

Moral and Material Progress and Condition of Ind
1859-60 Pt. 1-2

EAST INDIA.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

INDIA,

1859

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

India Office, }
14 May 1861. }

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Secretary, Financial Department,

(Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 53.)

PART I.

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STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of
India, during the Year 1859-60.

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CHAPTER I.

NARRATIVE OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION,

During the Official Year 1859-60.

THE Acts passed during this official year are Acts Nos. XI, to XXVIII. of 1859, and Acts Nos. I, to XX. of 1860. They are noticed in numerical order.

Bills withdrawn or otherwise disposed of are noticed under a separate head.

A List of Bills referred to Select Committees is appended.

ACTS PASSED.

ACT XI. of 1859 (An Act to improve the Law relating to Sales of Land for Arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, under the Bengal Presidency).

(Introduced on 22d December 1855, and passed on 30th April 1859.)

THE object of this Act is, as its title denotes, to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, under the Bengal Presidency.

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The first important amendment which it effects in the former law is by discontinuing the practice of obtaining the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue to sales of estates for arrears of revenue or other demands of Government in the province of Cuttack, so as to assimilate the system of collection in Cuttack to the system of collection in Bengal, where the districts are permanently settled, and where the process of sale is the only process; whereas, in the provinces not permanently settled, the process of sale is the last of several coercive measures resorted to for the collection of the revenue. The Act, however, makes an exception in the case of the district of Sylhet, where, in consequence of the number of petty estates, the Collector may, with the authority of the Board of Revenue, proceed, in the first instance, by the distress and sale of the personal property of defaulters, instead of by the sale of their estates.

The Act gives a mortgagee who may deposit money, in order to save the estate mortgaged to him from sale (to the extinction of his lien), a further mortgage or lien upon the estate to the extent of the money so deposited by him.

Another important alteration in the law which this Act effects, is by enabling sharers of joint estates held in common tenancy, and holders of specific portions of the land of an entire estate, to acquire the privilege of protecting their shares by paying up their own portion of the Government revenue, whether the other sharers pay up their portion or not. The Act provides that, when a recorded sharer desires to pay his portion of the Government revenue separately, he may submit to the Collector a written application, specifying the nature and extent of his interest in the estate. The Collector will cause the application to be published, and if, within six weeks from the date of publication, no objection is made by any other recorded sharer, the Collector will open a separate account with the applicant, and credit separately to his share all payments made by him on account thereof. If any recorded proprietor objects to the application, the Collector will refer the parties to the Civil Court, and suspend proceedings until the question at issue is judicially determined. The Act at the same time provides that, where the highest offer for a share exposed to sale for arrears of revenue is not equal to the amount due upon it, the Collector shall stop the sale, and declare that the entire estate will be put up to sale for arrears of revenue, unless the other sharers, within 10 days, purchase the defaulter's share by paying to Government the whole amount due upon it.

The Act enables a proprietor of an estate, by the deposit of money or Government securities, to preserve his estate from all risk of sale by reason of any accident or neglect on the part of an agent.

It remedies a defect of that part of the old law which provided, that in case of repeated default, the difference between the sum bid by each defaulting bidder and the actual sale

price should be levied and credited to the former proprietor, whereas all that he was entitled to was the difference between the highest bid and the actual sale price.

The Act makes provision for giving the purchaser at an auction sale possession of his purchase; restricts the annulment of a sale for irregularity to those cases only in which the irregularity has occasioned injury to the proprietor; and renders compulsory, under penalty of forfeiture of all benefit therefrom, the execution of a final decree of a Civil Court annulling a sale, as well as the repayment, with interest, by the party obtaining execution, of any surplus purchase-money paid away by order of a Civil Court, within six months from the date of such final decree.

But the most important alteration in the law which the Act effects is by enforcing the registration of under-tenures created subsequently to the Permanent Settlement. The Bill, as introduced, proposed to render compulsory the registration of all under-tenures, those created before as well as those created after the Permanent Settlement. It was very strongly urged, however, that in the case of ante-settlement tenures, which were already protected by the existing law, registration ought not to be made a condition of protection in case of any future sale of the estate, and in accordance with this view, the Act provides that the registration of such tenures shall be entirely at the option of the holder. With regard to past settlement tenures, several plans were proposed for protecting them. According to the plan adopted by the Act, there are to be two registers, one for common registry and the other for special registry. In the common register, tenures, to the registration of which no objection is preferred after due notice, are to be registered without inquiry; the effect of such registry being to protect the tenure in all cases, except the remote contingency of a purchase by Government. In the special register, tenures will be registered after inquiry as to the sufficiency of the rent to secure the Government revenue. The effect of special registry will be to give absolute security in all circumstances. The registry may be common or special, according to the application of the holder of the tenure, and in cases of special registry all the expenses of the inquiry ordered to be made will be paid by the applicant.

ACT XII. of 1859 (An Act to make better Provision for the Trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, for Breach of Duty).

Previously to the passing of this Act, officers of the Bengal Pilot Service, when accused of breach of duty, had the privilege of being tried by a Court (constituted under Act XXIV. of 1845), consisting of nine members, viz., a President, two merchants, four ship captains, and two branch or master pilots, the finding and sentence being according to the votes of the majority of the Court. If the breach of duty charged against the accused was punishable under the "Penal Code for the better Order and Government of the Members composing the Pilot Service," passed by the Government of India on the 21st December 1826, the punishment awardable by the Court was that prescribed by the Code.

This Code had long been represented to be defective, and several amendments of it had, from time to time, been submitted for consideration. The constitution of the Court was also considered faulty. A principal objection to the Court was, that the majority of those composing it were not in such an independent position as to qualify them to sit as judges, some of them being fellow-servants of the accused, whilst the interests of the others were much at the mercy of the service to which they belonged.

The present Act provides for a Court constituted on the ordinary principle of a judge and jury. The jury is to be composed of two merchants, a ship captain, and a pilot of not less than twenty years' service, the verdict being according to the opinion of the majority of the jurors, or in the event of their being equally divided in opinion, according to the opinion of the judge and the jurors with whom he concurs.

The Act provides for the appointment of a prosecutor and for the punishment of witnesses for non-attendance, &c. It prescribes rules for the selection of jurors and for the admission and disposal of challenges. It authorizes the local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to prepare a schedule of offences and punishments for the guidance of the Court. It makes provision for a new trial in the event of the judge certifying the verdict to be clearly contrary to the evidence, and reserves the power of the Government and of the marine authorities to pass orders in any case of misconduct in which a formal trial may be deemed unnecessary.

ACT XIII. of 1859 (An Act to provide for the Punishment of Breaches of Contract by Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers in certain cases).

This Bill provides for the punishment of breaches of contract on the part of artificers, workmen, and labourers who have received money in advance on account of work which they have contracted to perform. The Bill was introduced at the instance of the Calcutta Trades Association, who complained of the pecuniary loss to which they were subjected by

by the fraudulent conduct of their workmen in wilfully failing to perform works for which they had received advances in money. By an old Calcutta bye-law, the magistrates were empowered to punish with imprisonment any workman who shall depart from his service in the said settlement of Fort William before the end of his term of service, or leave unfinished any work which he may have agreed or contracted with any person or persons resident in the said settlement of Fort William to furnish, unless for cause to be allowed by two justices of the peace. But since the passing of Act XII. of 1852, which repealed the above and other similar bye-laws providing penalties for other acts of misconduct of workmen and servants, the Calcutta manufacturers had been without any other remedy against the fraudulent practices of their workmen than the ineffective and tardy one of a civil action.

The present Act authorizes a magistrate, on complaint of the employer, and on proof of the receipt of an advance and wilful neglect on the part of a workman to fulfil his contract, to order the workman either to return the money advanced, or to perform the work contracted for as the employer shall require, and on default, to sentence the workman to imprisonment, with hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months. When the workman is ordered to perform the work, security may also be required of him for its due performance.

The Act was limited in its operation to the Presidency towns and the Straits settlement, but it empowers the Executive Government to apply its provisions to other places, where a necessity for the remedy which it provides is felt.

ACT XIV. of 1859 (An Act to provide for the Limitation of Suits).

(Introduced on 7th July 1855, and passed on 30th April 1859.)

Before the passing of this Act, not only were there different laws of limitation obtaining in the three Presidencies, but the law of limitation in such Presidency differed from that obtaining in the Presidency towns in the periods of limitation as well as in the exceptions to the application of those periods, and in the principle on which those exceptions, where they were the same, were allowed.

The Bill, as originally brought in, proposed to introduce the principle of positive prescription. There had long been a considerable conflict of opinion upon this question, and as it was considered inexpedient to carry so important a change in the law, assuming that it would be carried by a narrow majority, the principle was abandoned in Committee of whole Council, and a clause was introduced, which goes far to meet one of those mischiefs, to remedy which the principle of a title by positive prescription to land or other immovable property was sought to be introduced. The Act has left untouched and undefined the law relating to easements, it being considered inexpedient, in the existing state of society in the Mofussil, and in the absence of any substantive law relating to the rights of way, water, and the like, to give any person the right to some benefit, liberty or privilege arising out of the immovable property of some other person.

The general periods of limitation adopted are 30 years for suits against depositaries, pawnees or mortgagees for the recovery of movable property, and 60 years for the recovery of immovable property; 12 years for suits relating to immovable property, specialties, and securities for money in the nature of specialties, and six years for other personal demands. The Act prescribes shorter periods of limitation of three years and one year in respect of a variety of suits. It lays down rules as to exceptions arising from the different kinds of disability.

ACT XV. of 1859 (An Act for granting exclusive Privileges to Inventors).

This is a re-enactment, with modifications of Act VI. of 1856, which the Court of Directors disallowed as illegal, inasmuch as it had not previously received the sanction of the Crown, and which was consequently repealed by Act IX. of 1857.

To check the filing of specifications in frivolous cases, the present Act requires an inventor to submit a petition to the Governor General in Council, describing the nature of his invention, and to obtain an order before the filing of his specification. It enables the Governor General in Council, before making such order, to refer the petition for inquiry and report. It fixes 14 years as the period for the duration of the exclusive period, and empowers the Governor General in Council to extend the privilege for a period not exceeding 14 years. It prescribes the form of specification and the mode of filing and registering. It specifies in what cases persons are not entitled to an exclusive privilege, and in what cases the Governor General in Council may declare an exclusive privilege to cease. An importer of an invention is not to be deemed an inventor, unless he be the actual inventor. All actual inventors, whether foreigners or not, are entitled to an exclusive privilege. The Act defines an invention to be a new invention if it has not been similarly used or made known in the United Kingdom or in India previously to application for leave to file a specification; and in the case of an invention, for the exclusive use of which Her Majesty's letters patent have been granted, if the inventor apply for leave to file his specification within 12 months from the passing of this Act, or within 12 months

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from the date of the letters patent, his invention will be deemed a new invention, if it was not publicly known or used in India at the time of applying for the letters patent. The Act provides a remedy by action in the principal civil courts for an infringement of the privilege, but confines to the supreme courts the jurisdiction of trying the validity of a specification, with the power, under certain conditions, of ordering amendments.

ACT XVI. of 1859 (An Act to explain Act XXX. of 1858, to provide for the Administration of the Estate and for the Payment of the Debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.)

(Introduced and passed on 18th June 1859.)

Act XXX. of 1858 was passed to give effect to the intentions of the late Honourable Court of Directors, according to which the debts incurred by Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor as Naib-i-Mooktar were to be investigated, and such of them as were deemed legitimate paid by Government. The intention of the Legislature in passing that Act was obviously to restrict the operation of the law to the *bonâ fide* creditors of the late Nawab himself. But the Supreme Court at Madras had lately expressed an opinion that the words "justly and fairly" in that Act meant justly and fairly as between the Prince and the creditors, and not as between him and the Nawab. According to this interpretation, and contrary to the intention of the Legislature in passing Act XXX. of 1858, the East India Company might have been held liable for all debts contracted in the Nawab's name by Prince Azeem Jah, whether contracted for the use or benefit of the Nawab or not. The present Act was therefore passed to declare what the intention of the Legislature was.

The Act also empowers the Court to award costs under Act XXX. of 1858, and declares that it was not the intention of that Act to deprive parties of the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, on both which points the Supreme Court at Madras had intimated doubts.

ACT XVII. of 1859 (An Act to amend the Law for the Realization of Revenue from Abkaree in the Island of Bombay).

(Introduced on 2d, and passed on 16th July 1859.)

The object of this Act is to increase the taxes derivable in the Island of Bombay from the manufacture of spirituous liquors from the juice of the cocoanut, brab, and date trees growing in that island. The Act also supplies a defect in the late law, by providing for the punishment of those who work still without a license.

ACT XVIII. of 1859 (An Act to amend the Law relating to Offences declared to be punishable on Conviction before a Magistrate).

(Introduced on 9th, and passed on 23d July 1859.)

It appeared from a recent decision of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, that the offences intended to be provided against by Section LII. of the Post Office Act XVII. of 1854, and other recent Acts, were not punishable if committed by a European British subject in the Mofussil, or by any person within the local limits of the Supreme Courts.

This Act was therefore passed to render such offences punishable upon conviction before the Supreme Court, except in cases in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a justice of the peace, such as the cases included in Section LVIII. of Act XVII. of 1854, and corresponding sections in other Acts.

ACT XIX. of 1859 (An Act to continue in force, until the end of the Year 1859, Act XXVIII. of 1857).

(Introduced and passed on 6th August 1859.)

Act XXVIII. of 1857 being about to expire, this Act was passed to continue its operation till the end of the year 1859, in order to allow time for the passing of a law to make that Act perpetual. [Temporary.]

ACT XX. of 1859 (An Act for the Suppression of Outrages in the District of Malabar in the Presidency of Fort St. George).

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[Temporary.]
This Act is a re-enactment, with certain additions, of Acts XXIII. of 1854 and V. of 1856, which were passed for the suppression of Mopla outrages in Malabar, and the duration of which was limited to the end of 1859. The additions made to the former law consisted, first, of a section to declare void all alienations of property made within 12 months previously to the perpetration of a fanatical outbreak by a Mopla, and was introduced to prevent those intending to commit crimes from defeating the law of forfeiture by a previous alienation of their property; second, of a section to extend to the parish (umshum) wherein a fanatical crime might be perpetrated the same liability to fine to which the parish (umshum) in which the fanatic might reside was already liable; and, third, of a section to make it lawful for the magistrate to call upon the inhabitants of the parish (umshum) to which a fanatic might belong, or in which he might reside, or to which he might flee, to deliver him up under penalty of a fine.

The present Act will continue in force for 10 years.



ACT XXI. of 1859 (An Act for providing for the exercise of certain Powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council).

(Introduced and passed on 3d September 1859.)

[Temporary.]
This was a temporary Act, passed for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council, on the occasion of his late visit to the North Western Provinces and other parts of India.

The Act expired on the 9th May 1860.

ACT XXII. of 1859 (An Act to amend Act I. of 1852, for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay).

(Introduced on 6th August, and passed on 3d September 1859.)

This Act raises the customs duty on salt from 12 annas to 1 rupee per maund. It also raises the customs duty from 9 annas to 1 rupee per gallon on spirits exported from any port in India to any port in the Bombay Presidency, so as to equalise it with the excise duty on spirits manufactured in that Presidency, which had lately been raised from 9 annas to 1 rupee per gallon by the Government of Bombay, under the provisions of Act III. of 1852.

ACT XXIII. of 1859 (An Act to alter the Rates of Duty of Goods imported or exported by Land from certain Foreign Territories into or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively).

Act VII. of 1859 having altered the rates of sea customs duties, it became necessary to alter the land customs duties on goods imported or exported into or from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, from or into foreign settlements on the line of coast. This Act was, therefore, passed for the purpose of fixing the land customs above referred to at the same rates as the sea customs fixed by Act VII. of 1859.

ACT XXIV. of 1859 (An Act for the better Regulation of the Police within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George).

The want of an efficient preventive and detective police had long been felt in the Madras Presidency. In 1855 the Government of Madras, in admitting the most unsatisfactory state of their police, recommended to the Honourable Court of Directors the adoption of two measures for its re-organization, viz., first, to separate police from revenue functions, and to confine the district police absolutely to police duties; and, secondly, to place the force under close and undivided European superintendence. A third measure, proposed by the Madras Government, was the separation of the judicial from the police functions of the magistrate. The Honourable Court authorized the adoption of these measures, referring at the same time to the great difference of opinion which had been expressed upon the principle of the third.

This Bill was introduced to give legislative sanction to the proposed new system of police for the Madras Presidency; but at the request of the Government the provision for separating the executive from the judicial functions of the European magistrates was, during the progress of the Bill through the Council, withdrawn. The Act is in many respects similar to Act XIII. of 1856, ("for regulating the police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several stations of the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca,") and it contains several sections regulating the procedure of the police taken from the code of criminal procedure, and thus forms in itself a clear and complete police law.

The local superintendents of police will be entirely under the orders of the magistrates, whilst the functions of the Inspector General will be confined to the organization of the establishment and to maintaining it in a state of efficiency by a proper attention to promotion, discipline, and other details of management—the object of the law being to place at the disposal of the magistrate an improved instrument for the prevention and detection of crime.

ACT XXV. of 1859 (An Act to prevent the over-crowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal).

This Act is a re-enactment with certain amendments, of which the principal will be presently noticed, of Act I. of 1857, which expired on the 7th January 1860, and the object and provisions of which are explained in the narrative for 1856-57.

By the present Act the law is made applicable to vessels arriving at any British port as it formerly was to those leaving a British port—an amendment which was rendered necessary by shipowners evading the law by clearing out from foreign European ports, and arriving at British ports with passengers far in excess of the number allowed by law. The provisions of the law are extended to Chittagong and the ports in Orissa, an exception being made in favour of vessels licensed to carry native passengers between Chittagong and places on the coast of Arracan, by allowing them to convey them in the proportion of two and a half to every ton of burden.

ACT XXVI. of 1859 (An Act to continue in force for a further period Act XXVIII. of 1857).

(Introduced and passed on 7th December 1859.)

[Temporary.]

By Act XIX. of 1859 the operation of Act XXVIII. of 1857 was continued until the end of the year 1859, before the close of which it was expected that there would be ample time for a full discussion and consideration as to whether the law should be made perpetual. That expectation was not realized, and as further information as to the working of the Act was required, the present Act was passed, continuing Act XXVIII. of 1857 in force until the 30th June 1860.

ACT XXVII. of 1859 (An Act to continue in force for a further period Acts XIV. of 1857, XVI. of 1857, and XVII. of 1857).

(Introduced and passed on 7th December 1859.)

[Temporary.]

As explained in the narrative for 1858-59, Act XXII. of 1858 continued until the end of 1859 the three temporary Acts therein referred to. The present Act continues those Acts in force for the further period of a year.

ACT XXVIII. of 1859 (An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857, to make further Provision relating to Foreigners).

[Temporary.]

The narrative for 1857-58 contained an explanation of the reasons which led to the passing of Act XXXIII. of 1857, as also a statement of its provisions. The Act expired on the 5th December 1859, but as it was considered that the time had not yet arrived when its provisions could be safely or properly dispensed with, the present Act was passed, reviving and continuing the Act in force for a further period of two years.

ACT I. of 1860. An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

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(Introduced on 24th, and passed on 31st December 1859.)

This Act empowers the Governor General in Council to raise the duty upon salt imported into the North-Western Provinces from two rupees to three rupees per maund, so as to place the discretionary power of the Government of India in respect to such salt on the same footing with the power of that Government in respect to the salt of the Lower Provinces of Bengal:

When the Act was passed, the Government had no intention of increasing the duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces by more than eight annas per maund, that is, from two rupees to two rupees eight annas per maund. Simultaneously with that measure, the Government propose to raise the duty on salt in the Lower Provinces to a similar extent, namely, from two rupees eight annas to three rupees per maund. For this latter measure, however, no new law was required, as the Government of India already had the power by law to raise the duty on the salt of these provinces to three rupees four annas per maund.

ACT II. of 1860. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea.

This Act is an adaptation to vessels sailing from Ports in British India of that portion of the English Passengers Act XVIII. and XIX. Vic. c. 119, which relates to providing passengers taken off wrecked or disabled passenger ships with a passage to their intended destination.

ACT III. of 1860. An Act to empower Sessions Judges to pass Sentence in certain cases, without reference to the Sudder Court.

The object of this Act is to relieve the Sudder Courts at Calcutta and Agra on the criminal side, by enabling sessions judges, on conviction, to pass sentence of punishment in certain cases which, under the former law, required to be referred for the final orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, namely, cases of rape, cases whenever the crime charged was one which the sessions judges were not specially empowered by the regulation to punish, and the trial was not held with the aid of a Mahomedan law officer, and cases of perjury and forgery, in which the minimum of punishment which the sessions judge could award appeared too severe. The Act at the same time authorizes sessions judges to refer to the Nizamut Adawlut cases calling for a more severe punishment than they are empowered to adjudge.

ACT IV. of 1860. An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859 for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

The first modification which this Act effects in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859), is that, instead of appeals to the Sudder Court being necessarily heard and determined by three or more judges, they may be heard and determined by two or more judges, suitable provision being made for a difference of opinion. The object of this amendment was to enable the Sudder Courts at the three Presidencies to keep pace with their work.

The next modification is that, instead of the Civil Court being required to compare every application for the execution of a decree with the original decree, it is left to the discretion of the Court to satisfy itself of the correctness of the application, either by comparing it with the original decree, where the latter is forthcoming, or in some other way. Owing to the destruction of nearly the whole of the records of the Civil Courts in the North Western Provinces during the mutinies, it was considered that the requirement of the law, as it stood, would often be found impracticable, besides which it was thought that there would be a difficulty in conforming strictly to it, where a Court, which might have decided a suit in the first instance, was required to execute a decree passed in regular or special appeal in the same case for which the code makes provision.

The last alteration was introduced in order to admit of the extension of the code to the non-regulation Provinces, with every restrictions or limitations which the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, might see fit to order.

ACT V. of 1860. An Act to amend Act III. of 1857, relating to Trespasses by Cattle.

This Act amends Act III. of 1857 in the following particulars: It supplies a defect in that Act, by providing for the appropriation, by Government, of the surplus of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle, with a view to the application of the same to the construction and repair of roads and other local improvements.

It further empowers magistrates, as well as civil judges in the Madras Presidency, to deal with the offence of forcibly opposing the seizure of cattle, and with the offence of forcibly rescuing the same after seizure, and provides one or two definitions or constructions of Act III. of 1857 as applicable to that Presidency alone.

ACT VI. of 1860. An Act to amend Act XIX. of 1847, Articles of War for the Native Army.

(Introduced on 28th January, and passed on 11th February 1860.)

This Act was passed in a great measure to meet the requirements of the native force then about to proceed to China.

The first amendment which it effects in the Articles of War for the native army is by empowering the Commander in Chief to invest commanding officers of regiments with the power of summarily trying all offences against those Articles committed by any person amenable thereto. The proceedings on such trials to be recorded in English by the commanding officer with his own hand, in the presence of two or more European or native commissioned officers, whose signatures will be affixed to the record, are required to be submitted to the general officer commanding the division, who may set aside the trial on the merits, but not on merely technical grounds.

The other amendment renders soldiers undergoing confinement on conviction of light offences liable to forfeiture of pay and allowances during confinement, subsistence allowance being made to them according to the rates of pay laid down in the Regulations.

ACT VII. of 1860. An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of Limited Liability.

The object of this Act is to extend to Joint Stock Banking Companies the benefit given by Act XIX. of 1857 to Joint Stock Companies in general. On that occasion the Legislature, following the example set in England, excluding Banking Companies from being formed with limited liability. But by a subsequent Act the power was extended to Banks in England, and on a similar principle it was considered desirable to adopt the same law in this country.

ACT VIII. of 1860. An Act for regulating the Establishment and Management of Electric Telegraphs in India.

This Act amends certain defects which had been found to exist in Act XXXIV. of 1854, of which it is, in fact, merely a re-enactment, with the required amendments.

The present Act provides for the punishment of persons employed in the Electric Telegraph department for divulging messages, whether transmitted with or without an express direction that they are to be kept secret; increases the punishment provided for misconduct by the former Act; and renders punishable the offer of a bribe to any person in the employ of Government in the Electric Telegraph Department.

ACT IX. of 1860. An Act to make provisions for the speedy determination of certain disputes between Workmen engaged in Railway and other Public Works, and their employers.

This Act was passed at the instance of the Bombay Government, who suggested that magistrates should be empowered to decide summarily disputes between Railway and other contractors and their workmen, so as to provide against occurrences like those caused by the non-payment of the labourers employed at the Bhoze Ghât Works, by their employers, the sub-contractors. The Act empowers every local government to invest a magistrate or officer exercising the powers of a magistrate with authority to decide disputes concerning wages, hire of carriage, or price of work between labourers on public works and their employers; the jurisdiction being limited to cases not exceeding 200 rupees, and in which the cause of action has arisen within two months. The procedure provided for the speedy investigation of cases under this Act is that prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure

(Act

(Act VIII. of 1859) for suits to be disposed of at a first hearing. After adjudication, the magistrate's order for payment may be enforced by distress and sale, claims to property distrained being determined in the manner provided by the code for the determination of the like questions arising in the execution of decrees. Provision is also made for the interference of the magistrates in cases in which workmen, after voluntarily engaging to work for a stipulated period, neglect or refuse to work.

The Act will take effect only in those districts or places to which it shall be extended by order of the Governor General in Council, or of the Executive Government of any Presidency or place.

CHAP. I.
Legislative Council

Act X. of 1860. An Act to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or exported by Sea.

(Introduced on 18th February, and passed on 3d March 1860.)

This Act is one of the measures passed for giving effect to the lately declared financial policy of the Government of India.

By Act VII. of 1859 the import duty on a considerable number of articles was raised from 5 to 20 per cent. The result having proved to be a falling off in the Revenue, it was considered expedient to reduce the duty on all those articles to 10 per cent., except tobacco, the duty on which has been raised to eight annas the seer of unmanufactured, and one rupee the seer of manufactured tobacco.

The duty on cotton thread, twist, and yarn has also been raised from 5 to 10 per cent., there appearing no reason why these articles should be imported at a lower rate of duty than cotton piece goods. The Act, however, provided for the admission, at the former rate, of any cotton twist or yarn, proved to the satisfaction of the collectors to have been sold or contracted to be delivered in India duty paid before the date of the commencement of this Act, viz., 18th February 1860.

The Act abolishes both import and export duties on wool, flax, hemp, jute, raw hides and skins, and maps, prints, and works of art. It makes the following additions to the free import list, viz., seeds imported from any public society for gratuitous distribution, agricultural implements, machinery of all kinds, conveyances and carriages of every description, military and other regulation uniforms and accoutrements when imported for private use by persons in the public service, guano and manures of all kinds. It places tea and coffee on the free export list, and raises to two rupees per Indian maund the export duty on saltpetre, which was formerly charged as an unenumerated article, with an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent.

The Act contains a clause, declaring that all goods and merchandise in bond shall, in the event of any change of duties taking place, be treated as new importations.

Act XI. of 1860. An Act to enforce the fulfilment of Indigo Contracts, and to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry.

(Introduced on 24th, and passed on 31st March 1860.)

The serious disturbances which lately occurred in some Districts in Bengal connected with the cultivation of indigo, rendered necessary the immediate passing of a temporary law for the protection of that industry and of the capital embarked therein; and for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the subject.

This Act accordingly provides for both objects. It first makes temporary provision for enforcing, by summary process, the execution of agreements to cultivate indigo during the current season, for which an advance in cash has been received, except agreements obtained by fraud, force, or unlawful intimidation; and it provides for the punishment of certain unlawful acts connected with such cultivation, namely, intimidating or attempting to intimidate persons with the intention of inducing them to break their agreements, maliciously destroying or damaging, or commanding, compelling, or persuading others to destroy or damage any growing crop of indigo.

The Act proceeds to make provision for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into and report on the system and practice of indigo planting and the relations between the Indigo Planters and the Ryots, and holders of land in Bengal. It provides for the filling up of vacancies among the Commissioners in case of the death or resignation of any of them, and for the attendance and examination of witnesses.

Act XII. of 1860. An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers to the British Colony of St. Vincent.

This Act authorizes the emigration of labourers to the British Colony of St. Vincent upon the same terms as those upon which emigration is allowed to the Colonies of St. Lucia and Grenada, under Act XXXI. of 1855.

CHAP. I.
Legislative Council.

Act XIII. of 1860. An Act to repeal certain Laws relating to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad.

This Act repeals Section VIII. Regulation II. 1803, of the Bengal Code, and Act XII. of 1836, which contained certain privileges and distinctions in civil matters in favour of the Nawab of Furruckabad and his dependents. The conduct of the Nawab during the late mutinies led to his banishment from British India, the confiscation of his property, and the extinction of his title.

Act XIV. of 1860. An Act to provide for the execution of process within the premises occupied by His Majesty the King of Oude.

This Act makes the same provision for the execution of legal processes within the premises occupied by the King of Oude, as is made by law in the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal at Moorshedabad. The Act relates exclusively to the execution of civil and criminal processes, and was passed in order to facilitate the service of those processes without interfering materially or inconveniently with the ordinary jurisdiction of the local Civil Courts, to which the King of Oude and his followers, by taking up their residence at Garden Reach, have rendered themselves amenable.

Act XV. of 1860. An Act to amend and extend Act XXII. of 1836, relating to the levy of a Toll on Boats, Rafts, and Floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.

A new canal having been recently excavated in connexion with the navigation through the Circular and Eastern Canals, this Act extends to the new line the provisions of Act XXII. of 1836 (relating to the levy of a toll on boats, rafts, and floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals).

Act XVI. of 1860. An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1856.

(Introduced on 19 July 1856, and passed on 14 April 1860.)

Section CXXI. of Act XIV. of 1856 enacted that Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners should be transmitted to the Clerk of the Legislative Council, as soon as conveniently might be, after the confirmation by the local Government, and that no such Bye-laws should have effect if disallowed by order of the Legislative Council. Shortly after the passing of that Act, however, doubts arose as to the competency of the Legislative Council to disallow any such Bye-laws by an order or in any other manner than by a law or regulation. As it was considered expedient to avoid such doubts, and to make other provision for disallowing the Bye-laws in question, this Act was passed, repealing Section CXXI. of Act XIV. of 1856, and providing for the disallowance of such Bye-laws by the local Governments. The Act also provides for the publication of such disallowance.

Act XVII. of 1860. An Act to repeal Act V. of 1858, for the punishment of certain offenders who have escaped from jail, and of persons who shall knowingly harbour such offenders, and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof.

(Introduced on 17 March, and passed on 14 April 1860.)

The circumstances which led to the passing of Act V. of 1858 are explained in the Narrative for 1857-58. The effect of the present Act is considerably to mitigate the former law. It empowers the Executive Government to fix the time within which escaped convicts ought to have surrendered themselves, and renders such of them as shall not have surrendered within that time liable, not absolutely to transportation for life, which the former Act directed, but to transportation for any shorter period not less than five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three years, in addition to any unexpired term of the original sentence.

The Act gives validity to all sentences passed in cases falling within the provisions of Act V. of 1858, and thus confirms many sentences which, though not warranted by the terms of that law, it was considered undesirable or inexpedient to disturb.

The Act also exempts from further prosecution any escaped convict who may have been remanded to jail under the order of a magistrate to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence. It re-enacts the former special punishments for harbouring escaped convicts, and for not affording information; and empowers the Government to transport in cases where an unexpired sentence of imprisonment added the sentence for escaping from jail amounts to five years.

Act XVIII. of 1860. An Act to continue in force for a further period of three months Act XXI. of 1859, for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council.

(Introduced on 31st March, and passed on 14th April 1860.)

[Temporary.]
Act XXI. of 1859 being about to expire, and the Governor General having represented the expediency of his being enabled to prolong his absence from Calcutta for a further period of three months, this Act was passed to continue that Act in force for a period of three months, from the 9th May 1860.

Act XIX. of 1860. An Act to Amend Act XXII. of 1855, for the regulation of Ports and of Port-dues; and Act VII. of 1858, for the levy of Port-dues at Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Act XXII. of 1855 made no provision for the collection at one port of the port-dues left unpaid at another port. This Act supplies that defect, by giving the authorities who by Act XXII. of 1855, have power to collect harbour dues for the port at which they are employed, the same power to collect the dues left unpaid at any other port; and with the view of preventing fraud by a master of a vessel wilfully leaving a harbour without payment of the port dues, it is further provided that, unless it be shown that departure was caused by stress of weather or other circumstances over which the master had no control, he shall be liable to a penalty of five times the amount due, in addition to the port-dues attempted to be evaded.

The Act also modifies Section III. of Act VII. of 1858 so far as to exempt vessels anchoring in the roadsteads which constitute the ports affected by that Act from payment of port-dues if they remain less than 48 hours and do not discharge or take in either cargo or passengers. The object of this provision was to remove a grievance which was much complained of at Cochin, where vessels seeking freight had ceased to call since they had been made liable to port-dues, whether they obtained freight or not.

Act XX. of 1860. An Act for settling Promissory Notes of the Government of India producing an Annual Income of one Lack of Rupees, and a Mansion House and hereditaments called Mazagon Castle, in the Island of Bombay, late the Property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, so as to accompany and support the Title and Dignity of a Baronet lately conferred on Him and the Heirs Male of his Body by Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and for other purposes connected therewith.

This is a private Act, and was passed to carry out the wishes and intentions of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy respecting a settlement of a sum of money and an estate for the support of the baronetcy conferred upon him. The Act also provides for the name of the first baronet being taken by his successor. It received the Royal assent prior to being passed.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The following Bills were disposed of.

BILL "to enforce Signals of the names of Vessels passing Signal Stations established within the River Hooghly and the branches thereof."

(Introduced 28th May 1859.)

Thrown out 18th June 1859.

The object of this Bill was, as its title denotes, to compel masters of vessels to report the names of their vessels when they neared any telegraph station, so that intimation of the vessel's arrival and progress might be carried up to town. The Bill, however, was thrown out on the motion for the second reading, on the ground that no public necessity seemed to call for such an interference with private enterprise.

CHAP. I.
Legislative Council.

BILL "to amend Act XVIII. of 1848 (for the administration of the estate of late Nawab of Surat, and to continue privileges to his family.)"

(Introduced 11th December 1858.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 18th June 1859.

This Bill proposed to modify Act XVIII. of 1848, so as to give a right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from any order of the Governor of Bombay in Council made under that Act in respect of the administration and distribution of the private property of the late Nawab of Surat. The Select Committee, however, to whom the Bill was referred, recommended that it should not be proceeded with on the following grounds, viz. that an enactment by the Legislative Council, declaring that orders which the Privy Council had determined not to be judicial decisions were and should be deemed judicial decisions, would be contrary to the decision of the Privy Council, and would not be deemed binding upon them; that this legislature has not the power either to give or to take away the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council; and that, even if the legislature had the power, strong reasons existed against giving a right of appeal by *ex post facto* legislation. The report of the Select Committee was adopted by the Council.

BILL "to provide for the more speedy disposal of Appeals in Cases appealable to the Sudder Court and of applications for Special Appeals."

(Introduced 30th April 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 2d July 1859.

This Bill proposed to allow appeals to the Zillah judge instead of to the Sudder Court, from decisions by Principal Sudder Ameen below 10,000 rupees, and to allow applications for special appeals to be heard by a single judge of the Sudder Court. The object of the Bill was to enable the Sudder Court to dispose of the business coming before it without an increase of the number of judges. The majority of the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred, observed that the Bill was intended merely as a temporary expedient, and they were of opinion, with reference to a scheme for the permanent constitution of the Courts which was shortly expected to be brought forward for the consideration of the Council, that any temporary legislation on the subject was inexpedient. The report of the Select Committee was adopted by the Council.

BILL "concerning Oaths and Affirmations."

Act V. of 1840, which abolished oaths and substituted affirmations for them, was passed under the impression that there was a repugnance on the part of the more respectable classes of natives to give evidence in courts of justice in consequence of the objectionable nature of the oaths administered to witnesses.

Opinions as to the working of that Act and several projects of law on the subject had, from time to time, been received by the Government of India. These papers were transferred to the present Legislative Council on its constitution in 1854, when a Select Committee was appointed to consider and report upon them.

Meanwhile Her Majesty's Law Commissioners in England, by whom the codes of procedure were prepared, proposed to abolish oaths and affirmations altogether; and the question having come before the Select Committees, to whom the code of civil procedure was referred, the Select Committee specially appointed to report on the subject was discharged, and the question referred to the Select Committee on the code. The latter concurred in opinion with Her Majesty's Commissioners, and proposed in the amended code of civil procedure annexed to their joint report a section requiring that witnesses should be examined without oath or affirmation, but with due warning by the judge.

When the amended code came before a Committee of the whole Council, the question of re-introducing oaths having been revived, it was determined that the question would be better dealt with in a separate Bill.

Accordingly, the code of civil procedure was passed with the substitution for the section referred to of a section requiring that witnesses should be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses; and this was followed by the introduction of the present Bill, which proposed to repeal the Act of 1840, and to re-introduce the taking of evidence on oath. The Bill, after having been read a first time, was published, in order that, before the Council was pledged to the principle of the measure, the opinions of all classes throughout India should be invited. Certain questions were at the same time circulated from the Council, with the view of eliciting the general feeling as to the repeal of Act V. of 1840, and the enactment of a law requiring the examination of all witnesses on whatever oath might be most binding on their consciences. Before the replies to these questions were complete, a despatch was received from the Secretary of State, from which it appeared that the proposed measure was not in accordance with the views of the home authorities, and the Bill was accordingly withdrawn.

BILL "to establish a Duty of Excise on Salt manufactured in the Presidency of Fort St. George." Legislative Council.

(Introduced 2d July 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 14th July 1860.

This Bill was introduced at the desire of the Madras Government. But as that Government subsequently represented that they were unprepared to substitute an Excise for the existing salt monopoly in the present state of the public service, the Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred, recommended that it should not be proceeded with.

BILL "for declaring the Law in relation to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes becoming payable on days generally observed as Holidays."

(Introduced 2d July 1859.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 17th March 1860.

The object of this Bill was to extend to this country the provisions of the English law, as contained in the Statutes 39 and 40 George 3d, Chapter 42, and 7 and 8 George 4th, Chapter 15, relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes requiring by law presentment and notice of dishonour, which might become payable on days generally observed as holidays. The objections made to the Bill, and the uncertain occurrence and variable duration of the various native holidays in this country, with other considerations, induced the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred for consideration, to recommend its withdrawal, and the Council at large concurred in this recommendation.

BILL "for the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay."

(Introduced 5th December 1857.)

Report of Select Committee adopted 24th March 1860.

The object of this Bill was to prevent the false packing and deterioration of cotton in the Presidency of Bombay. But as it seemed doubtful whether that object would be attained by the passing of the Bill, and having reference to the difficulty of legislating on the subject, the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that it should not be proceeded with. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Council.

The Select Committees on the following Bills were discharged on the 31st March 1860.

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| Bill "for the further improvement of the law as administered in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, for the transfer and abridgment of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction thereof, and for giving additional powers in certain cases to Justices of the Peace, with regard to offences committed out of their jurisdiction." | Select Committee appointed 19 August 1854. |
| Bill "to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and of Police, and for the Collection of the Public Revenue in the Provinces of Tenasserim and Arracan." | Select Committee appointed 26 August 1854. |
| Bill "to provide for the registration of decrees of the Civil Courts, and to prevent alienations of property in fraud of creditors." | Select Committee appointed 26 August 1854. |
| Bill "to facilitate the trial of rights to attach tenures and to eject occupiers of land in certain cases, and to prohibit the enforcement of such rights without the assistance of a Court of competent jurisdiction." | Select Committee appointed 14 April 1855. |
| Bill "to remove doubts respecting the liability of real estate within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the payment of debts of deceased persons; and to enable Executors and Administrators to sell and dispose of the same." | Select Committee appointed 20 September 1855. |
| Bill "to facilitate the remedies on Bills of Exchange, Hoondees, and Promissory Notes, by the prevention of frivolous or fictitious defences to actions thereon in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts." | Select Committee appointed 19 January 1856. |
| Bill "for the punishment of Chowkedars for neglect of duty." | Select Committee appointed 29 March 1856. |
| Bill "to amend the law regarding the provision of Carriage and Supplies for Troops and Travellers, and to punish unlawful impressment." | Select Committee appointed 21 February 1857. |
| Bill "to provide for the due execution of Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment and cognovits." | Select Committee appointed 14 May 1859. |

BILLS REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEES.

The following Bills were referred to Select Committees on the dates specified:

- Bill "to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter" - 14th May 1859.
- Bill "for regulating Public Conveyances in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca" - 18th June 1859.
- Bill "to extend to the Straits Settlement Act XXIII. of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by authorities in the Mofussil)" - 6th Aug. 1859.
- Bill "to provide for better supplying with water the Town and Suburbs of Kurrachee" - 20th Aug. 1859.
- Bill "to make perpetual, Act XXVIII. of 1857, relating to the importation, manufacture, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep or use the same" - 27th Aug. 1859.
- Bill "for the licensing of Trades and Professions" - 30th Aug. 1859.
- Bill "to provide for the good order and discipline of the Battalions of Military Police" - 24th Dec. 1859.
- Bill "for facilitating the collection of debts on Successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased parties" - 4th Feb. 1860.
- Bill "to amend Act VIII. of 1855 (relating to the Office and Duties of Administrator General) passed as Act XXVI. of 1860" - 4th Feb. 1860.
- Bill "to provide for the Regulation of Assurances" - 25th Feb. 1860.
- Bill "relating to the Transportation of Convicts" - 25th Feb. 1860.
- Bill "to remove the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Culpee, in Zillah Jaloun, from the operation of the General Regulations" - 24th March 1860.
- Bill "for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions Trades and Offices" - 14th April 1860.
- Bill "for the licensing of Arts, Trades, and Professions" - 14th April 1860.
- Bill "relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers to the British Colony of St. Kitts" - 14th April 1860.
- Bill "for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks, and for facilitating the settlement of boundary disputes in the Presidency of Fort St. George" - 21st April 1860.
- Bill "to repeal Regulation XIX. 1810, of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code" - 28th April 1860.
- Bill "to indemnify Officers of Government and other persons in respect of fines and contributions levied and acts done by them during the late disturbances" - 28th April 1860.

No. 390.

FORWARDED to the Home Department with reference to extract from that Department, No. 1164, dated 1st instant.

Fort William, 7 June 1860.

M. Wylie,
Clerk of the Council.

CHAPTER II.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Transactions of the Government of *India* in the
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, in 1859-60.

ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following Acts affecting the public income have been passed by the Legislative Council in the course of the year:

Act XVII. of 1859. To amend the law for the realisation of revenue from Abkarce in the island of Bombay.

The object of this Act is to increase the taxes derivable in the island of Bombay from the manufacture of spirituous liquors, from the juice of the cocoanut, brab, and date trees growing in that island.

Act XXII. of 1859. To amend Act I. of 1852, for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the customs under the Presidency of Bombay.

This Act raises the customs duty on salt from 12 annas to 1 rupee per maund. It also raises the customs duty from 9 annas to 1 rupee per gallon on spirits exported from any port in India to any port in the Bombay Presidency, so as to equalise it with the excise duty on spirits manufactured in that Presidency, which had lately been raised from 9 annas to 1 rupee per gallon by the Government of Bombay, under the provisions of Act III. of 1852.

Act XXIII. of 1859. To alter the rates of duty on goods imported or exported by land from certain foreign territories into, or from the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Act VII. of 1859 having altered the rates of sea customs duties, it became necessary to alter the land customs duties on goods imported or exported into or from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, from or into foreign settlements on the line of coast. This Act was therefore passed for the purpose of fixing the land customs above referred to at the same rates as the sea customs fixed by Act VII. of 1859.

Act I. of 1860. To empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

This Act empowers the Governor General in Council to raise the duty upon salt imported into the North-Western Provinces from 2 rupees to 3 rupees per maund, so as to place the discretionary power of the Government of India in respect to such salt on the same footing with the power of that Government in respect to the salt of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

When the Act was passed the Government had no intention of increasing the duty on salt imported into the North-Western Provinces by more than 8 annas per maund, that is from 2 rupees to Rs. 2. 8. per maund. Simultaneously with that measure this Government proposed to raise the duty on salt in the Lower Provinces to a similar extent, viz., from Rs. 2. 8. to 3 rupees per maund. For this latter measure, however, no new law was required, as the Government of India already had the power to raise the duty on the salt of these provinces to Rs. 3. 4. per maund.

