No. 1281

275

FROM

*The Director of Public Instruction,
Bengal.*

TO *The Principal of the
Presidency College*

DATED *Fort William the 28th
March 1873.*

276

MEMO. No. 1200.

FROM

The Director of Public Instruction,
Bengal,

TO The Principal of the
Presidency College

DATED Fort William the 25th March
1873.

Refers to

The Principal is re-
quested to submit with
as little delay as possible
a statement shewing
the names of the

apt (ind)
1/2

Professors, Teachers,
Pandits and Moulavis
of the institutions men-
tioned in the margin
who were in Calcutta
on the Census night of 25th
January 1792. The infor-
mation is urgently re-
quired by the Chair-
man of the Justices of
the Peace for the Town
of Calcutta to test
the accuracy of the
figures given in the
Census of Calcutta.

W. Latham

Director of Public Instruction

* Presidency College
Hindu School
Hare School

(See) Sup.
part

Form No. 4b, Correspondence, P. W. D., Bengal.

MEMO. No. ²⁷⁷532

Calcutta 3rd April 1873.

FROM

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

2nd Calcutta Division,

TO

The Principal
Presidency College.

SUBJECT.

Engineering Students.

Undersigned has the honor
to forward herewith two bills for
the passed Students for the
month of March 1873 duly
Countersigned.

James Murray Esq.
Exec Eng^r 2nd Cal Divⁿ

From,

N^o 32

278

J B Peacock Esq
Mag Collector of Calcutta

To,

The Principal Presidency

College
Dated Calcutta the 7th April
1873

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter N^o 444 dated the 2nd instant, and to thank you for the trouble you have taken in the matter. As no applications were received within the time mentioned in my letter, I was obliged to make my arrangements. There are therefore no vacancies at present.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Yours most obedt servt

J Peacock

Mag Collector

Copy
by

279

No. 768 Mathematical Instrument Office.

CALCUTTA, 1st April 1873.

To J. Sutcliffe Esq^r
M. A.
Principal Presidency College

His 730 of 25/3/73

Returns following,
not being required in
this Dept:-

- 2 Logth tables
- 5 Waugh's top^g Surveying
- 2 Radha Nauth Sekdar's table

Receipt accompanies
for the rest.

H. Castelle Coll

W.C.D. Offg. Supdt. Mathl. Instl. Dept.



Memo.

please
return this
after its
contents
done

Fort William, the 14th January 1873.

The Director sanctions the award of three Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 8 of a month attached to the Calcutta Madrasah to the undermentioned students of the Anglo-Persian Department tenable for two sessions in the Institutions mentioned against their names.—

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|
| Muhammad Azhar | } | Presidency college |
| Badr-i alam | | |
| Tamiz uddin | } | Alanghli college. |

has been increased to 12 Rs.
a per cent letter already sent for immediate reference
done

No 1392.

Copy forwarded to the Principal Presidency college for information.—

Fort William,

W. S. Atherton

The 7th April 1873. } Director of Pub. Inst^{ns}

No. 2124.

281

Calcutta School Book and
Vernacular Literature Society.

10, GOVERNMENT PLACE, EAST.

Dated April 8th, 1873.

To

J. Sutcliffe Esquire
Principal Presidency College
Calcutta.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of
the 5th Instant, I beg to send 2000 half
sheets of foolscap for printing 2000
copies of Drawing Plate No 9 for the
Society. The drawing is also returned herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

A. C. Anderson

Secretary

No. 279

282

Ordnance Audit Office,

10th April 1873

To

The Principal
Presidency College,

Begs to intimate that Bank of Bengal on
Receipt No. 24 dated 3rd April 1873 for
8-0 Rupees One, and Eight annas only, the value
of a Plummet supplied on payment from the
Mathematical Instrument Department has
reached this Office with Memo. No. 451 of the 4th Instant

H. Timber

Captain,

Offg. Exmr., Ordnance Accounts.

my music

£
No. 1307

283

From,

The Accountant General

Bengal

To

The Secretary to the Government
of Bengal, General Department
Dated the 21st March 1873.

Sir

With reference to Mr. Officiating
Junior Secretary Edgars's endorsement No.
847 dated 19th Ultimo the enclosures
of which are herewith returned, I have
the honor to report that under Rule II
of Stationery Rules published at page
125 of the supplement to the Calcutta
Gazette of 21st March 1866 all officers in
charge of independent offices whose appoint-
ments are published on the Govern-
ment Gazette, are authorized to indent
upon the Government Stationery Office.
It is not apparent therefore why the
Principal of the Presidency College whose
appointment

appointment fulfils these conditions, can
cannot be supplied from the store without
the previous special sanction of Govern-
ment. -

I have recd,
Sd/ M. A. Mangles
Offg. Accountant General
Bengal. -

N^o 1300

Copy forwarded to the Director
of Public Instruction for information
with reference to his endorsement N^o
401 dated 5th February; the original
papers received with that endorsement
are returned. -

By Order of the Lieutenant
Governor of Bengal.
Sd/ G. Easton
Head Assistant.
Calcutta,
The 28th March 1873

N^o ~~1400~~ 1410

Copy forwarded to the Principal
of the Presidency College for information
with

with reference to his No 637 dated 31st
January 1873.

Fort William, W. S. Lathimer
The 7th April 1873. Director of Pub: Instr^{ns}.

It is requested that in any future communication on this subject, the number and date of this letter, as given opposite, may be quoted, and the reply addressed—
EXAMINER, ORDNANCE ACCOUNTS,
CALCUTTA.

Office of Examiner, Ordnance Accounts

Calcutta, dated 10th April 1873.

No. 260

Kindly see to this - Rs 1/8 which has been paid for ahead of was sufficient for the last present.

FROM

THE EXAMINER, ORDNANCE ACCOUNTS,

TO

J. Sutcliffe Esq
Principal Presidency College
Calcutta,

Rs 14/10/11

Please remit to this office by a Bank of Bengal Receipt the sum of Rupees Fourteen, and Ten Annas only, being the cost of repairs done in the Mathematical Instrument Department to a Theodolite belonging to you as per annexed Valuation Statement No. 2325 of 1872/73.

H. Forbes

Captain
Offg: Examiner Ordnance Accounts
H. Forbes