

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following despatch has been recently received of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, from the Colonial Secretary, dated Downing Street, 28rd November, 1855:

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith, with the request that you will give to it every publicity, a Notification which has been published by the India Board of the conditions upon which Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be examined in July 1856.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) H. LABOUCHERE.

1. In July, 1856, an examination will take place of candidates for appointments to the Civil Service of India. Notice will be hereafter given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, before the 1st of May, 1856, have transmitted to the India Board, Cannon Row, Westminster:—

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age, on the 1st of May, 1856, will be above eighteen years and under twenty-three years.

(b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.

(c) A certificate of good moral character, signed by the Head of the school or college at which he has last received his education; or, if he has not received education at any school or college since the year 1853, then such proof of good moral character as may be satisfactory to the India Board.

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge, hereinafter enumerated, in which he desires to be examined.

3. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

English Language and Literature:—

Composition.....	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution.....	1,000
	1,500

Language, Literature, and History of Greece.....	750
“ “ “ Rome.....	750
“ “ “ France.....	375
“ “ “ Germany.....	375
“ “ “ Italy.....	375

Mathematics, pure and mixed.....	1,000
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Natural Science, that is, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy.....	500
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Moral Sciences, that is, Logic, Mental, Moral, and Political Philosophy.....	500
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Sanscrit Language and Literature.....	375
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Arabic Language and Literature.....	375
	6,875

4. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, according to the ordinary system in use at several of the Universities, and the numbers set opposite to each branch in the preceding paragraph denote the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

5. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall obtain, in respect of that subject, one-sixth of the number of marks set against that particular subject.

6. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *visa voce* examination.

7. After the examination shall have been completed, the marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, shall be added up, and the names of the twenty candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates shall be set forth in order of merit; and such twenty candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. Their choice, so far as it can be allowed, of the Presidency in India to which they shall be appointed, shall be determined by the order in which they stand on such list.

8. In August, 1857, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

Law, including the ordinary rules of taking evidence and the mode of conducting civil and criminal trials.....	1,000
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The History of India.....	400
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Political Economy.....	400
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Any Vernacular Language of India, to be previously fixed by the India Board.....	200
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and such further examination will be conducted in the same manner as that above described. (The number set opposite to each subject denote the greatest number of marks which can be obtained in respect of such subjects.)

9. Any selected candidate who shall not, at such further examination in 1857, obtain, in each of the subjects above-mentioned, one-sixth of the number of marks set against such particular subject, shall be struck off the list of selected candidates.

10. The selected candidates who, at such further examination, shall be deemed by the Examiners to have a competent knowledge (ascertained in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph) of Law, the History of India, Political Economy, and one Language of India, shall be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and the names of such candidates shall be placed in a list in the order of their merit in such examination, estimated, as above, by the total number of marks which they shall have obtained in respect of all the subjects in which they shall have been examined at such examination.

11. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of such candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from such further examination.

12. No person will, even after such examination, be allowed to proceed to India, unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.

14. The Commissioners for the Affairs of India will be ready to receive, at any time previous to the 1st of May, 1856, the testimonials of persons desirous of being appointed to the office of Examiner; but, with respect to the examinations above mentioned, no such appointment will be made until after the date above mentioned.

14. All papers relating to the above-mentioned examinations are to be sent, and all inquiries are to be addressed, thus:—"The Secretary, India Board, Westminster." "India Civil Service Examination."

A VISIT TO EDINBURGH—THE UNIVERSITY, &c.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

This city owes its prosperity almost entirely to its literary and scientific institutions, its University and law courts. The commerce of the place is very trifling. I visited, this morning, the Parliament House, where the courts of justice are held. Lord President McNeil presided, and there was a formidable array of lawyers, engaged in trying a case for damages sustained in a coal-pit. The judge, as well as the lawyers, were dressed in flowing gowns and capacious wigs. Nothing looks more odd, or more ridiculous, than to see these lawyers, many of them young men, with black gowns and enormous wigs, the curls reaching down to their shoulders. The proceedings were somewhat different from those in our own court. The oath is administered to the witness by the judge, and the lawyer, in making his examination, stands up, and does not resume his seat till through with the witness.* No interruption is allowed by opposing counsel; everything is conducted with the most rigid decorum. Adjoining the court room is a spacious hall in which the Scottish Parliament was formerly held. It is 120 feet long by 50 wide, has a curious and elaborately wrought ceiling of oak, and the floor is made of the same material, laid in large blocks.

The sides of the room are adorned with several beautiful statues by Chantry, among which were those of Lord Melville, Blair, and Jeffries, the celebrated editor of the Edinburgh Review, who was one of the judges of the Court. This room is appropriately called the suitor's room, as it is exclusively used by those having suits at Court. The library room is exceedingly tasteful and beautiful, 140 feet long, 40 wide and 85 high. In the centre is a cupola ornamented with paintings in oil of Apollo and the Muses. The library, a rare and choice collection, consists of upwards of 60,000 volumes. The vestibule and stairs are also adorned with portraits and busts of distinguished men. In front of the main entrance to the courts is a statue of Charles II. In the commercial towns of Scotland there are no lawyers. All the law business of the whole country is transacted in this city, and the number of judges, advocates, writers, &c., exceeds twelve hundred. While in the court room, during the progress of the trial, one of the counsel took occasion to make a fling at the medical profession, expressing his regret that there were so many contradictions and uncertainties in medicine. From no class of men does a remark of this kind come with so ill a grace as from gentlemen of the bar.—They seem to forget the law's delay, and its worse than uncertainty. The lines of the poet are full of force and truth.

"There was on both sides much to say,
He'd hear the cause another day—
And so he did—and then a third
He heard it—then he kept his word
But with rejoinders or replies,
Long bills, and answers stuffed with lies
For twenty years the cause was spun,
And then stood where it first begun."

* The same rule is now observed in the Supreme Court of New York.—Ed. Com. Adv.