Act X. of 1860. To amend Act VII. of 1859, and alter the duties of customs on goods imported or exported by sea.

By Act VII. of 1859, the import duty on a considerable number of articles was raised from 5 to 20 per cent. The result having proved to be a falling off in the revenue, it was considered expedient to reduce the duty on all these articles to 10 per cent., except tobacco, the duty on which has been raised to 8 annas the seer of unmanufactured, and 1 rupee the seer of manufactured tobacco.

The duty on cotton, thread, twist, and yarn, was also raised from 5 to 10 per cent., there appearing no reason why these articles should be imported at a lower rate of duty than cotton piece goods. The Act however provides for the admission, at the former rate, of any cotton twist or yarn proved to the satisfaction of the collector to have been sold or contracted to be delivered in India duty paid, before the date of the commencement of the Act, viz., 18 February 1860.

The Act abolishes both import and export duties on wool, flax, hemp, jute, raw hides, and skins, and maps, prints, and works of art. It makes the following additions to the free import list, viz., seeds imported from any public society for gratuitous distribution; agricultural implements, machinery of all kinds, conveyances and carriages of every description, military and other regulation uniforms and accoutrements, when imported for private use by persons in the public service. Guano and manures of all kinds. It places

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tea and coffee on the free export list, and raises to 2 rupees per Indian maund the export duty on saltpetre, which was formerly charged as an unenumerated article, with an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent.

Act XV. of 1860, an Act to amend and extend Act XXII. of 1836, relating to the levy of tolls on boats, rafts, and floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.

A new canal having been recently excavated in connexion with the navigation through the Circular and Eastern Canals, this Act extends to the new line the provisions of Act XXII of 1836, relating to the levy of a toll on boats, rafts, and floats passing through the Circular and Eastern Canals.

BILLS brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council, but not passed before the close of the year.

The following Bills affecting the public income were brought under consideration, but had not passed into law before the close of the year :

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties.

A Bill to provide for a Government paper currency.

A Bill for the licensing of arts, trades, and professions.

A Bill for imposing duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices.

DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.

In conformity with a resolution passed in the Revenue Department on the 28th February 1859, the duty on Malwa opium, exported from Bombay, was raised from the 1st July 1859, from 400 rupees to 500 rupees per chest.

SALT DUTY—TRADE TAXES IN THE PUNJAB.

In July 1859 the Bombay Government was instructed to issue a notification, raising the excise duty on salt from 12 annas to 1 rupee per maund. The Government of Madras also was instructed to raise the price of salt from one rupee to 1 *Rs. 2 a.* per maund.

In October an immediate increase of the duty on salt in the Punjab, from two rupees to 2 *Rs. 2 a.* per maund was approved ; as also the imposition of duties on traders and shopkeepers in that territory.

In December the duty on salt in Bengal was authorised to be raised to three rupees per maund ; and in the North-Western Provinces to 2 *Rs. 8 a.* per maund.

ADVANCES TO OPIUM CULTIVATORS IN BEHAR AND BENARES.

The general rise of prices and the material increase in the profits of all other agricultural produce having tended greatly to reduce the cultivation of the poppy in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, it was decided, with a view to encourage the extension of that cultivation, that the price of opium payable to the poppy cultivators should be raised from 3 *Rs. 8 a.* to 4 rupees per seer, and the assurance given that it would not be reduced below that rate for, at least, the next three seasons.

TANJORE BONDS.

Under orders dated the 8th and 20th December 1859, holders of four per cent. promissory notes of the Government of Fort St. George, issued on account of the Tanjore debt, and originally ordered to be discharged at par at the Madras General Treasury, were permitted to subscribe, both at the Madras and Calcutta General Treasuries, to the open five and-a-half per cent. loan, half in the said promissory notes, and half in five per cent. paper, deducting from the anticipation interest on the portion subscribed in Tanjore, notes the difference between interest at the rates of 4 and 5½ per cent. per annum, from the date of transfer to the 31st March 1860, when payment at par of all Tanjore debt could be claimed.

Subsequently, Tanjore notes alone, without five per cent. paper, were allowed to be taken in exchange for five and-a-half per cent. stock, with an adjustment of interest as before prescribed.

CLOSING OF THE FIVE AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

With reference to the result of a statement of subscriptions to the five and-a-half per cent. loan, as ascertained up to the close of the 10th of February 1860, in which return the aggregate of cash subscriptions was stated at 4,21,84,100 rupees, it was decided, with a view not to exceed the stipulated limit of subscriptions in cash to that loan, viz., five crores of rupees, to close the loan immediately at all the district treasuries, and to limit the subscriptions at Madras and Bombay respectively, to a total of 80 lakhs in cash, leaving the balance to be subscribed in Calcutta ; and a notification to that effect was published, bearing date the 10th February 1860.

The stipulated amount of subscriptions having subsequently been realised in full, the final closure of the loan was announced in a notification, bearing date the 14th February 1860.

TREASURY BILLS.

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In substitution of the two forms of treasury bills published in Financial Notification, No. 34, dated 30th April 1859, subscribers were allowed, under Notification, No. 69, of the 23d August following, the option of receiving bills in triplicate.

The treasury bills, bearing interest at the rate of two and-a-half pie per cent. per diem, which were issued to the public, under Notification, No. 34, dated 30th April 1859, from the general treasuries of the several Presidencies, cease to be issued from and after the 27th of April 1860, under Notification, No. 33, of that date, in which it was also intimated that a further notification would shortly be issued, under which holders of such bills would be enabled to convert them into other stock, or to receive the amount in cash, as they fall due.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

Under Notifications Nos. 29 and 72, dated 20th April and 29th August 1859, respectively, interest on Government promissory notes of the loans noted in the margin was allowed, at the option of the holders, to be made payable for the period for which the said loans have respectively been guaranteed, either in the manner heretofore observed, or by coupons payable to bearer, signed by the Accountant General to the Government of India.

5 per cent.	Public Works Loan of 1854-55
5	Loan of 1856-57.
5½	1859-60.
	As also,
4 per cent.	Loan of 1824-25.
"	1828-29.
"	1832-33.
"	1835-36.
"	1842-43.
"	1854-55.
4½	1856-57.
3½	1853-54.

With reference to Notification No. 61, of the 12th November 1858, the Accountant General of Madras and Bombay were also authorised to enface Government promissory notes for payment of interest in London, by drafts on India, upon the condition that every note presented for enfacement should previously have been transferred for the payment of interest to Madras or Bombay, and should bear on the back of it the certificates of the Accountant General, that all existing endorsements have been examined by him, and are valid and correct, and that the note itself is genuine and outstanding; and on the understanding that no endorsements made subsequently to the date of the Accountant General's certificate will be recognised in England.

In a notification, dated the 20th March 1860, the holders of Indian Government promissory notes, who might desire that the interest thereon should be made payable by bills issued in London, were informed that, from and after the above date, the enfacement mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Notification No. 61, of the 12th November 1858, was to be changed, and that the following enfacement would be made in lieu thereof. "Interest, subject to deduction of Indian income tax, payable in London by draft on Calcutta (or Madras, as the case may be.)"

The notification also stated that the interest payable on Indian Government promissory notes already issued with coupons, will be chargeable with duty under the proposed income tax.

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AUDIT OF IMPERIAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

On the 7th April 1860, a resolution was passed, establishing, with a view towards securing financial economy, a system, whereby a Budget of Imperial income and expenditure shall be prepared annually, so that the financial Estimates for each year may be arranged, considered, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government of India before the year commences.

As it is essential that the Supreme Government should have ready at hand better means than heretofore, of regulating the revenues of the State in all parts of the Empire, it was also resolved at the same time to constitute, at Calcutta, and under the Supreme Government, a central Revenue Department for all India. This department will concentrate information regarding the revenues in all parts of the Empire, will advise the Supreme Government in all fiscal questions, will assist in prescribing general rules, and will keep the Supreme Government informed as to how those rules are acted up to.

Under the same resolution it was resolved to establish an Imperial Audit Department at Calcutta, periodically to pass the accounts based on the Budgets, and at the close of the year to examine and declare to the Supreme Government how far the provisions of the Budget have been observed by the Executive Government and the departments.

It was further directed that the accounts of the various departments of the army, after examination at the several Presidencies, should be transmitted to the Military Finance Commission appointed under orders of the Military Department; and the Commission was desired to transmit the aggregates (without the details) to the Audit Department for final sanction in reference to the Budget.

On the 23d of the same month a resolution was passed, in which it was observed that, in furtherance of one among the many objects of the Budget, the attention of the Supreme Government was given to the matter of stores for the public department, consisting of ordnance and military stores, commissariat, medical, clothing, stationery, marine, and public works stores, and instructions were issued, with a view to keep the expenditure of stores within a proper limit, to check their unnecessary accumulation, and all excess in allotments thereof.

GOLD AND PAPER CURRENCY IN INDIA.

With a Despatch dated the 27th April 1859, the Government of India forwarded to the home authorities a note, prepared by their Financial Secretary, regarding a Government

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paper currency in India, in which note he suggested the issue of local notes by Government, the same to be receivable at the option of the public, and to be convertible at a few large treasuries conveniently situated in circles of country from 300 to 400 miles in diameter; the lowest denomination of such notes to be 10 rupees.

The Government, in forwarding the note, expressed their opinion that, although such a measure would certainly be productive of some advantage, and prove convenient both to the public and to the Government, it was, nevertheless, open to serious risk, and that there was, at the time, an objection to the scheme, on the ground that it would be unwise to introduce it while the security of the Indian Government was still regarded with some degree of mistrust by the Indian community.

On the 25th and 31st May 1859, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggested that it was desirable to introduce into India gold as a subsidiary currency, to the extent of 200 rupees, recognising the "Sovereign" as the equivalent of 10 rupees.

To the adoption of this suggestion the Government objected, on the ground of the great liability to frequent alteration in the relative value of gold to silver, and for other specified reasons. On the 25th July the Chamber replied to the objections, and re-urged the measure for favourable consideration.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in reply to the Despatch from India, of the 27th April 1859, on the subject of a paper currency, observed, that Her Majesty's Government were fully sensible of the advantage that might be derived from introducing a well-regulated paper currency into India; but the wisdom of cautiously avoiding any measure calculated, however slightly, further to increase the sensitiveness of the Indian money market was so manifest, that they were not disposed then to direct the introduction of such a currency, whether in the form of Government notes, or by means of extended privilege to the chartered banks; but that he was prepared to give every encouragement to a well-considered measure for the purpose, whenever the time should appear to the Government of India to have arrived for introducing it.

He also observed that, as intimately connected with the question, the advantage of giving to the "sovereign" currency in India, at a rate to be fixed, from time to time, by Government, had likewise been under consideration. But that as there was considerable difficulty in adopting any measure which had been suggested for the purpose of giving currency to gold coins, Her Majesty's Government refrained from issuing any directions on the subject, until it was further considered by the Indian Government.

With reference to this despatch, the Right Honourable the Governor General forwarded to the Secretary of State, on the 29th December following, a copy of a minute by the Right Honourable James Wilson, embodying a scheme of a paper currency in India, which was fully approved by the Governor General, and for which he solicited the sanction of the home authorities.

His Lordship at the same time forwarded another minute by Mr. Wilson on the subject of the introduction of a gold currency into India, in which minute Mr. Wilson had shown the necessity of having in this country but one standard of value, and the expediency of adhering in India to the silver standard as that which has been long established here; the advantages of a gold currency being fully secured by the establishment of a well regulated paper currency.

In March last the home authorities sanctioned the proposed scheme of a paper currency, and subsequently (26th May 1860) expressed their concurrence in the opinion, that it is not at present advisable to take measures for introducing a gold currency into India, as they believed that the wants of the community would be better met by means of a paper currency.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The military branch of the Government Savings Bank at Calcutta was directed to be abolished from 1st May 1860, and regimental savings banks to be established in lieu thereof, the accounts of which are to be audited annually, and adjusted by the Accountant General at Calcutta, the annual audit being conducted by two or more auditors, to be annually appointed by the Government of India. The same plan has since been introduced at Bombay, and is under consideration at Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of old accounts. The balances in the civil department, standing on the books of the Accountant General to the Government of India, have been reduced by 75,76,915 rupees, and those in the military by 16,69,686 rupees.

The deposits of the late Government agency were reduced from 11,12,150 rupees to 1,44,648 rupees.

An improvement has been made by the Accountant General in his observance of the dates fixed for the submission to Government of his annual statement of receipts and disbursements and his regular estimates.

Various proposals of an important nature connected with the department of military accounts are under the consideration of the Military Finance Commission, who are re-organizing the whole system of military accounts.

Measures were sanctioned for carrying out the Bengal system of account in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, in which that system had not before been introduced.

CALCUTTA MINT AND ASSAY OFFICE.

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The Calcutta Mint was in steady working order during the whole of the year 1859-60, and the result of its operation was favourable.

The quantity of bullion received into the Mint during the last year, and the three preceding years, was as follows:—

YEARS.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Government Assay.	Individuals' Value.	Government Assay.	Individuals' Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1856-57	25	11,80,660	1,05,11,813	6,47,82,573
1857-58	2,263	4,86,577	88,37,245	0,05,49,098
1858-59	408	11,88,668	5,85,590	3,45,40,585
1859-60	3,109	9,61,124	4,03,51,240	3,66,39,869

Of the silver bullion received during the last year on account of Government, the bulk (4,03,90,905 rupees) was remitted by the Secretary of State; the total quantity received from Government and merchants being in value 6,72,41,108 rupees, which is nearly double the quantity received in the previous year.

In the coining department the total number of pieces of all description coined was 12,41,63,765, as shown in the following table, being 97,31,117 more than the number coined in 1858-59, (11,44,32,648), and erroneously stated in last year's report at 11,25,54,849.

CALCUTTA MINT.

OUTPUT of the COINING DEPARTMENT for 1859-61.

	1859.								1860.				GRAND TOTAL
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,070	-	12,401	-	11,410	7,000	42,871
Silver:													
Whole Rupees	20,56,736	65,30,358	80,26,602	74,52,078	43,14,800	22,47,566	35,73,354	41,03,000	30,72,384	83,54,030	32,45,096	33,20,228	6,00,40,654
Half	1,00,078	10,747	7,99,605	6,02,305	-	-	-	-	89,271	10,70,532	-	-	26,98,190
Quarter	4,93,577	11,22,319	-	-	63,100	3,80,400	10,13,774	1,58,116	-	8,42,318	5,17,522	-	32,27,532
One-Eighth	-	-	-	1,33,909	18,73,000	2,86,736	-	21,06,536	21,39,404	-	14,20,000	24,07,017	1,04,36,201
Copper:													
Double Pyce	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,27,342	63,510	-	-	-	-	2,90,851
Single	42,19,581	-	-	12,17,859	50,18,776	38,03,500	30,23,770	46,78,377	52,09,312	67,13,665	58,40,629	49,10,113	4,71,67,731
Half	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,60,171	4,70,354	-	-	-	-	13,30,725
TOTAL	74,69,097	1,00,78,421	87,20,207	94,07,051	1,21,70,081	65,88,228	1,19,11,290	1,16,40,302	1,13,22,772	1,80,17,001	1,10,72,247	1,03,50,449	12,41,63,765

The number of small silver coins struck in 1859-60 was 1,83,61,923, the largest number that has been coined in any single year, since the establishment of the Mint.

The copper coinage numbered 4,91,18,317 pieces, being 1,87,99,267 less than the number coined in the preceding year (6,79,17,584). The fact of the whole of the copper coinage having been manufactured from slabs, and having been entirely suspended for a time in consequence of the heavy importation of silver bullion in June and July 1859, will account for the above-noticed deficiency.

In connexion with the Assay Office may be noticed the superiority of the system of taking musters by granulation, now universally adopted in the Mint. The assay master remarks: "From my experience in taking musters by the old system, *i. e.* from bars after they have been cast, whether from the centre or the ends, I have no hesitation in pronouncing in favour of the granulating system, because, during the period I have been in charge, I have always obtained the most gratifying results from the trial of the daily pyx, thereby showing that the results of the primary assays of bullion tendered for coinage have been accurately reported, results which could not have been obtained, unless musters were taken which fairly represented the masses registered for coinage.

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The following is a statement of the gold assayed during 1859-60:

Remittance on Government Account.	Merchants'.	Value Standard Melting.	Value Coined.
Rs. 3,109	Rs. 9,61,124	Rs. 1,10,279	Rs. 6,43,065

The quantity of silver received and coined in the last four years is as follows:

	Remittance on Government Account.		Merchants'.		Value Standard Melting.		Value Coined.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1856-57 - -	1,05,11,813	5 2	5,47,82,573	5 11	11,10,49,558	2 4	6,69,10,807	4 -
1857-58 - -	88,87,244	8 2	6,05,49,693	2 -	12,19,00,790	9 -	7,30,93,307	- -
1858-59 - -	5,85,599	7 3	3,45,40,281	11 4	6,37,68,640	- -	3,84,31,476	4 -
1859-60 - -	4,05,51,289	12 7	2,66,89,868	14 8	10,71,79,133	- 6	6,06,01,167	2 -

It will be observed that the quantity of silver received and assayed in 1859-60 was greater than in the preceding year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared for the six months, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1859, and of 15 per cent. for the last six months, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1860.

The rates of interest and discount were reduced towards the middle of the year, but, owing to the demand for accommodation increasing in January last, the rates were gradually raised, and stood at the close of the year at a higher figure than at its opening.

Towards the close of 1859-60 there was an excess of circulation of notes of the Bank beyond the limit prescribed by the bank charter, arising mainly from the large amount of notes issued in connexion with the 5½ per cent. loan, and through those operations a large amount of the notes having been held in the public treasury, Government, in compliance with a proposition from the directors of the bank, authorised an excess of issue to the extent of 75 lakhs, on the understanding that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid into the public treasury upon any excess of such limit as may have taken place, computed from day to day.

Fort William,
Financial Department,
6 August 1860.

C. Hugh Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAPTER III.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Operations of the POST OFFICE of India,
for the Year 1859-60.

(No. 1214.)

From *H. B. Riddell, Esq.*, Director General of the Post Office of India, to *W. Grey, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Simla, 20 September 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Post Office during the official year, ending on the 30th April 1860. I regret that it has been delayed in consequence of the non-receipt in my office of the reports from the Postmasters General of Bengal and Bombay. The latter part of the report of the Post Master General of Bengal was not received until the 8th instant. I have, for purposes of comparison, adhered as closely as possible to the arrangements of the reports of the last three years.

2. Few new post offices and letter boxes have been opened during the year. The table in the margin shows the number opened in each Presidency—the total number is only 26. I trust that the extension of the department will proceed more rapidly this year.

3. The following statement shows the strength of the staff of officers and other employés of the postal department in each Presidency, on the 30th April 1860.

Presidency.	New Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	TOTAL.
Bengal - - - -	9	2	11
Madras - - - -	1	3	4
Bombay - - - -	6	1	7
North Western Provinces -	1	3	4
TOTAL - - - -	17	9	26

DESIGNATION.	Bengal Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	North Western Provinces Number.	TOTAL.
Director General of the Post Office - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Postmaster General - - - -	1	1	1	1	4
Inspecting Postmasters - - - -	10	10	11	15	46
Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters - - - -	181	141	165	260	747
Clerks (English) - - - -	327	167	180	391	1,113
Clerks (Vernacular) - - - -	82	16			
Postmen and other servants of the Post Office -	684	571	567	652	2,474
Road establishment, consisting of superintendents, overseers, mutsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen and others - - - -	4,004	6,865	3,249	8,758	22,876
Bullock train guards - - - -	179	-	-	231	410
TOTAL - - - -	5,418	7,771	4,173	10,308	27,071

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4. The total number of miles of mail road in India is 39,338. The tables subjoined show the distance over which the mails are carried by railway, mail cart, horseback, by runners, or by boats; and the average cost per mile of each kind of carriage.

PRESIDENCY.	Railway.	Mail Cart and Horseback.	Runner and Boats.	TOTAL.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bengal - - - - -	175	411	9,586	10,171
Madras - - - - -	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	777	6,667	7,566 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bombay - - - - -	287 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,474 $\frac{1}{2}$	*8,715	9,477 $\frac{1}{2}$
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	126	2,199	9,798	12,123
TOTAL - - -	711 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,861 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,766	39,338

	Foot Lines.	Horse Lines.	Mail Cart Lines.	Boats.
	Average Cost per Mile.	Average Cost per Mile.	Average Cost per Mile.	Average Cost per Mile.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Bengal - - - - -	1 13 1	- - -	17 6 9	- - -
Madras - - - - -	2 11 -	- - -	18 7 4	- - -
Bombay - - - - -	2 3 10	14 11 10	26 11 1	11 6 9
North Western Provinces - - - - -	1 8 7	12 1 7	16 3 10	- - -
TOTAL - - -	2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 11 3	11 6 9

* 496 by steamer.

5. It will be observed that the cost of the conveyance of the mails by mail cart has increased in Bombay from Rs. 20. 8. 9. to Rs. 26. 11. 1. It has been found necessary to increase the sum paid for the mail horses hired by the department; and also as the weight of the English mail has increased, the establishment on the main lines; from Bombay to Calcutta, and Bombay to Agra, has been largely increased. It has also been necessary in many places to raise the wages heretofore paid to runners.

As the collections have increased considerably, I have made inquiry into the correctness of the returns of letters.

6. I am sorry to find that the correspondence of the country has been less during the year under review than in the preceding year 1858-59. The falling off is in the territories under the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces—the supposed cause is the reduction in the number of troops and the absence of any commercial activity. The annexed table shows that the number of articles passing through the Post Office in the North Western Provinces is about one million less than was the case last year. The increase in other Presidencies reduces the falling off to about half a million.

PRESIDENCY.	One Year prior to the introduction of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna postage in 1854-55.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Bengal - - - - -	4,607,316	5,990,380	6,816,144	7,538,436	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,504,000
Madras - - - - -	3,054,564	5,466,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,707,360	8,384,151
Bombay - - - - -	8,511,036	6,904,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,607,168	15,145,272	15,177,816
North-Western Provinces -	7,009,740	11,136,288	12,676,384	13,883,652	14,503,044	18,424,068	17,367,072
TOTAL - - -	19,082,670	28,797,000	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,980	51,577,104	60,463,000

7. The table given above exhibits the number of all articles passing through the Post Office. The table in the margin shows the number of chargeable covers received in the year previous to the reduction of postage, and several following years.

Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	TOTAL.
1854 -	4,547,868	7,025,004	12,172,872
1855-56	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288
1856-57	16,873,620	10,042,452	26,916,072
1858-59	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716
1859-60	19,788,708	14,099,916	33,888,624

8. The proportion of unpaid to paid letters is very nearly the same as last year. The subjoined table shows the number of paid and unpaid letters received for delivery in each Presidency in one month of the years 1856-57 to 1859-60. The proportion is shown in the margin: it will be seen that the practice of sending unpaid letters is still most prevalent in the North Western Provinces.

Presidency.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bengal - - -	39	40	41 ½	43 ½
Madras - - -	25 ½	26 ½	28	26
Bombay - - -	26	30	32 ½	33
North Western Pro- vinces - - -	48 ½	40 ½	50	53

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.
Bengal - -	259,849	139,816	399,665	277,580	177,608	455,188	301,118	200,214	501,332
Madras - -	273,840	73,394	347,234	315,542	107,442	422,984	337,102	122,158	459,260
Bombay - -	336,397	78,605	415,002	362,675	128,411	491,086	465,845	200,492	666,337
North Western Provinces - }	458,988	339,885	798,873	450,398	423,410	873,748	422,853	411,901	834,754
TOTAL - -	1,329,074	631,700	1,960,774	1,406,135	836,871	2,243,006	1,526,916	934,765	2,461,681
Estimate for One Year - }	15,948,888	7,580,400	23,529,288	16,873,620	10,042,452	26,916,072	18,322,992	11,217,180	29,540,172

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.	Paid.	Bearing.	TOTAL.
Bengal - -	326,765	232,136	558,901	300,322	229,518	529,840
Madras - -	375,665	146,973	522,638	348,135	127,145	475,280
Bombay - -	556,784	268,256	825,040	504,002	251,741	755,743
North Western Provinces - }	557,842	571,972	1,129,814	496,600	566,589	1,063,189
TOTAL - -	1,817,056	1,219,337	3,036,393	1,649,059	1,174,993	2,824,052
Estimate for One Year - }	21,804,672	14,632,044	36,436,716	19,788,708	14,099,916	33,888,624

9. The number of chargeable newspapers has diminished considerably. This result is caused by the reduction in the number of European troops in the country, and by the increased charge on newspapers received from England *via* Southampton. The marginal table shows the numbers received in the years before the introduction of the anna postage, and in subsequent years.

Year.	Paid and Unpaid Newspapers.
1854	7,516,644
1855-56	2,921,424
1856-57	3,455,408
1858-59	6,023,976
1859-60	4,883,976

10. From the subjoined table it will be seen that the official correspondence of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces has decreased, but that in Bengal and Madras it has continued to increase; but, on the whole, the number of official letters is nearly half a million less than were written in 1858-59, though the postage chargeable on the service letters in 1859-60 amounts to Rs. 27,47,012. 11. or Rs. 2,21,823. 9. more than in 1858-59:

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PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1849-50.	One Month prior to the Introduction of the Half Anna Postage in 1854-55.	One Month in 1854-55.	One Month in 1855-56.	One Month in 1856-57.	One Month in 1857-58.	One Month in 1858-59.	One Month in 1859-60.
Bengal - - -	72,888	87,972	88,858	94,680	88,062	91,077	101,458	110,791
Madras - - -	73,106	73,474	68,423	78,327	108,773	106,223	118,076	121,246
Bombay - - -	64,041	96,529	108,883	128,837	162,142	199,796	265,347	203,779
N. W. Provinces	147,770	165,767	152,242	108,116	188,661	227,551	249,580	246,155
TOTAL - - -	357,805	423,742	416,356	469,960	547,638	624,647	734,461	681,911
Estimate for One Year - - -	4,293,060	5,084,004	4,996,272	5,639,520	6,571,656	7,495,764	8,813,532	8,182,932

11. As I shall shortly submit a full report on the present system of franking, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the increase in the official correspondence of Bengal and Madras. Before the next report is due, I trust that the system will have been altered, and a check put upon the inordinate quantity of paper sent through the Post Office.

12. The number of private parcels transmitted through the Post Office in the month of April 1860 is considerably less than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The subjoined table gives the particulars for each Presidency for the years from 1854:

PRESIDENCY.	August 1854.		April 1855.		April 1856.		April 1857.		April 1858.		April 1859.		April 1860.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal - - -	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173	5,878	4,109	5,963	7,547	7,058	7,506	6,532	6,798
Madras - - -	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975	5,121	2,120	4,778	2,180	5,658	2,177	4,840	2,043
Bombay - - -	2,597	709	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035	4,183	3,884	5,082	3,767	5,781	3,901	4,528	4,283
N. W. Provinces -	3,947	2,840	10,020	5,421	9,793	5,673	9,529	6,203	9,728	5,393	14,509	5,516	11,915	6,067
TOTAL - - -	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,856	24,711	16,310	25,551	18,887	33,006	19,100	27,815	19,191

The same causes which appear to have limited the correspondence have affected the despatch of parcels through the Post Office.

13. The number of book packets conveyed by post has, on the whole, increased; but, as exhibited in the subjoined table, the increase is only in Bombay and the North Western Provinces; there is a falling-off in Madras and Bengal.

PRESIDENCY.	One Month in 1854-55.			One Month in 1855-56.			One Month in 1856-57.			One Month in 1857-58.			One Month in 1858-59.			One Month in 1859-60.		
	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.	Books posted in India.	Imported Book Post Packets.	TOTAL.
Bengal - - -	2,306	385	2,691	2,043	600	2,643	3,359	503	3,862	2,392	411	2,803	4,401	1,594	5,995	4,100	1,525	5,625
Madras - - -	1,800	463	2,263	2,393	710	3,103	2,746	817	3,563	3,185	1,167	4,352	3,143	1,073	4,216	Not shown separately.		3,492
Bombay - - -	675	627	1,302	1,173	595	1,768	1,587	626	2,213	1,543	767	2,310	3,238	1,050	4,288	2,959	1,078	4,037
N. W. Provinces -	3,365	1,497	4,862	4,610	1,350	5,962	3,084	675	3,759	3,226	1,051	4,277	4,045	1,820	5,865	6,472	2,151	8,623
TOTAL - - -	8,146	2,972	11,118	11,135	3,267	14,402	11,676	2,611	14,287	11,356	3,469	14,825	14,720	5,543	20,263	13,537	5,354	18,891
Estimate for One Year	97,860	35,664	133,524	133,500	30,204	172,704	140,112	33,732	173,844	136,272	40,998	177,270	176,640	66,576	243,216	162,444	64,248	226,692

14. The number of letters specially registered in the year under review has been larger than in any previous year. Letters can now be registered to many countries and places to which it was formerly impossible to send a registered letter. This accommodation will, I have little doubt, be largely taken advantage of.

PRESIDENCY.	April 1855.	April 1856.	April 1857.	April 1858.	April 1859.	April 1860.
Bengal - - - -	6,505	10,271	12,058	12,055	13,977	17,444
Madras - - - -	3,994	5,470	5,931	7,951	9,265	9,076
Bombay - - - -	2,052	3,054	4,188	6,074	7,358	9,240
North Western Provinces	6,120	9,114	9,177	9,162	10,502	11,442
TOTAL - - -	18,671	27,909	31,354	35,242	41,102	47,202
ESTIMATE for One Year	224,052	334,908	376,248	422,304	493,224	566,424

The proportion of registered letters to the whole correspondence is rather more than 1 per cent.

15. The usefulness of the district post continues to increase, notwithstanding the irregularity and delay which so materially affect its efficiency. The following table shows the number of covers sent for delivery through the district post during the year 1859-60:—

PRESIDENCY.	1855-56.		1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.
	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	
Bengal - - -	345,931	38,498	390,108	56,316	309,084	53,321	605,212	42,748	634,540
Madras - - -	648,324	317,217	832,068	442,152	921,684	518,225	969,864	518,225	1,509,128
Bombay - - -	601,898	148,929	- no return -	- no return -	- no return -	- no return -	- no return -	- no return -	1,151,368
North Western Provinces -	590,010	151,132	1,008,720	283,038	698,484	*110,047	905,822	232,402	1,072,625
TOTAL - - -	2,186,161	655,776	2,230,896	781,506	2,020,152	681,593	2,380,898	793,375	4,927,661

* In the Punjab only.

It will be observed that in the Bombay Presidency the number of covers passing through the district Post Office has more than doubled since 1855-56, the date of the last return received. The results in the North Western Provinces and Madras are also satisfactory. In Bengal the number of covers distributed through the district Post Office is not quite $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while in Bombay the number exceeds $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The general absence of anything like an organized district post in Bengal will sufficiently account for the difference of the results in the other Presidencies.

16. There is still very great room for improvement in every part of India, and considerable outlay must be incurred in the first instance; but I have no doubt whatever that it would be very soon repaid with interest. I hope that I may be able this year to bring forward measures of improvement for some districts of Bengal where improvement is most urgently required.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Bengal	-	-	207,869
Madras	-	-	123,642
Bombay	-	-	122,320
North Western Provinces	-	-	230,088
TOTAL	-	-	683,919

17. The total number of letters received as unclaimed in the dead-letter offices of the several Presidencies during the year under review, is shown in margin. The total is large; but, as shown in the subjoined table, a considerable proportion have been delivered; the remainder continue in the dead-letter office.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North Western Provinces.	
	Number of chargeable Letters Unclaimed or Refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable Letters Unclaimed or Refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable Letters Unclaimed or Refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.	Number of chargeable Letters Unclaimed or Refused in 1859-60.	Proportion.
The number of unclaimed paid letters returned to senders	22,212	47.63	21,153	90.02	13,756	77.72	11,926	59.45
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	24,414	52.36	2,344	9.97	3,943	22.27	8,184	40.54
TOTAL	46,626	99.99	23,497	99.99	17,699	99.99	20,060	99.99
The number of unclaimed bearing letters returned to senders	46,826	41.61	66,785	91.43	46,161	66.1	22,957	19.52
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	65,703	58.38	6,259	8.56	23,767	33.98	94,638	80.47
TOTAL	42,529	99.99	73,044	99.99	69,928	99.99	47,595	99.99
The number of refused paid letters returned to senders	396	32.61	6	0.72	136	78.61	224	62.39
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	818	67.38	826	99.27	37	21.38	135	37.60
TOTAL	1,214	99.99	832	99.99	173	99.99	359	99.99
The number of refused bearing letters returned to senders	14,587	30.70	25,688	97.78	26,711	77.37	38,109	41.38
Ditto that cannot be disposed of	32,913	69.29	681	2.21	7,809	22.62	53,965	58.61
TOTAL	47,500	99.99	26,269	99.99	34,520	99.99	92,074	99.99

Bengal	-	-	84,021
Madras	-	-	118,632
Bombay	-	-	86,764
North Western Provinces	-	-	73,216
TOTAL	-	-	357,633

18. The total number disposed in each Presidency is shown in margin. I do not attempt any comparison with the statements of the previous years, as I do not clearly understand the principle on which the tables for one month have been prepared, and it is, I think, evident that the transactions of one month will not correctly represent the working of the office for a year.

COMPLAINTS MADE BY THE PUBLIC.

CHAP. III.
Post Office.

19. The total number of complaints of various kinds recorded by the several Postmasters General are, as shown in margin, 1,696. The complaints recorded by the Postmaster General of the North Western Provinces are very much fewer than the number in other Presidencies; this is probably owing to the fact of there being no place such as Bombay or Calcutta within his circle.

Bengal	-	-	-	-	Rs.
Madras	-	-	-	-	742
N. W. P.	-	-	-	-	303
Bombay	-	-	-	-	115
					470
TOTAL					1,696

20. The complaints consist almost exclusively of inquiries regarding missing or mis-sent letters, and complaints of overcharge and delays in delivery. A very large proportion are groundless, or have, on inquiry, been found not to be the result of any fault on the part of the Post Office. From the Postmaster General's reports it would appear that in 762 cases no blame was attributable to the Post Office.

Bengal	-	-	-	-	Rs.
Madras	-	-	-	-	300
N. W. P.	-	-	-	-	158
Bombay	-	-	-	-	53
					155
TOTAL					762

21. The Postmaster General of Bengal having detailed some of the cases of groundless complaint at greater length than the other Postmasters General, I extract a few as samples of mistakes, which not unfrequently bring undeserved blame upon the Post Office:

"In December last Mr. R. Duval, of Aurungatta, complained that a half bank note for 100 rupees had been abstracted from a letter posted at Ranaghat, to the address of Mrs. Saunders, Old Court House-lane, Calcutta. Several preliminary inquiries were made, but to no effect, when Mrs. Duval wrote to say that her husband had, by mistake, enclosed the note in a letter to his mother in England.

"In March last Mr. W. Cockburn, of Raneegunge, complained that a letter posted by him to the address of Mrs. Biddle, Calcutta, containing halves of two bank of Bengal notes for 100 rupees each had not reached her. Before institution of inquiries, however, Mr. Cockburn intimated that the letter had been discovered in his dâk book."

"The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab complained to the Postmaster of Lahore of delay in the receipt (on 1st October) of a case containing plants, and having reference to a Government Despatch of the 1st April. On inquiry at the Public Works Department in Calcutta, it was found that the case was delayed at that office, and not despatched till the 16th September.

"A parcel containing an atlas, which appeared in the sequel to have been duly delivered at Colonel Yule's office, was somehow or other not acknowledged. The absence of an acknowledgment in the letter-carrier's parcel book led to a suspicion of the actual delivery of the parcel, and the doubt was further strengthened by Colonel Yule's positively asserting that the parcel had never reached his hands. Under these circumstances, the letter-carrier was committed to the police, when he was convicted and fined by the magistrate. The atlas was, however, ultimately traced to the Public Works Department, Colonel Yule's office.

"An acknowledgment not having been obtained for a parcel to the address of Mr. W. Anderson, agent of the Oriental Bank, it was considered necessary to suspend the head inspector and peon No. 9 of the Calcutta Post Office. Mr. Anderson at first positively denied having received the parcel, but on inquiry at the Benares Post Office, it was ascertained that the parcel contained a pass book, which had been received by Mr. Anderson, and returned to the sender. Colonel Deverile and Mr. Anderson himself subsequently acknowledged the receipt of the book."

22. If the assurance that their complaints are carefully inquired into should induce the public to bring their grievances, real or fancied, to the notice of the Postmasters General, many irregularities and defects which now escape notice would be corrected. The public press might be of great service if its conductors would bring forward specific acts of carelessness or neglect which may come to their knowledge. At present, though the Post Office Department and its short-comings is a favourite topic, it very rarely indeed happens that a specific instance is mentioned which could be inquired into or remedied.

23. I have, since my return from England, specially directed my attention to this point, and I believe have inquired into every tangible complaint which I have observed in any newspaper. The number has been extremely small, and in more than one case the complaint has proved to be quite unfounded.

24. In bringing forward the instances quoted above, of unfounded complaints against the Post Office, I am far from wishing to imply that there is not too often good reason for complaint; but I wish to show that in many cases in which, at first sight, the Post Office appears to have been guilty of dishonesty or neglect, the fault in reality lies with the complainant.

25. In noticing the short-comings of the Post Office Department in India, the public are apt to overlook the special difficulties which the Post Office in this country labours under from the want of efficient agents as sorters and letter-carriers; and I may also say that they equally overlook the points in which the Indian Post Office is far in advance of other countries.

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26. The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy letter-carriers was illustrated by a notice which appeared a short time ago as a leading article in a Calcutta daily newspaper. It appears that copies of the paper in question, intended for subscribers at Chandernagore, Serampore, and Barrackpore, are distributed by means of peons employed by the proprietor of the newspaper. The number of papers detained and stolen was so great, as to compel a change in the system of delivery, and the issue of the notice to which I refer. If such difficulties embarrass a private establishment circulating a comparatively small number of newspapers to a known number of subscribers, it may well be imagined that it is not without difficulty that the Post Office distributes from house to house more than fifty millions of letters.

27. The Indian Post Office is in advance of the Post Office of the United States of America, and of many of the minor States of Europe, in that there is a free delivery of letters from house to house, whereas in the United States nothing of the kind is attempted, or where provision does exist, it is made the ground of an additional charge. The rate of postage charged for the conveyance of a single letter in India is lower than in any country in the world. The book post rate in India is also lower than in other countries;

while the accommodation to the public, which is afforded by the parcel post, is not, I believe, given in any other country.

PRESIDENCY.	Number of ascertained Cases of Dishonesty on the part of Post Office Servants.		Highway Robbery.	
	Number of legal Convictions.	Number of Cases departmentally punished.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Cases in which the Offenders have not been traced.
Bengal - - -	25	54	1	5
Madras - - -	17	14	1	7
Bombay - - -	15	16	-	20
N. W. P. - - -	22	5	-	16
TOTAL - - -	79	89	2	48

28. The offences which have been committed against the Post Office in India during the past year are shown in the table in margin.

29. The cases of ascertained dishonesty on the part of persons employed under the Post Office Department have been 168 in number, in 79 of which legal convictions have been obtained, while in 89 cases the persons in fault have been punished departmentally.

ARTICLES LOST BY NEGLIGENCE, &c.

Bengal - - - -	146
Madras - - - -	19
Bombay - - - -	37
N. W. P. - - - -	8
TOTAL - - - -	204

30. The number of cases reported in which articles have been lost by accident or neglect, or any fault other than dishonesty, is shown in margin. The Postmaster General of Bengal has entered under this head all cases of unsuccessful inquiry respecting unregistered letters, many of which were, in all probability, eventually delivered to their owners. In the other Presidencies only ascertained cases of loss have been entered.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

31. The number of highway robberies has, I regret to say, been very numerous—fifty in all. In Bengal one attempt was made to stop and plunder the mail cart, and in five other cases the mails were robbed, and in one case the perpetrators of the robbery were apprehended and punished.

32. In the North Western Provinces sixteen cases of highway robbery occurred, of which the Postmaster General reports as follows:—

“Sixteen cases of highway robberies (*vide* appended list) were reported during the year; of these, four were committed by rebels, eight by highway robbers in the British Territory, and four by ditto within the jurisdiction of Native States. Of the eight cases of robberies within British Territory, two were committed in the Goorgaon, and one in the Lucknow District; but on those occasions the mail bags carried off were recovered. In two out of three cases committed by Afreedies, in the Kohat or Trans-Indus District, the mails were recovered, and the robbers traced, but not captured; and in one case committed in the Ajmere District nothing was recovered. Of the banghy despatch plundered between Futtehghurh and Bareilly the greater portion has lately been recovered. In one case out of the four robberies committed within Foreign Territories, the mail bags were recovered, but in the rest of the cases no trace of the robbers or of the articles carried off was found.”

33. In Bombay twenty highway robberies occurred, of which seven were perpetrated in British and thirteen in Foreign Territory; the robbers have not been apprehended in any case.

34. In Madras eight highway robberies occurred, six in British and two in Foreign Territory; in one case have the perpetrators been discovered. On one occasion the mail carrier was stopped by a party of drunken men, who were punished by the Dewan of Travancore by a fine of 20 rupees.

BULLOCK TRAIN.

35. The receipts and disbursements of the bullock train in the North Western Provinces are shown in margin. The profit during the past year has been very considerable: the surplus of last year (1858-59) was only one lakh and a half; the surplus of this year under review exceeds four lakhs and a half.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts - - -	9,44,788	3	9
Disbursements - - -	4,75,248	3	4
Surplus - - Rs.	4,69,542	-	5

36. I have not included the Bengal bullock train in the above statement, as the accounts are not yet properly adjusted. Until the 31st December 1859 the expenses of the train are chargeable to the Military Department, and of course the receipts ought to be credited to the Military Department. The bullock train accounts for the period, from 1st May to 31st December 1859, ought not to appear in the Post Office accounts. From the 1st of January 1860 the bullock train in Bengal was again taken under the management of the Post Office; and during the four remaining months of the year the operations of the train have been very satisfactory, having yielded a net profit of Rs. 1,54,734. 13. 6, as shown in margin: instead, therefore, of a deficit being shown, the accounts of the Postmaster General of Bengal ought, if correctly adjusted, to have exhibited a surplus on account of the bullock train of the sum of Rs. 1,54,734. 13. 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts from 1st January 1860 to April 1860	3,26,900	7	-
Disbursements from ditto to ditto - - -	1,72,234	0	6
Surplus - - Rs.	1,54,734	13	6

37. The disbursements on account of the bullock train in the North Western Provinces, during the year under review, have been less by Rs. 95,498. 13. 8. than in the preceding year. When it is considered that, notwithstanding this large reduction in expenditure, the receipts have increased by Rs. 2,25,008. 14. 10., I think that Government will concur with me in considering that Dr. Paton's management must have been judicious and successful.

38. The decrease in the expenditure is accounted for by a reduction of the strength of the road establishments on the Benares and Allahabad and on the Cawnpore and Lucknow roads, but chiefly by there having been a much smaller expenditure on new wagons and other works in the Allygurh workshop. The cost of new carts manufactured at Allygurh, in 1858-59, amounted to a lakh and eighteen thousand rupees.

39. In Bengal the expenditure on the bullock train has been reduced by Rs. 96,886. 5. 7.; no comparison can be made of the receipts, as no correct accounts appear to have been kept while the train was under the orders of the Quarter-master General, in the year 1858-59.

STAGING BUNGALOW FUND.

40. The following table exhibits the position of the Staging Bungalow Fund in the North Western Provinces and Bengal during the years 1858-59 and 1859-60:—

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.		1859-60.		Surplus.													
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	1858-59.	1859-60.												
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.												
Bengal - - -	21,733	7	10	22,101	13	7	17,664	14	10	9,097	5	4	4,436	14	9			
North-Western Provinces -	56,378	3	7	43,359	10	3	72,449	7	8	53,275	8	7	13,018	9	4	19,173	15	1

41. The number of postage labels of each denomination sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realised thereon, during the year 1859-60, is shown in the following table:—

PRESIDENCIES.	1-anna Label.	1-anna Label.	2-anna Label.	4-anna Label.	8-anna Label.	1-anna Envelope.	1-anna Envelope.	1-anna Note paper.	8-pie Label.	Total Value.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Bengal - - -	3,059,284	1,213,616	417,724	530,763	179,273	33,919	25,763	43,238	-	4,51,159	9	3
Madras - - -	4,746,840	518,244	191,632	263,623	32,816	36,784	9,840	27,584	2,016	2,90,502	8	-
Bombay - - -	5,020,752	657,323	203,881	343,000	83,940	41,241	12,880	20,543	-	3,54,671	4	9
North Western Provinces	4,949,543	957,821	202,150	348,283	27,528	109,680	45,107	98,387	72	3,52,711	6	1
TOTAL - - -	17,776,419	3,347,004	1,015,387	1,485,669	323,557	221,024	93,590	1,89,752	2,088	14,49,044	12	1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

		Rs.
1858-59	- - -	21,451,071
1859-60	- - -	23,948,036
Increase	- - -	2,496,965
1858-59	- - -	756,835
1859-60	- - -	504,966
Decrease	- - -	251,869

The sales in the previous year amounted to Rs. 11,98,880. 14. 6.; the increase in the value of stamps sold amounts therefore to Rs. 2,50,163. 13. 7., excluding 8 pie labels; the total number of labels sold, as shown in margin, exceeded the number sold in the previous year, by rather more than two millions: the number of stamped envelopes and stamped sheets of note paper sold in 1859-60, was considerably less than in 1858-59; the numbers are given in margin. I am unable to explain this decrease, or the general increase in the sales of stamps, coupled with a decrease in the number of paid letters posted.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Total Rupees	- - -	65,82,903	4	4
Disbursements	- - -	45,12,793	7	2
Surplus Rupees	- - -	20,70,109	13	2

42. The financial results of the operations of the Post Office during the past official year are very satisfactory. The Post Office yields for the year a clear surplus revenue of Rs. 20,70,109. 13. 2., as shown in margin. Of the sum of Rs. 65,82,903. 4. 4., which forms the total of the receipts of the department, Rs. 27,47,012. 11. are due from various public offices for letters sent under franks, without actual payment of postage.

43. The following statement shows the amount of postage on official correspondence which has passed through the Post Offices in India during the year 1858-59 and 1859-60:-

PRESIDENCIES.	OFFICIAL POSTAGE.			
	1858-59.	1859-60.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Bengal	4,69,444	7 6	4,53,772	2 6
Pegu	68,285	6 6	65,746	6 -
Eastern Settlement	3,118	4 4	4,398	3 -
Madras	4,24,655	9 -	4,90,063	2 -
Bombay	7,54,906	10 -	8,60,191	5 -
North Western Provinces	8,04,828	12 8	8,72,843	8 6
TOTAL	25,25,189	2 -	27,47,012	11 -

44. The following general statement exhibits the collections of the year under each head, and includes official postage. The subsequent statements and remarks exclude all considerations of official postage.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the COLLECTIONS of the Year 1859-60 under each Head.

PRESIDENCIES.	Postage on Letters.	Postage on Banghy Parcels.	Express Postage.	Late Letter Fees.	Total Cash Collections.	Sale Proceeds on Postage Stamps.	Registration Fees.	Total Postage.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal	1,98,891 10 10	58,318 1 6	- - -	102 2 3	2,57,311 14 7	3,74,075 10 3	343 3 -	6,31,730 11 10
Pegu	7,724 13 -	2,484 3 -	- - -	- 8 -	10,209 8 -	22,969 8 6	6 4 -	33,185 4 6
Eastern Settlement	34,782 11 7	37 - -	- - -	- - -	34,819 11 7	54,114 6 6	12 12 -	88,946 14 1
Madras	1,34,406 2 -	49,336 12 9	1,866 - 6	- - -	1,85,608 15 3	2,90,502 8 -	- - -	4,76,111 7 3
Bombay	1,75,382 13 8	57,094 2 3	- - -	- - -	2,32,476 15 11	3,54,671 4 9	10 5 -	5,87,158 9 8
North Western Provinces.	3,57,517 15 11	1,59,696 1 6	- - -	- - -	5,17,214 1 5	3,52,711 6 1	- - -	8,69,925 7 6
TOTAL	9,08,706 3 -	3,26,966 5 -	1,866 - 6	102 10 3	12,37,641 2 9	14,49,044 12 1	372 8 -	26,87,058 6 10

PRESIDENCIES.	Bullock Train.	Mail Cart and Passenger Van Dāk.	Fine.	Savings.	Miscellaneous.	Total Cash Receipt.	Official Postage.	Total.
	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal	1,49,408 - -	11,846 1 6	6,372 9 3	9,358 1 3	9,226 14 9	8,17,942 6 7	4,53,772 2 6	12,71,714 9 1
Pegu	- - -	- - -	40 - -	867 11 11	214 9 11	34,307 10 4	65,746 6 -	1,00,054 - 4
Eastern Settlement	- - -	- - -	17 12 -	- - -	- - -	88,964 10 1	4,396 3 -	93,360 13 1
Madras	- - -	3,343 5 5	4,386 - 8	2,038 13 1	- - -	4,85,879 10 5	4,90,063 2 -	9,75,942 12 5
Bombay	- - -	2,073 1 6	2,522 5 2	10,065 15 7	5,440 1 -	6,07,260 - 11	8,60,191 5 -	14,67,451 5 11
North Western Provinces.	9,44,788 2 9	1,32,198 8 4	7,054 9 5	31,198 9 9	1,115 4 5	19,86,280 10 2	8,72,843 8 6	28,59,124 2 8
TOTAL	10,94,196 2 9	1,49,461 - 9	20,393 4 6	53,529 3 7	16,996 14 1	40,20,635 - 6	2,747,012 11 -	67,67,647 11 6

45. The gross receipts, including official postage, have increased, as shown in margin.

46. The following table shows the increase and decrease under each chief head of account:—

	1859-60 - - -	1858-59 - - -	Increase - - -
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	67,67,647 11 6	60,13,678 2 6	7,53,969 9 -

	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total Postage - - - - -	24,83,861	14	4	26,87,058	6	10	2,03,196	8	6	—	—	—
Bullock Train - - - - -	7,54,291	1	—	10,94,196	2	9	3,39,915	1	9	—	—	—
Mail Cart and Passenger Van Dak. - - - - -	1,16,110	5	7	1,49,461	—	9	33,350	11	2	—	—	—
Fine - - - - -	35,846	15	3	20,393	4	6	—	—	—	15,453	10	9
Saving - - - - -	42,933	4	4	53,529	3	7	10,595	15	3	—	—	—
Miscellaneous - - - - -	55,455	8	—	15,996	14	1	—	—	—	39,458	0	11
Total Cash Receipts - - -	34,88,489	—	6	40,20,635	—	6	5,87,058.	4	8	54,912	4	8
Official Postage - - - - -	25,25,189	2	—	27,47,012	11	—	2,21,823	9	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	60,13,678	2	6	67,67,647	11	6	8,08,881	13	8	54,912	4	8

47. From the following statement, showing the postage collections of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies for the year 1859-60, contrasted with those of the year 1853-54, it will be seen that the postage collections on private letters and parcels now considerably exceed those of 1853:—

STATEMENT showing the POSTAGE COLLECTIONS of the Post Offices in the Four Presidencies for the Year 1859-60, contrasted with those of the Year 1853-54.

PRESIDENCIES.	1853-54.						1859-60.							
	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.		Postage on Parcels.		TOTAL.		Postage on Letters and Newspapers.		Postage on Parcels.		Sale of Postage Labels.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Bengal - - - - -	4,08,577	8 3	46,125	12 9	4,54,703	5 -	2,41,399	3 5	60,839	4 6	4,51,159	9 3	7,53,398	1 2
Madras - - - - -	3,13,881	2 10	42,195	12 -	3,56,076	14 10	1,34,406	2 -	49,336	12 9	2,90,502	8 -	4,74,245	6 9
Bombay - - - - -	2,84,059	6 6	32,435	4 10	3,16,494	11 4	1,75,382	13 8	57,094	2 3	3,54,671	4 9	5,87,148	4 8
North-Western Provinces - - -	7,31,224	14 10	1,34,376	4 11	8,65,595	3 9	3,57,517	15 11	1,59,696	1 6	3,52,711	6 1	8,69,925	7 6
TOTAL - - - - -	17,37,743	- 5	2,55,127	2 6	19,92,870	2 11	9,08,706	3 -	3,26,966	5 -	14,49,044	12 1	26,84,717	4 1

In the North Western Provinces, as well as in the other Presidencies, the collections of postage now exceed the collections of the year previous to the reduction in the rates of postage. The collections of postage in the North Western Provinces during the year under review have been rather more than one lakh, or about 14 per cent. than those of the previous year. In the other Presidencies the collections have also increased, but not in the same ratio.

STATEMENT showing the GROSS RECEIPTS of the Post Offices in India during the past two Official Years, including those of the Bullock Train in Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.			1859-60.			Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bengal - - - - -	7,67,858	11	—	9,41,214	11	—	1,73,356	—	—
Madras - - - - -	4,72,660	3	4	4,85,879	10	5	13,319	7	1
Bombay - - - - -	5,94,124	12	10	6,07,260	—	11	13,135	4	1
North Western Provinces - - -	16,53,945	5	4	10,86,280	10	2	3,32,335	4	10
Total - - - - -	34,88,489	—	6	40,20,635	—	6	5,82,146	—	—
Official Postage - - - - -	25,25,189	2	—	27,47,012	11	—	2,21,823	9	—
TOTAL - - - - -	60,13,678	2	6	67,67,647	11	6	7,53,969	9	—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

CHAP. III.
Post Office.

48. The disbursement of the Post Office in India, during the year under review, and the previous year, is given in the following statement: there has been a decrease in expenditure under every head, but bullock train, mail cart, and road establishment. The bullock train increase requires no remark; the increased cost of mail cart is caused by the higher rates now paid for mail horses, and the increase of establishments on several important lines, as between Agra and Bombay, Calcutta and Benares, Bombay and Nagpore, and Nagpore and Bombay.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1858-59.		1859-60.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Salaries and Establishments	14,45,661	7 2	12,34,379	1 7	-	-	2,11,182	5 7
Road Establishment	8,42,073	1 4	9,89,348	4 -	1,47,275	2 8	-	-
Contingent Charges	6,99,145	7 -	5,10,023	3 11	-	-	1,89,122	8 1
Bullock Train	5,74,990	1 1	6,05,385	5 4	30,395	4 8	-	-
Mail Cart	8,12,383	8 2	10,34,402	10 8	2,22,109	2 6	-	-
Bounty Money	3,989	5 -	2,808	11 -	-	-	1,180	10 -
Banghy Charges	1,17,712	- 1	74,416	11 11	-	-	43,295	4 2
Pensions	20,249	11 10	20,035	1 10	-	-	214	10 -
Repairs of Building	4,982	4 7	6,753	6 -	1,821	1 5	-	-
Miscellaneous	40,484	8 -	27,650	14 11	-	-	12,833	4 1
Conveyance of Mails	-	-	7,500	- -	7,500	- -	-	-
Difference of inefficient Balance	3,30,078	10 -	-	-	-	-	3,30,078	10 -
Total	42,31,442	7 3	45,12,793	7 2	4,09,100	10 10	1,27,749	10 11

49. The following statement shows the gross disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies during the year 1858-59 and 1859-60 :

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.		1859-60.		Increase.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Bengal	6,72,745	6 6	8,46,113	2 4	1,73,367	11 10
Madras	6,92,969	7 4	7,46,227	14 -	53,258	6 8
Bombay	11,93,594	10 4	12,13,637	12 3	20,043	1 11
North Western Provinces	16,50,263	4 7	16,78,200	13 10	27,937	9 3
Director General of the Post Office	21,869	10 6	28,613	12 9	6,744	2 3
Total	42,31,442	7 3	45,12,793	7 2	2,81,350	15 11

I have, &c.

H. B. Riddell,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDICES to the OPERATIONS of the POST OFFICE of India, for the Year 1859-60

APPENDIX, No. I.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS, exclusive of Official Postage, in the POST OFFICES of the FOUR PRESIDENCIES, for 1858-59 and 1859-60.

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	1858-59.	1859-60.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Postage on Letters:	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Bengal - - - - -	2,23,179 13 10	1,98,891 10 10	- - - - -	24,288 3 -
Pegu - - - - -	8,256 10 9	7,724 13 -	- - - - -	531 13 9
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	45,381 2 1	84,782 11 7	- - - - -	10,598 6 6
Madras - - - - -	1,35,637 11 3	1,34,408 2 -	- - - - -	1,231 0 3
Bombay - - - - -	1,52,946 11 8	1,75,382 13 8	15,436 2 -	- - - - -
North Western Provinces - - - - -	3,16,729 9 10	3,57,517 15 11	40,788 6 1	- - - - -
Total - - Rs.	8,89,131 11 5	9,08,706 3 -	56,224 8 1	36,650 - 6
Postage on Banghy Parcels:				
Bengal - - - - -	63,119 14 4	58,318 1 6	- - - - -	4,801 12 10
Pegu - - - - -	2,710 9 -	2,484 3 -	- - - - -	226 6 -
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	118 4 8	37 - - -	- - - - -	81 4 8
Madras - - - - -	54,885 1 -	49,336 12 9	- - - - -	5,548 4 3
Bombay - - - - -	51,218 14 10	57,094 2 3	5,875 3 5	- - - - -
North Western Provinces - - - - -	1,64,799 4 10	1,59,696 1 6	- - - - -	5,103 3 4
Total - - Rs.	3,36,862 - 8	3,26,966 5 -	5,875 3 5	16,760 15 1
Express Postage:				
Madras - - - - -	2,550 4 -	1,866 - 6	- - - - -	684 3 6
Total - - Rs.	2,550 4 -	1,866 - 6	- - - - -	684 3 6
Late Letter Fees:				
Bengal - - - - -	- - - - -	102 2 3	102 2 3	- - - - -
Pegu - - - - -	- - - - -	- 8 -	- 8 -	- - - - -
Total - - Rs.	- - - - -	102 10 3	102 10 3	- - - - -
Registration Fees:				
Bengal - - - - -	- - - - -	343 3 -	343 3 -	- - - - -
Pegu - - - - -	- - - - -	6 4 -	6 4 -	- - - - -
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	- - - - -	12 12 -	12 12 -	- - - - -
Madras - - - - -	16,558 7 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	16,558 7 -
Bombay - - - - -	15,876 4 -	10 5 -	- - - - -	15,865 15 -
North Western Provinces - - - - -	24,012 4 9	- - - - -	- - - - -	24,012 4 9
Total - - Rs.	56,446 15 9	372 8 -	362 3 -	56,436 10 9
Bullock Train:				
Bengal - - - - -	34,501 13 1	1,49,408 - -	1,14,906 2 11	- - - - -
North Western Provinces - - - - -	7,19,779 3 11	9,44,788 2 9	2,25,098 14 10	- - - - -
Total - - Rs.	7,54,281 1 -	10,94,196 2 9	3,39,915 1 9	- - - - -

APPENDIX, No. I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	1858-59.	1859-60.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Mail Cart:				
Bengal - - - - -	5,610 9 -	11,846 1 6	6,235 8 6	—
Madras - - - - -	1,660 1 6	3,343 5 6	1,683 8 11	—
Bombay - - - - -	—	2,073 1 6	2,073 1 6	—
North Western Provinces - -	62,591 12 11	72,241 15 1	9,650 2 2	—
Total - - <i>Rs.</i>	69,862 7 5	89,504 7 6	19,642 - 1	—
Passenger Van Dāk:				
Bengal - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Madras - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Bombay - - - - -	—	—	—	—
North Western Provinces - -	46,247 14 2	59,956 9 3	13,708 11 1	—
Total - - <i>Rs.</i>	46,247 14 2	59,956 9 3	13,708 11 1	—
Fines and Savings:				
Bengal - - - - -	—	15,730 10 6	15,730 10 6	—
Pegu - - - - -	—	907 11 11	907 11 11	—
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	—	17 12 -	17 12 -	—
Madras - - - - -	8,035 13 7	6,424 13 9	—	1,610 15 10
Bombay - - - - -	34,916 14 6	12,588 4 9	—	22,328 9 9
North Western Provinces - -	35,827 7 6	38,253 3 2	2,425 11 8	—
Total - - <i>Rs.</i>	78,780 3 7	73,922 8 1	19,081 14 1	23,939 9 7
Bengal - - - - -	3,26,412 2 3	4,34,639 13 7	1,37,317 11 2	29,089 15 10
Pegu - - - - -	10,967 3 9	11,123 7 11	914 7 11	758 3 9
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	45,490 6 9	34,850 3 7	30 8 -	10,679 11 2
Madras - - - - -	2,19,327 6 4	1,95,377 2 5	1,683 3 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay - - - - -	2,61,958 13 -	2,47,148 11 2	23,384 6 11	38,194 8 9
North Western Provinces - -	13,69,987 9 11	16,32,453 15 8	2,91,581 13 10	29,115 3 1
Total - - <i>Rs.</i>	22,34,152 10 -	25,55,593 6 4	4,54,912 3 9	1,33,471 7 5
Miscellaneous:				
Bengal - - - - -	25,765 11 1	9,226 14 9	—	16,538 12 4
Pegu - - - - -	4,081 13 -	214 9 11	—	3,867 3 1
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	2 - - -	—	—	2 - - -
Bombay - - - - -	24,654 3 7	5,440 1 -	—	19,214 2 7
North Western Provinces - -	951 12 4	1,115 4 5	163 8 1	—
Total - - <i>Rs.</i>	55,455 8 -	15,996 14 1	163 8 1	39,622 2 -
Total:				
Bengal - - - - -	3,52,177 13 4	4,43,866 12 4	1,37,317 11 2	45,628 12 2
Pegu - - - - -	15,049 - 9	11,338 1 10	914 7 11	4,625 6 10
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	45,501 6 9	34,850 3 7	30 8 -	10,681 11 2
Madras - - - - -	2,19,327 6 4	1,95,377 2 5	1,683 3 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay - - - - -	2,86,613 - 7	2,52,588 12 2	23,384 6 11	67,408 11 4
North Western Provinces - -	13,70,939 6 3	16,33,569 4 1	2,91,745 5 11	29,115 3 1
Total - - <i>Rs.</i>	22,89,608 2 -	25,71,590 4 5	4,55,075 11 10	1,73,093 9 5
Sale of Postage Stamps:				
Bengal - - - - -	3,25,679 3 8	3,74,075 10 3	48,396 6 7	—
Pegu - - - - -	23,190 11 6	22,969 8 6	—	221 3 -
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	6,200 7 -	54,114 6 6	47,853 15 6	—
Madras - - - - -	2,53,232 13 -	2,90,502 8 -	37,269 11 -	—
Bombay - - - - -	3,07,511 12 3	3,54,671 4 9	47,159 8 6	—
North Western Provinces - -	2,83,005 15 1	3,52,711 6 1	69,705 7 -	—
Total - - <i>Rs.</i>	11,08,880 14 6	14,49,044 12 1	2,50,365 - 7	221 3 -

APPENDIX, No. I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts, exclusive of Official Postage, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF RECEIPT.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total :	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Bengal (Sale of Stamps and Cash Receipts).	6,77,857 1 -	8,17,942 6 7	1,85,714 1 0	45,629 12 2
Pegu - - ditto - - -	38,239 12 3	34,307 10 4	914 7 11	4,846 9 10
Eastern Settlement, ditto - -	51,761 13 9	88,984 10 1	47,884 7 6	10,681 11 2
Madras - - ditto - - -	4,72,560 8 4	4,85,879 10 5	38,952 14 11	25,633 7 10
Bombay - - ditto - - -	5,94,124 12 10	6,07,260 - 11	70,548 15 5	57,408 11 4
North Western Provinces, ditto	16,53,945 5 4	19,86,280 10 2	3,61,450 12 11	29,116 8 1
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	34,88,489 - 6	40,20,635 - 6	7,05,460 13 5	1,73,314 12 5

E. E.

Simla, 20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual DISBURSEMENTS of the POST OFFICES of the Four PRESIDENCIES, for 1858-59, and 1859-60.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1858-59.	1859-60.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Salaries :	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Bengal - - - - -	13,146 12 4	1,07,799 14 4	94,653 2 -	-
Pegu - - - - -	-	14,638 4	14,638 12 4	-
Eastern Settlement - - - -	8,525 7 11	4,050 9 3	-	4,468 14 8
Madras - - - - -	1,14,056 1 4	1,16,609 11 11	2,553 10 7	-
Bombay - - - - -	58,740 1 10	1,07,310 4 1	48,570 2 3	-
North Western Provinces - -	4,50,246 12 4	5,10,554 9 6	60,307 13 2	-
Director General - - - - -	10,618 4 5	21,461 1 9	10,842 13 4	-
Total - - Rs.	6,55,333 8 2	8,82,430 15 2	2,31,566 5 8	4,468 14 8
Establishment :				
Bengal - - - - -	4,51,626 9 2	98,834 10 -	-	3,52,791 15 2
Pegu - - - - -	61,452 - 10	22,768 13 6	-	38,683 3 4
Eastern Settlement - - - -	-	5,261 8 6	5,261 8 6	-
Madras - - - - -	90,788 11 2	1,02,766 - 5	11,977 5 3	-
Bombay - - - - -	1,82,645 7 4	1,18,609 11 4	-	64,035 12 -
North Western Provinces - -	-	-	-	-
Director General - - - - -	3,715 2 6	3,707 6 8	-	7 11 10
Total - - Rs.	7,90,227 15 -	3,51,948 2 5	17,238 13 9	4,55,518 10 4
Road Establishment :				
Bengal - - - - -	-	2,06,164 12 10	2,06,164 12 10	-
Pegu - - - - -	-	24,879 8 10	24,879 8 10	-
Eastern Settlement - - - -	-	-	-	-
Madras - - - - -	3,26,707 12 -	2,48,146 9 10	21,438 13 10	-
Bombay - - - - -	5,15,365 5 4	4,10,157 4 6	-	1,05,208 - 10
Total - - Rs.	8,42,073 1 4	9,89,348 4 -	2,52,488 3 6	1,05,208 - 10

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

APPENDIX No. I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1858-59.	1859-60.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Contingent Charges :				
Bengal - - - - -	1,62,932 15 -	65,049 5 -	- - - - -	97,883 10 -
Pegu - - - - -	4,340 4 6	8,251 2 8	3,910 14 2	- - - - -
Eastern Settlement - - -	2,544 12 11	1,809 9 2	- - - - -	735 3 9
Madras - - - - -	1,02,946 8 9	83,713 - 4	- - - - -	18,633 8 6
Bombay - - - - -	3,03,605 1 7	2,56,608 15 6	- - - - -	46,996 2 1
North Western Provinces -	1,15,839 8 8	91,145 14 11	- - - - -	24,693 9 9
Director General - - -	7,536 3 7	3,445 4 4	- - - - -	4,090 15 3
Total - - Rs.	6,99,145 7 -	5,10,023 3 11	3,910 14 2	1,93,033 1 3
Bullock Train :				
Bengal - - - - -	4,245 - 5	1,30,139 3 -	1,25,894 2 7	- - - - -
North Western Provinces -	5,70,745 - 8	4,75,246 2 4	- - - - -	95,498 14 4
Total - - Rs.	5,74,990 1 1	6,05,385 5 4	1,25,894 2 7	95,498 14 4
Mail Cart :				
Bengal - - - - -	- - - - -	1,18,839 5 9	1,18,839 5 9	- - - - -
Madras - - - - -	11,558 8 -	24,396 6 6	12,837 14 6	- - - - -
Bombay - - - - -	2,92,043 1 3	3,16,453 14 1	24,410 12 10	- - - - -
North Western Provinces -	5,08,781 14 11	5,74,803 - 4	66,021 1 5	- - - - -
Total - - Rs.	8,12,383 8 2	10,34,492 10 8	2,22,109 2 6	- - - - -
Bounty Money :				
Bengal - - - - -	1,221 13 -	1,314 7 -	92 10 -	- - - - -
Pegu - - - - -	752 1 -	70 9 -	- - - - -	681 8 -
Eastern Settlement - - -	397 14 -	510 8 -	112 5 -	- - - - -
Madras - - - - -	1,058 13 -	740 10 -	- - - - -	318 3 -
Bombay - - - - -	558 12 -	172 14 -	- - - - -	385 14 -
Total - - Rs.	3,989 5 -	2,808 11 -	204 15 -	1,385 9 -
Total :				
Bengal - - - - -	6,33,173 1 11	7,28,141 9 11	5,45,644 1 2	4,50,675 9 2
Pegu - - - - -	66,544 6 4	70,608 14 4	43,429 3 4	39,364 11 4
Eastern Settlement - - -	11,468 2 10	11,637 13 11	5,373 13 6	5,204 2 5
Madras - - - - -	6,46,516 6 3	6,76,372 7 -	48,807 12 2	18,951 11 5
Bombay - - - - -	13,52,957 13 4	12,09,312 15 6	72,980 15 1	2,18,625 12 11
North Western Provinces -	16,45,613 4 7	16,51,749 11 1	1,26,328 14 7	1,20,192 8 1
Director General - - -	21,869 10 6	28,613 12 9	10,842 13 4	4,098 11 1
Total - - Rs.	43,78,142 13 9	43,76,437 4 6	8,53,407 9 2	8,55,113 2 5
Banghy Charges :				
Bengal - - - - -	- - - - -	14,591 11 4	14,591 11 4	- - - - -
Eastern Settlement - - -	- - - - -	678 7 -	678 7 -	- - - - -
Madras - - - - -	70,176 8 3	59,146 9 7	- - - - -	11,029 14 8
Bombay - - - - -	47,535 7 10	- - - - -	- - - - -	47,535 7 10
North Western Provinces -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Total - - Rs.	1,17,712 - 1	74,416 11 11	15,270 2 4	58,565 6 6
Miscellaneous :				
Bengal - - - - -	10,811 6 7	940 8 4	- - - - -	9,870 14 3
Pegu - - - - -	3,513 7 -	34 12 9	- - - - -	3,478 10 3
Eastern Settlement - - -	97 6 8	493 5 10	395 15 2	- - - - -
Madras - - - - -	504 8 1	382 3 6	- - - - -	122 4 7
North Western Provinces -	- - - - -	21,801 2 9	21,801 2 9	- - - - -
Bombay - - - - -	1,434 4 -	3,998 13 9	2,564 9 9	- - - - -
Total - - Rs.	16,261 - 4	27,650 14 11	24,761 11 6	13,471 13 1

APPENDIX, No. I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the actual Disbursements of the Post Offices, &c.—continued.

HEAD OF CHARGES.	1858-59.		1859-60.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Repairs of Building:								
Bengal - - - - -	-	-	2,468	4 11	2,468	4 11	-	-
Pegu - - - - -	-	-	45	4 -	45	4 -	-	-
Madras - - - - -	8,698	15 2	8,918	14 1	214	14 11	-	-
Bombay - - - - -	1,233	5 5	325	15 -	-	-	907	6 5
Total - - Rs.	4,932	4 7	6,753	6 -	2,728	7 10	907	6 5
Charges incurred in the Conveyance of Mails:								
Bengal - - - - -	23,300	- -	7,500	- -	-	-	15,800	- -
Madras - - - - -	823	2 8	-	- -	-	-	823	2 8
Total - - Rs.	24,123	2 8	7,500	- -	-	- -	16,623	2 8
Pensions:								
Bengal - - - - -	9,534	2 7	8,972	6 -	-	-	561	12 7
Madras - - - - -	6,065	9 3	6,412	11 10	347	2 7	-	-
Bombay - - - - -	-	- -	-	- -	-	-	-	-
North Western Provinces - -	4,650	- -	4,650	- -	-	-	-	-
Total - - Rs.	20,249	11 10	20,035	1 10	347	2 7	561	12 7
Difference of Inefficient Balances:								
Bengal - - - - -	85,957	2 10	-	- -	-	-	85,957	2 10
Pegu - - - - -	241	7 5	-	- -	-	-	241	7 5
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	19	- -	-	- -	-	-	19	- -
Madras - - - - -	34,815	10 4	-	- -	-	-	34,815	10 4
Bombay - - - - -	2,09,566	4 3	-	- -	-	-	2,09,566	4 3
Total - - Rs.	3,30,078	10 -	-	- -	-	- -	3,30,078	10 -
Total:								
Bengal - - - - -	5,90,861	8 3	7,62,614	8 6	5,62,704	1 5	3,90,951	1 2
Pegu - - - - -	70,299	4 9	70,688	15 1	43,474	7 4	43,084	13 -
Eastern Settlement - - - - -	11,584	9 6	12,809	10 9	6,448	3 8	5,223	2 5
Madras - - - - -	6,92,969	7 4	7,46,227	14 -	49,369	13 8	3,888	9 -
Bombay - - - - -	11,93,594	10 4	12,13,637	12 3	75,545	8 10	55,502	6 11
North Western Provinces - -	16,50,263	4 7	16,78,200	13 10	1,48,130	1 4	1,20,192	8 1
Director General - - - - -	21,869	10 6	28,013	12 9	10,842	13 4	4,098	11 1
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	42,81,442	7 3	45,12,793	7 2	8,96,515	1 7	6,15,164	1 6

E. E.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, 20 September 1860.

APPENDIX, No. II.

POSTAGE COLLECTIONS ON PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENCIES.	1858-59.				1859-60.			
	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	TOTAL.	Postage on Letters and Newspapers.	Postage on Parcels.	Sale of Postage Labels.	TOTAL.
Bengal	Rs. a. p. 2,76,819 10 8	Rs. a. p. 65,948 12 -	Rs. a. p. 3,55,130 6 2	Rs. a. p. 6,97,896 12 10	Rs. a. p. 2,41,399 3 5	Rs. a. p. 60,839 4 6	Rs. a. p. 4,51,159 9 3	Rs. a. p. 7,53,398 1 2
Madras	1,35,637 11 3	54,885 1 -	2,53,232 13 -	4,43,755 9 3	1,34,406 2 -	49,336 12 9	2,90,542 8 -	4,74,245 6 9
Bombay	1,59,946 11 8	51,218 14 10	3,07,511 12 3	5,18,677 6 9	1,75,382 12 -	57,094 2 3	3,54,671 4 9	5,87,148 4 8
North Western Provinces	3,16,729 9 10	1,64,799 4 10	2,83,005 15 1	7,64,534 13 9	3,57,517 15 11	59,696 1 6	3,52,711 6 1	8,69,925 7 6
TOTAL	8,89,131 11 5	3,36,852 - 8	11,98,880 14 6	24,24,864 10 7	9,08,706 3 -	3,26,966 5 -	14,49,044 12 1	26,84,717 4 1

Simla,
20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX, No. III.

STATEMENT showing the Financial Results with and without the Postage due on OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE of the POST OFFICES in the FOUR PRESIDENCIES of INDIA, during the Year 1859-60, adding the INDIAN STEAM POSTAGE, and deducting the STEAM POSTAGE due to the LONDON POST OFFICE.

PRESIDENCIES.	Gross Receipts in 1859-60.	Indian Share of Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.	TOTAL.	Deduct Steam Postage due to the London Post Office.	Net Receipts.	Deduct Disbursement in 1859-60.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.
Bengal	Rs. a. p. 9,41,214 11 -	Rs. a. p. 47,583 10 8	Rs. a. p. 9,88,798 5 8	Rs. a. p. 1,73,005 6 4	Rs. a. p. 8,15,792 15 4	Rs. a. p. 8,53,266 9 6	Rs. a. p. 37,473 10 2	Rs. a. p. 5,23,914 11 6	Rs. a. p. 4,86,441 1 4
Madras	4,85,879 10 5	19,161 - 8	5,05,040 11 1	27,536 3 4	4,77,504 7 9	7,53,381 5 2	2,75,876 13 5	4,90,063 2 -	2,14,186 4 7
Bombay	6,07,260 - 11	67,702 12 8	6,74,962 13 7	1,18,650 5 6	5,56,312 8 1	12,20,791 3 5	6,64,478 11 4	8,60,191 5 -	1,95,712 9 8
North Western Provinces	19,86,280 10 2	- - -	19,86,280 10 2	- - -	19,86,280 10 2	16,85,354 5 1	Surplus 3,00,926 5 1	8,72,843 8 6	11,73,769 13 7
TOTAL	40,20,635 - 6	1,34,447 8 -	41,55,082 8 6	3,19,191 15 2	38,35,890 9 4	45,12,793 7 2	6,76,902 13 10	27,47,012 11 -	20,70,109 13 2

Simla,
20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX, No. IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the POST OFFICES in the FOUR PRESIDENCIES of INDIA, for 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal	8,17,942 6 7	7,62,614 8 6	55,327 14 1	-
Pegu	34,307 10 4	70,688 15 1	-	36,381 4 9
Eastern Settlements	88,964 10 1	12,809 10 9	76,154 15 4	-
Madras	4,85,879 10 5	7,46,227 14 -	-	2,60,348 3 7
Bombay	6,07,260 - 11	12,13,637 12 3	-	6,06,377 11 4
North Western Provinces	19,86,290 10 2	16,78,200 15 10	3,08,079 12 4	-
Director General of the Post Office of India	-	28,613 12 9	-	28,613 12 9
TOTAL	40,20,635 - 6	45,12,793 7 2	4,39,562 9 9	9,31,721 - 5

Simla, 20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX, No. V.

STATEMENT showing the DISBURSEMENTS of the POST OFFICES of the FOUR PRESIDENCIES of INDIA, for 1859-60.

PRESIDENCIES.	Salaries.	Office Establishments.	Road Establishments.	Contingencies.	Bullock Train.	Mail Cart.	Bounty Money.	Banghy Charge.	Conveyance of Mails.	Pensions.	Repairs of Buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Total Disbursements.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal	1,07,799 14 4	98,834 10 -	2,06,164 12 10	65,019 5 -	1,30,139 3 -	1,18,839 5 9	1,314 7 -	14,591 11 4	7,500 - -	8,972 6 -	2,468 4 11	940 8 4	7,62,614 8 6
Pegu	14,638 12 4	22,768 13 6	21,879 8 10	8,251 2 8	-	-	70 9 -	-	-	-	45 4 -	34 12 9	70,688 15 1
Eastern Settlements	4,056 9 3	5,261 8 6	-	1,809 9 2	-	-	510 3 -	678 7 -	-	-	-	330 15 4	12,809 10 9
Madras	1,16,609 11 11	1,02,766 - 5	3,48,146 9 10	83,713 - 4	-	24,396 6 6	740 10 -	59,146 9 7	-	6,412 11 10	3,913 14 1	382 3 6	7,46,227 14 -
Bombay	1,07,310 4 1	1,18,609 11 4	4,10,157 4 6	2,56,608 15 6	-	3,16,453 14 1	172 14 -	-	-	-	325 15 -	3,998 13 9	12,13,637 12 3
North Western Provinces	5,10,554 9 6	-	-	91,145 14 11	4,75,246 2 4	5,74,803 - 4	-	-	-	4,650 - -	-	Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps. 21,801 2 9	16,78,200 13 10
Director General	21,461 1 9	3,707 6 8	-	3,445 4 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,613 12 9
TOTAL	8,82,430 15 2	3,51,948 2 5	9,89,348 4 -	5,10,023 3 11	6,05,385 5 4	10,34,492 10 8	2,808 11 -	74,416 11 11	7,500 - -	20,035 1 10	6,753 6 -	27,650 14 11	45,12,793 7 2

* Loss by exchange of dollars.

Simla, 20 September 1860.

H. B. Riddell,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

MORAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1859-60.

CHAPTER IV.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

CHAP. IV.
Electric Telegraph.

ANNUAL REPORT of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
for the Year 1859-60.

(No. 303.)

To *William Grey, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, *Calcutta*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year commencing the 1st May 1859, and ending 30th April 1860.

NEW LINES CONSTRUCTED.

I. From Benares to Patna *via* Buxar and Arrah. This line joins that from Patna to Burdwan by Rajmahal, and thus affords a second line between Benares and Calcutta.

II. From Raneegunge to Bancoora, and Midnapore, giving an alternative line from Calcutta to the East Coast and Madras, avoiding the very precarious river crossing at Diamond Harbour (where our cables are incessantly destroyed by ships' anchors), and the unhealthy station and neighbourhood of Kedgeriee.

III. From Dacca to Chittagong and Cox's Bazaar, in extension of the line to join those in Pegu, with which it will be connected on the arrival of 100 miles of cable now on the way from England.

IV. Branch lines from the East Coast main line to Vizianagram, Coconada, Masulipatam, and Calingapatam, and from Mooltan to Deera Ismael Khan, in the Punjab.

2. Lines are in progress from Chittagong to Prome, from Paumben to Tuticorin, from Shajehanpore to Bareilly, and Mooradabad to Nynce Tal.

3. In all there are now 10,994 miles and 136 offices open for public correspondence; several offices have been closed during the year as no longer necessary for military or political purposes. The line from Cawnpore to Culpee has been taken down for the same reason.

4. Great progress has been made in the erection of iron posts and other durable supports all over India.

5. A second wire has been put upon the posts from Jelasore to Balasore, on the East Coast; and a second wire is in course of suspension between Allahabad and Benares.

6. In anticipation of the successful placing of the submarine cable from Kurrachee to Aden, every exertion has been made to render the line from Kurrachee to Bombay safe and efficient. From Kurrachee to Deesa three-fourths of the line have been placed on Hamilton's iron posts. Several of our best inspectors have been sent to Scinde and Guzeerat. Morse instruments, and an adequate number of well-trained signallers have been provided for every station, and mounted patrols stationed all along the line. A few interruptions have, nevertheless, occurred between Nuggur Pakur and Budeena, arising chiefly from neglect on the part of the line inspectors; but these interruptions are insignificant, compared with those which have occurred in the submarine cables which were assumed to be exempt from all liabilities of this kind. The section of the submarine line between Suaken and Aden has been interrupted from the 10th of February to this day; the 10th of May, and the whole of the Red Sea line from Suez to Aden has thus been rendered useless.

7. The Hamilton iron posts, of which 40,000 have now been erected, give the utmost satisfaction; and large additional supplies are called for by all our inspectors; the posts require several modifications. The stone-ware insulators provided with them have all proved weak and brittle, and their breakage has caused many interruptions; cross pieces are also required on these posts to prevent the line wire from falling into contact with the iron, and thus establishing an earth connexion, and stopping the transmission of signals.

DECAY OF THE TIMBER POSTS.

8. This was dwelt upon in my last report, and has since been the subject of several official letters. It is beyond doubt that the mean duration of the whole of our timber supports is but five years, and that the decay and destruction of the posts, with the expense of the establishments required to preserve and replace them, costs the department at least

40,000

40,000 rupees per month. Measures are now in progress for the supply of iron standards for all India. From experiments made on the mountain lines, on very long spans of wire, it is proposed to use very lofty iron masts in the plains, erected at long intervals; numerous advantages will be gained by this plan, especially as regard great facility for the insulation and erection of multiple lines, and immunity from most of the ordinary causes of interruption.

MULTIPLE LINES.

9. In some localities it is a matter of absolute necessity to have two or more wires on the same standards: a glance at the map will show several instances of this kind. From numerous and careful experiments made during the last rains, it has been ascertained that electrical insulation is of very small necessity or importance, even when many lines are on the same posts. After the first shower has washed off the dust and deposits from birds and insects, the subsequent falls of rain cause little or no division of currents from wire to wire. Distilled water, as rain is chemically, is, in fact, a capital insulator of voltaic currents of low tension, such as those we use for signalling purposes. The great object with multiple wires is to prevent their actual contact with each other. We are now introducing powerful screw clamps, by which each wire is grasped tightly at every post, so that slipping off is prevented. The double line from Calcutta to Raneeunge, Benares to Allahabad, and Jelasore to Balasore, are all being provided with these clamps; and all other lines will be supplied when clamps arrive from England next season.

10. The lines generally all over India have worked well during the past year, except those within 200 miles of Calcutta in all directions. This subject has been dwelt on in my last report, and I then ascribed the failure of the section to sheer neglect on the part of the officers in local charge. On careful official investigation this opinion has been fully verified. Nearly the whole establishment has been removed to less important circles, or been allowed to resign, or dismissed, according to circumstances, since December last. The effect of these measures has been fully successful. The only part of the Bengal Circle still working badly is one in which a change of persons has not been practicable. As some proof of the capability of the line, I may mention that we have this season worked frequently direct from Calcutta to Bombay *via* Benares, Agra and Indore, distance by the line 1,600 miles; also from Kurrachee to Bangalore, distance 1,800 miles; mail messages have been sent in five minutes from Bombay to Agra, 800 miles. On ordinary working days I have commonly sent messages to Calcutta from Coonoor, in the Neilgherries, in an hour, without interfering with other work. I have had an answer from Simla to a service message from Coonoor in four and a half hours, distance to and from, 4,000 miles by the line.

11. These facts are adduced to show, not what the line ordinarily does, but what it is capable of doing, and what, on emergencies, it does daily for the public service. It seems, however, to be nearly forgotten in most quarters that the lines were almost totally destroyed in the North Western Provinces, and from Agra to the Nurbudda, in 1857, and the signallers murdered or dispersed; that the Madras and Bombay lines had, from want of due supervision, fallen into total disorganization; that, in fact, in January 1858, we had not more than 2,500 miles of line, and 50 offices in efficient operation. We have now 11,000 miles of lines and 150 offices* open and working well, a task accomplished in two years and four months. Besides the construction of the lines, the signalling staff had to be created from totally untrained persons. All this has been done with fair success, to the infinite credit of my subordinate officers, however infinitesimally small may be my own share in the result.

THE MORSE SYSTEM OF SIGNALLING.

12. Since my last report this system has been extended to the South East Coast and Ceylon, the whole Central India line from Bellary to Mirzapore *via* Hydrabad, Nagpore, and Jubbulpore. Morse instruments and signallers have also been supplied to the stations of Umballa, Simla, Lahore, Murree, and Mooltan; and an office worked on this system has accompanied the camp of the Governor General in His Excellency's recent progress through Upper India.

13. In nearly all the offices the signallers now receive perfectly by ear, and reading from the paper tape is given up. The saving effected by discontinuing the use of the tape amounts to at least 30,000 rupees per annum, while two-fold greater accuracy is attained in our work.

14. Of the 74 Morse assistants from England, there were 65 in the department at the date of my last report. Since then three have returned to Europe from ill health, four have retired on the expiration of their three years' agreement, and seven have been permitted to resign, or to accept employment in other departments of the public service. There now remain 52, who are employed as shown in the annexed return, No. 1.

15. Ample

* Including more, open in the monsoon only.

CHAP. IV.
Electric Telegraph.

15. Ample proof is afforded by its details of the just and liberal treatment experienced by every one of this class who deserved promotion and reward, and that they have had a full proportion of the prize in the department. Those who have not succeeded, have either to blame themselves, or have proved inferior to competitors on the list of the original local establishment.

16. As signalling by ear is now universally adopted in America as well as in India, successful contrivances have been introduced in both countries for the simplification of the Morse instruments. The clock work and roller mechanism for the paper tape are now discarded. For use in India I have made up a very simple and cheap instrument, which works as well as the best instruments from Berlin, at less than one-tenth of their cost. These modified instruments have, moreover, the great advantage of being dismounted, cleaned, repaired, and set up, without risk or difficulty. A complete set is made up daily in the Bangalore workshop, under the able management of Mr. Faulkner. His work is quite equal in finish and solidity to that of the best Prussian instruments.

17. The school of signallers opened temporarily at Coonoor has proved fully successful. It has, in 11 months, supplied 58 signallers to the department, to the Bombay Circle nine, Madras 12, Bengal 27, East Coast four, and Central India lines six, there remaining under training 22, and 12 more are on the way to Coonoor.

The total expenditure on this school for the year has been:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of teacher, assistant teacher, probationers, artificers, and two Lascars - - - - -	9,803	6	3
Rent - - - - -	1,360	-	-
Stores - - - - -	27	4	-
Return conveyance to Bangalore eastward, and Calicut westward -	1,155	9	-
Repairs of line to Ootacamund - - - - -	82	13	6
TOTAL - - - - -	12,429	-	9

for 60 well trained lads; being, on an average, 200 rupees for each. The young gentlemen brought from England cost the Government over 1,600 rupees each by the time they landed in India. Mr. Kuop deserves my best thanks for the valuable service he has rendered in the management of this school. He has been promoted to a second class inspectorship, on 200 rupees per mensem, with my promise for his retaining permanent charge of the Ootacamund office when the Coonoor school is closed.

LOCAL SCHOOLS.

18. In connexion with this subject, I have to observe, that much practical difficulty is experienced in supplying India generally with signallers, drawn exclusively from the Madras Presidency. The Coonoor school having accomplished the general object for which it was formed, should now, I think, be retained for the supply of signallers to the southern division only; if 12 pupils are always kept in training every future emergency can be provided for. I would recommend a similar local school to be formed at Barrackpore, limited to 12 or 20 pupils, and practising on the local line to Calcutta; and a third class at Poona, of the same number, practising on the local line to Daporee. I most earnestly advise that the entertainment of probationers at any station but the three named be peremptorily forbidden. A probationer in a regular telegraph office is a dangerous nuisance. As soon as he learns the alphabet, he is made the fag of the advanced hands, and set to do their work before he can read a single signal; nine-tenths of the errors and delays in the transmission of messages in former years arose from this cause.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

19. This has been modified and re-organised as follows, on my recommendation:—

20. Three officers of superior rank have been appointed to the immediate charge of the western, southern, and eastern divisions respectively. The Deputy Superintendents of Circles are placed under the direct control of these gentlemen, who are again subordinate to the Chief Superintendent.

21. The staff* now consists of—

1 Chief Superintendent.

3 Divisional Superintendents:

Eastern Division - - - - -

Western Division - - - - -

Southern Division - - - - -

Major C. Douglas.

Captain R. Murray.

Mr. J. T. Blissett.

with charge of Madras Circle.

* See Return No. 7.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF CIRCLES.

Salaries from 400 to 500 rupees.

Mr. H. P. Owen	-	-	-	-	-	Bengal.
Mr. H. Wickham	-	-	-	-	-	Bombay.
Mr. J. E. Todhunter	-	-	-	-	-	Indore.
Mr. A. Cappel	-	-	-	-	-	East Coast.
Mr. G. H. J. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	Dacca.
Mr. George O'Donnell	-	-	-	-	-	Pegu.
Mr. J. H. Nowill	-	-	-	-	-	Central India.
Mr. C. Galbraith	-	-	-	-	-	N. W. Provinces.
Mr. B. C. Bailey	-	-	-	-	-	S. E. C. and Ceylon.

With five Assistant Deputy Superintendents: Salaries, 300 to 350 rupees.

Seventeen First Class Inspectors: Salaries, 250 rupees.

Thirty-two Second Class Inspectors: Salaries, 150 to 200 rupees; and Thirty-six Third Class Inspectors: Salary, 100 rupees per month. The total sanctioned cost of this establishment is 21,250 rupees per month.

22. A complete list of all persons employed in the establishment, made up to the 31st March, is appended to this Report, showing the stations, duties, and salaries of all persons drawing over 10 rupees per month.

23. An analysis of this list gives the following results:—

Superintendent in India and Ceylon	-	1	Probationers	-	-	-	102
Deputy Superintendent, East, West, and South Divisions	-	3	Sub-Inspectors	-	-	-	2
Deputy Superintendents of Circles	-	10	Overseers	-	-	-	5
Assistant Deputy Superintendents	-	5	Artificers	-	-	-	85
1st Class Inspectors	-	17	Assistant ditto	-	-	-	35
2d ditto - ditto	-	32	Accountants, Clerks, and Writers	-	-	-	161
3d ditto - ditto	-	36	Mounted Line Guards	-	-	-	61
Assistant Auditor of Accounts	-	1	Native Artificers, Tindals, and Lascars	-	-	-	37
Assistant, in charge of Offices, not Inspectors	-	117	Native Overseers (Jemadars)	-	-	-	9
Head Signallers	-	22	Ditto - ditto (Maistries)	-	-	-	21
Signallers	-	369	Message Examiners	-	-	-	11
			Printers and Compositors	-	-	-	13
			Superior workmen	-	-	-	6

besides line and cable guards, messengers, and office servants of all kinds.

24. Great reductions will be practicable in this list as fast as iron posts are provided for the lines, when one-half our present establishment of line inspectors, artificers, and overseers, and several hundred line guards and mounted patrols may be discharged. I estimate the saving to be effected in this way at 20,000 rupees per month.* A great number of accountants, clerks, and writers might be discharged at once, with much advantage to the public service. Half of them are worse than useless. But the difficulty of getting rid of these persons is very great. They fasten upon public departments with a tenacity inspired by the enjoyment of sinecures, and the prospect of pensions. To attempt to dislodge them is followed by appeals to Government, and outcries about cruelty and persecution, so that the reformer and economist soon finds himself an object of popular execration; all this is very disagreeable, but the duty must still be performed.

25. The total cost of establishment entertained on the 30th of April for all persons drawing more than 10 rupees per mensem, amounts to 68,810 rupees, as shown by the accompanying list; house-rent, the Bangalore workshop, line and cable guards, and peons included; the salaries and wages amount to 88,121 rupees.†

26. The total expenditure in the department for the financial year under Report, is shown in the annexed Abstract.‡

No. 3.—RETURN of the TOTAL ACTUAL EXPENDITURE in 1859-60.

TOTAL.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Bengal to Agra	4,64,400	6 7	Central India	1,15,121	- -
Bombay	2,08,508	10 -	Scinde	1,21,231	1 -
Madras	2,65,627	- -	Dacca	40,767	- -
Indore	66,783	- -	Pegu	51,177	- -
South-East Coast	83,451	- -	General Superintendence and Audit	50,000	- -
East Coast	1,37,187	- -			
Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude	1,66,174	- -	TOTAL	Rs. 17,20,427	1 7
					Arising

* On establishment only.

† Return No. 2.

‡ Return No. 3.

Actual Expenditure - - -	Rs. 17,20,427	Arising from construction of new lines from Tuticorin to Paumben, Raneegunge to Midnapore, Shaljehanpore to Bareilly, Moradabad to Nynsee Tal, and Dehra Gaze Khan to Dehra Ismael Khan, in the Punjab, all ordered since June 1859, and not included in the sketch.
Estimate - - -	16,55,958	
Excess - - -	Rs. 64,469	

The totals of the returns on which these results have been based have been sent to my office by telegraph, and are open to unimportant corrections. If it be borne in mind that we had not a single professional engineer, surveyor or architect in the department when the sketch estimate was submitted, and that the Deputy Superintendents at the time were all gentlemen of general education only, I think their approximation to the actual results deserving of favourable notice.

27. The sketch estimate for the year, submitted to Government on the 30th June 1859, and based on the returns from the several Deputy Superintendents, amounted to Rs. 16,55,958. 10., of which, for "construction, re-construction,"* and repairs, Rs. 5,57,452. 9., and for working, Rs. 10,48,506. 1.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE YEAR.

28. The results under this head are very satisfactory. Two months before the end of the previous year, we had made reductions in the tariff for messages, amounting to 75 per 100 on the mass of our transactions at the time; and in order to prevent the misuse of the lines by public functionaries, cash payments for all service messages was enforced, and the right of precedence abolished, except in very special cases.

29. The effect has been most successful. It should be remembered that all the great lines had been in operation the previous year, and the total number of offices open actually greater in 1858-59 than in the year under report. The annexed table shows the cash returns in each year and month, for private messages, not including Ceylon, except the balance due to India on the messages between the two countries.

CASH RETURNS for PRIVATE MESSAGES.

1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Rupees.		Rupees.
May - - - - -	22,359	May - - - - -	31,943
June - - - - -	18,997	June - - - - -	28,886
July - - - - -	15,495	July - - - - -	27,548
For the 1st Quarter - - -	56,851	For the 1st Quarter - - -	88,376
August - - - - -	17,174	August - - - - -	34,766
September - - - - -	16,506	September - - - - -	36,580
October - - - - -	18,869	October - - - - -	29,943
For the 2d Quarter - - -	52,549	For the 2d Quarter - - -	1,01,279
November - - - - -	24,158	November - - - - -	29,430
December - - - - -	25,685	December - - - - -	38,461
January (1859) - - - - -	29,892	January (1860) - - - - -	40,078
For the 3d Quarter - - -	79,735	For the 3d Quarter - - -	1,07,969
February - - - - -	29,563	February - - - - -	42,873
March - - - - -	31,451	March - - - - -	40,960
April - - - - -	32,956	April - - - - -	41,534
For the 4th Quarter - - -	93,970	For the 4th Quarter - - -	1,25,367
For the Year - - - - -	Rs. 2,83,105	For the Year - - - - -	Rs. 4,23,991

The increase being from 2,83,105 rupees in 1858-59, to 4,23,991 rupees in 1859-60, being 49.76 per 100.

30. The total number of messages sent in all India, Pegu, and Ceylon, was—

Private:

In 1858-59 - - - - - 101,164 | In 1859-60 - - - - - 170,566
showing an increase in number of 68.61 per 100, while the service messages † were—

Service:

In 1858-59 - - - - - 56,670 | In 1859-60 - - - - - 31,868

the desired reduction in number having been effected most satisfactorily. Again, the value of the service messages was—

In 1858-59 - - - - - Rs. 3,64,739
In 1859-60 - - - - - 1,20,169

31. The

* Not including the new lines subsequently ordered, or stores from Europe.
† See detailed Returns, Nos. 5 and 6.

31. The number of messages sent by native merchants and correspondents during the two years is—

In 1858-59	- - - - -	39,724 messages.
In 1859-60	- - - - -	71,554 „

32. This increase is very important; while the European community is comparatively small, and may not be capable of affording a very large increase of business, the native bankers and merchants, and community, generally, can give as much work as the lines can ever perform.

33. The great increase in the number of private messages proceeding, as it does, mainly from the reduction of charges, is still inadequate to account for the actual increase of receipts. The number of messages would have at most prevented any actual diminution of the sum to be realised under the former rates. The excess proceeds from the increased length of the messages, instead of being cramped by the omission of auxiliary verbs, conjunctions, and explanatory words, the messages are now given in much greater length. This is clearly shown by the annexed analysis of the lengths of the private messages in each year.

34. In 1858-59, of 101,157 private messages, there were—

55,299 of words	- -	1 to 16
23,220 ditto	- -	17 to 24
14,298 ditto	- -	25 to 32
6,099 ditto	- -	33 to 48
2,241 ditto	- -	48 and over.

101,157

While in 1859-60, there are, in 126,939 messages (taken from the returns of 11 months only)—

53,307 of words	- -	1 to 16	11,127 of words	- -	33 to 48
37,992 ditto	- -	17 to 24	4,964 ditto	- -	48 and over.
19,549 ditto	- -	25 to 32			

35. The effect on the length of the service messages paid for in cash is the reverse of that caused on the private messages by the abatement of rates.

In 1858-59, of 56,672 messages there were—

4,864 of words	- -	1 to 16	16,876 of words	- -	32 to 48
7,828 ditto	- -	17 to 24	16,497 ditto	- -	48 and over.
10,607 ditto	- -	25 to 32			

While in 1859-60, of 23,687 service messages, there were—

3,667 of words	- -	1 to 16	5,322 of words	- -	33 to 48
4,961 ditto	- -	17 to 24	4,700 ditto	- -	49 and over.
5,037 ditto	- -	25 to 32			

36. The suppression of the abuse of the lines by public functionaries in the transmission of the prolix messages of the previous years has, by ridding the line of an enormous amount of work, been equivalent to placing a second set of lines and offices, and a double establishment of signallers and instruments at the disposal of the general community.

37. Of the 170,566* private messages sent in 1859-60, there were from each circle as follow. —

CIRCLES.

	<i>Messages.</i>		<i>Messages.</i>
Bengal and North Western	- - - - -	East Coast	- - - - - 9,871
Province to Agra	- - - - - 39,315	Ceylon and South East Coast	- - - - - 10,766
Bombay	- - - - - 43,228	Pegu	- - - - - 6,513
Madras	- - - - - 31,030	Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude	- - - - - 12,356
Central India	- - - - - 6,336	Scinde	- - - - - 5,660
Indore	- - - - - 5,491		

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

38. To enable persons residing at places where there are no telegraph stations to send their messages pre-paid by post to the nearest telegraph office, special telegraph stamps have been supplied and distributed all over India for sale at the treasuries and stamp offices. The postmasters and principal civil officers have been supplied with copies of the telegraph map, rules, and polymetrical tables. The system is now just beginning to work. By next year I have no doubt a large addition of business will flow upon the lines from this source.

ERRORS, DELAYS, AND COMPLAINTS.

39. Previous to May 1859, all private messages on business had to be "repeated" at half-price extra. In May "repetition" was made optional. The repetition messages are now not one-fifth of the former number.

40. As repetition has always been considered the best security against errors, it might have been reasonably expected that, on its abolition, the proportion of errors would increase very largely.

41. In an analysis of 22,657 messages transmitted at repetition price in 1858-59, it was found that 492 messages contained errors, being a proportion of one in 46 messages. The 22,657 messages contained 525,617 words, of which there were 689 erroneous, being a proportion of one error in 762 words.

42. In 1859-60 I have ascertained that in 105,893 messages sent in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the East Coast, Ceylon, Scinde, and the North Western Provinces, 1,605 contained errors, being one message erroneous in every 65. The 105,893 messages contain 2,342,812 words, of which 1,982 are erroneous, being one word erroneous in 1,182.

43. These results are far better than I expected, and show a great improvement on the work of the previous year. They have been obtained by a most careful scrutiny and comparison of the messages. In every single instance the office in which the mistake occurred, and the signaller by whom it was made, have been ascertained and registered. The registers accompany this report, and may be consulted in the general "complaint office" in Calcutta, by any one who takes an interest in these matters.

44. The errors are as usual chiefly in numbers, "six" for "sixty," "fifteen" for "fifty," and the like. Names of places and persons, especially of natives, "purchase" for "purchased," "insure" for "insured," "ship" for "shipped," "about" for "above," "bales" for "sales," 90 per 100 being the confusion of similar sounds in words of different meaning, or the omission of a letter or syllable. The action of atmosphere, electricity causing the instruments to work and give articulate sounds while delivering messages, is a common cause of these errors. But in many cases they arise from haste or inattention on the part of the signallers. That instances of gross stupidity occur from time to time on the part of signallers and assistants, is undeniable. It should be remembered, however, that the process of receiving a telegraph message is one in its very nature liable to the misinterpretation of what is seen or heard. Any one who has had to correct the first proof of an article set up by an East Indian or native compositor can understand at once how great is this liability to errors when the same agency is employed to write down from the dictation of an instrument, or to decipher its traces and dottings on a paper tape.

The true wonder is that so few mistakes occur. The sufferer by such blunders generally appeals to the press, and cites his case as a specimen of the general working of the department. The conclusion is not just. Nothing is heard or known of the 1,182 words which have been sent correctly, while loud indignation is naturally expressed for the one error in that number.

45. I am unable to present an exact report on the number and nature of delays. My instructions for special returns on this head have not been properly carried out by the Deputy Superintendents. In the rainy season and in the thunder-storm months, many interruptions occur from natural causes, which cannot be prevented. But many gross instances of criminal neglect in the offices have been brought to my knowledge, and I much doubt if this sad drawback to our efficiency can ever be obviated till the Chief Superintendent is invested with the power of summary dismissal of the offenders without appeal to Government. If his authority be increased to this extent, and if he performs his duty regardless of anonymous libels and vituperation, he may succeed in reforming this evil, which must otherwise be a constant blot on the department.*

46. In every case of undue delay, as well as in those of serious errors or non-delivery, a refund of the sum paid for a message is at once made to a complainant, and the assistants to blame are punished as severely as the state of our establishment permits.

47. The sums refunded during the year amount to but a small percentage on our receipts, although we encourage complaints in every way, and although incessant attempts are made to defraud the department by false or frivolous claims.† For the purpose of affording every facility for the investigation of complaints and the refund of sums fairly claimable, a separate central office was established in Calcutta, in December last, in addition to the local offices. In the central complaint office every "through" message

* I received this day, 17th May, by post, the official copy of a telegram addressed to myself by the Accountant General at Calcutta, on the 1st instant. The message never reached me by telegraph. It conveys a "no demand" certificate, without which I could not leave India in the steamer in which I have taken my passage. If the head of the Telegraph Department has to complain of such scandalous neglect by his own subordinates, the public must, doubtless, be still worse served. There is but one remedy for such cases, the instant dismissal of the culprits, not only from the Telegraph Department, but from the public service.

† This happens chiefly in Bombay, among the native agents and brokers employed in the opium trade.

message* sent in India and Ceylon is traced and compared, whether complained of or not. No such attempt is made, no such trouble taken in any other part of the world.

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Electric Telegraph.

48. A specimen of the weekly return made by the complaint office is annexed in illustration of the pains bestowed on this branch of our business.

49. Since the opening of the general complaint office to the 30th April, the following refunds have been made:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For Bengal - - - - -	392	3	-
For Bombay - - - - -	69	3	-
For Ceylon - - - - -	41	4	-
For Madras - - - - -	4	10	-
For Dacca - - - - -	4	8	-
Punjab, Rohilcund, and Oude - - - - -	7	2	-
Total number of complaints - - - - -	154	-	-
Total amount refunded - - - - -	518	14	-
Total amount refunded in Bengal Division for the whole year - - - - -	1,479	8	-
Bombay Division - - - - -	1,255	9	-
Madras Division - - - - -	112	-	-
TOTAL Refunds - - - Rs.	2,847	1	-

being Rs. 0. 10 a. 8 p. on the total receipts of the year, viz., 4,23,991 rupees.

50. I have now only to advert briefly to some miscellaneous matters deserving notice in this report.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

51. I am happy to report again the perfect success of the arrangements for the protection of our buildings, instruments, and signallers from the effects of lightning. The teeth of the brass lightning plates and the safety coils described in my last report, are melted in great numbers every day. But of 200 Morse instruments now in use, only two have suffered injury during the last year. In one of these cases I have reason to believe the safety coil was not used at all. In the second case, which happened at Ootacumund, under my own observation, the ends of the coil had been crossed accidentally, so that the flash struck across, and did not circulate through the coil. As to the assistants and signallers, they care nothing now about the worst thunder storms, but the lazy hands make their occurrence a common pretext for stopping work altogether.

TELEGRAPH ACT.

52. A revised Act has passed the Legislative Council to remedy certain defects found to exist in Act XXXIV. of 1854. Several of the alterations are, in the phraseology of the Act, rendered desirable by the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. In section XI. heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment are assigned to the wilful violation of secrecy or disclosure of the contents of despatches, except under the official order of a Secretary to Government. Section XII. imposes imprisonment and fine for offering bribes to persons in the telegraph department, in order to induce such persons to act in a manner inconsistent with their duty.

WORKSHOPS.

53. In addition to the workshops at Bangalore and Calcutta, I would suggest that one be established at Poona for the western division. The total cost of the three workshops, materials included, should not exceed 1,500 to 2,000 rupees per month. For this sum the new simplified Morse instruments, lightning plates, safety coils, and battery plates, should be supplied for all our stations.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

54. As this is the last report I shall have the opportunity of submitting to Government previous to my departure to Europe, I think it desirable to state that, since my return to India in December 1857, to the 11th instant, I have examined and audited the bills for "construction and working" as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Construction - - - - -	18,33,602	8	4
Working - - - - -	17,44,868	13	3
TOTAL - - - Rs.	35,78,471	5	7

* Those passing through more than one telegraph circle.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

CHAP. IV.
Electric Telegraph.

The bills bear dates from February 1857 to March 1860. Total number of bills audited 12,554. The "construction" bills contain the expenditure for all the new lines put up and old lines repaired since January 1857, with many very heavy items in arrears for the lines previously erected. Details are given in the return annexed.*

* See Return, No. 4.

55. As I am about to proceed to England on medical certificate by the next steamer, I have sent the whole of the documents, on which the preceding report is based, to Major Douglas, the officer appointed by Government to act as superintendent during my absence, and by whom any more detailed information required by Government, or the public, will be at once supplied.

56. I venture to add a brief expression of my great satisfaction at the selection of Major Douglas as my successor. I have never met any one in India or Europe who combines in so remarkable a degree the attainments and qualities required for the office. An accomplished electrician, chemist, and engineer, he has the assiduous and indefatigable application to business, and unswerving determination of purpose, without which the superintendent of this department must fail in the discharge of his duties. I leave it in his able hands, satisfied that he will introduce every real improvement attainable, leaving unaltered whatever may be good and useful. He is most ably supported by Captain Murray in Bombay, and Mr. Blissett in Madras, and by nearly all the deputy superintendents of circles, of whom Mr. Wickham, Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Galbraith, and Mr. Bailey deserve very favourable mention. A great majority of the assistant deputy superintendents and of the inspectors of the first and second grades are well educated gentlemen, who perform their duties with complete success, and among the assistants in charge of offices there are many who cannot be excelled for their skill, assiduity, and good conduct.

57. There is a great future before the telegraph in India. By perseverance and determination it should be made the best in the world, inasmuch as it possesses a unity of organization unattainable elsewhere, with all the resources of the Empire to promote its extension and improvement. In two or at most three years from this time, the lines should yield a clear profit, and a uniform minimum charge for messages may then be adopted for all India. This, with the general use of some simple cypher by habitual correspondents, will enable the telegraph to perform much of the present business of the post office; meanwhile, we have at our disposal, at a moderate cost, an instrument of such miraculous power, that by a single message it has already saved our Indian Empire, while day by day and hour by hour it is busy in the promotion of commerce and the furtherance of private interests of every kind. In my extended tours over all parts of India, I have seldom met a family who had not some anecdote to tell of the services the telegraph had done them. There are few Europeans in India who have not experienced a thrill of pleasure when they meet our masts and wires on the margin of every road, and know that these true tokens of science and civilisation and power traverse our Indian Empire to its uttermost limits. Should I see them no more, I can truly say that I shall ever continue to take the most heartfelt interest in the prosperity and improvement of the department; and feel proud and happy that it has been my lot to bring it even to its present imperfect state.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. B. O'Shaughnessy,*

Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Head Office, Neilgherries,
17 May 1860.

APPENDICES to the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, for the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

RETURN of Assistants sent from *England* in the TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, for the Introduction of the Morse System of Signalling.

NAMES.	BANK.	STATION.	Salary.	Office Allowances.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Mr. J. T. Blisset -	Deputy Superintendent in India, Southern Division.	Madras - - -	600	-	-	
Mr. H. P. Owen -	Deputy Superintendent, Bengal	Calcutta - - -	400	-	-	Recommended for 500 rupees.
Mr. H. Cappel -	Deputy Superintendent, East Coast	Vizagapatam - - -	400	-	-	
Mr. C. Galbraith	Deputy Superintendent, North Western Provinces.	Agra - - -	400	-	-	
Mr. H. Man -	Deputy Superintendent, Scinde	Kurrachee - - -	300	-	-	Recommended for 400 rupees.
Mr. F. G. Teale -	Assistant Deputy Superintendent	Calcutta - - -	300	-	-	
Mr. M. K. Man -	Ditto - - -	Guzerat - - -	300	-	-	
Mr. T. R. M. Bence	Ditto - - -	Cuttack - - -	300	-	-	
Mr. H. T. Walton	Ditto - - -	Benares - - -	300	-	-	
Mr. H. E. Thompson	1st Class Inspector	Jubbulpore - - -	250	-	-	
Mr. W. W. Biddulph	Ditto - - -	Calcutta - - -	250	-	-	
Mr. J. Sabine -	Ditto - - -	Malabar - - -	250	-	-	
Mr. R. B. Flindell	Ditto - - -	Bengal - - -	250	-	-	
Mr. H. V. Walton	Ditto - - -	Lucknow - - -	250	-	-	
Mr. H. St. Albin -	Ditto - - -	Hyderabad, Scinde	250	-	-	
Mr. J. H. Lane -	Ditto - - -	Agra - - -	250	-	-	
Mr. W. Toulmin -	Ditto - - -	Vizagapatam	250	-	-	
Mr. W. R. Brooke	Ditto - - -	Belgaum - - -	250	-	-	
Mr. H. B. Sleeman	Ditto - - -	Nugger Pakur - - -	250	-	-	
Mr. W. Eckford -	2d Class Inspector	Dacca - - -	200	-	-	
Mr. K. H. Jenkyns	Ditto - - -	Scinde - - -	200	-	-	
Mr. M. R. Truman	Ditto - - -	Allahabad - - -	200	-	-	With office allowance.
Mr. J. Fitzgerald	Ditto - - -	Futtyghur - - -	200	-	-	- ditto.
Mr. C. B. Gordon	Ditto - - -	Cawnpore - - -	200	-	-	- ditto.
Mr. W. S. Stewart	Ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	200	-	-	
Mr. W. Walbran	Ditto - - -	N. W. Provinces	150	-	-	Line duty.
Mr. M. Kealey -	Ditto - - -	Bombay - - -	150	-	-	- ditto.
Mr. W. M'Gregor	Ditto - - -	Benares - - -	150	50	200	
Mr. H. Hammond	Ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	150	-	-	
Mr. T. Babington	Ditto - - -	Hyderabad (Deccan)	150	-	-	
Mr. F. Finch -	Ditto - - -	Cuttack - - -	150	-	-	
Mr. J. S. Harris	Ditto - - -	Burdwan - - -	150	-	-	
Mr. C. H. Malpas	Ditto - - -	Midnapore	150	50	200	
Mr. J. C. Macguire	Ditto - - -	Calcutta - - -	150	50	200	
Mr. H. Nicholetts	Ditto - - -	Burdwan - - -	150	-	-	- ditto.
Mr. F. Wyman -	Printer to Home Department, and telegraph ditto.	Calcutta - - -	300	-	-	Consolidated pay.
Mr. W. Bignell -	Assistant in charge	Mirzapore - - -	200	30	230	
Mr. W. O'Brien	Ditto - - -	Scinde - - -	100	30	130	
Mr. H. Plaskett -	Ditto - - -	Kurnool - - -	100	30	130	
Mr. P. Love -	Ditto - - -	Bombay - - -	100	75	175	
Mr. C. Duffin -	Ditto - - -	Tuticorin - - -	100	30	130	
Mr. G. Charles -	Ditto - - -	Calcutta - - -	100	50	150	
Mr. W. Cumberlege	Ditto - - -	Meerut - - -	100	30	130	
Mr. P. Dallas -	Ditto - - -	Simla - - -	100	50	150	
Mr. G. Goslin -	Ditto - - -	Nellore - - -	100	30	130	
Mr. J. Hawkes -	Ditto - - -	Balasore - - -	100	30	130	
Mr. R. M'Mullen	Ditto - - -	Patna - - -	100	30	130	
Mr. Nicholson -	Ditto - - -	East Coast	100	30	130	
Mr. C. J. Rowland	Ditto - - -	N. W. Provinces	100	30	130	
Mr. E. C. Yeatman	Ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	100	30	130	
Mr. A. Gibson -	Signaller only	- ditto - - -	100	-	-	
Mr. F. Patten -	Ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	100	-	-	

CASUALTIES since 31st December 1858.

Mr. H. B. Harrington -	Time of covenant expired.	Mr. H. Disney -	-	Allowed to accept other employment.
Mr. F. D. Nelson -	- ditto.	Mr. M. Martin -	-	
Mr. P. B. Daniell -	- ditto.	Mr. S. Man -	-	
Mr. G. G. Danvers -	Resigned from ill health.	Mr. E. Biddulph -	-	
Mr. J. E. West -	- ditto.	Mr. C. Babington -	-	
Mr. W. R. W. Brooke	- ditto.	Mr. J. Boileau -	-	
Mr. H. Babington -	- ditto.	Mr. H. Bristow -	-	
Mr. R. H. Haldane -	Time of covenant expired.	Mr. A. Scott -	-	

W. B. O'Shaughnessy,

Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Head Office, 8 May 1860.

Appendix, No. II.

TABLE showing Monthly Cost of Establishment of all Persons drawing above Ten Rupees, and of House Rent, Line Guard, School, Workshop, &c.

	Miles of Line.	Number of Offices.	Rupees.	REMARKS.	
Superintendent in India and Ceylon	- -	- -	3,000		
Office establishment as sanctioned	- -	- -	625	Includes Auditor, Six Clerks and Complaint Office.	
Bengal - - - - -	1,700	25	14,495		
Madras - - - - -	1,038	15	10,533		
East Coast - - - - -	1,027	12	5,007		
Bombay - - - - -	1,499	19	8,298		
Central India - - - - -	1,267	11	6,359		
Indore - - - - -	708	7	3,258		
Pegu - - - - -	404	8	3,191		
North-Western Provinces or Punjab, Rohilkund, and Oude.	1,500	20	7,621		
Scinde - - - - -	766	10	4,852		
Dacca - - - - -	488	3	1,394		
South-East Coast - - - - -	290	2	1,122		
Ceylon - - - - -	307	5	- -		Paid by Government of Ceylon.
Coonoor school, monthly cost - - - - -	- -	- -	1,035		
Bangalore workshop - - - - -	- -	- -	1,500		
House-rent same as 1858-59 - - - - -	- -	- -	3,679		
Line and cable guards, peons, same as 1858-59.	- -	- -	12,152		
TOTAL - - - - -	10,994	136	88,121		

W. B. O'Shaughnessy,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Head Office, Neelgherries,
17 May 1860.

Appendix, No. III.

RETURN OF COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT for the Month of March 1860.

Complaint Number.	MESSAGE.						Cause of Complaint.	RESULT ON INQUIRY.						AMOUNT OF FINES INFLICTED			LINES IN FAULT.		REFUND.		
	From		To		Value.			Offices to Blame.		Signalers to Blame.		Assistant in Charge to Blame.		On Signalers.		On Assistant in Charge.	Indian.	English.	Amount of Refund.	Reason, if Refused.	
	Person.	Place.	Person.	Place.	Indian Portion.	English Portion.		Despatching.	Receiving.	Despatching.	Receiving.	Office.	Name.	Despatching.	Receiving.	Rs. a. p.					
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
29	Dymos & Co.	Madras	Roghe	Coconada	1 8	-	error	Bezwarrah	Dowlash-woram.	Morris	Hackett	Dowlash-woram.	Duffin	- 6	- 6	- 12	yes	-	Message not paid in repetition price. Complaint groundless.		
32	Heron	Calcutta	Archibald Findlay	Manchester	2	38	non-transmission by R. T. error	Jellalore	Balalore	Valentine	De Beaufort	Balalore Calcutta	Martin	- 10 4	- 10 4	1 4 0	yes	2 9 7	Refund not made, because not applied for by the sender of the message.		
30	Dodubhoy	Bombay	Brett	Calcutta	8 4	-	non-delivery							8 4	-	8 4	yes	-	Refund not asked.		
17	Stephen	Dacca	Captain Stewart	Ferozepore	4 8	-	ditto					Lahore	Faris	-	-	4 8	yes	4 8			
46	Gilborne & Co.	Calcutta	Patterson	Colgong	1 8	-	error	Calcutta	Burdwan	Leigh	Williams	Burdwan	Harris	- 6	- 6	- 12	yes	1 8			
41	Captain Tulloh	Kurrachee	Captain Tulloh	Mooltan	4	-	delay					Jacobabad	Not known	-	-	4	yes	4			
47	Superintendent of Marine.	Madras	Mr. Clark	Galle	2 14	-	error	Madras	Negapatam	Lowry	H. Rallingam	Negapatam	Stacy	- 5 9	- 5 9	- 11 6	yes	-	Refund not asked.		
								Paumben	Kandy	Kristnaswamy.	A. F. R.	Kandy	Johnson	- 5 9	- 5 9	- 11 6	yes	-			
51	Pursuttom	Calcutta	Wadia	Bombay	3	-	non-delivery	Calcutta	Vizagapatam	Helferman	Hodgson	Vizagapatam	Toulmin	- 12	- 12	1 8	yes	3			
52	Ramanarain Sewdial	Ditto	Morarbhoy	Ditto	4 12 6	-	ditto					Cuttack	Finch	-	-	4 12 6	yes	4 12 6			
60	Mortan	Burhee	Major Birch	Calcutta	1 11 6	-	ditto					Calcutta	Maughey	-	-	1 11 6	yes	1 11 6			
	Pogose	Calcutta	A. Forbes	Galle	4	-	inaccuracies	Midnapore	Balalore	J. D'Souza	De Costa	Balalore	Beaufort	- 8	- 8	1	yes	-	Not granted, because not applied for by the sender.		
	Leckle	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6	-	ditto	Bezwarrah	Madras	Morris	Carr	Madras	Blissett	- 8	- 6	1	yes	-	Not granted, because not applied for by the sender.		
28	A. Forbes	Galle	Mudun Mohun Bysack	Dacca	10 s.	-	mis-delivery	Cuttack	Berhampore	F. Adams	Divyer	Berhampore	Divyer	1 8	1 8	2	yes	-	Not granted, because not asked for by the party who paid for the message.		
								Madras	Bezwarrah	Wiaken	Saabachah	Bezwarrah	Not known	1 4	1 4	2 8	yes	-			
	Ditto	Ditto	Lieutenant Duval	Calcutta	7 12	-	non-delivery	Calcutta	Burhee	Ingla	Alexander	Balalore	Beaufort	-	-	7 12	yes	-			
44	Nuseerwanjee	Calcutta	Smith	Bombay	8 2 6	-	inaccuracies							4 1 2	4 1 2	-	yes	8 2 6			
54	Kesawjee Chuttoo	Bombay	Kesawjee Chuttoo	Kurrachee	6 8	-	non-delivery					Kurrachee	Not known	-	-	6 8	yes	6 8			
55	Major Strachey	Ootacamund	Major Plowden	Calcutta	5 18	-	ditto					Kedgeroo	Gomes	-	-	5 18	yes	5 18			
70	Church, Lindsay, & Co.	Calcutta	Govin Mohun Bose	Cynthia	1 12 6	-	ditto	Receiving Clerk of the Calcutta Office, who mis-directed the message, has been fined the full value of the message.												1 12 6	
56	Jehangeerjee	Bombay	Pursuttom Doss	Calcutta	4 11	-	ditto					Balalore	Beaufort	-	-	4 11	yes	-	Because not applied for by the party who paid for the message.		
45	Meharally	Calcutta	Ramhimbhoy Raxpall	Bombay	4 8	-	ditto	Balalore	Cuttack	Lord	Davies	Cuttack	Finch	- 4 6	- 4 6	- 9	yes	4 8			
								Cuttack	Vizagapatam	Helferman	Hodgson	Vizagapatam	Toulmin	- 4 6	- 4 6	- 9	yes	-			
								Madras	Bangalore	J. M.	A. M.	Bangalore	Donnellin	- 4 6	- 4 6	- 9	yes	-			
								Bangalore	Bellary	Wells	Appavoo	Bellary	Pastharsady	- 4 6	- 4 6	- 9	yes	-			
								Calcutta	Burhee	Warcham	Blansy	Burhee	Dorise	- 12	- 12	1 8	yes	8			
64	Catherine Fermie	Ditto	Mr. Fermie	Gov. Gen.'s camp	3	-	ditto							-	-	-	yes	-			
66	Commissary General	Ditto	Major Reddis	Lucknow	3 2	-	ditto							-	-	-	yes	-			
68	Hacum Shaw	Ditto	Ahmed Shaw Amoer Shaw	Umritsur	9	-	inaccuracies	Agra	Delhi	Barrey	Farrell	Delhi	Peters	1 2	1 2	2 4	yes	9	Complaint groundless.		
69	Nagorebacher	Ditto	Jawairchun	Ahmedabad	4 8	-	non-delivery	Indore	Agra	Anthony	Honihon	Agra	Laue	1 2	1 2	2 4	yes	4 8			
72	David Sassoon	Bombay	Elias Gubby	Calcutta	11 13	-	ditto	Calcutta	Benares	Miller	Webster	Benares	M'Gregor	1 1 3	1 1 3	2 2 6	yes	11 13			
73	Mrs. Plowden	Calcutta	Captain Robertson	Nagpore	4	-	ditto	Calcutta	Benares	Rebedo	Askey	Benares	Not known	-	-	11 13	yes	4			
78	D. Lee	Colombo	J. M. Gibbs	Gondoh	2 1 16 6 1/2	-	ditto	Calcutta	Benares	Rebedo	Askey	Benares	M'Gregor	1	1	2	yes	2 1 16 6 1/2			
79	Peary Loll	Derah Gasee Khan.	Sudder Alla	Mynpoorie	7 2	-	ditto	Derah Gasee Khan.	Lahore	J. S.	Hopkins	Lahore	Bowden	1 13 6	1 13 6	2 8	yes	7 2			
25	Turnbull	Calcutta	Sandys	Cawnpore	7 2	-	delay					Vizagapatam	Foulmin	-	-	2 8	yes	-			
												Belgaum	Brooke	-	-	2 8	yes	-			
												Midnapore	Malpas	-	-	-	yes	-			
42	Commissary General	Ditto	Dy. Commissary General	Lucknow	2	-	ditto					Vizagapatam	Foulmin	-	-	-	yes	-	Refund not asked.		
												Belgaum	Brooke	-	-	-	yes	-			
27	A. Reid & Co.	Galle	Mackinnon, Mackenzie, & Co.	Calcutta	-	-	non delivery					Complaint not investigated, message being more than two months old.									

General Complaint Office, Calcutta, }
27 April 1860.

W. D. Douglas, Major,
Deputy Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India.

Appendix, No. IV.

RETURN exhibiting the Value of Construction and Working Bills Audited by the Superintendent of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in India and Ceylon, from 12 December 1857 to 11 May 1860.

CIRCLES.	Period for which Audited.	NATURE OF CHARGE.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Construction.	Working.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Bengal - - - - -	From June 1857 to October 1859	2,78,609 8 3	3,37,818 1 5½	6,16,427 7 8½	<p>1. The whole expenditure for the introduction of the Morse system is included with the working account.</p> <p>2. The value of stores purchased from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, amounting to Rs. 44,614. 14. 1., is charged to the Bombay Construction Account.</p> <p>3. Nearly the whole cost of the construction of the granite slabs in the Mysore Territory, and the total cost of masonry pillars between Poona-mallee and Vellore are included in this statement.</p> <p>4. The value of stores received from the Ordnance Department, together with various petty charges incurred by other departments, have been charged for a period commencing so far back as the year 1854.</p>
2. Madras - - - - -	" September 1857 to February 1860.	3,51,053 10 10	3,72,096 11 6	7,23,150 6 4	
3. Bombay, including Guzerat Sub-Division.	" February 1857 to December 1859.	2,88,052 9 5	1,02,638 18 6	6,90,689 6 11	
4. North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Rohilkund, and Oude.*	" April 1857 to October 1859	1,14,065 7 9½	1,11,787 1 7½	2,25,852 9 5	
5. Scinde and Lower Punjab - - -	" September 1857 to February 1860.	1,19,205 1 10	1,82,389 14 4	2,51,595 - 2	
6. Indore* - - - - -	" September 1857 to March 1860.	40,160 2 11½	78,418 9 1	1,18,578 12 -½	
7. Central India - - - - -	" September 1857 to January 1860.	2,62,614 2 -½	62,166 6 10½	3,24,780 8 11	
8. East Coast - - - - -	" August 1857 to February 1860.	3,08,622 1 2	1,14,848 - 7	4,23,470 1 9	
9. Dacca - - - - -	" February 1858 to December 1859.	86,142 5 6½	9,291 2 10	45,433 8 4½	
10. Pegu - - - - -	" July 1857 to January 1860	21,314 - 3½	93,901 6 5	1,15,215 6 8½	
11. Ceylon - - - - -	" February 1859 to February 1860.	7,492 10 7	26,336 7 9	68,829 2 4	
GENERAL CHARGES:					
<i>Head Office:</i>					
On account of travelling expenses and contingencies.		- - - - -	3,178 1 4	3,178 1 4	
Mr. Wickham on special duty, constructing cables.		6,270 13 8	- - -	6,270 13 8	Number of bills audited, 12,554.
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.		18,33,802 8 4	17,44,868 13 8½	35,78,471 5 7½	

* Includes the expenditure for the re-construction of the whole of the lines destroyed during the rebellion.

Head Office, Audit Branch, Coonoor,
14 May 1860.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy,
Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

Appendix, No. V.

RETURN of Cash received for PRIVATE MESSAGES in the several Circles of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in India, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

CIRCLES.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Miles Open.	Offices Open.	May 1859. Private.	June 1859. Private.	July 1859. Private.	August 1859. Private.	September 1859. Private.	October 1859. Private.	November 1859. Private.
Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	1,700	25	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 6,780 8 -	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 6,448 9 -	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 7,200 8 6	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 8,392 15 -	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 7,511 2 -	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 8,208 7 -	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 8,481 6 -
Bombay	1,499	18	13,029 4 -	11,581 9 -	9,420 8 9	13,794 1 -	15,781 6 -	7,094 14 -	7,524 11 -
Madras	1,038	15	4,748 2 -	3,502 14 -	4,377 15 11	4,838 15 9	5,138 6 -	5,497 6 1	4,896 15 -
Punjab, Rohilound, and Oude	1,500	20	2,785 9 -	1,965 2 -	1,500 11 -	1,817 9 6	1,908 13 6	1,951 7 -	2,094 - 3
East Coast	1,027	12	1,009 11 -	898 12 -	1,150 10 6	1,466 6 10	2,059 11 -	2,009 15 -	1,688 9 -
Central India	1,267	11	484 14 -	841 11 -	859 2 6	852 14 6	1,056 5 -	1,148 4 6	1,278 0 6
Ceylon and South-East Coast	500	7	771 10 -	1,021 9 -	693 15 -	852 9 -	356 7 -	907 7 -	703 4 10
Scinde	766	10	504 1 -	1,080 - -	839 1 6	951 13 -	790 4 7	1,024 - -	894 6 -
Pegu	404	8	1,003 8 -	781 1 -	717 10 1	704 8 -	1,059 1 6	941 12 6	781 3 -
Indore	708	7	732 9 -	787 15 -	678 1 -	983 4 -	824 2 6	1,074 8 -	1,050 13 6
Dacca	488	3	83 12 -	86 3 -	110 5 -	98 4 -	98 4 -	84 15 -	91 9 6
TOTAL	10,897	186	31,943 1 -	28,885 5 -	27,548 9 9	34,756 4 7	36,580 15 1	29,043 1 1	29,430 7 7

CIRCLES.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	REMARKS.
	December 1859. Private.	January 1860. Private.	February 1860. Private.	March 1860. Private.	April 1860. Private.	TOTAL. Private.	
Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 12,611 3 -	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 12,940 11 9	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 13,921 12 6	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 12,519 1 3	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 12,218 8 3	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 1,17,184 12 3	Up to December 1859 optum messages were sent to Bombay from Calcutta bearing, and the value appeared in the Bombay accounts. This caused confusion, and led to frauds; and "bearing" messages were refused from the 1st December. This explains the sudden increase of receipts. The Ceylon cash returns show only the amount due to India.
Bombay	9,850 13 3	10,405 9 -	10,629 14 -	10,321 2 -	11,363 7 -	1,30,747 3 -	
Madras	5,652 7 3	6,467 2 6	8,697 5 7	7,018 4 6	6,580 14 -	67,414 12 7	
Punjab, Rohilound, and Oude	2,105 3 9	2,609 11 6	2,792 7 -	2,532 14 -	2,496 9 9	26,506 10 9	
East Coast	2,048 15 6	1,899 10 -	- - -	2,133 - 6	2,529 2 -	18,944 7 4	
Central India	1,633 4 -	1,620 6 6	1,451 7 6	1,213 - -	1,176 2 -	13,611 1 -	
Ceylon and South-East Coast	1,104 14 -	1,018 10 -	1,213 6 8	1,006 2 -	1,412 12 -	11,062 10 6	
Scinde	984 4 -	865 8 6	1,428 10 -	1,562 2 -	1,236 1 -	12,160 3 7	
Pegu	981 10 6	1,168 9 -	1,271 7 6	1,220 - 3	1,220 - 3	11,799 8 7	
Indore	1,818 15 6	971 14 -	1,221 12 -	1,210 12 -	1,130 2 -	11,989 12 6	
Dacca	169 10 -	111 8 -	245 2 -	224 1 -	165 6 6	1,569 - -	
TOTAL	38,461 4 3.	40,078 4 9	42,873 4 9	40,960 7 6	41,629 - 9	4,22,990 2 1	

Appendix, No. VI.

RETURN of Cash received for SERVICE MESSAGES in the several Circles of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS in India, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

CIRCLES.	1.	2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.	
	Miles Open.	Offices Open.	May 1859.		June 1859.		July 1859.		August 1859.		September 1859.		October 1859.		November 1859.	
			Service.		Service.		Service.		Service.		Service.		Service.		Service.	
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	1,700	'25	2,298	3 -	1,529	1 -	1,367	11 6	2,841	- -	3,221	8 -	2,211	13 9	2,423	6 11
Bombay - - - - -	1,499	18	1,228	15 -	703	14 -	709	1 6	1,275	7 -	1,012	9 -	1,333	- -	1,501	10 -
Madras - - - - -	1,038	15	927	15 -	983	6 -	1,000	1 9	914	13 4	1,278	13 8	1,357	13 10	1,205	1 4
Punjab, Rohilkund, and Oude	1,500	20	3,568	11 -	1,883	5 -	1,836	4 -	2,221	3 6	1,525	14 -	1,288	6 6	953	5 -
East Coast - - - - -	1,027	12	135	3 -	182	12 -	131	13 3	136	5 -	178	10 -	325	3 -	194	7 -
Central India - - - - -	1,267	11	278	14 -	179	7 -	288	8 -	239	0 -	316	- 10	476	13 6	251	- 1 -
Ceylon and South-East Coast	500	7	-	- -	15	15 -	-	- -	-	- -	8	8 6	12	10 6	9	7 6
Scinde - - - - -	766	10	464	7 -	898	- -	812	12 6	900	13 -	679	9 -	807	1 -	563	10 6
Pegu - - - - -	404	8	1,248	1 -	350	6 -	311	13 6	330	8 -	408	10 -	301	5 -	365	3 6
Indore - - - - -	708	7	421	5 -	219	12 -	371	14 6	210	1 -	141	11 -	204	14 -	252	15 -
Dacca - - - - -	488	3	-	- -	4	- -	4	- -	4	- -	4	- -	6	4 -	5	2 -
TOTAL - - -	10,897	136	10,571	10 -	6,449	14 -	6,834	- 6	9,073	8 10	8,775	14 -	8,325	5 1	7,725	5 9

CIRCLES.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	REMARKS.						
	December 1859.	January 1860.	February 1860.	March 1860.	April 1860.	TOTAL.							
	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.	Service.							
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.					
Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	3,030	- 9	4,262	5 3	5,996	7 6	4,594	14 6	4,386	6 -	38,162	14 2	
Bombay - - - - -	1,377	7 -	1,828	10 6	1,888	6 6	1,480	13 6	1,527	15 -	15,867	13 -	
Madras - - - - -	1,938	7 -	2,040	14 5	2,790	5 -	1,627	15 2	1,660	11 -	17,726	5 6	
Punjab, Rohilkund, and Oude	1,982	4 -	2,099	4 -	2,897	12 -	2,939	4 6	3,391	5 6	26,086	15 -	
East Coast - - - - -	311	7 6	220	13 -	-	- -	229	- 6	259	13 6	2,305	7 9	
Central India - - - - -	273	13 -	380	5 -	344	4 -	246	10 6	175	6 6	3,450	9 4	
Ceylon and South-East Coast	26	12 6	63	9 6	5	15 -	14	13 -	17	5 -	175	- 6	
Scinde - - - - -	397	12 -	373	6 -	487	14 -	725	15 -	621	1 -	7,732	5 -	
Pegu - - - - -	385	3 -	391	9 6	404	12 6	398	3 -	398	3 -	5,293	14 -	
Indore - - - - -	217	1 -	255	6 -	289	15 -	205	4 -	189	15 -	2,980	3 6	
Dacca - - - - -	14	1 -	16	6 -	157	9 -	99	10 -	72	14 -	387	14 -	
TOTAL - - -	9,954	4 9	11,932	11 2	15,263	4 6	12,562	7 8	12,700	15 6	1,20,169	5 9	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix, No. VII.

PRESENT State of STAFF of OFFICERS of the TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, •
1st March 1860.

		Head Quarters.	Remarks.
Chief Superintendent in India and Ceylon.	Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, F.R.S.	Bangalore.	
Deputy Superintendent in India, Eastern Division.	Major C. Douglas, B.A.	Calcutta.	
Deputy Superintendent Western Division.	Captain R. Murray, B.A.	Bombay.	
Deputy Superintendent Southern Division.	J. T. Blissett, Esq.	Madras	With immediate charge of Madras Circle also, 1st May.
<i>Deputy Superintendents of Circles.</i>			
Bengal	Mr. H. P. Owen		Benares.
Bombay	Mr. H. Wickham		Bombay.
Punjaub, Rohilcund, and Oude.	Mr. C. Galbraith		Agra.
Indore	Mr. J. E. Todhunter		Indore.
Central India	Mr. J. H. Nomill		Hydrabad.
East Coast	Mr. A. Cappel		Vizagapatam.
Dacca	Mr. G. H. J. Smith		Chittagong.
Ceylon	Mr. B. C. Baily		Colombo.
Pegu	Mr. George O'Donnell		Rangoon.
Scinde	Mr. H. Man		Kurrachee.
<i>Assistant Deputy Superintendents.</i>			
North-Western Provinces	Mr. T. Browne.		
Bengal	Mr. F. G. Teale.		
Bombay	Mr. M. K. Man.		
East Coast	Mr. T. R. M. Bence.		
Bengal	Mr. H. G. Walton		Officiating, 1st May 1860.
<i>First Class Inspectors.</i>			
Bengal	Mr. R. Flindell.		
Ditto	Baboo Seeb Chunder.		
Bombay	Mr. W. Brooke.		
Bombay and Scinde	Mr. H. St. Albin.		
Scinde	Mr. H. B. Sleeman.		
North-Western Provinces	Mr. H. V. Walton.		
Ditto	Mr. C. R. M. Naylor.		
Agra	Mr. J. H. Lane.		
East Coast	Mr. W. Foulmin		1st May, officiating for Mr. Darling.
Madras	Mr. J. H. Merritt.		
Ditto	Mr. J. Salime.		
Ditto	Mr. W. W. Biddulph.		
Ditto	Mr. W. C. Darling		On sick leave for 12 months.
Indore	Mr. J. Rushton.		
Ditto	Mr. W. Wallis.		
Ceylon and South-East Coast.	Mr. G. J. Moberly.		
Pegu	Mr. R. Lonergon.		
Central India	Mr. H. Thompson		On probation.
<i>Second Class Inspectors, First Grade—Salary 200 Rupees.</i>			
Bengal	Mr. N. M'Intyre.		
Bombay	Mr. H. J. Hills.		
Dacca	Mr. W. Eckford.		
East Coast	Mr. T. O'Shaughnessy.		
Madras	Mr. J. M. Straughan.		
Ditto	Mr. J. O. Knap.		
North-Western Provinces	Mr. R. D. G. Naylor.		
Ditto	Mr. C. B. Gordon.		
Ditto	Mr. W. S. Stewart.		
Ditto	Mr. M. R. Truman.		
Ditto	Mr. J. Fitzgerald.		
Ditto	Mr. K. H. Jenkyns.		

CHAP. IV.
Electric Telegraph.

App., No. VII.—PRESENT State of Staff of Officers of the Telegraph Department, &c.—continued.

		Head Quarters.	Remarks.
<i>Second Class Inspectors, Second Grade—Salary 150 Rupees.</i>			
Bengal	- - -	Mr. J. S. Harris.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. J. Nicholetts.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. S. Porter.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. H. Hammond.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. A. Swaine.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. F. Biolablotsky.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. C. H. Malpas.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. W. M'Gregor.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. J. C. M'Guire.	
Bombay	- - -	Mr. M. Kealey.	
Madras	- - -	Mr. R. W. Linton.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. T. J. Blissett.	
Central India	- - -	Mr. T. Babington.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. R. W. Parsons.	
Indore	- - -	Mr. J. R. Allen.	
East Coast	- - -	Mr. W. Evens.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. R. B. Finch.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. G. Ritchardson.	
Dacca	- - -	Mr. W. Sanders.	
North-Western Provinces	- - -	Mr. W. Walbran	Replaced, prior to leaving after six months' notice.
<i>Third Class Inspectors—Salary 100 Rupees.</i>			
Bengal	- - -	Mr. W. Mackey.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. C. Lafoy.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. J. W. Grinnol.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. C. R. Featun.	
North-Western Provinces	- - -	Mr. C. Myers.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. W. Rees.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. L. V. Fraser.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. J. Cairns.	
Bombay	- - -	Mr. A. Mackenzie.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. W. Berkley.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. T. DeLastic.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. Yussuf Alli.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. W. Dracup.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. Miller.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. C. H. Dewey.	
Madras	- - -	Mr. W. P. Fuller.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. T. Priddle.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. A. Aluaves.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. E. Breniffe.	
Ditto	- - -	M. J. White.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. E. Faulkner.	
South-East Coast	- - -	Mr. W. E. Seppings.	
Central India	- - -	Mr. C. VanIngen.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. F. VanIngen.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. A. E. Kemp.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. J. Peters.	
Indore	- - -	Mr. J. Galloway.	
East Coast	- - -	Mr. R. H. Long.	
Scinde	- - -	Mr. G. H. Phillips.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. G. Blackwell.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. H. Maher.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. J. C. Westaway.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. C. H. Johnston.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. Cowasjee Nussurwanjee.	
Ditto	- - -	Mr. Lynch.	
Dacca	- - -	Mr. W. H. Brown.	

Head Office, 27 May 1860.

W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Superintendent,
Electric Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

CHAPTER V.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Branch of the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the
Control of the Government of *India*, for 1859-60.

CHAP. V.
Marine.

THE SEA-GOING STEAMERS.

The sea-going steamers attached to this Presidency, on the 30th April last, were seven in number, as named in the following Table:—

	Tonnage.	H. P.	Commander.
Fire Queen - - - -	769	200	A. Baker, acting.
Australian - - - -	1,200	300	S. G. Boon.
Sydney - - - -	1,200	300	G. J. Neblett.
Arracan - - - -	1,100	220	P. Brett.
Bentinck - - - -	2,000	520	T. H. Hodge.
Armenian - - - -	789	60	D. Fowler.
Nemesis - - - -	400	120	W. H. Eales.

2. The "Arracan," which was built to receive the engines of the old "Tenasserim," was launched from the Kidderpore Dockyard on the 28th of September last.

3. The "Bentinck" was purchased into the service in the month of March, for 1,25,000 rupees.

4. The "Armenian" was purchased in April for 2,20,000 rupees.

CONDITION OF THE VESSELS.

5. The condition of the vessels is reported upon in Statement No. 2, in the Appendix.

6. The following is a summary of their employment:—

"Fire Queen."

7. The "Fire Queen" has been employed principally in keeping up the communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with occasional visits to Rangoon.

8. In the month of January 1860 the "Fire Queen" proceeded with Captain Fraser, Superintendent of the Alguada Reef Lighthouse, to the Alguada Reef, Diamond Island, and Rangoon. On return from this duty, she was again despatched to Port Blair, and subsequently to Madras, for the relief of troops, on which duty she was employed at the close of the year.

"Australian."

9. The "Australian" was in Calcutta undergoing repairs at the beginning of the official year. She left for China with troops on the 20th September, towing the transport "Indomitable;" she returned on the 18th November, and, after repairs to her boilers, left again for China, with troops, on the 22d March 1860, with the transports "Brandon" and "Matilda Atheling" in tow.

" Sydney."

10. The " Sydney " arrived from Madras and Rangoon on the 12th November 1859, for repairs, and after being docked, and all necessary repairs done, she left for China, with troops, on the 20th March 1860, with the transports " Lady Ann " and " Eranee " in tow.

" Arracan."

11. The " Arracan " having been got ready for service, took her departure for China on the 25th March 1860, with troops, and with the transport ship " Queen of England " in tow.

" Bentinck."

12. The " Bentinck " left for China on the 16th April, with troops, taking " Daniel Ranken " and " Clarendon " in tow.

" Armenian."

13. The " Armenian " left for China, with troops, on the 9th April.

" Nemesis."

14. The " Nemesis " was stationed on the Arracan coast until the month of September 1859, when she came up to the Presidency, having been relieved by " Proserpine ; " she was despatched to Moulmein early in October, and thence to Port Blair, to act as a guard ship temporarily.

15. The " Nemesis " was subsequently employed at the Alguada Reef to the close of the year.

SAILING TRANSPORTS.

" Tubal Cain."

16. The " Tubal Cain " arrived from Madras on the 18th May, and left for Port Blair on the 5th June, in tow of the " Fire Queen ; " arrived thence on the 14th July, and left for Pooree, to embark troops for the Straits, on the 26th December 1859. From the Straits she proceeded to Madras, to be employed under the orders of that Government.

" Sesostris."

17. The " Sesostris " arrived from Port Blair on the 5th February 1860, and left on the 12th March, in tow of the " Zenobia," for Madras, with troops. Returned on the 25th of that month, and left again for Masulipatam and Madras, with troops, on the 7th April 1860, in tow of the " Fire Queen."

VESSELS ARRIVING WITH HORSES.

From the Colonies.

18. The number of ships which have brought horses for Government, during the year, has been 14, with 1,310 horses.

VESSELS ARRIVING WITH TROOPS.

From England.

19. Twenty-six ships have arrived from England with troops, bringing 8,265 men, 114 women, and 75 children.

SHIPS ENGAGED AT CALCUTTA FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF INVALIDS, TIME-EXPIRED AND DISCHARGED MEN, &c.

CHAP. V.
Marine.

To England.

20. The following is a list of the ships that have been taken up in this port during the official year, for the conveyance of discharged men and invalids, &c., to England, with the rate at which they were engaged.

NAMES of VESSELS.	Invalids.	Men in Health.	Women.	Children.	RATE.	REMARKS.
Liverpool - - -	-	529	-	-	- - -	Taken up for a lump sum of 30,000 rupees, and Rs. 94. 7. 3. per head, for provisions.
Euxine - - -	133	-	2	4	220 - -	
Gertrude - - -	121	2	3	3	210 - -	
Clasmerden - - -	-	400	-	-	- - -	Taken up for a lump sum of 30,000 rupees, and Rs. 92. 8. per head, for provisions.
Gipsy Bride - - -	-	462	-	-	- - -	Ditto - ditto.
Eveline - - -	-	238	6	3	180 - -	
Edmond Graham - - -	194	83	-	-	194 - -	For invalids, and 171 for men in health.
Queen of the Seas - - -	-	532	-	-	164 8 -	
Inkerman - - -	-	513	-	-	190 - -	
Undaunted - - -	-	144	2	2	172 8 -	
Captain Cook - - -	-	469	6	3	190 - -	
Alnwick Castle - - -	-	448	-	-	190 - -	
Maggie Miller - - -	-	491	11	7	164 8 -	
Maharanee - - -	-	384	-	-	190 - -	
Sir John Lawrence - - -	-	425	-	-	210 - -	
Theresa - - -	-	298	3	4	187 8 -	
Conflict - - -	-	365	13	9	184 - -	
Warrior Queen - - -	128	-	6	10	238 10 -	And 16 insanes, at 840 rupees each.
Marlborough - - -	-	275	9	14	180 - -	
Clarence - - -	166	-	8	19	240 - -	
Lady Melville - - -	-	255	8	7	210 - -	
Great Tasmania - - -	-	1,000	-	-	60 - -	Besides provisions, amounting to 1,20,000 rupees.
Belgravia - - -	259	-	7	9	260 - -	
King Phillip - - -	241	2	1	-	385 - -	
Startled Fawn - - -	-	259	7	5	290 - -	
Aliquis - - -	-	431	14	14	280 - -	
Matilda Wattenbach - - -	-	208	-	32	440 - -	
Monica - - -	-	149	65	87	- - -	Taken up originally for 1,50,000 rupees, for conveyance of 31 men, 200 women, and 267 children.
John T ^{emperly} - - -	-	388	11	14	295 - -	
Sevilla - - -	89	57	-	-	415 - -	
Lady Clarendon - - -	-	370	20	17	405 - -	
	1,381	9,179	221	265		

CHAP. V.
Marine.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

China Expedition.

21. The following statement exhibits the names and number of ships taken up for the transport of troops, horses, and stores from Bengal to China, with their tonnage, rate of hire per ton per month, date of sailing, and period of engagement, with the troops, cattle, &c., allotted to each vessel.

STATEMENT including STEAM SHIPS belonging to GOVERNMENT.

REGIMENTS.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Terms of Engagement.	Date of Engagement.	Date of Sailing.	Period for which Engaged.
Her Majesty's 67th Regiment, four companies.	Australian, S. S.	1,401	Government vessel -	-	21 Sep. 1859	
Ditto - Head quarters	Indomitable	1,041	Rs. 42,000 -	10 Sep. 1859	21 Sept "	For the trip.
23d Company Royal Engineers	Lightning, S. S.	316	" 150 per head -	6 Oct "	25 Oct "	- ditto.
Her Majesty's 3d Buffs	Armenian, S. S.	789	" 50,000 -	6 Oct "	19 Oct "	- ditto.
	Coromandel, Str.	1,200	Government vessel (Indian Navy).	-	15 Nov "	- ditto.
	Tasmania	1,194	Rs. 31,000 -	26 Oct. 1859	15 Nov "	- ditto.
Her Majesty's 90th Regiment	Walmer Castle	1,064	" 13,832 -	28 Jan. 1860	4 Feb. 1860	For six months.
	Octavia	1,055	" 12,660 -	19 Jan "	4 Feb "	- ditto.
	Mars	721	" 8,652 -	26 Jan "	5 Feb "	- ditto.
No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery.	Zulieka	905	" 10,860 -	27 Jan "	26 Feb "	- ditto.
	Elizabeth	783	" 8,602 -	25 Jan "	26 Feb "	For four months.
	City of Poona	800	" 9,600 -	4 Feb "	3 Mar "	For six months.
2-60 Rifles -	Alfred	1,291	" 15,492 -	19 Feb "	1 Mar "	- ditto.
	Hugomont	662	" 10,593 -	19 Jan "	20 Feb "	- ditto.
	Indomitable	1,041	" 11,451 -	5 Feb "	1 Mar "	- ditto.
8th Punjab Infantry -	Minden	917	" 10,098 -	14 Feb "	6 Mar "	- ditto.
	Punjab	790	" 8,986 4 a.	21 Jan "	6 Mar "	- ditto.
	Lord Dalhousie	912	" 10,032 -	2 Mar "	11 Mar "	- ditto.
Artillery and Volunteers	Merchantman	1,018	" 11,209 -	24 Feb "	10 Mar "	- ditto.
19th Punjab Infantry -	Bosphorus	1,346	" 16,152 -	1 Feb "	27 Feb "	- ditto.
	Burlington	676	" 7,441 8 a.	10 Feb "	24 Feb "	- ditto.
Loodianah Regiment -	Winefred	1,859	" 16,308 -	17 Feb "	2 Mar "	- ditto.
	Iskender Shah	777	" 8,935 8 a.	20 Feb "	2 Mar "	- ditto.
Her Majesty's 87th Regiment	Sydney, S. S.	1,401	Government vessel -	-	28 Mar "	
	Australian, S. S.	1,401	- ditto -	-	21 Mar "	
	Aracan, Str.	1,100	- ditto -	-	23 Mar "	
	Carthage, S. S.	736	Rs. 18,000 for first four months, and Rs. 15,000 for the succeeding four months.	8 Feb. 1860	24 Mar "	For eight months.
Probyn's Horse, 1st Sikh Cavalry.	Armenian, S. S.	944	Rs. 14,165 8 a.	31 Mar "	8 April "	
	Queen of England	1,196	" 14,352 -	21 Feb "	23 Mar "	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
	Ocean Home	1,067	" 12,804 -	18 Feb "	22 Mar "	For six months.
	Erance	646	" 7,114 4 a.	28 Feb "	20 Mar "	- ditto.
	Lady Ann	745	" 8,206 -	25 Feb "	20 Mar "	- ditto.
	Nimrod	893	" 10,728 -	15 Mar "	29 Mar "	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
	Matilda Atheling	676	" 7,436 -	2 Mar "	21 Mar "	For six months.
	Cambodia	914	" 10,968 -	22 Mar "	31 Mar "	- ditto.
	Brandon	731	" 8,406 8 a.	2 Mar "	21 Mar "	- ditto.
Fane's Horse	Edith Moore	1,429	" 17,148 -	7 Mar "	28 Mar "	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
	Vortigern	910	" 10,465 -	14 Mar "	24 Mar "	For six months.
	Daniel Ranken	1,047	" 12,570 -	26 Mar "	15 Apr "	- ditto.
	Clarendon	850	" 10,208 -	15 Mar "	15 Apr "	- ditto.
	Dartmouth	933	" 11,202 -	16 Mar "	28 Mar "	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
15th Punjabees -	Bentnek, Str.	1,973	" 29,595 -	25 Mar "	15 Apr "	
	Viscount Canning, S.S.	783	" 16,000 -	25 Feb "	29 Mar "	For six months.
	Lightning, S. S.	316	" 16,000 -	10 Mar "	22 Mar "	For six months, and a month's notice of discharge.
Commissariat Cattle	Fatta Shah Allum	819	" 9,840 -	5 Mar "	18 Mar "	For four months.
Commissariat stores	John Haven	1,038	" 6,000 for the trip -	For the trip	8 Apr "	
	Mary Ann Wilson	944	" 55 per ton for the trip -	- ditto -	15 Apr "	
	Wizard	1,001	" 40 per ton of 50 cubic feet.	- ditto -	19 Apr "	

22. Lieutenant Tenpler, I. N., was appointed agent for transports on the 17th of January last, and proceeded to China with three of the first sailing ships, on the 4th of February.

23. Mr. Eales was appointed agent for transports at Calcutta on the 3d February, and his services were dispensed with at the end of the official year.

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Marine.

THE SURVEYING VESSELS.

"Krishna" and "Minx."

24. The "Krishna," under the command of Lieutenant Jackson, I. N., with her tender "Minx," left Calcutta for Penang in the early part of September, with orders to call at the Cocos Islands, to report on the locality there best suited for a lighthouse.

25. Lieutenant Jackson was also directed to ascertain and fix the position of Roe's Bank, and another bank reported to exist in its vicinity.

26. The "Krishna" arrived at Penang on the 14th October 1859, and Lieutenant Jackson reported that the weather he experienced on his voyage was so unfavourable that he was prevented carrying out his instructions relative to the Cocos, and that he carried a heavy gale of wind from those islands to Roe's Bank, in the vicinity of which he remained for three days; but the weather continuing very bad, with a high sea running, endangering the safety of the quarter boats, and the vessel having sustained damage to her rigging, and leaking very much, he deemed it hopeless to prosecute the search with any chance of success, and therefore bore up for Penang.

27. After refitting, the surveying vessels proceeded to the coast of Sumatra, to take up the survey where it had been left off by Lieutenant Ward, in latitude 4° 46' 08" north, longitude 97° 57' 32" east.

28. On the 7th February 1860 Lieutenant Jackson reported his return to Penang, to replenish provisions and water, having, in spite of very bad weather, in the months of November and December 1859, completed 96 miles of coast line, with soundings, extending from 10 to 20 miles from the shore.

29. After completing her supplies, the "Krishna" returned to her surveying ground, and continued prosecuting her work to the close of the year.

"Mutlah" and Tender.

30. The "Mutlah," under command of Lieutenant Sweny, I. N., returned to Calcutta from Madras, to be docked on the 6th October 1859, the survey of the Coromandel Coast having reached the 12th parallel.

31. Having undergone repairs, and refitted, the "Mutlah" left in November to buoy off the Dumrah River, and survey the Dabee river, on the coast of Orissa.

32. This work having been completed, the "Mutlah" left Pooree, where she had gone for water, for Madras, to resume the survey of the Coromandel coast, on which duty she continued at the close of last year.

33. The schooner "Emily," which had been attached to the survey as a tender, having been found much too small for the service, was replaced by the "Charlotte," belonging to the Indian navy, arrived from Port Blair, and the "Emily" was made over to the senior naval officer for despatch to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROVINCE OF PEGU.

34. The flotilla on the Irrawaddy, under the superintendence of Captain Brooking, consisted, on the 30th April 1860, of the vessels noted in the margin.

35. The condition of these vessels is reported on in Statement No. 2.

36. The steamer "Indus" and the flat "Luckia" were, in pursuance of the arrangement noted in the last year's report, brought up from Rangoon, in the months of October and December 1859 respectively, and are now employed on the Ganges.

37. The flat, "Soane," has been condemned and sold.

38. The flotilla has been employed, during the past year, in conveying mails, government stores, and private freight, and in effecting the relief of troops on the frontier.

39. The boats have been occasionally employed on special duty, under the orders of the Commissioner, the general, and the chief engineer of the province; also, in the inspection of beacons at Elephant Point, and the site at Monkey Point, selected for the erection of a battery; also, in towing ships to sea.

Steamers.
Lord William Bentinck.
Nerbuddah.
Damoolah.
Mahanuddy.
Diana.
Troop and Cargo Boats.
Bhageerutti.
Panlang.
Sutlej.
Acteon.
Kelpie, gun-boat.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

CHAP. V.
Marine.

40. Two steamers are on detached duty, one on the frontier, and the other at Bassein.

41. The amount of freight and passage money earned by the vessels of the flotilla during the year has been 2,02,259 rupees; of which 30,991 rupees have been cash payments, including 2,740 rupees for towing ships, and the remainder *pro forma* earnings.

42. The expenditure has been 2,88,026 rupees, as shown in the following statement:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Superintendent Irrawaddy flotilla and office establishments -	19,205	-	-
Dockyard at Rangoon - - - - -	38,734	-	-
Irrawaddy flotilla - - - - -	2,30,087	-	-
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 2,88,026	-	-

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

43. This department has continued under the control of Captain Lewis, subordinate to the superintendent of the flotilla.

44. The establishment in this branch consists of the details noted in the following Table:

	Monthly Pay.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Master Attendant and Naval Storekeeper at Rangoon - - -	400	-	-			
2 Clerks, at Rs. 100 and Rs. 60 - - - - -	160	-	-			
2 Peons - 8 each - - - - -	16	-	-			
3 Tindals - 17 " - - - - -	84	-	-			
13 Lascars - 12 " - - - - -	156	-	-			
				766	-	-
Wharf establishment - - - - -						
Guard Boat for the Pegu River:						
3 Lascars, at Rs. 12 each - - - - -	36	-	-	36	-	-
Pagoda Flag Staff for the Port of Rangoon:						
1 Gunner - - - - -	60	-	-			
2 Lascars, at Rs. 12 each - - - - -	24	-	-			
				84	-	-
Light Vessel "Gallant" - - - - -				843	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.				1,770	-	-

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Port of Rangoon.

45. The returns of arrivals and departures in the port of Rangoon, during the year 1859-60, have not been received.

46. The tonnage entering inwards, computed from the statements of tonnage dues levied, has been 80,774 tons, being a great falling off when compared with previous years.

47. A statement of the tonnage entering the port, from its formation, is exhibited in the margin.

Tonnage Inwards.	
1852-53 - - - - -	32,564
1853-54 - - - - -	53,800
1854-55 - - - - -	1,09,171
1855-56 - - - - -	1,38,881
1856-57 - - - - -	1,36,531
1857-58 - - - - -	1,94,886
1858-59 - - - - -	1,27,223
1859-60 - - - - -	80,774

Years.	Receipts of the Port.			Charges of the Port.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Beginning						
1852-53 - - - - -	2,773	4	-	Unknown.		
1853-54 - - - - -	9,478	12	-	15,825	3	10
1854-55 - - - - -	15,890	10	-	40,048	5	6
1855-56 - - - - -	18,725	7	-	32,124	4	3
1856-57 - - - - -	22,999	4	-	67,526	-	11
1857-58 - - - - -	39,048	11	9	29,242	5	8
1858-59 - - - - -	50,063	-	3	32,795	9	5
1859-60 - - - - -	31,538	11	6	35,431	13	9

48. It should be mentioned that there has been a universal falling off in the shipping resorting to all parts of the Bay of Bengal, as well as the Gulf of Martaban, during the last year.

49. The receipts of the port were 31,538 rupees, and the charges 35,431 rupees.

50. A statement of the receipts and charges of the port, from the commencement, is exhibited in the margin.

Buoys and Moorings.

51. The buoys and moorings in the Port of Rangoon, 15 in number, were in good order at the close of the year.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

CHAP. V.
Marine.

Port Dalhousie.

52. There has been no change in the department since last reported on.
53. The vessels attached to the master attendant are noted in the margin; their condition is reported in Statement, No. 2.
54. No returns from this port, of arrivals and departures of ships, have been received, but from the amount of tonnage dues levied, it appears that the tonnage inward amounted to 1,406 tons, the receipts of the port having been 3,211 rupees, and the charges 9,945 rupees.
55. The charges are for the pay of the master attendant, with his establishments, and the cost of repairs and stores.
56. A statement of the receipts and charges, with the tonnage resorting to this port since its first establishment, is exhibited in the following Table, and a great falling off is to be observed in this port, also in the amount of shipping during the last year :

- 1 Buoy vessel, "Kate."
- 1 Ditto, "Punt."
- 1 Cargo schooner.
- 1 Port gig.
- 1 Ditto, cutter.
- 2 Dockyard lighters.
- 10 Flotilla cutters.
- 10 Ditto belonging to Dockyard

YEARS.	Receipts of the Port.		Charges of the Port.		Annual Number of Vessels Arrived.	Annual Number of Vessels Departed.	Tonnage of Arrivals.	Tonnage of Departures.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.					
1853-54	1,218	10	-	-	9	9	1,224	1,124	British square rigged.
					12	91	1,165	3,750 ½	Native craft and boat.
1854-55	2,100	8	-	-	7	7	3,227	3,227	British square rigged.
					28	99	3,164	5,175	Native craft and boat.
1855-56	4,248	12	-	-	44	34	16,049	12,105	British square rigged.
					32	67	3,674	4,800	Native craft and boat.
1856-57	3,668	4	4,290	10	27	28	12,101	11,338	British square rigged.
					29	51	2,490 ½	2,915	Native craft and boat.
1857-58	9,494	6	7,641	12	80	60	41,088	29,851	British square rigged.
					35	70	3,434	4,183 ½	Native craft and boat.
1858-59	8,692	2	11,128	8	45	59	22,392	28,502	British square rigged.
					42	88	4,742	5,682 ½	Native craft and boat.
1859-60	3,211	14	9,945	15	30	-	11,351	-	British and foreign vessels.
					38	-	1,406	-	Native craft and boat.

57. With two exceptions this has been the most unfavourable season reported on since the formation of the port, and in the present state of trade, it is to be feared that no improvement will take place next year.
58. The buoys and moorings in the port were in good order at the close of the year.

THE TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

59. No change of importance has taken place in this department since last reported on.
60. The vessels belonging to the master attendant's and the pilot establishment are noted in the margin, and their condition is reported on in Statement No. 2.
61. The cost of the establishment is also exhibited in the following Statement:

- "Retriever" buoy vessel.
- Ditto - jolly boat.
- "Amherst" row boat.
- Ditto - canoe.
- Master attendant's cutter.
- Two coal boats.
- "Amherstea" schooner.
- Ditto - jolly boat.
- "Pegue" schooner.
- Ditto - jolly boat.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.	Monthly.
	Rs. a. p.
Master attendant	200 - -
Head clerk	180 - -
Second clerk	70 - -
Two peons, at 10 each	20 - -
Wharf establishment	100 - -
Pilot establishment at Amherst	294 - -
Cutter establishment	94 - -
Schooner, Amherstea	154 - -
Buoy vessel	114 - -
Coal-boat establishment	114 - -
Marine storekeeper's department	250 - -

BUOYS AND MOORINGS.

62. There are 23 buoys of the first, second, third, fourth, and balloon class, with moorings belonging to the Port of Moulmein, all of which were in good order at the close of the year.

Years.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total Tonnage.
1857-58 -	418	399	2,02,913
1858-59 -	360	372	2,56,115
1859-60 -	311	331	2,31,105

63. The number of ships arriving in the Port of Moulmein during the year 1859-60 was 311, with a tonnage of 103,246 tons, and of departure 331; tonnage, 117,859 tons; aggregating 221,165 tons.

64. A comparison of the tonnage for the last three years is exhibited in the margin.

65. The receipts of the ports were 24,875 rupees, and the charges 55,018 rupees; the charges, however, include the cost of the new buoy vessel "Retriever," 33,948 rupees, and the cost of six iron buoys, 3,243 rupees.

STEAMER ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE.

66. The steamer "Pluto" was stationed in the province throughout the year.

67. She has lately proceeded to Rangoon to undergo repairs to hull and machinery, and receive new boilers.

68. The expenditure on account of this vessel has amounted to 68,780 rupees.

LIST OF VESSELS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

69. Statement No. 2 in the Appendix contains a list of all the vessels under the above head, with a note as to the present condition of each.

70. The value of this property amounts to 29,26,015 rupees, compared with 2,48,733 rupees of the year 1858-59. The following Statement exhibits the causes of this difference:

	Rs.
Amount of 1858-59 - - - - -	24,87,833
" 1859-60 - - - - -	29,26,015
More in 1859-60 - - - - -	4,38,182

MORE IN 1859-60.		LESS IN 1859-60.	
	Rs.		Rs.
"Arracan" steamer (new) - -	2,06,165	"Indus," steamer	90,000
"Armenian," purchased - -	2,20,000	"Soane," T. B. -	32,983
"Bentinck," ditto - -	1,25,000	"Luckea," C. B.	30,000
"Walter Morice," ship, ditto -	40,000	TOTAL - Rs.	1,52,983
	Rs. 5,91,165		
Deduct less in 1859-60 -	1,52,983		
More in 1859-60 -	Rs. 4,38,182		

Entire EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in the Year 1859-60.

71. These are given in abstract detail in Statement No. 4.

72. The receipts have amounted to 9,91,746 rupees, and the expenditure to 30,50,248 rupees.

73. The excess of expenditure over receipts here shown amounts to 20,58,502 rupees.

Rs.
30,50,248
9,91,746

20,58,502

74. This excess is the result of indispensable outlay, the principal items of which, amounting to 18,16,010 rupees, are exhibited in the following Statement:—

CHAP. V.
Marine.

"Bentinck" cost - - - - -	Rs. 1,25,000	
Re-coppering - - - - -	26,551	Rs.
		1,51,551
Mutiny accounts belonging to 1858-59, adjusted in 1859-60 - - - - -		5,13,902
Charges on account of Port Blair - - - - -		1,65,395
Purchase of "Walter Morrice" for ditto - - - - -		40,000
"Arracan" steamer, cost of construction - - - - -		1,81,704
"Armenian" steamer, purchase of - - - - -		2,20,000
Cost of Marine surveys - - - - -		1,23,366
"Pluto's" expenses - - - - -		68,780
Repairs to "Sydney" - - - - -		34,018
" " "Australian" - - - - -		34,564
" " "Lord William Bentinck" - - - - -		20,167
" " "Tubal Cain" - - - - -		40,084
" " "Sesostris" - - - - -		5,444
Cost of coal supplied to Her Majesty's vessels at Calcutta and Galle - - - - -		1,79,827
Expenses of the "Hugh Lindsay" - - - - -		30,228
	TOTAL - - - Rs.	18,16,010

75. In addition to the explanation which is afforded in this Statement, it must be borne in mind that there are various heads of expenditure yielding no direct return.

76. The real earnings of the steamer "Australian" are much greater than recorded; but no returns of these have been received from Madras, on which coast she was largely employed during the year.

77. No return is shown for the services of the "Hugh Lindsay," nor of the "Pluto," and but a very inadequate one of the services rendered by the Irrawaddy flotilla; the large item under the head of mutiny speaks for itself, as do also the cost of the Marine Surveys, and the charges on account of Port Blair. These latter are detailed in the following Statement for reference, as they might not otherwise be understood.

PARTICULARS of Charges on account of Port Blair, 1859-60.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost and freight on coal and sundry miscellaneous charges -	47,776	12	9			
Stores supplied by Naval Storekeeper for Port Blair Settlement - - - - -	95,959	9	1			
Ditto - - - for Naval Brigade at Port Blair - - - - -	52	10	8			
Cost of coal supplied by Naval Storekeeper for Port Blair Settlement - - - - -	12,587	7	6			
				1,56,376	8	-
Establishment of the ship "Walter Morrice" - - - - -	2,110	12	4			
Miscellaneous ditto - - - - -	159	10	6			
Dockyard charges for ditto - - - - -	666	1	4			
Stores supplied by the Naval Storekeeper for ditto - - - - -	2,793	7	5			
Coal ditto - - - ditto for ditto - - - - -	2,906	4	-			
Sail-loft charges - - - - -	376	7	6			
Cooperage charges - - - - -	16	3	2			
				9,019	3	3
	TOTAL - - - Rs.			1,65,395	11	3

78. It will be in recollection that, under the orders of Government, the settlement is largely supplied with stores by the naval storekeeper; these, with the cost of coal sent to Port Blair, and other charges, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,65,395. 11. 3.

79. There is also the large item of coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships, amounting to 1,79,827 rupees.*

80. It would, however, be in vain, as has often been stated, to attempt to balance the receipts and expenditure of a department with such multifarious concerns as this, many of them necessarily of an unremunerative character.

81. Many of the vessels are kept up for purposes connected with the Civil, Military, and Judicial demands of the State, and the cost must always appear in excess of the receipts, which can only be regarded in the light of so much saving to Government; but to expect anything beyond that, and rigid supervision over the expenditure, must, from the nature of the service, result in disappointment.

J. Rennie,
Superintendent of Marine.

Fort William,
Marine Superintendent's Office,
31 July 1860.

* This amount is in course of recovery from Her Majesty's Government.

CHAP. V.
Marine.

APPENDICES to the Branch of the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the Control of the Government of *India*, for 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

STATEMENT of MOORINGS and BUOYS belonging to the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the Government of *India*, on the 30th April 1860.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
MOULMEIN.						
One buoy of the first class, with moorings, at - Rs. 1,500 each	1,500	-	-			
Four buoys of the second class, with moorings - 1,200 „	4,800	-	-			
Eight buoys of the third class, with moorings - 900 „	7,200	-	-			
One buoy of the fourth class, with moorings - 600 „	600	-	-			
Seven buoys baloon first class, with moorings - 1,500 „	10,500	-	-			
There are besides two sets of swinging moorings 1,200 „	2,400	-	-			
				27,000	-	-
RANGOON.						
Three buoys of the first class, with moorings, at Rs. 1,500 each	4,500	-	-			
Eight buoys of the second class, with moorings - 1,200 „	9,600	-	-			
Four buoys of the third class, with moorings - 900 „	3,600	-	-			
				17,700	-	-
BASSEIN.						
Five buoys of the first class, with moorings, at - Rs. 1,500 each	7,500	-	-			
Three buoys of the second class, with moorings - 1,200 „	3,600	-	-			
Two buoys of the third class, with moorings - 900 „	1,800	-	-			
				12,900	-	-
There are besides in store three first class and three third class buoys, with moorings.						
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rs.				57,600	-	-

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office, }
31 July 1860.

H. Howe, Secretary.

Appendix, No. II.

625.

STATEMENT of Vessels belonging to the MARINE DEPARTMENT, under the Government of India, on the 30th April 1860, showing their Names, Date, when Built or Purchased, Cost and Condition.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	When Built.	Whether Built by Government or Purchased, and if Purchased, in what Year.	Cost when Built or Purchased.	TOTAL.	PRESENT CONDITION.	REMARKS.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. s. p.</i>		
SEA-GOING STEAMERS.						
"Fire Queen;" Proceeding, 14th December 1846, No. 14.	In 1844, at Liverpool.	Purchased in 1847 -	85,000 - -	- - -	Hull in good condition; machinery requires repairs.	
"Hugh Lindsay" - - - -	In 1829 -	By Government at Bombay.	1,51,864 - -	- - -	On detached service at Bombay.	
"Australian;" Duplicate, No. 7,309, dated 4th December 1857.	In 1852 -	Purchased in 1857 -	2,50,000 - -	- - -	Hulls and engines in good condition; will shortly require new boilers.	
"Sydney;" Enclosure to duplicate, No. 7,705, dated 16th December 1857.	In 1852 -	ditto - - -	2,55,000 - -	- - -	ditto - - ditto.	
"Nemesis," new - - - -	In 1858 -	Built by Government	1,00,005 - -	- - -	Hull and machinery sound.	
"Arracan," new (in part) - - -	In 1859 -	ditto - - -	2,00,165 - -	- - -	In good condition.	
"Armenian" - - - -	- - -	Purchased in 1860	2,20,000 - -	- - -	ditto.	
"Bentinck" - - - -	- - -	ditto - - -	1,25,000 - -	- - -	Engines in good condition; hull and boilers much worn.	
"Seostris" ship (formerly steamer)	In 1857-58	- - - -	- - -	14,53,724 - - 1,60,310 - -	Sound in hull, masts, and spars.	
PORT BLAIR.						
"Walter Morice," ship - - - -	- - -	Purchased in 1859 -	- - -	40,000 - -	Sound - - - - -	Hulk at Port Blair.
STATE ESTABLISHMENT.						
State barge "Sonamookey" - - -	In 1859 -	- - - -	46,050 - -	- - -	In good condition.	
Music boat - - - -	In 1824 -	- - - -	6,597 - -	- - -	Old one condemned; new one building.	
Bholeah, No. 1 - - - -	In 1838 -	- - - -	2,800 - -	- - -	In good condition.	
Ditto - 2 - - - -	In 1838 -	- - - -	2,800 - -	- - -	ditto.	
Ditto - 3 - - - -	In 1834 -	- - - -	1,600 - -	- - -	ditto.	
Ditto - 4 - - - -	In 1838 -	- - - -	2,391 - -	- - -	ditto.	
Two baggage boats - - - -	In 1840 -	- - - -	4,000 - -	- - -	ditto.	
				60,838 - -		
PROVINCE OF PEGU, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENT IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.						
"Lord William Bentinck" steamer -	In 1845 -	Built by Government	77,788 - -	- - -	Hull, machinery, &c. in good order - - - -	Employed in towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and occasionally towing ships to sea, conveying mails, &c.
"Nerbudda" - - - -	In 1845 -	ditto - - -	77,988 - -	- - -	Hull and machinery in good working order; has been on the slip from August to December 1859.	In towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and conveying mails, &c.
"Damoodah" - - - -	In 1843 -	ditto - - -	90,000 - -	- - -	Ditto - ditto. New boilers placed in lieu of the old ones.	In towing troop boats to and from the frontier, and occasionally towing ships to sea; has been stationed at Bassein since 15th March 1860.
"Mahanuddy" - - - -	In 1843 -	ditto - - -	90,000 - -	- - -	Hull and machinery undergoing repairs; the former in a bad state. The whole length of keel plate requires to be renewed, besides several plates in her bottom and sides. Woodwork requires renewing about the bows and aft paddle-boxes, &c.	Has been stationed at Bassein, and is running between this port and Bassein with the mails, &c.
"Diana" - - - -	In 1854 -	ditto - - -	68,956 - -	- - -	Hull and machinery require to be overhauled; boilers in a weak state; several of the plates very thin from corrosion, and patched in different places; coal bunkers, &c. require renewing.	Stationed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner at the frontier, and in conveying the mails during the relief of troops.

13

MORAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1859-60.

Appendix, No. II.—STATEMENT of Vessels belonging to the Marine Department, under the Government of India, on the 30th April 1860, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF VESSELS.	When Built	Whether Built by Government or Purchased, and if Purchased, in what Year.	Cost when Built or Purchased.	TOTAL.	PRESENT CONDITION.	REMARKS.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. l. p.		
Province of Pegu, &c.—continued.						
"Bhaugerutti," troop boat	In 1845	Built by Government	32,940		In good condition at present	Employed in conveying troops, &c. to and from the frontier.
"Panlang," troop boat	In 1853	ditto	43,182		ditto	ditto
"Sutledge," troop boat	In 1842	ditto	40,000		In good condition	ditto
"Acteon," cargo boat			15,573		In good condition at present	In ordinary.
"Kelpie," gun boat				5,36,427	In good condition	Ready for river service.
"Tubal Cain," ship	At Liverpool in 1851.	Purchased in 1854		1,67,538	Extensively repaired in 1859, and in good condition.	
MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT AT RANGOON.						
"Gallant," light vessel	In 1848, at Cochin.	Purchased in 1858	32,510		In good order	At the light station.
Ditto, two boats					ditto.	
Two cutters				32,510		As necessary in port.
MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT AT DALHOUSIE.						
"Kate," buoy vessel			18,116		In good order	Lifting and placing buoys in Bassein River.
Ditto, punt					ditto	Attached to buoy vessel for general purposes.
"Wasp," cargo schooner					ditto	Keeping up communication between Dalhousie and Bassein.
Port gig and cutter				18,116	ditto	As necessary in port.
DOCKYARD AT RANGOON.						
Two 20-ton lighters					In good order	For dockyard use, and landing Government stores.
Superintendent of flotilla's bholeah					Timbers rotten, planking very much decayed.	
Thirteen boats belonging to vessels of flotilla.					In general good order	As necessary.
Chief superintending engineer's gig					Unserviceable	ditto.
Government builder's gig					Condemned	ditto.
One coal cutter					In good order	ditto.
Six 6-ton cutters attached to the yard					These boats were returned condemned from the vessels, and repaired for dockyard use.	Two employed for the workmen crossing and re-crossing the river; the remainder condemned.
STEAMERS AND BOATS AT MOULMEIN.						
"Pluto," steamer	Re-built in 1851.		4,08,145		Hull requires to be repaired; a new steam nozzle and other repairs to be effected to the machinery, to place her in a good serviceable condition; wood work requires renewing in stern, paddle boxes, &c.	On the Tenasserim coast.
"Retriever," buoy vessel, decked	In 1858		33,948		Requires caulking.	
Ditto, jolly boat, open			Cost not ascertained.		Good.	
Amherst row boat, decked, brig rigged	In 1851		1,500		Requires caulking.	
Ditto, canoe, open		Purchased in 1857	100		Wormed.	
Master Attendant's cutter	In 1850		448		Good.	
Two coal boats, open	In 1852		1,230		Ditto.	
"Amherstia," schooner rigged, decked	In 1852		6,133		Ditto.	
Ditto, jolly boat, open	In 1854		300		Ditto.	
"Pegu," schooner rigged, decked	In 1841		3,750		Ditto.	
Ditto, jolly boat, open			Cost unknown.		Ditto.	
				4,50,554		
TOTAL Co.'s Rupees				29,26,015		

Appendix, No. III.

STATEMENT, showing the RECEIPTS and CHARGES of OUTPORTS in the MARINE DEPARTMENT under the Government of India, for the last Ten Years, ending the 30th April 1860, and the Arrivals and Departures of Merchant Vessels, their Number and Tonnage, with Specification of those which have taken Pilots.

YEARS.	Receipts of the Port.		Charges of the Port.		Annual Number of Vessels Arrived.	Annual Number of Vessels Departed.	Vessels which have taken Pilots.				Number of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Port.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			Annual Number of Vessels Arrived.	Tonnage of Arrivals.	Annual Number of Vessels Departed.	Tonnage of Departures.		
MOULMEIN:												
1850-51	25,475	4 14	39,183	8 10	271	267	77	22,575	75	22,228	One Government pilot and 10 licensed pilots.	
1851-52	-	-	No return	-	326	343	-	68,048	-	73,928	ditto.	
1852-53	36,997	5 4	37,855	11 2	457	434	240	105,829	186	97,012	ditto.	
1853-54	38,696	2 8	44,783	1 11	436	469	-	101,648	-	109,068	ditto.	
1854-55	34,396	4 8	43,542	14 4	392	401	211	77,995	183	74,644	One Government pilot and nine licensed pilots.	Five Europeans and four Natives.
1855-56	39,696	13 4	52,308	10 11	435	438	-	113,918	-	107,680	One Government pilot and 19 licensed pilots.	
1856-57	50,657	14 11	47,120	4 11	383	409	-	93,953	-	104,095	ditto.	
1857-58	42,533	4 5	43,842	9 8	418	399	-	140,800	-	122,113		
1858-59	33,015	8 10	24,741	10 7	360	372	-	124,473	-	131,642		
1859-60	24,875	3 4	55,018	14 1	311	331	235	103,246	256	117,859	Twenty-seven.	
RANGOON:												
Beginning												
1852-53	2,773	4 -	unknown	-	300	244	-	32,564	-	22,389		
1853-54	9,478	12 -	15,825	3 10	400	334	-	53,800	-	43,720		
1854-55	15,890	10 -	40,048	5 6	401	397	-	109,171	-	110,954		
1855-56	18,725	7 -	32,124	4 3	469	456	-	138,881	-	131,546		
1856-57	22,999	4 -	67,526	- 11	564	547	321	136,531	264	102,773	None—Free pilotage -	
1857-58	30,048	11 9	29,242	5 8	604	504	377	194,866	327	160,600		
1858-59	50,063	- 3	32,795	9 5	479	496	280	127,223	281	128,136		
1859-60	31,538	11 6	35,431	13 9	293	-	-	80,774	-	-		Regular returns not received. Arrivals and tonnage of vessels computed from Statements of Tonnage Duty.
BASSEIN:												
1853-54	1,218	10 -	-	-	{ 9 12	{ 3 91	-	{ 1,124 1,165	-	{ 1,124 3,750½	-	British square-rigged. Native crafts and boats.
1854-55	2,100	8 -	-	-	{ 7 28	{ 7 99	-	{ 3,227 3,164	-	{ 3,227 5,175	-	British square-rigged. Native crafts and boats.
1855-56	4,248	12 -	-	-	{ 44 32	{ 34 67	-	{ 16,049 3,574	-	{ 12,105 4,890	-	British square-rigged. Native crafts and boats.
1856-57	3,563	4 -	4,290	10 3	{ 27 29	{ 28 51	Above two-thirds	{ 12,101 2,490½	Above two-thirds	{ 11,338 2,915	Free pilotage	British square-rigged. Native crafts and boats.
1857-58	9,494	6 -	7,641	12 4	{ 80 35	{ 60 70	-	{ 41,086 3,434	-	{ 29,851 4,183½	-	British square-rigged. Native crafts and boats.
1858-59	8,692	9 -	11,128	8 5	{ 45 42	{ 59 88	-	{ 22,392 4,742	-	{ 28,592 5,082½	-	British square-rigged. Native crafts and boats.
1859-60	3,211	14 -	9,945	15 -	{ 30 38	{ - -	-	{ 11,351 1,406	-	{ - -	-	British and foreign vessels. Native crafts and boats. Remark as above respecting returns.

Fort William, Marine Superintendent's Office, }
31 July 1860.

H. Howe, Secretary.

CHAPTER VI.

CHAP. VI. ANNUAL REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Geological Survey. of India, and of the MUSEUM of GEOLOGY, Calcutta. 1859-60.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Bengal.—In reporting on the progress of the survey for 1858-59, I stated that it had been found impossible to complete the examination of the very important and interesting coal-fields of the Damuda and Adjai during that season. This examination has been very zealously and ably carried out during the past year by Mr. William T. Blanford, and the field maps are now completed. Copies of these are at present in preparation for the engraver; and, when published, they will show the complicated structure of this district, and will prove not less valuable to the practical workers of the valuable collieries there, than interesting to the geologist. Many points of high scientific interest and of importance, as elucidating the geological structure of India, have been established during the progress of Mr. Blanford's survey. These will all appear in this report. Mr. W. Blanford has had the entire weight of this important work upon himself, having had the assistance of Mr. Tween only, who, having only very recently been appointed to the Geological Survey, has necessarily been, during this year, more of a learner than any great aid.

Mr. Blanford has also, with great care, brought together as accurate returns as can be hoped for, of the actual quantities of coal raised from the several open works and pits in this the most important coal-field in India.

In pursuance of the systematic labours of the survey, Mr. Joseph G. Medlicott (aided by Mr. Mallett) and Mr. Wilson having been engaged during the past season in those portions of the Monghyr district which adjoin the districts of Bhaugulpore and Beerbhoom. Mr. Wilson also made a preliminary examination of the Kurharbari coal-fields. Considering the inaccessible nature of those districts, and the difficulty of satisfactorily exploring so wild a country, a large area has been completed, the maps of which are now in hand.

I regret to say that this area has been considerably less than it otherwise would have been, in consequence of Mr. Wilson's having been prevented by illness from continuing at his work for some time, illness which has subsequently compelled him to seek for leave of absence for two months.

Mr. J. G. Medlicott steadily and zealously continued his examination of the districts allotted to him to the close of the season, and has completed the survey of the Kurruckpore Hills, terminating his season's work at Monghyr on the Ganges. He has also materially and most satisfactorily added to the topography of these hills, as shown on the existing maps, so that, when completed, the Geological Survey Maps will be a very important addition to our knowledge of these hills, hitherto of the most scanty and unfinished kind. Mr. Medlicott has reported his satisfaction at the intelligence and zeal displayed by Mr. F. R. Mallett, who was under his charge. Mr. Mallett has been little more than a year attached to the survey, and promises to be a very useful assistant.

I am glad to think that the worst and most unhealthy portion of these hills has now been gone over, without any more serious consequence to our staff than the temporary illness of one of our assistants.

Mr. William Theobald, junior, has been engaged in carrying out the careful mapping of the boundaries and extent of the more recent and alluvial deposits, stretching from Burdwan, by the banks of the Ganges to the west of Monghyr, and has performed his task very efficiently and successfully.

The sheet of the Indian Atlas (No. 113), referred to in my last report, as then daily expected, has been received within the last few weeks. Our geological lines and boundaries are now being transferred to this sheet, and when it is prepared along with the adjoining one (No. 112), the reports relating to the area included in them will be sent to press.

North-Western Provinces.—A large district, lying between the Rivers Sutlej and Ganges, including the lower and outer ranges of the Himalaya and Sewalik Hills, has been examined by Professor Henry B. Medlicott, of the Thomason College, Roorkee. The rocks have been studied by him, more with regard to their physical relations than with reference to their rich stores of fossils, and several most interesting and important new facts have been brought to light, bearing on their history and mode of formation, both as regards the Sewalik group, and also the Nummulitic series. Although this district is not

not complete in itself, the facts are of considerable importance in elucidating the structure of a district which is so well known to geologists by the magnificent collections of fossils which have been procured from it, and made known by the labours of Falconer and Cautley, and the details will therefore be published so soon as the maps, &c. can be prepared. This work has been completed by Professor H. Medicott, single-handed, during the period of the year when his collegiate duties permitted his taking the field. Without the energy and high ability shown by Mr. Medicott, it would have been impossible to get over this large and hilly, and therefore, to a great extent, inaccessible district.

Madras.—In the Madras Presidency, during the season just passed, the geological survey of the country lying between Trichinopoly and Pondicherry, and thence to Salem, has been steadily progressing. Mr. H. F. Blanford has been in charge of the party working there, and has devoted himself specially to the important group of the cretaceous rocks. The examination of this series has proved more tedious than was anticipated, but I am happy to say has now been completed; and the report thereon is being prepared for the press, some of the illustrations being already finished. Messrs. King and Foote have meanwhile been engaged in the survey of the adjoining districts (included in sheet 79 of the "Indian Atlas"), and have already furnished an excellent report on the alluvial and post-cretaceous deposits of their districts. Mr. Charles Oldham was engaged with the same party until an injury to one of his feet prevented his continuing his field-work, and he was temporarily transferred to the office. He is now well again, and will resume his field duties at the earliest convenient season.

By this party of the survey in Madras, almost the entire area included in sheet 79 of the "Indian Atlas," has been carefully examined and mapped. And bearing in mind that each of these sheets of the "Atlas" represents an area of 17,824 square miles, it is obvious that the completion of even one of them involves a very large and continuous amount of labour.

Such has been the progress of the operations of the geological survey during the year. The satisfactory completion, however, of a still larger area of country, and still more the preparation of our maps and reports, has been seriously impeded by the deputation, in the first instance, of Mr. Henry B. Medicott, in the early part of the working season, to inquire into the facts regarding the reported discovery of seams of coal near Murree, in the Punjab; and more recently of myself, to investigate the state and prospects of the Government iron works in Kumaon.

The results of Mr. Medicott's examination of the country around Murree, where the coal was said to have been found, only tended to establish the view taken of the facts by myself from the first, and proved that there was in that neighbourhood no regular deposit of coal. All the localities which had been noticed consisted only of isolated and insignificant accumulations of vegetable matter, or of detached and broken trunks or branches of trees, imbedded in sandstone, yielding a little coal certainly, but of no commercial value whatever.

The prospects of the iron-works undertaken by Government in Kumaon, being essentially a practical, and not geological question, need not be alluded to here.

The importance of these inquiries, no doubt, amply justified their being taken up at the time, but, at the same time, they unavoidably interfered with, and seriously impeded the general progress of the systematic work of the survey.

Publications.—The third part of the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India" was issued during the first half of the year. This contained a report on the Geological Structure of Bancoorah, Midnapore, Orissa, and Bengal; a note on the laterite of Orissa, by Mr. W. T. Blanford; and on some fossil fish teeth from the Nagpore country by myself. With this part were also given title page, index, &c., for the first volume, which was thus completed.

The second part of volume II. has also passed through the press. This contains reports on the central part of the Nerbudda District, by Mr. J. S. Medicott. On the tertiary and recent deposits of the same area by Mr. W. Theobald, and a summary of the Palæontological evidence afforded by the several groups of rocks which are found there, or their representatives in Bengal, and elsewhere, by myself. It is largely illustrated by maps, sections, sketches, &c., and will, I believe, prove an important contribution to the geology of India. Owing to my unavoidable absence, this part was not actually issued before the close of the year, but it is now ready; and I have, therefore, included it in the publications of the year.

This part completes volume II., and with it are given title page, &c. &c., for that volume.

As to last report, I have to this also appended a small index map of India, showing the present state of progress of the geological survey, and the additions which have been made during the past year.

Arrangements have already been made for taking up the examination of the country adjoining the River Soane and the Rewah Territory during the coming season. This will enable us to unite our work in Bengal with that in Central India. Up to the present year this district was not by any means safe, but it is hoped that the state of the country will, this year, warrant our entering it with sufficient confidence. In Madras, also, arrangements have been made to take up the important districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool.

Museum.—The systematic assay of all the specimens of iron stone and of coal which existed in the Museum, which was so well begun during the previous year by Mr. G. E. Evans, has been steadily carried out in the intervals of other duties during the present season. A large number of varieties has been thus examined, including all those from the Raneegunge field, collected by Mr. Blanford, and those from the Rajmehal Hills, by myself.

The economic series in the museum has also been enriched by a good collection, illustrative of the several processes of electro-metallurgy, the first of a series of a technical character, which I hope soon to be able to add to our collection.

The aid of our staff continues to be sought by individuals and companies in assays, or analysis of minerals, ores, &c., and during the year such information has been given, to many private individuals, as well as to Government departments, and to companies. In reality, the time of the curator of the museum, and frequently also of myself and others, is occasionally fully occupied in supplying such information. There is, at the same time, more than sufficient work, from the labours of the geological survey alone, to employ fully the attention of a well-trained chemist in such inquiries and analysis; and these are daily extending both in number and importance. Under present arrangements, with only one person to attend to such matters, and at the same time to the general charge and arrangements of the museum, it is only possible to devote intervals of other work to such inquiries. This, however, Mr. Evans has zealously done.

The general collections in the museum have been steadily increasing during the year. From the geological survey large series have been obtained. But inasmuch as the survey has not, generally speaking, been examining districts rich in fossils, the series of organic remains in the museum has not, during the past year, received so numerous additions as in preceding years. The examination, naming, and arrangement of those already in our collections, has been progressing; the valuable series from the rocks of Trichinopoly and Pondicherry has been added to; and the very important group of the Cephalopods, from these cretaceous beds is now nearly completed. Mr. Henry F. Blanford, who has been very zealously and efficiently engaged in the description of these fossils, will, under the proposed arrangements for the coming season, be able to devote more time to this important series, so as to have the entire collection carefully examined, and the fossils figured, described, and prepared for publication within a reasonable time.

A commencement has been made in laying aside for the museums at Madras, Bombay, and more lately also for that at Kurrachee, of series of fossils selected from the duplicates in our museum. These will, doubtless, prove both valuable for comparison, and generally interesting. The examination and identification of organic remains is, however, at all times a very tedious and difficult task; and, inasmuch as, for the reasons I have partly noted above, such duties can only be taken up in the intervals of other and more pressing calls on the time of our staff, the progress made is, comparatively speaking, slow. At the same time it would be of little advantage to send to other institutions sets of fossils unexamined and unnamed.

The number of visitors to the museum continues to increase. During the past year this increase has been 38 per cent. on the number of the previous twelve months. The locality in which our museum is placed operates seriously in diminishing the number of our visitors. Persons who are in the daily habit of frequenting the neighbourhood, one of the busiest parts of the town, are too much occupied with business of various kinds to devote much time to such institutions, while others who would perhaps visit and study are kept away by the distance from their usual haunts. And further, the construction of private houses in Calcutta is not, by any means, well adapted for the exhibition of objects of interest in a museum. Want of sufficient light is one of the great defects, and with this want of sufficient illumination is also combined, the direction in which, whatever light there may be, is necessarily thrown on the collections; while the separation into detached rooms does not contribute to the facility for adopting, or to the success in carrying out, a systematic arrangement of the objects exhibited.

Library.—We continue to receive regularly from the various societies and institutions, with whom we correspond, their publications. These materially add to the value of our library. The sum appropriated for the purposes of this library, although sufficient, perhaps, to maintain an established collection of books, and keep it up to the latest date by the purchase of all new and valuable treatises bearing on our science, is yet not adequate to the rapid formation of a good library of reference in all the branches of that science. It is only, therefore, by strictly husbanding our resources, and by applying them in successive years to separate departments, that we can hope to supply our deficiencies in standard works of earlier date, and in completing our copies of serials, and of scientific magazines: and this plan I have, from the first, adopted.

During the year there have been added to our library 422 volumes, or parts of volumes. The library continues to afford frequent opportunities for reference and study to persons interested in such subjects. We have been unable as yet to appropriate rooms to this valuable collection of books, but, in default of better accommodation, every care is taken to preserve them, so far as is possible, in a public office.

At the close of my report for the previous year (1858-59), I had occasion to state, with deep regret, the serious losses we had sustained by the death, within the 12 months, of nearly one-third of our establishment. It is with great pleasure I can now report that during the past 12 months we have not suffered in this way. Temporary illnesses have, in

in a few cases, interfered for a short time with our progress, but not very seriously. Considering the great exposure to which all geologists in this country are unavoidably subjected, the necessity for their visiting and often remaining for some time in the most malarious and deadly parts of the country, these being, in the majority of cases, the very places which afford the best geological sections, there is always great anxiety for their safety during the working season, and consequent gratification in finding that the danger has passed with no greater amount of illness than is common in such climates.

In consequence, however, of the serious loss during the preceding year, several of the more recent additions to our staff have been unavoidably more learners during the past 12 months than assistants. I have already noticed the labours of each of these, but I would here take the opportunity of adding my entire satisfaction with the steady application to their duties, and the zealous and intelligent exertions of all; and I think the progress of the survey, and of the museum, during the year, has been very satisfactory.

25 May 1860.

(signed) *T. Oldham*,
Superintendent Geological Survey of India.

CHAP. VI.
Geological Survey.

LIST OF SOCIETIES and INSTITUTIONS from which Donations to the Library have been received during the past Year.

<i>Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.</i>	<i>London—Geographical Society.</i>
<i>Batavian—Society of Arts and Sciences.</i>	„ <i>Geological Society.</i>
<i>Belgium—Academic Royale des Sciences.</i>	„ <i>Royal Institution of Great Britain.</i>
<i>Bengal—Asiatic Society.</i>	„ <i>Royal Society.</i>
<i>Berlin—Academy of Sciences.</i>	„ <i>Geological Survey of Great Britain.</i>
<i>Bombay—Branch Royal Asiatic Society.</i>	„ <i>Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.</i>
„ <i>Geological Society.</i>	<i>Madras—Literary Society.</i>
<i>Calcutta—Public Library.</i>	<i>Manchester—Philosophical Society.</i>
<i>Canada—Geological Survey. Through Sir W. Logan.</i>	<i>Moscow—Imperial Society of Naturalists.</i>
<i>Canadian—Institute.</i>	<i>Munich—Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.</i>
<i>Copenhagen—Royal Society of.</i>	<i>Pensylvania—Franklin Institute.</i>
<i>Cork—Royal Institute of.</i>	<i>Philadelphia—Academy of Natural Sciences.</i>
<i>Dijon—Academy of Sciences.</i>	<i>Stockholm—Royal Academy of Sciences.</i>
<i>Dublin—Geological Society.</i>	<i>Vaudois—Society of Natural Sciences.</i>
„ <i>Royal Dublin Society.</i>	<i>Vienna—Imperial Geological Institute.</i>
<i>Edinburgh—Royal Scottish Society of Arts.</i>	„ <i>Academy of Sciences.</i>
<i>Liverpool—Royal Institution.</i>	

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT of PROCEEDINGS in the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
during the Official Year 1859-60.

1. THE chief matter of a Report of Proceedings in the Public Works Department should undoubtedly be actual progress in the works which are the end of its existence, and not a mere recapitulation of measures of Departmental Administration.

2. There has been great difficulty hitherto in obtaining all the Local Reports which must form the basis of such a review of progress in good time; and there is little encouragement to enter into an elaborate analysis of a state of progress which already belongs to the past. There are real difficulties in the way of obtaining such timely Reports, arising not merely from the vast extent of territory to which they refer, and the great number of subsidiary Reports which must be reviewed, analysed, and compacted by each Local Government, to be submitted at Calcutta, and again compacted into one general Review for all India from Peshawur to Singapore. The progress of one great work, a Canal or a Railway, can be shown by a concise descriptive statement. But progress in a system embracing many large works and an infinity of small works to be at once comprehensive and intelligible can only be shown by figured statements exhibiting the money expended under different heads during the term reviewed.

3. And indeed the yearly Progress Reports of the Department are necessarily of a financial character, as the correlative at the year's end of the Departmental Budgets which lay down the scheme of operations at the beginning of the year. It is this financial character of the Progress Reports which renders early completion most difficult, and some modification of the nature of the Report seems necessary to secure a review which shall not relate to comparatively obsolete matter. This may be either by the acceptance of approximate returns of expenditure framed before the end of the year, or by a separate submission of a statement of progress, properly so called, on works of importance only, in anticipation of the complete financial detail of the expenditure. This will be considered. It should be acknowledged, however, that the present compilation might have been ready earlier had not the pressure of daily business and the separation of the office during the Viceroy's tour further retarded it.

4. The statement of expenditure in the year under report is shown in a classified tabular sheet at the end of this document (Appendix I.). The prominent feature in it is the excessive predominance of expenditure on military works, the whole aggregate being 3,22,21,675 rupees; of this amount 1,23,94,670 rupees has been expended on military and naval objects, including a sum of 86,918 rupees for "Military Contingencies," (or that portion of the expenditure on barrack furniture, conservancy, &c., which has passed through the Public Works Accounts); 23,87,391 rupees has been expended on other "State" objects; and 1,07,74,545 rupees on "Internal Improvement;" whilst the cost of establishments and contingencies has been 66,65,069 rupees. Or, distinguishing between original works and repairs, the general result may be thus exhibited:

	Original Works	Repairs.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military and Naval	1,06,82,379	16,25,373	
Other State Works	15,05,227	8,82,164	
Internal Improvement	39,80,279	67,94,266	
Military Contingencies	1,61,67,885	93,01,803	2,54,69,688
Establishments and Contingencies (Travelling Allowances, &c.)	-	-	86,918
	-	-	66,65,069
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	Rs. 3,22,21,675

5. These are not proportions which it is satisfactory to contemplate, and they contrast painfully with the relative proportions before 1857. But there is every ground to believe that they will also contrast very unfavourably with the results of the year now passing away, and if continued peace be granted, of that which is coming. There is a good deal still to be done both for the comfort of the troops and for the military security of the country. But it is to be hoped that it will be done cautiously, with time for circumspection, and on a permanent determination of the forces and their disposition, and no longer under heavy pressure, detrimental to all economy, and exacting work at all costs to meet requisitions, the object of which, however apparently urgent at the time, often proved to have no durability.

6. The following is a list of some of the most important items which contribute to the totals in the classified abstract:

MILITARY.		Rs.	
Barracks at Jackatalla (now Wellington)	- - - -	4,23,691	Madras.
Improvements to Barracks in Fort St. George	- - - -	63,013	
Barracks at Bangalore	- - - -	1,26,260	
Fortifications of Fort St. George	- - - -	1,28,186	
Temporary Infantry Barracks at Ahmednugger	- - - -	1,03,401	Bombay.
" " " Ahmedabad	- - - -	95,661	
Permanent Infantry Barracks at Mhow	- - - -	1,11,424	
" " " Indore	- - - -	43,099	
Infantry Barracks at Nusseerabad	- - - -	60,025	
Cavalry " " "	- - - -	43,293	
Alterations to Hospital, Chinsurah	- - - -	47,402	Bengal.
Temporary Barracks at Darjeeling	- - - -	65,800	
Iron-framed Barracks at Dehree	- - - -	1,44,291	
Additions to roofs of Temporary Barracks at Barrackpoor	- - - -	48,878	
Ordnance Buildings at Ishapoor	- - - -	50,085	
Constructing Upper Story to Barrack, Dum-Dum	- - - -	46,680	
Cavalry Buildings at Muttra	- - - -	77,243	N. W. Provinces.
Infantry Barracks at Cawnpoor	- - - -	1,80,218	
" " and Hospital, Bareilly	- - - -	1,19,950	
Infantry and Artillery Barracks, Futtehghur	- - - -	77,938	
Temporary Barracks at Ooraie	- - - -	94,043	
Accommodation for European Troops at Shahjehanpoor	- - - -	1,05,233	
" " " Gwalior	- - - -	4,75,924	
" " " Seepree	- - - -	46,943	
Barrack Accommodation at Goonah	- - - -	64,745	
Improvements in Fort of Akulgurh	- - - -	44,819	Punjab.
Buildings for second European Infantry Regiment, Rawul Pindiee	- - - -	1,81,026	
Artillery Barracks at ditto	- - - -	35,008	
Iron-framed Barracks at Mooltan	- - - -	56,365	
" " Ferozepoor	- - - -	1,22,967	
Barracks in the Hill Stations of Kussowlee and Subathoo	- - - -	58,635	
Fort Canning, Singapoer	- - - -	1,07,391	Straits Settlements.
Fort Fullerton	- - - -	42,878	
Residency Fort defensive works, Lucknow	- - - -	1,00,475	Oudh.
Stone Bridge Post	- - - -	99,377	
Formation of Cantonments at new Military Stations	- - - -	1,16,500	
Officers' Quarters, Lucknow	- - - -	40,507	
Barracks for two Regiments European Infantry at ditto	- - - -	4,38,400	
Married Men's Barracks at ditto	- - - -	1,05,401	
Hospital Accommodation for Infantry at ditto	- - - -	97,330	
Cavalry Hospital at ditto	- - - -	63,500	
Artillery Barracks for two Battalions at ditto	- - - -	1,04,900	
Accommodation for Troops at Fyzabad	- - - -	1,95,663	
" " Seetapoor	- - - -	2,34,224	
" " Roy Bareilly	- - - -	2,15,472	
" " Gondah	- - - -	2,80,941	
" " Sultanpoor	- - - -	47,843	
Redoubt at Tounghoo	- - - -	1,07,200	Pegu and T. and M. Provinces.
Commissariat Depot at Thayetmyo	- - - -	58,247	
" Godowns at Tounghoo	- - - -	92,570	
Two ranges Family Quarters for 1st Battalion Royals at Secunderabad	- - - -	37,518	Hyderabad.
Temporary Quarters for 18th Royal Irish	- - - -	42,047	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

CHAP. VII. Public Works.		JUDICIAL.	Rs.
Madras.	Jail and Courthouse at Salem - - - - -		23,406
	Jail at Ootacamund for Natives, and temporarily for Europeans		26,532
N. W. Provinces.	Collector's Cutcherrie at Cawnpoor - - - - -		42,378
Bengal.	Purchase of a House in Rangoon for Deputy Commissioner's Court - - - - -		88,669
Hyderabad	Dharaseo Central Jail - - - - -		66,107
Assigned Districts.	Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherries at Sudder Stations - - - - -		58,686
REVENUE.			
Bengal.	New Customs Shed in Calcutta at Export Wharf - - - - -		34,644
	Two Sheds at Export Warehouse - - - - -		53,257
	New Opium Godowns in Calcutta - - - - -		60,705
N. W. Provinces.	New range of Offices at Opium Factory, Ghazeepeer - - - - -		23,746
ECCLESIASTICAL.			
Bombay.	Church at Ahmedabad - - - - -		10,425
	„ Hyderabad (Sind) - - - - -		11,450
Bengal.	R. C. Chapel, Barrackpoor - - - - -		12,035
N. W. Provinces.	Restoration of Christ Church, Cawnpoor - - - - -		40,000
Oudh.	Dilkhoosha Cantonment Church - - - - -		16,041
GENERAL.			
Madras.	Additions to Government House, Madras - - - - -		23,657
Punjab.	„ Residency, Lahore - - - - -		17,541
MUNICIPAL.			
Bombay.	Restoration of ancient hanging Tanks in the Taweela Valley, Aden - - - - -		80,369
	Condensers at Aden - - - - -		26,140
MARINE.			
Bombay.	Harbour Works at Kurrachee - - - - -		22,799
	Lighthouse at Perim - - - - -		20,000
	Patent Slip at Dallah, opposite Rangoon - - - - -		17,730
AGRICULTURAL.			
Madras.	Subsidiary Works of the Godavery Annicut - - - - -		65,527
	Ditto Krishna Annicut - - - - -		1,20,861
	Re-construction of Pennair Annicut - - - - -		44,767
Bombay.	Mittrow Canal, Sind - - - - -		34,691
N. W. Provinces.	Rajbuhas on Ganges Canal - - - - -		3,03,940
Punjab.	Baree Doab Canal - - - - -		5,90,362
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Madras.	Trunk Road from Cannanore to Mysore <i>via</i> Perumbaddy - - - - -		23,990
	Bridge across the Hindree near Kurnool - - - - -		21,063
	Navigable Canal from Samulcotta to Coconada - - - - -		38,344
Bombay.	Improvement of Agra and Bombay Road - - - - -		59,708
	Road over Sukker Pass, Sind - - - - -		16,355
	Bridge over Fullailee at Hyderabad - - - - -		25,554
Bengal.	Ganges and Darjeeling Road - - - - -		96,397
	Deepening the Circular and Balliaghatta Canals - - - - -		58,013
N. W. Provinces.	Improving the Bewah Branch Road - - - - -		25,399
Punjab.	Formation of Trunk Road between Sutlej and Beas Rivers - - - - -		92,999
	Lahore and Peshawur Road - - - - -		1,95,000
Oudh.	Lucknow and Fyzabad Road - - - - -		18,354
	„ Sultannoor Road - - - - -		32,261

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

CHAP. VII.
Public WorksSystem of annual
departmental
budgets.

7. Previous to 1854 the expenditure of the different Governments on public works was not based on any matured and systematic review of the wants of the territories under them, or its distribution determined beforehand with any approach to precision. In that year the Budget system was introduced under orders from home. It was not to be expected that so great a change could be ripened at once. The earlier budgets were very imperfect as true estimates of the total expenditure, and the rules, which were introduced by the Government of India in some of the succeeding years, tended to exact a greater rigidity of system and amount of forecast than was practical. In 1859 the experience of four years had made all concerned better aware of what was requisite and attainable, and modifications were proposed, which, after a good deal of discussion, are about to take effect now (April 1861).

8. The objects to be attained by the system appear to be mainly two:—

1st. To insure on the part of all the Governments concerned the exercise of foresight and consideration of the claims of different works, where the demands may be viewed as virtually unlimited, and the supplies to meet them as very rigidly limited.

2d. To obtain a true estimate of the Imperial expenditure for the year.

9. To facilitate the first object it was but reasonable that the Government of India should supply to the Local Governments at a sufficiently early period an annual statement fixing approximately the limits within which the expenditure of each must be confined. No such guide had hitherto been furnished, and in consequence the budgets received far exceeded in aggregate the resources available. Their amounts therefore had to be retrenched by a summary process, involving a revision of the whole scheme by the local governments. This was not only a vexatious inconvenience to them, but caused a loss of valuable labour in the preparation of projects for which funds were not forthcoming.

10. As regards the second object, viz., the preparation of a true estimate of expenditure for the year, it was obvious that what are called rough estimates are just as fallacious in the gross as in detail. A really useful estimate of expenditure over so wide a field as the Indian Empire, must be not a series of guesses but a deliberate and careful accumulation of all that can be known or anticipated, supplemented by a liberal margin for demands that are unknown. One and by far the larger section of the estimate would therefore be in full detail with ample proofs of the care and thought with which the statement of demands for the year had been compiled. The second would be unaccompanied by any details whatever, and in its disposal the discretion of the local governments would not, in ordinary circumstances, be interfered with.

11. Some of the expectations from the institution of the budget system had proved fallacious. It was expected in the first place that a simultaneous consideration of all the large projects of the year would ensure the wants of the empire being brought forward in one combined and consistent view; and in the second, that their consideration in such a form would relieve the Government of India from the distraction and waste of time supposed to be inseparable from the isolated examination at irregular times of numerous projects of a kindred nature.

12. Experience showed that the first expectation assumed a perfection of system which practically is not attainable. It was supposed that all the projects in the year's budget would be undertaken during the year. But this had never been the case, and there were on the shelves of almost every Government many sanctioned projects, standing over from past years, which had never been begun, and which therefore represented no small amount of wasted thought and labour.

13. The second expectation was entirely delusive. All who had experience of dealing with the budgets united in preferring the supposed distraction involved in the occasional consideration of separate projects, to the formidable and inconvenient concentration of labour required in the examination and discussion of the mass of projects brought under review in a budget.

14. Closely connected with this subject was the limit to the powers of sanction of the Local Governments. Previous to 1853 the powers of the chief Local Governments, including Madras and Bombay, did not extend beyond sanction to a work estimated to cost 10,000 rupees. In that year the limit was extended on the motion of Lord Dalhousie to 25,000 rupees. This limit, however, was far more narrow than it was desirable to maintain, especially after the establishment of a system under which the limit of the total annual expenditure of the different Governments was absolutely fixed and unaffected by the sanctions which they might give during the year.

15. The three main objects then to be met by a revised budget system were:—

1st. The utmost practicable exercise of foresight, with a margin for unforeseen wants.

2d. The separation, as completely as might be practicable, of the detailed examination of the merits of individual projects submitted for sanction, from the financial review of the selection of sanctioned projects intended to be the subject of the year's operations.

CHAP. VII.
Public Works.

3d. Increase to the powers of the local Governments within the fixed limits of an annual assignment of funds.

16. These were the main principles set forth in 1859, though they are only now about to come into operation to the full extent intended.

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTS.

First report of the working of the new system of Public Works Accounts in the Punjab Central Office of Account.

17. The chief engineer of the Punjab submitted a very satisfactory report on the working of the new system of Public Works Accounts in that Province during the first year of its introduction. It was shown that notwithstanding the confusion that had previously existed, the shortness of the notice ushering in the change, the number of able and experienced officers removed for field service immediately after that notice had been issued, and the delay in transferring stock to the books of the central office, the whole of the accounts for the year 1857-58 had been finally adjusted within 10 months of its close, and, but for exceptional delay in two divisions, the year's operations would have been concluded within six months of its termination. Added to this, arrear accounts amounting to upwards of a crore of rupees had been adjusted within the same period.

Audit of charges by Commissioners and Chief Engineers.

18. Annexed (Appendix A) will be found a circular issued to local Governments, containing the decision of the Government of India as to whether the audit of charges by chief engineers and Commissioners should be final; and as to the mode in which charges so audited are to be exhibited in the public accounts.

Budget sanctions for 1859-60.

19. Also annexed (Appendix B) is a tabular statement of the budget sanctions for 1859-60, compared with the extent, population, and revenue of the several local Governments. This statement is imperfect, but a more complete and correct Return has since been completed for 1860-61.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DETAILS.

Changes in the administration of the Public Works Department in Bengal and elsewhere.

20. It has been found desirable to make certain changes (explained below), in the administration of the Public Works Department in Bengal, the more essential of which have been extended to the North Western Provinces, and will gradually be introduced into the Punjab and other administrations with such modifications as local peculiarities render necessary.

21. Prior to the introduction of the changes above referred to, the chief officer of the department held official communication with the local Government only through its secretariat.

22. The inconvenience of this arrangement long felt, has been remedied by placing the officer at the head of the department in immediate communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, in the capacity of Secretary in the Department of Public Works.

23. It may be noticed that the former system resulted in one of two evils; either the local Government regarding the administration of the Public Works Department as devolving upon it merely in name, made its secretary, on Public Works questions, a mere channel of communication between its chief engineer and the Government of India; or the authority of the chief engineer was regarded as a co-ordinate and rival authority intruded into its administration, imperfectly under its control, having a line of action distinct from that of the local Government, and liable even to adopt a position of passive resistance or positive antagonism.

24. On the other hand, the chief officer of the Department acted under very unfavourable conditions. He often had reason to feel that he was not the final exponent of his views, and regarded with dissatisfaction the interposition of a third party between himself and the local Government as introducing an influence not fully informed on departmental subjects; and it was very apt to happen in such a state of things that the head of the Government or his secretary had recourse to extraneous and irresponsible advisers on professional questions.

25. Whilst there was no real utility in the interposition of this third party, it involved delay in business and unnecessary correspondence.

26. The change now introduced is calculated to bring the public works administration generally more directly under the cognisance of the Government of India. For the local civil secretariat was an official bar between the chief engineer and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. Practically every secretary in a great administration, and especially in a department involving so much of preliminary arrangement and of consideration of individual qualification, will be, and ought to be, to a certain extent, a minister; and the practical result of the separation between the local secretariat and the local head of the department was a very large amount of private correspondence on such matters between the Secretary to the Government of India and the chief engineer,—a course involving inconvenience, but, under the circumstances, inevitable.

27. Lastly, such a change was absolutely necessary as preliminary to another, essential above all to the effective administration of the department by local Governments, viz., the devolution of the control of the departmental staff as regards postings, transfers, punishments,

ments, and promotions, on those governments in substantially the same manner as that of their own civil staff.

28. It can hardly admit of question that the Department of Public Works cannot be effectively worked unless local Governments be responsible for this as for other branches of administration within their territories. It is neither just nor possible to hold local governments so responsible unless they be endowed with such control; and such control could not be justly or effectively exercised except with the aid of an officer who is thoroughly and familiarly acquainted with the characters, qualifications, and capacities of individuals, whilst he is, at the same time, in that immediate and confidential intercourse with the head of the local Government which, as a matter of fact and experience, cannot co-exist with the interposition of a third party in the capacity of secretary.

29. There was some difference of opinion among heads of local Governments as to the manner in which the proposed change should be carried out. It was suggested on one hand that in constituting an engineer secretary, the office of chief engineer should be abolished; and, on the other hand, that the latter designation might be retained and both offices combined in one individual.

30. The change has been carried out in the latter form. It certainly is a question whether the retention of both functions is necessary. It was the intention, under all circumstances, that the change should be accompanied by an extension of more independent authority and greater responsibility to superintending engineers, who would thus become, to a certain extent, chief engineers within their own circles, whilst the professional head of the department, under whatever name, whether as chief engineer or as secretary, must always exercise some executive authority. There would therefore be little practical difference whichever of the two proposals was followed, and the latter had the advantage of involving essentially the least sudden change.

31. Another alteration is that by which the audit and control of the Public Works accounts is to be removed from the hands of the chief engineer and placed under a separate officer, to be called the Auditor and Controller of Accounts. The necessity for this change had been long admitted. Indeed the Government of India had already been driven by circumstances to place the Public Works accounts of certain local administrations in the charge of special officers, and the measure had been attended with much benefit. Controllers of Accounts did, therefore, in fact already exist, and it only remained to put them on a permanent footing and to constitute them auditors also, so as to relieve the chief engineers of a duty which, if really performed by them, would leave them little time for any other.

32. To the two changes above described has been added, in Bengal, a third in the form of a large increase in the number of superintending engineers.

33. The want of a close and frequently recurring supervision by officers of experience superior to that of ordinary executives had been one of the great defects of the department. In Bengal, in which, above all the provinces of this Presidency, locomotion is slow and difficult, the extent of the circles had hitherto been such as to render such supervision altogether impracticable. The location of superintending engineers in the centres of their respective circles had been frequently enjoined by the Home Government, but it was no easy matter to determine what, for practical purposes, should be regarded as the centre of one circle extending from Juggernath to the Nepal frontier, or of another which embraced Assam, Munnipoor, and Arracan, as well as Calcutta.

34. The number of circles in Bengal has been increased from three to seven, and the Government will now have a right to expect a real and practical supervision. Executive officers in remote districts will not be left henceforward for long periods to their own devices unvisited and unaided, as has too often been the case hitherto.

35. Till a comparatively late period, the manner in which the business of the Public Works Department was transacted, as well as the position of its officers, was somewhat anomalous. The business was disposed of in several departments of the Government of India; and the officers of the department, if military, were under the military secretariat, and obtained leave, even of a temporary kind, nominally under the orders of the Commander in Chief of the army. There were few civilians in any but very subordinate positions. The works were chiefly military; and the officers, though their position in regard to military authority was somewhat indefinite, were generally treated as under the orders of local military officers.

Relations between officers of the Public Works Department and officers commanding stations.

36. The great extension, however, of civil works which had taken place since 1848-50; the large introduction of civilians into all branches of the department; the devolution of increasing authority over its operations on local Governments; the necessity for a single and defined channel of authority and discipline; and the constitution of the Public Works Department as a separate branch of the administration with a separate secretariat, rendered it necessary to put the position of its officers on a more definite footing; and it was, therefore, authoritatively declared in the Public Works code of regulations that the department was a civil branch of administration, and its officers in civil employ. Pains were, at the same time, taken to define the relations of departmental officers to those in military command, and to enjoin upon the former the exhibition of unflinching respect towards commanding officers,

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officers, and compliance with their wishes when not inconsistent with departmental rules. These relations are, however, of a somewhat delicate kind, requiring tact and sense, on both sides, as must always be the case when two departments are constantly in contact.

37. Instances having lately been brought to the notice of the Government of India, in which officers of this department had been charged with want of respect to commanding officers, or of having come into collision with the military authorities, it was thought desirable to call the attention, both of the officers of the department and of the local Governments under which they were employed, to the regulations affecting the relations between officers of the department and commanding officers, and to the necessity for their strict observance.

38. It was pointed out that a Public Works officer materially prejudiced the service when by any act of his he gave just cause of offence to an officer in military command; that he was bound by the regulations of the department to comply with the requisitions, and to act in conformity with the wishes, of such officers whenever he could do so without infringing departmental rules; and that he was required at all times to treat commanding officers with becoming respect. That if he should receive orders which infringe departmental rules, or which, without doing so, still trench on his efficiency in the discharge of his general duties, he should first try the effect of personal explanation, which in nine cases out of ten would remove difficulty; but if this failed, that he should then refer the matter through his departmental superiors to the Government under which he serves, carefully abstaining, meanwhile, from giving offence and from writing disputative letters to the military authorities.

39. As regards the action of the local Governments, it was remarked that whilst giving to their officers, in cases where these have acted in conformity with the regulations and with the temperate spirit above enjoined, that support which, in such circumstances, justice and policy alike demand, the local Government should not fail to deal promptly and efficaciously with officers, who, by neglect of these orders and admonitions, obstruct the public service, and bring a bad name on the department to which they belong.

40. In the cases of difference which arise, the faults are not always, however, on the side of the officer of the Public Works Department. Some officers of the department, it is true, disregard the rules bearing on this subject, and fail in the respect due to commanding officers, but, on the other hand, the latter not unfrequently regard the executive engineer as one of their military staff, and ignore the rules laid down by Government for their guidance in dealing with the department and its officers. It was therefore left to his Excellency the Commander in Chief to give commanding officers clearly to understand their relation to the department, and that the executive engineer is not one of their brigade or divisional staff; that that officer is directly responsible to his own departmental superiors, and through them to the Government; and that, if military authorities decline to recognise this departmental subordination by making their complaint to the proper quarter, *i. e.*, to the local Government, and assume to take the remedy into their own hands, it is impossible that discipline can be rationally or consistently maintained in the department.

Supply of stores
from England.

41. The system under which public stores were supplied from England and landed in Calcutta having been found to be very imperfect, giving rise to confusion and much consequent correspondence, a committee was formed for the purpose of taking the whole subject into consideration, and of devising some plan by which the complication of the existing practice might be avoided.

42. The duty was well performed by the committee, and resulted in an excellent and practical report, in which were suggested certain measures for adoption by the authorities in London and others for adoption in Calcutta. The latter included,—

1st. Measures for simplifying the official routine connected with the receipt of stores from England, and recommendations of the method best adapted for each of the several departments to follow in landing them.

2d. The preparation by the Marine Department of a set of rules for the guidance of all concerned, whether Government officers or persons connected with the ships which bring out the stores.

3d. The construction of jetties with sheds and cranes to facilitate the landing of heavy stores for the Ordnance, Commissariat, Public Works, and other departments.

4th. The appointment of an agent for Government consignments to prevent the confusion and inconvenience, both to Government departments and to the commercial public, which arose from the want of an office of reference and general control in details connected with the receipt of Government stores from England.

43. All the suggestions of the committee were considered by the Government worthy of adoption, especially the appointment of an agent for Government consignments. The salary of this officer and of his establishment will doubtless be saved, and more than saved, in the freedom from unnecessary charges for demurrage, while the appointment is also demanded not only by a consideration of the improved facility that will ensue in the transaction of public business, but also of the great value of the stores annually imported by the Government.

44. Steps were therefore ordered to be taken in the proper department for the settlement of details connected with the measures recommended to be taken in Calcutta, and the Report of the Committee was, at the same time, forwarded to the Home Government, with a recommendation of the early adoption of the suggestions it contained, applicable to the departments connected with the India House. Measures have in consequence been adopted by that Government, which will, it is hoped, remove many existing defects.

45. It was explained to the Government, North Western Provinces, by whom the question marginally noted was raised, that when candidates are possessed of previous experience in engineering, and if such qualifications justify their claims to a higher position, they might be admitted at once as sub-engineers; but that, in such cases, the appointments should be temporary for six or 12 months, in order to test the real value of the candidates: while, on the other hand, men who had never done executive work should not be admitted except as probationary assistant overseers.

Question of the indispensability candidates for admission to superior grades of the Upper Subordinate Establishment in the P. W. D., first passing through that of probationary assistant overseer.

46. The difficulty and delay experienced in England in meeting the not unfrequent requisitions from India for civil engineers, supervisors, &c., for employment in the Department of Public Works, combined with the obvious objections to sending out men of mature age, not inured to the climate, ignorant of the native languages, and having much to learn respecting indigenous labour and materials, have induced the Home Government to adopt a scheme by which regular provision will be made for what may be looked upon as a regular demand.

Scheme adopted by the Home Government to meet requisitions from India for civil engineers and supervisors for the Public Works Department.

47. Under this scheme a certain number of junior appointments in the engineer establishment, and in the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department in India, have been declared to be open to public competition, which has been invited. Of the successful competitors, one-half in each class, with the designation of probationers of the first and second classes respectively, will be sent to Bengal, and the other half in equal proportions to Madras and Bombay. From date of embarkation, or from any other, as may be arranged in their covenants, and while studying in India, they will receive a salary of 170 rupees and 85 rupees respectively; and when pronounced by the principal of the college sufficiently qualified, and after having acquired a colloquial knowledge of one of the native languages, they will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the grade to which their attainments may entitle them.

48. On the arrival of the first batch of probationers, they were sent on at once to the Thomason College at Roorkee, where the necessary arrangements were made for their reception and further instruction. The principal of the college was, however, of opinion that having already served three years with a civil engineer, they would most rapidly and profitably acquire, in the practice of actual work under superintendence, that experience and knowledge of Indian work which is required to fit them for independent usefulness.

49. It has not been thought desirable, however, to depart from the course laid down by the Home Government, until that course has had a full trial. Practical experience will thus be obtained, and any modification that may be found necessary can then be adopted.

50. Till 1856 a very limited number of warrants was allowed for the benefit of the military subordinates of the Public Works Department; but by Notification of 17th June of that year the establishment was put on a more liberal scale (*vide margin*).* To this increased establishment was annexed a limit of qualification, by which men were required to have served as soldiers for 18 years, and to have been sergeants of not less than eight years' standing before they could be eligible for the grade of sub-conductor. Above this grade well-conducted warrant officers were to rise by seniority, but no warrant officer was to be promoted to a higher grade till he should have served two years in the grade below.

Revised rules for the promotion of military subordinates of the Public Works Department to warrant grades

*Deputy Commissaries	-	-	-	-
Assistant	-	-	-	-
Deputy Assistants	-	-	-	-
Conductors	-	-	-	1
Sub-Conductors	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	4

51. In July 1859 there were two vacancies in the first rank, none in the second, one in the third, and two in the fourth, whilst the lowest grade was entirely vacant.

52. The new organization of departmental ranks facilitated the reward of merit by departmental promotion, and the promotion to warrant grades was intended chiefly as the reward of long good conduct and service, which might not always be accompanied by that ability which recommends to high departmental promotion.

53. While the actual effect of the restrictions has been, as shown above, to render the benefit of the increased scale of little immediate value, late events had given various military subordinates of the department a claim to consideration. These circumstances, together with the fact that when the scale was once filled up, there could be no profusion in promotion, induced the Government to modify existing restrictions in the following respects:—

1st. The period of service from enlistment has been reduced from 18 to 15 years, and that of service as sergeant from eight to five years, for promotion to first warrant.

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2d. Exceptions as regards these last restrictions will be permitted in cases of notable military service, whether with an army, or where (as in 1857) good service has been performed by almost isolated individuals in the protection of life or public property.

3d. Where there are vacancies in a higher grade because some in the next lower had not served long enough for promotion, this circumstance is not to prevent the promotion of men in a still lower grade who have served the prescribed period, provided the aggregate number of warrants in the higher grades be not exceeded.

54. Under these modified rules the grade of sub-conductor was filled up half by sergeants of the department who had the greatest claim from seniority combined with good conduct, and half by sergeants who had claims from good military or quasi-military service, with only a secondary regard to seniority.

Disbursement of money by P. W. officers.

55. In order to obviate certain inconveniences which were found in practice to result from the rule prohibiting the payment, by any Public Works officer entrusted with public money, of any salary, &c., to Public Works establishments prior to the audit of the bill, or without the permission of superior authority, the power before vested in chief engineers alone to sanction one month's advance of fixed salary of persons belonging to the department has been extended to superintending engineers, who have also been permitted to sanction advances of one month's authorized travelling allowance.

56. Executive engineers have, at the same time, been authorized to pay, on their personal responsibility, in anticipation of audit, the arrears of authorized pay due to a discharged servant.

Posting of native students of the Thomason College to the D. P. W.

57. Owing to representations received through the Government of the North Western Provinces, it was found necessary to introduce some changes in the plan before followed in dealing with these students. The practice was to post them at random to the Department of Public Works as soon as they were pronounced qualified and as graded by the principal of the college, and to permit them at once to draw the lowest pay attached to each grade, which pay was, however, so high, as to deprive the indolent and unambitious of any incentive to exertion.

58. Complaints were universal of the practical inefficiency of the young men; the college course had afforded them little opportunity of acquiring practical experience. It was, however, unreasonable to expect that without any intermediate training, the native students of the college should be able to pass at once to the practical duties of their profession; and it seemed to the Government of India that to afford a fair chance of success, the characters of the officers under whom they were first employed was a very necessary point for consideration.

59. After careful consideration of the whole subject, it has been suggested to the Government of the North Western Provinces to prohibit any miscellaneous posting in future; and to send such untrained men only to divisions under charge of officers who will take some interest in getting them trained to their departmental work. In order at the same time to give the young men the stimulus of self-interest, the salaries to be drawn by them during the period of probation have been sensibly reduced.

Employment in the Public Works Department of time-expired men of Royal regiments.

60. As it was expected that a considerable number of time-expired men of Her Majesty's regiments in India, whose period of service was about to expire, would claim their discharge, it was thought very desirable to invite such men to enter subordinate branches of the several departments of the service. The measure was especially desirable in the Public Works Department, in which the want of European subordinates was much felt.

61. The several local authorities were therefore directed, in communication with officers commanding Her Majesty's regiments, to endeavour to obtain the services of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of good character of this class, and were authorized to employ them at once as probationary assistant overseers, even though not possessed, at the time, of the full qualifications required by the rules of the department; on condition, however, that they passed the requisite examination within six months of their joining, and provided executive engineers were satisfied that with ordinary diligence they were likely to do so. It was left optional with the men to enter the department either as soldiers or as civilians.

62. The services of several men have been obtained by this measure.

Transfer of the Public Works Department at Rajpootana to the Government of Bombay.

63. In order to remedy the unsettled position of Rajpootana as regards applications for sanctions to public works in that territory, it was decided that, so long as the Public Works Department there continues to be conducted by officers of the Bombay establishment, all references, &c., regarding the department shall be disposed of by the Bombay Government.

Code rules regarding the construction of roads and other heavy works.

64. In forwarding a report by the superintendent of the tributary Mehals in Cuttack on the subject of the road from Cuttack to Sumbulpoor, opened out by the late Lieutenant Wyld, the Government of Bengal remarked that the rapid construction of this road furnished an illustration of the good to be obtained by departing from the complicated rules of the Public Works Department on special occasions, and that it was an instance of a system which might be greatly extended with economy and advantage. It was explained, in reply, that the rules of the department, designated as complicated, were framed to prevent

prevent heavy works being undertaken without proper thought or by incompetent persons, instances of both of which had unhappily been too numerous, but that there was no reason why these rules should not be departed from by the execution of special works in a special manner, whenever good cause existed for doing so. Rules are necessary for general application, and perhaps the rules in the code are too absolutely expressed, but no rules can be devised which will act mechanically and universally in relation to such subjects as those under consideration. It is the intention, however, to introduce into the next code supplement a note guarding against the misapplication of the rules alluded to.

65. Until November 1852 these workshops were used only as the means of supplying the canal department with the requisite iron and woodwork. At that period it was determined to extend their operations, and render them capable of supplying to all purchasers such work as might not be easily procurable, or be beyond the skill of native workmen to produce. Since that time the progress and work of the shops have been marked and satisfactory.

State and capabilities of the workshops at Roorkee.

66. In October 1852 the value of the articles manufactured was 11,361 rupees, and the only one among these which required skill and appliances superior to those of the native workmen was an iron shaft for a saw-mill, which cost 699 rupees; while the report of progress of work done in March 1859 shows a total amount of 25,740 rupees, of which more than 15,000 rupees is for the higher class of work; and the value of the articles in progress in March 1859 will, when completed, be 59,700 rupees. The out-turn of work is gradually increasing; the monthly average for the year before the mutinies was 19,745 rupees, and that for the first six months of 1859 is 21,771 rupees; and this progress has been made in the face of many difficulties caused by the non-arrival and loss of stores in 1857-58, and the great and continually increasing demand elsewhere for labourers. The work-people have been altogether trained in the shops, and some of its best moulders were originally ordinary unskilled day labourers.

67. The financial results of the workshops from November 1852 to March 1859 are as follows:—

	Rs.
The debit side, including establishments, repairs, interest, and depreciation on block, &c., amounts to - - - - -	2,02,486
The credit side, including per-centage on work done and materials sold, and credit from stock account - - - - -	1,09,389
BALANCE against - - -	93,097
This is reduced by certain estimated credits on half-wrought material, manufactured goods in stock, and works in progress - -	89,834
NET BALANCE against - - -	3,263

68. But in estimating the significance of this small deficit, it has to be considered that one of the chief objects in establishing the workshops on their present footing was to train native artificers, and therefore the advantage of expert labourers has been only partially enjoyed. Moreover, until 1856, credits were given to this account at the rate of 10 per cent. only on all work. This was found to be wholly inadequate, and the credits now given are 25 per cent. on finished work, 15 per cent. on half-wrought material, and 10 per cent. on value of materials sold. The deficit is partially due to the former low rate. The machinery and tool accounts show a balance of 1,292 rupees to be set against depreciation of machinery. The foundry accounts exhibit a balance against the foundry of 7,327 rupees.

69. The whole amount of work executed is valued at about 13½ lakhs, of which 11 lakhs are the value of work sent out, and 2½ lakhs that of machinery used in the workshops. But the demand has always been greater than the superintendent has been able to meet; either from want of material, deficiency of skilled artizans, or inability of the foundry to turn out the requisite quantity of castings. Hence some complaints have arisen of a want of punctuality in executing orders, though the opinions expressed on the work done have, generally, been favourable.

70. Considering the workshops as an educational establishment, their influence has been very considerable with artizans who work for their daily bread and turn their increased skill to immediate use. The machinery required in the workshops is now invariably made by them. Several who have learned their trades in the workshops have set up for themselves in Roorkee itself, and others have established themselves in neighbouring stations. It is hoped that much good has thus been silently effected.

71. But as regards the students of the Thomason College, the principals have always held that, when the time for study was not sufficient for a sound theoretical training, it was inexpedient to waste any of it on a superficial and delusive practical one. It is the intention to form workshop classes who will receive a series of explanatory lessons on the various workshop operations. Beyond this it is not anticipated that the workshops will be of much use to the college.

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72. With apprentices the case is different, for, to these, work in the shops is the main and serious business of their lives. There are at present 14 native apprentices, drawn from various castes, and receiving a subsistence allowance of 3 rupees each per mensem. These come forward freely compared with Europeans, and the number will probably be further increased when those now present leave Roorkee and exhibit their skill in distant places. The very small number of European apprentices is easily accounted for, irrespective of the smallness of the sum granted as subsistence allowance. The superintendent reports that he has had many applications, but only three Europeans have been apprenticed since the mutiny, and of these, two were allowed to withdraw on repaying the subsistence allowance they had received.

73. The greatest barrier to progress is the insufficient and uncertain supply of raw material. Fuel, sand, and fire-clay are found in the neighbourhood, but the greater part of the supply of iron has hitherto been imported from England.

74. Memoranda* on measures that have been adopted with success in certain cases for the preservation of buildings from the ravages of white ants have been distributed to departmental officers for information.

Preservation of
buildings from the
ravages of white
ants.

*Appendix C.

STANDARD PLANS.

75. Standard plans of the following civil and military buildings were approved during the year under review.

Civil.

Toll House, with out-offices and gate.

Military.

Hospital for women and children.

Bakery for 1,500 men.

Block plan of Artillery buildings.

Privy for two companies of European troops.

Wash-house and urinary for one company of ditto.

76. In issuing the two last-named plans, the necessity for the daily removal of the ordure to a distance in all ordinary situations was strongly impressed upon the local authorities. It was pointed out that no privy or urinary was good from which the filth is discharged into drains near barracks, and that the best way to keep necessaries clean is to convey everything away, daily, to a distance, burying the ordure in deep pits. If thrown into drains, and thence discharged into tidal nullahs or rivers, more or less nuisance is the result.

77. Cesspools, as places of deposit for soil, were absolutely prohibited; and their use, even as urinaries, was directed to be avoided as much as possible by the use of portable vessels at night. Cesspools may answer for a brief period, but ultimately the result is one fatal to the health and comfort of all in the neighbourhood.

78. Instructions were at the same issued regarding the use of charcoal as a deodoriser. Chief engineers were directed to consider the means best adapted for the daily removal of urine and filth, and superintending engineers were told to consider it an important part of their duty on inspections, to report on the practical working of the above arrangements, and on the real state of barrack out-offices. Superintending engineers were also given to understand that though the details of conservancy had been recently transferred to another department, no opportunity should be lost of aiding that department in a matter so important to the health of troops, so closely connected with the work of this department, and in which the arrangements were yet so far from attainable perfection.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS REGARDING WORKS.

79. Under this head matters of general moment only, and those in which the Government of India has been more immediately concerned, will be noticed, leaving it to Local Governments to embody in their reports all details of the actual execution of works.

Unfinished works.

80. And here may fitly be introduced certain observations recorded by his Excellency the Governor General on the subject of unfinished works, a matter to which his Lordship's attention was specially attracted during his tour in 1859-60.

81. A great number of such works exists in various parts of the country. Many of them were altogether suspended when financial restriction first began to take effect in 1855-1856. The contraction of operations was sudden and stringent, and the result was the interruption of many works on which large expenditure had been incurred, whilst in such a state that little benefit could be derived from them. In the Punjab, especially, instances are numerous where sections of road of excellent construction are interrupted by other sections barely passable; tunnels half driven; bridges half built or uncommenced, though the material is deposited on the site; costly buildings of other kinds left half finished; churches of creditable design roofless or otherwise incomplete; the profitable return from works of irrigation delayed.

82. Though,

82. Though, perhaps, this is seen to the greatest extent in the Punjab, because there the expenditure on public works had been the largest, and the effects of a sudden stoppage were therefore most extensive, this state of things is by no means confined to that province, nor its origin to the restrictions alluded to. Later difficulties and other causes have in many instances interrupted or retarded works.

83. It cannot be too strongly impressed on all Local Governments, or too constantly kept in mind by the Government of India in its supervision of their proceedings, that no money is so utterly wasted as that spent in half doing work, and that the duty of completing half-done work should take precedence of everything that is not of a positively urgent character.

84. This may look like a common place, but the admonition is not unnecessary.

85. Its observance requires effort and purpose. The temptations are often strong to prefer new schemes of promise to old ones projected in other years, under other administrations it may be, and often under other circumstances.

86. If the circumstances be so changed that a work once considered desirable and useful can now be pronounced positively undesirable, and an actual waste of money, it cannot be a duty to complete it. But pleas far short of this are too often effective in such cases. They ought not to be so, and in every case where the plea falls much short of it, a substantial precedence should be given to the completion of the works already begun over the commencement of new work, even where the latter is of greater promise.

87. In a correct view, this principle will embrace some classes of work which may not at first appear to come under its operation.

88. Thus, wherever a road, which has been completed, so far as has been provided in the original project, is in truth only a part of an important line of communication, this line may be regarded as only partially done, and the completion of such a line should have a claim to a high place in the scale of precedence.

89. Lines of road also giving access, or serving as feeders, to railways come under the same view. The railway without these is essentially incomplete for its object; and, as no works have been created at so great expense, in regard to none is the application of this principle more urgent.

90. There is nothing inconsistent with these views in the modification of the original designs of an interrupted work, where those designs have been projected on a scale admitting of reduction.

91. Though the Government of India has not entirely neglected this principle of late (as, *e. g.*, in the measures taken for hastening the completion of the Bombay and Agra Road), there is still room for its stricter application. As instances in point may be noticed the Lahore and Peshawur Road, the Great Deccan Road through the Saugor Territories, Nagpoor and Berar, and the Patna Road. All these might, with great advantage, be completed in a manner adequate to the importance of the lines, though on a less costly scale than was at first contemplated.

92. The application of this principle need not be so rigid as to exclude all new schemes till all works coming under its operation have been completed. But something approaching to this must be carried out under the existing limited assignments; and, even when larger funds are available, a decided and recognised precedence should be given, as a rule, to unfinished works, and such an ample share of the disposable assignment should be set aside for them every year as will ensure their early completion.

93. It is hoped that if this plan is steadily pursued, the Government will be able, in a few years, to show results of Public Works' expenditure far more satisfactory than those now visible.

94. These views have been communicated to the Local Governments.

MILITARY WORKS.

95. A very large expenditure has been incurred in this department for the provision at various stations of buildings, &c., required for the shelter and comfort of European troops. On the first influx of troops, consequent on the mutinies, the energies of the departmental officers were taxed to the utmost to meet the requirements for their shelter, and a large proportion was, of necessity, accommodated in barracks run up hastily for immediate use, and which have to be replaced by buildings of a more substantial and costly character. Accommodation for troops.

96. It is not necessary here to specify the different stations at which new barracks have been erected, or where those injured during the mutinies have been rebuilt. The annexed statements will show, at a glance, the accommodation for European troops throughout the country available, under construction, and ordered, and whether the buildings are of a temporary or permanent character. Appendix D.

97. A similar statement of the accommodation for native troops, police battalions, &c., is now under preparation.

Repair of cantonment roads, drains, &c.

98. The system adopted experimentally in the Punjab of allowing certain fixed sums monthly for keeping in repair the cantonment roads and drains of the principal military stations in that province having been found to work well, has, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, been extended to military stations in all the provinces more immediately under the control of the Government of India, and committees have been ordered to be convened to fix the amount of the monthly charge to be allowed for each station.

ECCLESIASTICAL WORKS.

99. In this department also there have been large demands, and efforts have been made to provide the necessary accommodation, either by the erection of additional temporary or permanent buildings, or by the enlargement of existing ones.

Iron church at Rangoon.

100. The Commissioner of the province reported the erection, at Rangoon, of the iron church sent out by the Home Government. The cost, up to date of report, had been 62,300 rupees, but an enclosure wall was required, and it is estimated that the total expense will be about 65,000 rupees.

101. The work being novel, difficulties and delays had occurred; but from the experience now gained these will be obviated hereafter; and it may thus be expected that the cost of completing any similar structure in future will be sensibly diminished.

102. Some defects too in the building were brought to light, amongst which may be noticed the grave one, that the windows were all fixtures, and could not be opened; also the want of verandahs; and the insufficiency of the gutters to carry off the rain-fall. Another defect was that the noise caused by rain falling on the roof and beating against the sides was found to be very inconvenient.

103. These and other minor defects have been brought to the notice of the Home Government, with a view to their being avoided in the event of a similar building being hereafter required.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Discovery of coal in the hills near Murree.

104. Specimens of Murree coal having been sent to the geological survey office for analysis, the report received was so encouraging, and the discovery promised to be of such vast importance should the bed be extensive and generally of good quality, that it was decided to have the localities examined by a competent and scientific geologist who would be able to supply definite and reliable information both on the scientific and economic conditions of the deposits. The duty was, therefore, entrusted to Mr. H. Medlicott, professor of geology in the Thomason College, a gentleman well qualified for the work, and in whose opinion on such a question the Government had reason to confide.

105. Subsequent examination of the locality, however, did not justify any further expenditure. The papers were, nevertheless, interesting, and have been printed for circulation.

POST OFFICES.

General Post Office and Electric Telegraph Office in Calcutta.

106. Designs of the general post office and electric telegraphic office for Calcutta having been received from England, preliminary steps have been taken towards its erection.

107. Minute examination of the plans and specifications, preparation of a detailed estimate with indents for iron-work and other materials required from England, examination of the soil at the site for foundations, and other duties connected with the work, could not obviously be undertaken by the civil architect at the Presidency in addition to his multifarious duties, and the work has therefore been entrusted to Mr. G. G. Wray, a civil engineer and architect late in the employ of the East India Railway Company.

MARINE WORKS.

Proposed establishment of a new port at Sedasheogurh in North Canara, and improvement of the means of communication therewith.

108. Much correspondence has passed on these subjects between the Home and Indian Governments, the details of which it is not necessary to recapitulate here. It may briefly be stated that the inquiries and survey made by the Madras Government went far to prove that no more convenient situation than Sedasheogurh could be found for one of the additional harbours so much needed on the western coast, and that neither serious difficulty nor disproportionate expenditure were to be anticipated in forming in that situation a harbour at once accessible, capacious, and secure.

109. With the exception of the fair-weather port of Tuddree which is closed for three months in the year, there is not along the whole line of coast southward of Bombay any anchorage deserving of the name of a port; and, even if the fact were otherwise, communication between such a port and the interior would almost everywhere be intercepted by the nearly continuous barrier presented by the western ghâts. Midway, however, between the extreme points of this range an opening occurs, through which a river issues. The ghâts leading to Sedasheogurh are the Sangawarree on the north and Kyga on the south, coming down upon the river near Mullapoor, about 20 miles from the mouth, and up to which the river is navigable.

110. The first want to be met, is land access to the port. It was proposed to provide this by means of a railroad, which, besides opening the Dharwar cotton fields, would also afford ready access to the Southern Mahratta country at all seasons of the year. The proposal for a railway had, therefore, considerable military and commercial importance; but it would be premature to entertain this project before the port had been fairly tested and before a single cargo had been shipped.

111. On the whole, it was doubtful whether the Government of India would be justified, under present circumstances, in relaxing financial restrictions in favour of any part of the works proposed in connexion with the new harbour; but as there was no question that measures for affording free access to the port from the interior should take precedence of any operations for the improvement of the port itself, and the great commercial importance of opening the cotton field was undoubted, a project for a road from Sedasheogurh to Hullial in the Dharwar territory has been sanctioned, and will, it is hoped, shortly be commenced.

112. The official correspondence regarding the construction of the Alguada lighthouse has been already published as a selection from the records of the Government of India (No. 25). From that correspondence it will be seen that Captain Fraser, Bengal engineers, after having made a careful survey of the Reef and its neighbourhood, was specially deputed to England to study the subject of the construction of the proposed lighthouse. His report (which will be found in the above selection) was duly submitted, after communication with Mr. Stephenson and other gentlemen eminent in this branch of engineering, and the proposals it contained were approved both by the Indian and Home Governments; but want of funds prevented the immediate prosecution of the work. It was the full intention, however, of the Government to put it in hand on the first favourable opportunity, and in December 1859 the necessary steps were taken to carry out this intention.

Lighthouse on the Alguada Reef about 20 miles south of Cape Negrais; British Burmah.

113. Captain Fraser, writing from Callagouk, the island quarry whence stone for the lighthouse will be taken, anticipates completion of the work by the end of the cold season of 1862-63.

114. Early in 1859 the views of the Government of India were solicited by the Madras Government as to the probability of overland communication between England and Madras and Calcutta being diverted into this channel on the opening of the railway in case the port of Beypoor (on the Malabar coast and the western terminus of the Madras south-west line) should be so improved as to admit landing mails and passengers. This object was proposed to be attained by the formation of a boat harbour, which it was estimated would cost about one lakh of rupees; and to this extent expenditure was contemplated by the Home Government, who fully approved of the object.

Proposed boat harbour at Beypoor, the western terminus of the Madras railway.

115. The original estimate was, however, only a rough one, in which the cost of various necessary parts of the work was not included. The detailed estimates subsequently prepared amounted to 3,61,800 rupees, and even this larger sum did not represent the full amount that would be required, as the cost of a lighthouse was not included in it.

116. Before sanctioning this expenditure, the Government of India desired a nautical opinion as to the practicability of access to the port during the south-west monsoon. The papers were therefore referred to Captain Rennie, the superintendent of marine, and to Lieutenant Taylor, of the Indian Navy, the latter of whom had had better opportunities of forming a reliable judgment on the suitability of Beypoor for the purpose indicated than any other officer in the service. The opinions of both officers were adverse to the project, as involving the outlay of a large sum of money to very little, if any useful purpose, for it was considered very doubtful whether even steamers could safely anchor off the coast during the monsoon months, the only period in which the boat harbour would be of much use. The project was consequently abandoned, and it has been proposed by the Madras Government, in its stead, to open a line of inland navigation which will connect the Madras Railway from a point near Beypoor with Cochin and Aleppee.

NAVAL WORKS.

117. The further consideration of the project for a graving dock at Kidderpoor has been deferred pending the arrival from England of an officer who is now preparing to undertake the supervision of the works, and who will have opportunities of inspecting the best dock-yards in Europe.

Graving dock at Kidderpoor.

118. While, however, the project itself was in abeyance, it was thought desirable at once to invite Commander Rennie, C. B., the superintendent of marine, to consider, in communication with the officers of the Public Works Department, what arrangements would be necessary in the dockyard, both in respect to any additional ground that might be needed to compensate for the space to be occupied by the new dock, and in regard to the disposition of any subsidiary buildings in connexion with that dock, and its contemplated use for the reception and repair of large steamers.

119. In his report, Captain Rennie pointed out the necessity for a thorough re-modelling of

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of the existing arrangements in the dockyard, and noticed also the want of accommodation to meet the increased requirements of the Government marine service. Of the correctness of his views there could be no question; but the impossibility of carrying out the entire plan at the time, compelled the Government of India, while approving generally of the scheme, to limit its attention to such portions of it only as were most urgently needed; and as the whole power to re-model the yard satisfactorily appeared to depend upon the diversion of the Garden Reach Road, so as to obtain in one plot the additional ground required, the Government of Bengal was requested to submit a report and accurate estimate of the expense of effecting this object, accompanied by a rough estimate of the cost of the whole proposed improvements.

120. The report was duly submitted. The cost of the whole scheme was roughly estimated at 20½ lakhs of rupees, and the cost of obtaining the additional ground at about 2½ lakhs.

121. There were some points in connexion with the general arrangement, &c. of the yard, which appeared susceptible of improvement, and to these the attention of the local Government was drawn. The internal arrangements, however, are so much matters of experience, that it has been suggested that they should be left to be decided hereafter in communication with the officer who is to construct the graving dock. Meanwhile, the Bengal Government was authorised to commence taking up the land for the road, and to construct the road itself as soon as funds can be allotted for the purpose.

122. The construction of this dock has been authorised at a cost of 4,80,056 rupees.

Graving dock at
Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL.

123. This question was submitted by the Government of Madras, for the decision of the Government of India.

124. The matter originated thus: the Government of Mysore proposed to throw a dam of very large dimensions across the valley of the Huggry River, at a point about 50 or 60 miles from its water heads. The river runs for about 100 miles within the Mysore territories, and somewhat less within the limits of the Madras Presidency, its upper valley being in Mysore. The area of drainage within Mysore is about 2,000 square miles, and about 3,000 within Madras. The Huggry becomes ultimately a tributary of the Toombuddra, and helps, through that river, to feed the Kistnah.

125. Some irrigation in the Bellary district is dependent on the Huggry, and the Government of Madras therefore claimed consideration for the water rights of the country below the contemplated dam, as it was asserted that the present scanty supply of water from the river would be considerably diminished by the proposed work, to the injury of the Bellary cultivators, unless a stream should be allowed to escape through the sluices of the dam. It was also maintained that it was the duty of the Madras Government to take measures to satisfy itself of the security of a bund retaining such an enormous mass of water, as a breach in it would produce most disastrous results within the Madras Presidency.

126. The Commissioner of Mysore, on the other hand, disputed the right of any interference on the part of the Madras Government. It was asserted that the dam would only intercept the drainage of 2,000 square miles, and that below its site the Huggry receives several tributaries, one of which alone discharges, when in flood, half as much as the Huggry itself at the proposed site, and it was argued that the ryots of the Bellary district would not consequently suffer by the construction of the dam. It was maintained, moreover, that if it were once admitted that the Madras engineers were to be consulted before a dam was thrown across a stream like the Huggry, the inevitable deduction would be that they must be consulted in every similar case, and the authorities in Mysore would no longer be free to make alterations and improvements in those works which feed the Pennar and the tributaries of the Polaar, on which the prosperity of Mysore depends, but would have to await the approval of those less capable of forming a judgment, and who might be influenced by partiality towards their own projects.

127. The question referred for decision by the Madras Government was one solely of principle, viz., to settle how the rights of the river-bordering population on a stream common to two or more separate Governments are to be adjusted. It was at the same time suggested by that Government that, after settlement of the principle involved, an appropriate mode of arranging the details would be for each Government to appoint an officer jointly to investigate the matter, and propose a plan for the common benefit of both territories, and such as would not compromise the interests of either.

128. Questions of the kind under notice had often been discussed in the North-Western Provinces, and the general principle ultimately adopted, was that of full and equitable respect for all rights actually existing at the same time, to the use of the waters in dispute. This was the principle proposed by the Madras Government as the basis of its arrangement with the Government of Mysore, and its fairness could not be disputed. The mere possession of jurisdiction over the upper valley of rivers cannot give the unqualified right to deal with

Rights of irrigators
to the waters of
rivers passing
through
provinces under
separate govern-
ments.

with the waters without any reference to the interests of the population of the lower valley or drainage basins.

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129. Upon a full consideration of the subject, it was ruled by the Government of India, that in dealing with waters of rivers traversing conterminous provinces under separate local governments, the principle to be adopted should be that of strict respect for existing rights to such waters as they are enjoyed at the time when projects affecting their distribution are taken in hand; the fact of actual enjoyment of the use of the waters at the time being accepted as all the proof necessary to establish the right of the users. Adequate provision having been made for the security of such rights, the government which commands the upper valley of the rivers to be at perfect liberty to use the supplies of water under the ordinary control of the Supreme Government alone.

130. As regards the particular case in dispute, the proposal of the Madras Government for the nomination of two qualified officers, one by each Government, for the purpose of inquiring how far the interests of the Madras Provinces would be affected by the proposed dam, was sanctioned, with the understanding, however, that the Commission was to limit its inquiry to the determination of the real extent of those interests, and of the provisions necessary to secure them against damage, or to compensate those concerned for losses that may inevitably be sustained, leaving untouched the questions of the stability of the projected works, and of the professional expedients whereby its conclusions regarding the protection of existing rights were to be worked out in practice. The duty of the Commission was thus restricted, because the Government of India agreed with the Commissioner in thinking that it would be inexpedient to weaken in any way the personal responsibility of the engineers of the Mysore Government for the permanent and effective action of the works designed or constructed by them. To give to the officers of the Madras Government the power of inspection over works within the limits of Mysore, would doubtless tend to weaken this responsibility. If the works were found to work unsatisfactorily, the imperfections could of course be pointed out by the Madras Government, and on failing to obtain the requisite improvements, the interposition of the Supreme Government could always be sought.

131. The Mittrow Canal, designed for irrigation and navigation in Sindh, is one of the lines of arterial canals embraced in the scheme of Sir Bartle Frere, late Commissioner of Sindh, for systematically carrying out such objects. Mittrow Canal in Sindh.

132. The Mittrow Canal was projected for the purpose of utilizing the surplus water conveyed to the east Narra River by the new Koree supply channel, and it is a natural extension of that work.

133. The Owwud branch of the Narra leaves that river on its right or west bank between Inkrow and Mittrow, and rejoins it again at a point lower down near Bukkur. By means of dams across the Narra and its branches and across the channels leading to the vast depressions along its eastern bank, the whole of its waters have been turned into the Owwud, and it is proposed to head them up by a weir crossing that river in a northerly direction, and an earthen dam carried in a west and north-west direction. The head of the canal will be at the point of junction of the dam and bund near the village of Mittrow; a reservoir of 12 square miles in area will thus be formed, of sufficient capacity to contain the whole of the natural supply, and of that derived from the Koree channel during the dry months, while in the rainy season sufficient water will flow over or through the weir to inundate the land along the banks of the Narra below, which is the only process of fertilization capable of application in those low-lying localities.

134. The waters thus retained will be carried by means of the Mittrow canal along the high land to the west of the Narra, parallel to its direction and beyond the limits of its highest known floods. The water would thus be raised above the level of most of the land between the canal and the Narra which it is designed to irrigate. In these barren tracts there are occasional traces of extinct canals, but the population is at present represented only by a few herdsmen, who derive a scanty supply of water from the wells they have sunk. It was at first doubted whether cultivators would be found to make use of the water when supplied, but these doubts were satisfactorily set at rest by an influx of cultivators even when the supply was afforded by a casual flood.

135. The report of the local Government will doubtless contain full details of this important work, the execution of which has been authorised. It is thought that the canal will not cost less than six lakhs of rupees, but if the expected results are realised, the canal will repay itself in a few years.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES CANAL RETURNS for 1857-58.

136. From the statistical papers submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the following results were gleaned by a comparison between 1857-58, and the previous official year:—

Financial condition of the Irrigation Department, North Western Provinces, during the years 1857-58 and 1858-59.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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YEARS.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.	YEARS.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
Ganges Canal :	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	Eastern Jumna Canal :	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1856-57 - -	1,09,760	3,10,307	2,00,547	1856-57 - -	89,602	1,30,739	41,137
1857-58 - -	80,817	2,17,882	1,37,565	1857-58 - -	66,218	72,679	6,461
Difference - -	29,443	1,07,575		Difference - -	23,884	58,060	
Western Jumna Canal :				Dehra Dhoon :			
1856-57 - -	2,63,236	1,55,813	1,07,423	1856-57 - -	10,418	14,694	4,276
1857-58 - -	2,34,183	89,811	1,44,372	1857-58 - -	10,715	15,031	4,316
Difference - -	29,053	66,002		Difference - -	297	337	

137. The general results were shown on this occasion in a form long customary in the Canal Department. In this form of account the amount expended on dead stock, or the block of the canal, is entered on the debtor side, and five per cent. interest added to the amount each year; the aggregate of current expenses from the beginning, is also charged on that side, swelled by a similar charge of interest yearly compounded. The creditor side shows the gross revenue from the beginning, similarly credited with compound interest. A balance is then struck, which, with allowance for the dead stock, is taken to represent the general financial result of the whole enterprise. In this manner, for the official year under notice, 1857-58, the Ganges Canal showed a deficit of 32½ lakhs; the Western Jumna Canal a surplus of 43½ lakhs; the Eastern Jumna Canal a deficit of 62,500 rupees; the Dhoon Canals a deficit of 1,43,877 rupees; the Rohilkund Canals a surplus of 11,621 rupees; and the Nujjuffghur Works a surplus of 1,35,284 rupees.

138. Though the above form of accounts is theoretically correct, it would be satisfactory to have periodical returns in the simplest form of capital and revenue accounts, showing the year's result as a dividend or deficit on capital, without the introduction of the element of compound interest, and the submission of such returns for the future has been ordered, with a resumé of the effect of the mutiny on the development of irrigation on the Ganges Canal, and a review of all subsequent progress, as well as of the progress of navigation with any other points of interest in connexion with the department since 1857.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES CANAL RETURNS FOR 1858-59.

139. The financial results of the operations of the year 1858-59, compared with the two previous years, are shown below. The reports themselves, which are very interesting, will doubtless be found embodied in the administration report of the local Government. A valuable note by Colonel Baird Smith, late superintendent of irrigation, North-Western

* Appendix E. Provinces, is appended.*

YEAR.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.	YEAR.	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
Ganges Canal :	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	Dhooon Canals :	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1856-57 - -	82,751†	3,49,143†	- 2,66,292	1856-57 - -	10,418	14,694	- 4,276
1857-58 - -	88,790†	2,63,150†	- 1,84,360	1857-58 - -	10,715	15,031	- 4,316
1858-59 - -	1,63,654	4,59,639	- 2,95,985	1858-59 - -	11,668	16,317	- 4,649
Western Jumna Canal :				Nujjuffghur Works :			
1856-57 - -	2,63,236	1,55,813	+ 1,07,423	1856-57 - -
1857-58 - -	2,34,183	89,811	+ 1,44,372	1857-58 - -	14,437	2,786	+ 11,651
1858-59 - -	3,29,452	1,56,514	+ 1,72,938	1858-59 - -	15,690	3,092	+ 12,598
Eastern Jumna Canal :				Agra Irrigation Works :			
1856-57 - -	89,602	1,30,739	- 41,137	1856-57 - -
1857-58 - -	66,218	72,679	- 6,461	1857-58 - -
1858-59 - -	1,81,022	84,714	+ 96,308	1858-59 - -	8,164	7,670	- 494
Rohilkund Canal :							
1856-57 - -	22,430	28,626	- 6,196				
1857-58 - -	None	5,454	- 5,454				
1858-59 - -	16,144	13,746	+ 2,398				

† Corrected for remissions of revenue since Report of 1857-58, and by the addition of a share of the directing establishment to expenditure.

140. The large increase in the expense of the Ganges Canal this year was owing to the mutinies, which prevented the execution, at the proper time, of the repairs due in 1857-58. It will be observed that in that year the expenses were considerably diminished.

141. The increase of the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal is satisfactory; but it will be necessary to incur a large expenditure to rectify the original defective levels of its bed. The subject has been pressed upon the Punjab Government.

142. The Eastern Jumna Canal has yielded a clear revenue of nearly a lakh of rupees, and is expected to yield more in 1859-60. The state of this canal is altogether satisfactory, and the result of its management very creditable to Captain Brownlow, the present superintendent.

143. The Rohilkund canals have cleared a profit, but it is as yet small. The attention of the Superintendent General has been drawn to the state of this work, in order to effect some improvement in their management. Colonel Baird Smith's note explains why no very large returns are to be expected.

144. The Dhoon canals show about the same result as last year. On their state and prospects, see Colonel Baird Smith's Note.

145. The Nujjuffghur Jheel works have as usual paid well, and the Agra irrigation works are advancing satisfactorily towards a like result.

146. The Home Government having forwarded for consideration a scheme by Mr. Bourne for reclaiming and colonizing the Sindh Saugor Doab in the Punjab, by means of an inundation canal from the Indus; the project was fully considered by the local authorities, whose opinions on the matter, together with the views of the Lieutenant Governor of the province, will be found annexed.* It is not necessary here to give an epitome of them, but it may be remarked generally, that though a permanent canal would be a highly beneficial work, the development of population and profit would be extremely slow in such a country, and it is improbable that any unguaranteed company would undertake the work. It certainly was by no means the site which Government would select for guaranteed operations, nor was it a project in which the Government would be disposed to share.

Mr. Bourne's scheme for reclaiming and colonizing the Sindh Saugor Doab.

* Appendix F.

147. The Government of the Punjab officially announced to the Supreme Government the first admission of water into the Baree Doab Canal on the 11th April 1859. This important work is still far from complete. The length absolutely finished is indeed only 52 miles, but this distance embraces the vast majority of heavy and difficult works necessary with canals like those of Northern India, drawn from the neighbourhood of mountains where the excessive slope of the country has to be obviated by expensive expedients, and where the channel has usually to cross the beds of torrents from the adjoining hills.

First admission of water into the Baree Doab Canal.

148. The large amount of 90 lakhs has already been expended on these works. It is to be regretted that the restrictions on Public Works expenditure in the Punjab, which became necessary so early as 1855, have retarded the completion of the work, and the commencement of returns on the outlay. It is also a source of vain but inevitable regret, that the canal in the lower part of the Doab is still unmade, whilst the railway which would have derived so much advantage both in construction and working from the previous completion of the canal, will now probably precede it.

149. The Government of India took the opportunity publicly to acknowledge the services of all the officers, engineers, as well as subordinates, who had for years been carrying on this great work in an obscure corner of the country, were few have witnessed their labours, the fruitful result of which has yet to come. This recognition of past services was more especially due to Captains Dyas and Crofton, who had been the leading spirits in the enterprise from its commencement, and whose failure of health, under the unflagging exertions of nine years, compelled them both to visit Europe at the time when so notable a point in the history of the undertaking as the admission of water into the canal had been attained.

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150. His Excellency the Governor General subsequently took the opportunity of his tour to visit the head works of the canal; he viewed them with much admiration, and is satisfied that the canal officers have spent the sums assigned to them most conscientiously in doing the work of the best possible quality. The object had not, however, been sufficiently kept in mind of working towards the earliest possible return, and of dispensing with all work that can be dispensed with until this return is secured.

151. It was not too late to reform the course of proceeding in this respect, but it was necessary that it should be done at once, and the particular attention of the local Government has therefore been drawn to the subject.

152. The completed canal project is estimated to cost, with its rajbhas, or distributing channels, about one crore and a half of rupees.

153. The costly and difficult head works required for the maintenance of the supply have been completed; the Lahore Branch has been completed and opened; the main channel

channel down the Doab has been considerably advanced. Less progress has been made with the Subraon and Kussoor Branches.

154. But the laying out and excavation of rajbuhās has only just commenced. Hence, even from the open part of the canal, no revenue can yet be derived except through the existence of the old Huslee Canal, to which the works afford an enlarged and certain supply, and the revenue of which is proportionably augmented.

155. Had a portion of the means at the command of the canal officers been devoted to preparing the distribution channels *pari passu* with the works of the Lahore Branch, Government would now have come into the immediate enjoyment of a very considerable revenue.

156. The objects to which it is proposed that the whole available agency should now be directed are the following:—

1st. To the completion of rajbuhās, and all arrangements for distribution of water on those parts of the canal which are otherwise ready, or nearly ready, for the supply of irrigation.

2d. To the completion of the main line with all the corresponding channels of distribution in its whole extent, if necessary, but preferably to the first point where the existence of an escape will admit of its being used when partially complete.

157. All bridges or other costly works which may not be absolutely essential to the early productiveness of the canal works will be deferred.

158. It is unquestionable that ferries and fords (paved if necessary) could be substituted to a very large extent for bridges, without any evil worth mentioning in comparison with the benefit to be derived from early exhibition of a favourable balance sheet.

159. It may indeed be urged, against the course above indicated, that the cost of the head and its difficulties is a fixed burden, which will bear a much greater proportion to a limited scheme than if the whole work and its branches were in active operation for irrigation. It may also be urged that branches in the Umritsur district will irrigate very rich land, and be very productive, for which reason they ought not to be deferred.

160. This last is a point of detail which has been left to the local Government for decision. If it is thought that for such reason it will be well to proceed with one of those branches, rather than with the main line, it will be at liberty to decide to that effect. But vigorous prosecution of the main line seems, *prima facie*, preferable, first, because it is well advanced; secondly, because of the length of navigation that it will afford; thirdly, because the character of the country through which it runs affords such a field for showing what a canal can effect in the reclamation of lands now affording nothing but a scanty pasturage.

161. The fact that on such canal schemes as that of the Ganges Canal and the Barea Doab Canal heavy expenditure continues for a long series of years without the commencement of a revenue tends seriously to discredit enterprises of this character, and it is unquestionable that a different system of working must be adopted if it is hoped to see any similar extensive works of irrigation undertaken again in this part of India.

162. Should the work proceed at all points, as it is now doing, the effect, in the event of another financial stoppage, would be that the Government would have a large series of costly works in different parts of the Barea Doab incomplete, requiring expensive maintenance, producing no revenue, and at a stand-still.

163. But if one or two branches are in full operation and bringing in a substantial revenue, funds will be readily supplied for the extension and completion of the scheme on a similar system, whilst, even if financial difficulties should restrict supplies, a great result will have been secured.

164. It is also possible that, by such a limitation and concentration of the work, some part of the present staff would become available for other works of equal importance. The annual outlay on the canal, moreover, should not exceed what can be advantageously spent on the principles laid down above, and this limitation may afford additional funds as well as additional staff for other works. There is no desire, however, on the part of the Government of India to see the assignment to the canal reduced below what can be advantageously spent on these principles.

165. Nor is there anything in these principles inconsistent with the strong sense that is entertained of the importance of bringing unfinished works to completion. On the contrary, it is the exaggeration of the evil arising from the long deferred completion of works, caused by the existing system of expenditure on the canal, which it is desired to remedy by bringing its sections into the position of complete and remunerative works as fast as possible.

DYKES.

166. The proposal to abandon these embankments was originally made in 1836 by Major Bell, then superintending engineer, on an inspection of the locality after an extraordinary flood. No steps were however taken to carry out this recommendation, and the bunds continued

continued to be repaired and maintained till 1856, when Captain Beadle, late Superintendent of Embankments, after an inspection under similar circumstances, arrived at the same conclusion. In his report on the subject Captain Beadle remarked, that all attempts to make the Adjai bunds continuous had failed, and that the river inundation was a fertilizing and not a destructive one. He recommended, therefore, that the embankments, except those of certain specified localities, should be given over to the landholders to be cut or maintained as they thought fit; and if they decline to maintain them as private embankments, that the bunds should be removed as interfering with the beneficial drainage of the country, and involving a large outlay on works not absolutely necessary, and in some respects injurious.

167. Mr. Smith, Executive Engineer, of the Burdwan Division, held a contrary opinion, based partly on applications from the landholders, for the reconstruction and repair of some of the embankments, and on their attempts, when refused, to undertake the work themselves; while the Chief Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel Young, thought that no conclusion could be arrived at until the effects produced by the removal of the Damooda embankments should be seen.

168. Captain Beadle's proposals were supported by the Government of Bengal; and on full consideration of the arguments advanced for and against the measure, it was decided to act on that officer's recommendations, except as to the mode proposed for dealing with the abandoned embankments, on which point it was remarked to the local Government, that it was not thought expedient that the State should take certain portions of the embankments in hand, and leave the rest to be maintained or deserted at pleasure by the zemindars. If the preservation of the abandoned bunds was not thought desirable, it should be prohibited; if, on the other hand, the zemindars were to be allowed the option of maintaining them, means should be provided for insuring their maintenance in an efficient state.

169. The following satisfactory results of the operations carried out at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta are gathered from a report submitted by Captain C. J. Harris, of Engineers. Operations at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta.

170. Comparing the state of the Delta head in 1859 with its condition in 1855, Captain Harris states:—that in the dry season of 1855 there was a difference of five feet in the levels of the Mahanuddy and Kajooree, about three feet of which disparity has since been reduced, the general level of the Kajooree's bed having been raised three feet at least by the brushwood operations. Where hollows existed under the Cuttack revetment from 20 to 40 feet deep, there are now sands higher, by four or five feet, than the water level of 1855. All hollows, save one, have been silted up, and the bed of the Kajooree has, in particular points, also been raised various heights up to 45 feet. The deep channel of the river ran in 1855 dead against the revetment wall, and thence along the same. In 1859 there is a large sand bank between the channel and the wall; and the former has, no longer, the opportunity of undermining the latter. In 1855 breaches in the revetment were regarded as of certain occurrence. In 1859 they are scarcely admitted to be probable. In 1855 the set of the current of the Mahanuddy was on the right bank of the narrow neck at Naraje. In 1859 it is on the left, and the water on the former side has decreased in depth $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, while it has increased $7\frac{1}{2}$ on the latter; precisely what was wanted. In 1855 the height of the sand bank at the very head of the delta opposite Berhampoor was on the increase, and had continued to increase enormously until the year 1858, during the floods, of which the sands have flattened down in a most marked manner. In 1855 the Doablesur channel was shallow and blocked up by shoals. In 1859 it is found wide, deep, and clear, carrying a large body of water into the Mahanuddy, and relieving considerably the Kajooree branch. In 1855 the sand bank extended about one mile below Naraje; and it received no visible addition to its length until the floods of 1858. After their subsidence it was found to have extended half a mile further down the river. In 1858 a much larger proportion of the floods flowed into the Mahanuddy branch channel than had been the case in the year 1855. Direct proof of this will, it is stated, be furnished during the present year, in which the embankment officer has been directed to register daily the rise and fall of both the Mahanuddy and Kajooree branches, for comparison with similar observations made in 1855.

171. Of these improvements at the head of the delta all but a small per-centage are due to nature; while the many improvements made in the bed of the Kajooree opposite Cuttack, are the result of measures adopted by the engineers to whom this important work was intrusted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

172. On a late journey to and from Peshawur, the subject of the road to that frontier station from Lahore necessarily engaged much of his Excellency the Governor General's attention. Lahore and Peshawur Road.

173. This work was begun soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and the utter inadequacy of the original rough estimates, indicates that it was commenced under an imperfect appreciation of the difficulties to be surmounted. The work advanced for some years with the free expenditure, but also with all the vigour and ability, that usually characterized the projects of Sir Robert Napier.

174. It has been often questioned whether an entirely different line should not have been chosen, passing by Ramnuggur, through the Salt range, to Chukkowal. There is no question that such a line would have been more easily and cheaply executed. But, considering how far this would have lain from the important towns and stations on or near the present road, it is doubtful if its adoption would have served the required objects.

175. A report on the road, as it stood in 1854, will be found in the seventh number of Selections published by the Government of India. That report, however, gave somewhat too sanguine a view of progress, and the estimates which it contained were still far below the truth, as the result has proved. Up to the 1st February 1854, the expenditure was stated at 24,66,000 rupees; whilst the completion of the work, with the exception of metalling from Jhelum to Peshawur, was estimated at 31,56,000 rupees. Allowing an assumed rate for metalling, not included in that estimate, 65 lakhs would on that calculation have completed the road, with the exception of the floating bridges on the great rivers, which were not included in the estimate.

176. The actual result has been very different.

177. In 1855-56 the Government of India, finding the Estimates likely to be much exceeded, ordered the works to be suspended until the whole of the accounts should have been brought up, and until final estimates for the completion of the work should be prepared.

178. The suspension (which was attended to a serious extent by the losses which sudden stoppages, however unavoidable, always involve) was stringently observed, work of an emergent nature only being continued; yet up to 1st May 1858, the whole expenditure on the road had reached between 70 and 71 lakhs.*

* But this, it is believed, included the expenses of the boat bridges on the great rivers, which were very costly.

179. Detailed estimates for the completion of the line were prepared in 1856 by Lieutenant Colonel (then Lieutenant) A. Taylor, the Superintendent of the road; but these have never been submitted by the Punjab Government, as it was considered that the demand, from its great amount, could meet with no acceptance.

† Page 23 of Selection.

180. As is noticed in Colonel Napier's report of 1854,† and as later floods have since more fully proved the estimate of water-way required in the plain of the Rechna Doab, much of which is liable to inundation, was insufficient, and great injury was done to the work as first constructed. In fact, under such circumstances, it is impossible to form an accurate judgment of the water-way necessary, until a large proportion of embankment has been constructed, forcing the flood discharge to define its requirements.

181. In 1858, then, the case stood thus: the large sum of 70,00,000 Company's rupees had been expended, and the result as yet was a road of which only a few miles near Attock were metalled; of which several sections, exceptional indeed, but in themselves considerable, were very far from being open to traffic (the links being supplied by temporary tracks), which, exclusive of the four great rivers, still crossed a number of unbridged streams of magnitude, liable at certain periods, more or less frequent, to be unfordable; and of which one extensive section had been greatly damaged, and was subject to submersion in some rainy seasons. The work meanwhile was at a stand.

182. In such circumstances, Major Robertson, who had succeeded to the charge of the road on Lieutenant Taylor's being called to join the army before Delhi, adapting the scale of his measures to the existing pressure on the Government, prepared a careful scheme for opening out the whole road to traffic at the lowest practicable cost.

183. To discharge the occasional and widely spread floods of the Rechna Doab and of the Peshawur Valley, in many instances bridges were in this project dispensed with, and "metalled gaps" (as Major Robertson terms them) or causeways substituted; timber was introduced either wholly or partially in all the larger bridges instead of masonry; side slopes were reduced to a minimum, and in one instance only it is believed an inferior gradient was admitted, to avoid the expensive remedy of tunnelling, whilst bridges over several of the rivers were altogether deferred.‡

Viz., Chokonee (in Jech Doab).
Deena (10 miles west of Jhelum).
Sohan and Leh (near Rawal Pinddee).
Chel (twice crossed on edge of Indus Valley).

184. The Government of India authorised the work on this scale to be proceeded with in October 1858. Some delay occurred in the re-organization of labour for work which had been so long suspended, but considerable progress has now been made.

185. From a report submitted by Major Robertson of the first year's operations, it appears that what has been accomplished hitherto has been considerably within estimate.

186. The cost of bridging the rivers, as yet unprovided for, is estimated roughly by the Superintendent at about six lakhs, whilst he considers that the whole could be metalled for 15 lakhs.

187. On these data, the whole cost of the completed road will be as follows:—

Expenditure up to the submission of estimate of 1858	- - -	71 lakhs.
Amount of that Estimate	- - -	11½ "
Remaining bridges; and metalling	- - -	21 "
But as the last item is but roughly estimated, it is probable that some considerable allowance must be added, as also for expenditure which will be required to place the embanked approaches to boat bridges in a state of security, say	- - -	4½ "
TOTAL	- - -	108 lakhs.

188. Previous impressions of expenditure on the road have been a good deal modified by the Governor General's inspection of the work.

189. Doubtless the vigour with which work was commenced and carried on between 1851 and 1856, in a country where nearly all skilled labour was a novelty, and where wheeled carriages were almost unknown, was accompanied by a large expenditure, whilst the scale and solidity of the roadway embankments,* and the high class of gradient adopted, 3 in 100, aimed at perfection more costly than may be judged to have been wise, now that the magnitude of the undertaking, the length of time required for its completion, and the consequent liability to interruption by failure of funds, are fully appreciated. But, without losing sight of this, it must also be admitted that at that time the whole spirit of the Government tended rather to stimulate than to check vigorous progress, with too little regard to calculations of cost. And little as it is desired to tolerate any recurrence to this system of wholesale working without proper estimates, the Government of India is not indisposed to the belief which some have entertained, that this large and energetic development of labour, and the expenditure by which it was accompanied on this and other great works in the Punjab, under Sir Robert Napier's advice and general direction, was one, at least, of the elements which impressed the most manly race in India with the vigour and beneficence of British rule, and, under Providence, tended through the maintenance of order and active loyalty in the Punjab, to the recovery of Hindoostan.

* Width, 40 feet; side slopes, 6 to 1.

190. It has already been said that the impressions as to the expenditure were modified by the personal inspection of His Excellency the Governor General.

191. This applies chiefly to that most difficult and costly section of the road which extends from the Kharian Pass on this side the Jhelum, to a few miles beyond the Indus at Attock, a distance of somewhat more than 130 miles.

192. Nothing but such personal inspection, or a model of the tract, could communicate a just idea of its difficulties. These are not to be estimated by counting on a map the ranges of hills that have to be traversed or the great number of rivers that have to be passed, all in the rainy season, of formidable discharge and velocity. One requires to see also how the valleys are filled by a confusion of distorted and half indurated strata, worn by the action of water into fantastic gullies and pinnacles, and how the up-lying plains and rolling country of the central region between the Jhelum and the Indus are torn by ravines, sudden, deep, formidable, and of infinite recurrence, in order to judge justly of the engineering tact and patience required to select a line through such a country, and of the enormous labour and inevitable cost that had to be faced in its construction.

193. The cuttings and embankments necessitated by this singular formation often approach, and sometimes exceed, 60 feet in height or depth. The construction of an embankment across a ravine involves, of course, a culvert for drainage. Let it be considered that a culvert under an embankment of such magnitude extends nearly to 200, sometimes, if oblique, nearly to 300 feet in length, and has often to afford for the sudden discharge of the rainfall in such a country as is above described, a waterway of 10, 20, or 30 feet, and some conception may be obtained of the magnitude of the work as exhibited in this one feature.

194. Nothing struck his Excellency more than the careful and elaborate detail with which provision was everywhere made for the permanence of the road by securing it from the scour of water, every cutting being carefully flanked by catch-water drains, and every natural accident taken advantage of to divert water from the surface of the way, or to avoid the multiplication of culverts where one could be made to do the work of two, by cutting or tunnelling through the intervening barrier.

195. Taken altogether, the Governor General has seen no engineering work in India which impressed him so strongly with its grandeur and unquestionable utility, with the difficulties that had been faced, and with the duty of now carrying it to early completion.

196. Instructions have therefore been issued for the preparation of detailed estimates for bridging those secondary rivers which were omitted from Major Robertson's project of 1858, and for metalling the whole line. Past experience leads the Government to press forward the completion of bridges as the first requisite, but metalling will also go on as means admit.

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197. Too depreciatory an estimate of the value of the road, even in its present imperfect state, should perhaps be guarded against. It has been very serviceable.* The aggregate distance on which the traffic is still diverted to a temporary line is under 20 miles, exclusive of a variable distance of several miles in the Rechna, where the elevation of the original embankment is in progress and the traffic passes along the berns. The whole of the permanent line, with the exception of the five bridges specified in an earlier paragraph, is expected to be open in 1861. In the meantime the bullock train travels to Peshawur, and the mail cart, in fair weather, maintains a pace of 10 miles an hour along the whole distance. These facilities, however, cease with even a moderate fall of rain, which soon reduces many parts of the road, in its present unmetalled condition, to a track of deep mud.

Repairs of the road from Phillour to the Beas.

198. An expenditure of a lakh of rupees for the repair of the Phillour and Beas Road has been sanctioned. This large outlay was necessary, as the road had been neglected for some years under the impression that it would be preferable to adopt a new and somewhat shorter line; but the intention was eventually dropped, as the old line was pronounced by good judges to be the better of the two, and it was not thought expedient to incur the very heavy outlay which the adoption of a new line would involve for the sake of saving five miles in 50 on this line of communication.

Indus passage at Attock.

199. The improvement of the Indus passage at Attock has been the subject of various schemes.

200. Its position at the gorge of the great outpost of our western frontier, forecast of the critical importance at some future day of possessing here unfailling and defensible means of transit; the extraordinary velocity of the stream,† and its liability at uncertain periods to vast and abnormal floods; the dangers of the channel; the military bearing of the adjoining shores, are all considerations which have tended to draw deserved attention to the question, and to perplex its solution.

201. A costly but excellent bridge of boats is maintained at Attock for seven or eight months of the year.‡ The ferry which replaces it on the rise of the river is tedious and dangerous. A spirited attempt was made some years ago to maintain the bridge throughout the year, but it was unsuccessful.

202. Some years ago data for designing a permanent bridge at Attock were carefully collected by Major W. A. Crommelin, now chief engineer in Oudh. In communication with that officer, designs for suspension and other bridges were prepared in England by Mr. Pritchard Baly, C. E., and these were submitted to Government by Major Crommelin, with an able report and estimates, in the latter part of 1856. The time was unfavourable for the consideration of so costly a project, and no practical result ensued.

203. In January 1859 Sir John Lawrence submitted two proposals with regard to this passage.

204. The first, which was that to which the Lieutenant Governor gave the preference, was for an experimental drift as the precursor of a tunnel under the Indus. Being submitted before specific annual assignments were made to the local Governments at a time when financial restriction was tightest, and when the Government of India was compelled to defer all new works not of a very urgent nature, it was not sanctioned.

205. The

* The following works on the road were complete on 1st January last:—

Drains of 10 feet waterway and under	-	336
" of 10 feet to 20 feet	-	39
Bridges of 20 feet to 40 feet	-	5
(Of the preceding, the tunnels in 39 cases exceed 100 feet in length, of which 21 exceed 150 feet, eight exceed 200 feet, and three exceed 250 feet.)		
Bridges of 40 to 80 feet	-	18
" of 80 to 100 feet	-	6
" of 100 to 200 feet	-	2
TOTAL	-	406

The following had at the same date yet to be constructed:—

Drains of 10 feet and under	-	-	8
" of 10 to 20 feet	-	-	6
Bridges of 20 to 40 feet	-	-	10
" of 40 to 80	-	-	6
" of 80 to 100	-	-	1
" of 100 to 200	-	-	3
" of 200 to 400	-	-	8
" of 400 to 510	-	-	2
TOTAL	-	-	51

In addition to the five bridges omitted from the sanctioned estimate, 49 metalled gaps, affording in aggregate a waterway of many thousand feet, are also in progress.

These figures will give some idea of the magnitude of the works required for a railway on this line.

† The Indus at its low level in February was, according to measurements then made by Major Robertson, discharging 45,000 cubic feet per second through a channel of 440 feet in width. The surface velocity at the centre was nine miles an hour.

‡ The block of the bridge and ferry is roughly as follows:—

30 bridge boats, at 5,000 rupees each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	1,50,000
28 ferry boats, at 800 rupees each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		22,400
Superstructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		15,000
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.	1,87,400

and the annual cost of establishment, exclusive of depreciation or interest on the block, is 9,000 rupees.

205. The other proposal was, that one of the steam gun-boats, built for the Court of Directors in 1858, should be sent to Attock, to make a trial of the probable advantages of a steam ferry boat. This was acceded to; it has proved a failure.

206. The tunnel scheme was projected by Major Alaric Robertson, of the 48th Madras Native Infantry, the present Superintendent of the Peshawur Road, and should its execution be practicable for anything like the amount of Major Robertson's estimate (about five lakhs), it will meet the requirements of the passage better than any practicable bridge, and at much lower cost. The military protection of any permanent structure for the passage of the Indus is of course an essential consideration. It is one involving great difficulties at Attock. Looking to this point alone, the advantages of the tunnel project are singular. Its entrances would be easily secured, whilst the intermediate passage would require no protection.

207. Success at any such cost must be contingent on exemption from any copious influx of water, whether from strong springs or from filtration through fissures in the rocky bed of the river. This can be decided only by experiment. If a drift can be carried through without encountering such an impediment, the success of a tunnel ceases to be problematical, and its cost can be accurately calculated. For the experiment Major Robertson asked 10,000 rupees, and the services of three companies of the Punjab Pioneers.

208. Judging the investigation well worthy to be carried out, his Excellency sanctioned both concessions. The shafts on either side of the Indus have been commenced.

209. Major Strachey, of Engineers, having suggested to the Government the possibility of adapting the excavations for the bank of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Sealdah to the Dum-Dum Road, towards the formation of basins for the improvement of the Circular Canal Navigation, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject.

Proposed formation
of basins for the
Circular Canal.

210. The subject was carefully gone into by the committee. While admitting the necessity of shortly providing for additional accommodation for boats, the committee came to the conclusion that the advantage offered by the adaptation of the railway excavation was not sufficiently great or certain to warrant the adoption of Major Strachey's suggestion. The following measures were, however, recommended to be taken from time to time, for meeting the pressure for additional accommodation in the Canal:

- 1st. The improvement of the reach between Trimoonce and Dhappa.
- 2d. The opening out of the abandoned portion of the new cut, as far as the Dum-Dum Road, as an open dock.
- 3d. Making a dock on a site near Balleaghatta.
- 4th. The formation into a locked dock of the whole of the abandoned new cut, as far as the Barrackpoor road.

211. The committee at the same time recommended the purchase of a strip of land along the south side of the Dhappa reach, as well as the site of the proposed dock, and the immediate clearance of the Dhappa reach, and its adaptation to receive a double row of boats. Acting on these recommendations, which were strongly supported by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Government of India authorised the immediate carrying out of the following arrangements:—

212. The clearance of the straight reach between Trimoonce and Dhappa, and the purchase of the adjoining strip of land.

213. The purchase of the site of the proposed docks near Balleaghatta.

214. The opening out the abandoned portion of the new canal from the new Ooltadangah cut up to the Dum-Dum road.

215. The Government of the North-West Provinces having been consulted on the practicability of constructing this tramway, and on its probable utility and financial results, stated in reply that the prospective traffic between Roorkee and Dechourie was not such as would justify any expectation of the project proving remunerative. The quantity of iron required annually in the Roorkee workshops does not exceed 1,070 tons, nor is it probable that the demand will be increased for some years, and this quantity can be conveyed from Dechourie to Roorkee by existing means of transit for 18,000 rupees. The other main export from the Kumaon District is timber; but it is hardly likely that merchants will make use of the tramway for its carriage, incurring the additional expense of canal tolls, when they can float it down the Ramgunja free of cost.

Proposed tramway
between Roorkee
or Kunkhul and
Dechourie.

216. Moreover, the country through which it was proposed that the tramway should pass, presents great engineering difficulties, and the consequent expense of construction would preclude expectation of a successful issue to the enterprise, regarded as an investment of capital. The line would be 120 miles in length, and would run transversely to the drainage of the country. It would not only have to cross four rivers and numerous ravines, which become formidable torrents in the rains, but also four or five miles of low land on the banks of the Ganges, flooded during the monsoon.

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217. These objections to the proposed line were considered decisive; but Mr. Hardy Wells, who has been deputed by the Secretary of State for India to make the necessary surveys and report on the general question of tramways in Rohilkund, has been desired to give the subject his consideration, as it was possible that some other line might be selected to which the above objections might not apply.

RAILWAYS.

218. The supervision of the railways in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, having been transferred to the local Governments, it is not necessary here to notice the progress of works on the several lines, as information on this point will doubtless be embodied in the reports of those governments. It is intended in this report to notice briefly matters of general interest only, which have come before the Government of India during the year under review.

Schools for training engine drivers. 219. The difficulty experienced in keeping up the staff of European engine drivers, induced the Government of Bengal to suggest the establishment in this country of a workshop school for training men for this particular work. The matter is one of great importance, not only to the East India Railway, but to all railways in India; and the other local Governments concerned have therefore been invited to favour the Government of India with an expression of their sentiments on the subject.

Question of making railway stations in India defensible. 220. The question of making railway stations defensible, was referred to the several local Governments for opinion, and, as was to be expected, the modes suggested by the engineer, and the other officers consulted by them, were so numerous, each being probably the best for some particular locality, that the Government of India found it impracticable to devise rules so comprehensive as to meet all local requirements. The following general principles were therefore prescribed, and the details required to give them effect in each case were left entirely to the local authorities, administrative and professional:—

1st. That all railway stations should be designed primarily for the convenience of traffic, and no distribution of buildings or ground permitted that would tend to impair this result.

2d. That, traffic being thus provided for, defensive arrangements should rank next, and, so far as was consistent with the convenience of the former, buildings, &c., to be so arranged as to be mutually protective, and to be provided with such simple and inexpensive facilities for defence as will at once suggest themselves to any intelligent engineer, civil or military, whose business it is to design a railway station, with this idea in his mind.

221. The above principles will be made applicable to all railway stations.

Danger signal invented by Colonel Barr.

222. The attention of the Government of India had been drawn to the danger signal invented by Colonel Barr, which acts by means of electricity, the arrangement consisting of semaphores, fixed at intervals of about five miles, showing, by self-action, to every passing train, by night or by day, whether the interval in advance has been cleared by the preceding train. After consideration of all the opinions on the design expressed both by the Government and the railway officers in Bombay and Bengal, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it was desirable that the signal should have a fair trial, and the Government of Bombay was requested to invite the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to permit Colonel Barr to erect, at the expense of the Government, at least two of his danger signals, at some fitting spot on the line.

Point of junction of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways.

223. After full consideration of the subject by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Moodgul has, with the consent of the Government of India, been selected as the point of junction for the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways. This station is 14 miles from the Kistna, and is the chief place in the Raichore Doab.

Appendix G.
Railway accidents.

224. Annexed is a Return showing the number and nature of the accidents which have occurred on railways in India during the year 1859.

RAILWAYS IN BENGAL.

* Petition from residents and settlers of Darjeeling in favour of the Northern Bengal Railway and in opposition to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

225. With reference to the petition noted in the margin,* the arguments advanced in favour of the Northern Bengal Railway Company were:—

1st. That it was of the greatest moment both to Government and to themselves, that railway communication with Darjeeling should be established in the shortest possible time, and this the Northern Bengal Railway Company would undertake to do.

2d. That the line from Rajmahal *via* Maldah and Dinagepoor to Darjeeling, is the main line of the Northern Bengal Railway Company, and, being connected with the first point on the Ganges reached by the East Indian Railway, communication with the sea on the one hand, and with the North-West on the other, would be secured at once, and by the shortest route.

3d. That the line was believed to be practicable and cheap, and that the Northern Bengal Railway, should operations be commenced during the year, might open, on a considerable portion of its line, about the same time as the East Indian Railway line to Rajmahal, or shortly afterwards.

4th. That

4th. That the Northern Bengal Railway Company was the first to project the lines in question on which it had spent money and much labour; that it required the shortest lengths to be constructed, and that this Company would be prepared to construct them at once.

5th. That the omission of the Rajmahal line would be a great mistake, especially in a military point of view.

6th. That the Eastern Bengal Railway Company would have enough to do to construct its main line to Dacca and the Serajunge Extension.

7th. That the Eastern Bengal Railway Company having been established to provide a railway for a line of country that has no connexion with Lower Bengal, it would leave communication with Darjeeling to depend on its main line being joined to the Northern Bengal lines, which have been projected by another Company; and that the line from Kooshtee to Dinagepoor would be a waste of power in the present state of railway communication in India.

8th. That by giving the Northern Bengal lines to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to construct, great delay must be involved, for the first object of that Company would be to complete its main line, and, not until the Ganges had been bridged, Dacca reached, and the long and unnecessary line from Kooshtee to Dinagepoor constructed, would the Eastern Bengal Company open a line to Darjeeling.

226. Before receipt of this petition the Government of India had formed an opinion adverse to the views of the memorialists, and the arguments above stated failed to shake the conviction arrived at, that the undertaking should be reserved for the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. Although it was possible that the Northern Bengal line might be sooner constructed, yet this could not be held as a conclusive consideration with Government in the selection of lines for guarantee. The Government was bound to consider not the convenience of the next few years only, but what, on the whole, would be the best system of railways for the country. In this view the Eastern Bengal Railway had the strongest claim. A bridge over the Ganges at Kooshtee, formed part of the scheme of that railway; and a line to Dinagepoor and Northern Bengal might it was thought advantageously start from that point. As far as Dinagepoor and Rungpoor, then, the line fell naturally within the field of the Company, which had to construct the bridge and connect Kooshtee with Calcutta. And a line from Dinagepoor to Darjeeling was a natural extension of that line from the bridge to Dinagepoor.

227. The petitioners were also, it was believed, mistaken in their estimate that the Northern Bengal Railway would be the shortest line to the sea. It would probably be longer by some 30 miles. Moreover, they appeared to have overlooked its great difficulties. It would cross heavy drainage lines, and would have a most unpromising terminus opposite Rajmahal, whereas the Eastern Bengal line will have the advantage of running parallel to the natural drainage of the country.

228. The completion, simultaneously with the opening of the railways themselves, of roads communicating with railway stations, is a subject to which much importance is attached by the Supreme Government, and which obviously demanded early attention. It was, therefore, thought desirable to obtain from the Governments of Bengal and the North-West Provinces special reports showing the existing means of communication with open portions of the East Indian Railway, and the roads proposed in connexion with the remainder.

Railway feeders in Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

229. The reports submitted by both Governments show that the subject has received the consideration which its importance deserved. Several roads leading to railway stations, have either been already constructed, or are in course of construction, at the cost of local funds, while a few of the larger class of feeders are being constructed at the cost of the State. The want of funds alone prevents the speedy completion of these communications, without which the resources of the rich tracts of country bordering on lines of railway must remain undeveloped.

230. So far back as November 1858, it was suggested by Mr. Turnbull, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, that the best means for effecting a junction between that railway and the other lines from Calcutta, would be by bridging the Hooghly at Pulta Ghat, whence a branch line might join the Eastern Bengal Railway at Barrackpoor. No immediate action was taken on this proposal, but in October 1859, it was referred to the Government of Bengal for report, and received the cordial support of the Lieutenant Governor, who considered the scheme an admirable one, placing, as it eventually would, Dacca, Serajunge and the Mutlah Port in uninterrupted railway communication with Delhi, Bombay, and Madras.

Proposal for bridging the Hooghly, and so connecting the East Indian Railway with the other lines from Calcutta.

231. As regards the site of the bridge, the Government of Bengal was of opinion that any point from Pulta to the neighbourhood of Hooghly, where the railway turns to the westward, would answer so far as the junction was concerned, but that it was necessary, in order to select the best site, that the river between those points should be carefully examined. An arrangement has since been made with the agent of the East Indian Railway Company to make the necessary surveys, both for the proposed bridge and for the branch line to connect the East Indian with the Eastern Bengal Railway.

CHAP. VII.
Public Works.

Extension of the East Indian Railway from Raneegunge to the banks of the Burrakur and up the Singarrun Valley.

232. In April 1858 the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway forwarded to their agent in Calcutta a memorial from several proprietors of coal mines in the Raneegunge district, setting forth that if the railway should be carried on from Raneegunge to some point on the Grand Trunk Road near the junction of the branch road to Raneegunge, they would engage to send all such coal as might be intended for the Calcutta market by the railway alone, and would agree to pay for its transport the ordinary rate per mile for the full distance the coal might be conveyed. The Board forwarded also a separate letter from the East Indian Coal Company, one of the parties to the above memorial, stating that if their principal mines should be put in direct railway communication with Calcutta, they would guarantee the despatch by railway of 200 tons of coal daily for 21 years, paying for that quantity, whether despatched or not, at the rate charged to the public generally.

233. Prior to this a proposal was submitted to Government by the agent of the East Indian Railway Company, to construct a branch line from the terminus at Raneegunge to the Searsole colliery, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, owned by Gobindpersaud Pundit, by whom the cost was to be eventually repaid. This proposal, which amounted in fact to a scheme for making a private railway under cover of the power conferred by law for the purpose of making public railways, was rejected by the Government; but it was, at the same time, intimated to the agent that an extension of the line westward might be worthy of consideration, especially if the new line could be made available for the purpose of carrying the general traffic further in that direction, while it should run near so many collieries as to be rendered certainly remunerative.

234. Attention, moreover, having been drawn to the general subject of opening out collieries, it seemed that a branch line could be constructed without any material difficulty; by which several would be directly benefited. Such a branch might run up the valley of the Singarrun along the course of which lie all the principal coal mines now being worked, except those at Searsole and those of the Bengal Coal Company. This branch, seven miles long, might leave the main line of railway about six miles from the Raneegunge terminus.

235. In coming to the conclusion that the above branch would be a proper one to construct, with a view to affording facilities to a great number of coal proprietors for bringing their produce to market, and thus lowering the price of this article, it appeared to the Government that the time had arrived for considering the question of the extension of the main colliery line throughout the coal district, or at all events as far as the Burrakur River, on both sides of which near its confluence with the Damoodah it was known that very rich seams of coal had been opened out. There is reason to believe that the whole tract the line would traverse is underlain by coal.

236. The Government of India, therefore, ordered trial surveys to be commenced both for the branch line and the main line extension, and Mr. Oldham, the Superintendent of the geological survey, was at the same time directed to make a careful examination of the country, with a view to determining the probable extent of the coal fields, and the positions where the mineral is found in greatest abundance and of the best quality.

237. The reports received from the Railway Company's chief engineer and Mr. Oldham quite bore out the preconceived opinion, that both lines might be most advantageously carried out.

238. In his report Mr. Oldham noticed the vast increase in the production of coal from these fields since his first visit in 1851-52, and he remarked that his examination had placed beyond doubt the fact that there is abundance of coal in the field to meet the demand for years. He strongly urged the construction of a branch along the Singarrun Valley as far as the Chowkeydanga colliery, which would lead to Bahrool, the locality so favourably reported on by Mr. D. Smith as a site for iron works. He also recommended the continuation of the main line from Raneegunge along the valley of the Nooneah (in which lies one group of coal mines) nearly to the Burrakur, preferring this route to one leading direct to the group of mines near the confluence of the Burrakur and Damoodah.

239. These opinions coincided with those of the engineer authorities, whose reports showed that the Singarrun branch line, ending at the Chowkeydanga colliery would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and including an addition of two miles of doubling the main line, would cost 4,06,655 rupees, including terminal buildings. For the main extension three alternative lines were surveyed, but that by the Nooneah Valley was recommended. This line, which is somewhat more than 22 miles to the bank of the Burrakur, will, it is estimated, cost 15,31,740 rupees.

240. These additional lengths have been sanctioned.

241. It was not recommended that the extension should be carried across the Burrakur, but in all reports submitted on the subject, allusion was made to the eventual continuation of this line to form a more direct communication with the North-West Provinces than the river line affords. Both Mr. Turnbull, the Railway Company's chief engineer, and Professor Oldham are of opinion that such a line should strike the Ganges at Patna; bringing that city 100 miles nearer Calcutta than by the other route, and avoiding a second

a second crossing of the Soane, while it would open up the Kurhurbalie coal fields, whence coal would be conveyed to the river's edge at Patna, and those parts of the river would thus be supplied which are farthest removed from present sources of coal, or any that are likely to be otherwise available.

242. The line to the Burrakur will be so laid out as to form part of the main line to the Ganges, in the event of such an extension being ultimately made.

243. In laying out the lines in the mineral districts, care will be taken to meet the requirements of all the mining interests, and, as far as possible, to place all upon an equal footing as regards accommodation.

244. The increasing number of fatal accidents on the East Indian Railway rendered it absolutely necessary that more stringent regulations should be adopted, in order to enforce greater care on the part of the railway company's servants. The serious attention of the Government of Bengal was, therefore, invited to the subject, and it was remarked that there was reason to fear that there was not sufficient alacrity and determination on the part of magistrates in holding inquests and in inflicting punishments. It was suggested that the evil might be checked if railway officials, who are British born subjects, were sent up to the Supreme Court for trial on a charge of manslaughter in cases where it appeared, on the magistrate's examination, that the loss of life was caused by a neglect of duty on their part.

Fatal accidents on the East Indian Railway.

245. It was subsequently reported by the Government of Bengal, that the railway company had issued a circular, and had promised to do all in their power to enforce its requirements with the object of remedying the evil. Orders had also been issued by the Local Government to the magistrates along the line of railway, enjoining the necessity of making prompt and careful inquiry into all accidents which might occur within their jurisdictions, and for prosecuting railway officials whenever an accident was traceable to the neglect of ordinary precaution on their part.

246. The attention of the Government having been drawn to the condition of the fences along the line of the East Indian Railway in Bengal, inquiries were made on the subject, when it was ascertained that the fences were incomplete in many places, and that the railway chief engineer, with whom the responsibility of keeping them in efficient condition rested, had long been aware of the fact. The wooden fences required almost entire renewal, and there was apparently an unwillingness to incur the expense because of the difficulty of protecting them from the natives, who carried off portions whenever they had an opportunity of doing so unperceived.

Condition of fences along the line of the East Indian Railway in Bengal.

247. By Act XVIII. of 1854, a justice of the peace is empowered to fine a railway company for every case of non-compliance with an order from himself to repair a fence, and there was no doubt that if the provisions of the Act were rigidly enforced, more energetic measures would be taken to fence the line securely.

248. With this view the attention of the Government of Bengal was called to the necessity of urging magistrates to use their legal powers to compel attention from the railway company and its servants, and to quicken their efforts in this essential matter, while the Government Consulting Engineer was directed at the same time strongly to assert the responsibility of the chief engineer for the efficient condition of the fences.

249. It is proposed by the railway officers to use iron wire for fences, which, though expensive, is durable.

250. The construction of this branch was sanctioned after communication with the Home authorities.

Construction of a permanent branch line of railway from the Jumalpoor station of the East Indian Railway to the Ganges at Monghyr.

251. The first object of this branch is to facilitate the conveyance of permanent way materials, iron-work for the Hulohur and Keeul bridges, and the heavy machinery, &c., for the large workshops at Monghyr. For this purpose a temporary branch would certainly have sufficed, but chief engineer was of opinion that the branch would afford ready and cheap means of communication with the Ganges for country produce and for passengers; that, in fact, it would be wanted for general traffic.

252. Monghyr is in itself a large and important place of ancient note and considerable influence, having very considerable local traffic, and there is little doubt the branch line will benefit trade and bring traffic to the main line.

253. This branch will, it is estimated, cost 3,10,125 rupees, exclusive of the value of the land.

254. Complaints having not unfrequently been made of the practice of over-crowding third-class carriages on the East Indian Railway, the Consulting Engineer was directed to ascertain whether proper care was taken by the traffic department to do away with all just cause of complaint on this score. From his report the Government were gratified to find that the railway officers had done all that they could personally do to prevent the evils complained of; and the absence, latterly, of complaints go far to prove that their efforts had not been unsuccessful.

Over-crowding of 3d-class carriages on the East Indian Railway.

CHAP. VII.
Public Works.

Failure of cast-iron sleepers on the East Indian Railway.

255. It was observed, however, from the Consulting Engineer's Report, that a width of 15½ inches only was allowed as sitting room for each passenger, a space certainly much too scanty for passengers of any class. It was subsequently increased to 17 inches. This is still considered insufficient, and 20 inches have been fixed as the standard.

256. Sleepers of cast-iron were, on the recommendation of the late Mr. Rendel, laid, experimentally, on about 20 miles of the East Indian Railway. For a time after the opening of the line the road stood very well, owing probably to the comparatively slow speed of trains; but when the express mail trains and heavy coal trains began to pass over it, breakage of the sleepers increased so much, that it was deemed expedient to remove them altogether, and substitute wooden ones.

257. The quality of the metal was reported to be good. The breakage was attributed to unevenness in bedding, &c.; but the fact was, that the sleepers were too weak for the strain to which they were subjected.

258. This failure was much to be regretted; as, with the prospect of having native cast-iron, the use of sleepers of that material of sufficient strength would be very beneficial, both as securing durability, which would, in the end, produce great saving, and in sparing the saul and teak forests from the insatiable demands of the railways.

259. This latter point is one of no small moment, and is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated. Whatever benefit may result by putting the forests under proper conservancy, the demand on account of construction and renewal of railways has produced, and will continue to produce, a great rise in the price of good timber, accompanied by increasing difficulty in procuring it from accessible tracts. Believing, as the Government did, that the use of cast-iron for sleepers, could a pattern of moderate weight be found suited to bear rapid and heavy trains, would be a great economy in the end, as regards the railway itself, as well as a great relief to all the other public works of the country, it was recommended to the Home Government to obtain the best professional advice on this matter, in conjunction with the Railway Boards.

260. This suggestion was acted upon, and resulted in the following resolution, arrived at in England, by the Consulting Engineers of the several Indian railways:—

1st. That a road, consisting of rails laid on any cast-iron sleepers yet devised, instead of upon transverse or longitudinal sleepers, is inferior as respects the ease of motion of trains when high speeds are adopted, and may be expected to increase the wear and tear of the rolling stock, as well as of the road itself; but where the ballast is suitable, and for the sake of economy, or to hasten the completion of works in countries or districts similar to some portions of India, where wooden sleepers are not readily procurable, there may be cases in which cast-iron sleepers should be applied.

2d. That it is undesirable to fix authoritatively any precise form of cast-iron sleeper.

Extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

261. Attention having been drawn by the Government of Bengal to the importance of an immediate and complete survey of the country beyond the Ganges, through which the proposed extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Naraingunge, with a branch line to Serajgunge, would run, a reference was made to the Home authorities on the subject, and the necessary surveys were subsequently undertaken by the Railway Company.

RAILWAY, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Connexion of the main line of the East Indian Railway at Cawnpoor with a wharf on the Ganges at that place.

262. Sanction was accorded by his Excellency the Governor General to the construction of a branch to connect the main line of the East Indian Railway at Cawnpoor with a wharf on the Ganges at that place.

263. The object of this branch is to intercept the river trade where the railway, in its upward course, last approaches the Ganges. It was not found practicable, when the main line was first laid out, to carry it near the river bank, and the connexion subsequently sanctioned had always been contemplated.

Direction of the East Indian Railway from Etmadpoor towards Delhi.

264. The question of the direction to be given to the railway from Etmadpoor towards Delhi was submitted for the decision of the Government of India.

265. The direct line from Etmadpoor to Allyghur was open to the objection that it passed four or six miles from Hattrass, a populous commercial town. The additional length of line that would be required to reach the town was stated to be one and a half miles, and the additional cost 12,000*l*.

266. Hattrass contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is the centre at which produce from Rohilcund and from west of the Jumna is collected and exchanged. The chief line of Hattrass traffic is across and not along the Doab, and will, it is believed, be little affected by the railway. It was urged, on the one hand, that it was not worth while to increase the length of the line merely for the convenience of the inhabitants of the town; while, on the other hand, it was argued that, as a general rule, a railroad should touch as many towns as possible, both to give the country the greatest good, and to give the rail the greatest amount of traffic.

267. The

267. The Government of India was of opinion, that in this case no sufficient cause had been shown for diverging from the straight line. On one side was the convenience of the inhabitants of a single town, on the other the inconvenience of every passenger and the increased cost of every ton of goods put on the rail, besides an additional expense of 12,000*l.* on the whole line. It was therefore determined to adopt the direct line from Etmadpoor to Ghazeeoodeennuggur *viâ* Allyghur.

268. These fires, which were at one time very frequent, arose from the use of wood fuel, and have since been checked by the introduction of American chimnies, and "bafflers," or perforated plates, inserted in the engine smoke-box.

Claims for compensation for losses of property by fire on the railway between Allahabad and Cawnpoor.

269. The claims for compensation for property destroyed were heavy. The agent of the East Indian Railway Company denied the liability of the Company to reimburse the sufferers, because the accidents arose from causes over which he possessed no control, and because the line was opened solely for the use and convenience of the Government, and before the Company would have opened it to the public for their own profit. This view was contested by the Government officers, who maintained that the precautions, since successfully adopted, might have been resorted to at an earlier stage, and that this was not done was attributable to the shortcomings of the Railway Company and their locomotive superintendent.

270. The question was one of much difficulty, and was therefore referred to the Advocate General, acting on whose advice the local Government was directed to dispose of the claims on the principles laid down in the Resolution of 17th May 1859, which will be found in the Appendix.*

* Appendix H.

271. This subject did not appear to the Government of India to have received that consideration which its importance deserved. The Singrowlee Coal Field is the only one probably which affords any prospect of being made available prior to the opening of the Jubbulpoor line of railroad; and it was to be feared that the supply of wood fuel, unless put under some system, would speedily become a difficulty. The demand, it was believed, was already leading to injurious denudation of the Doab, and it appeared very desirable at once to ascertain with some precision what jungle tracts were available for the supply, and to consider it could not be put under some regulation such as would allow of the renewal of growth. The matter was therefore brought prominently to the notice of the Government of the North Western Provinces; and Mr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, was at the same time invited to submit his views on the subject.

Fuel for railways in the North Western Provinces.

272. Valuable reports from Mr. Oldham and from the local officers were duly received, but the opening of the East Indian Railway to Rajmahal (to which place Raneegunge coal can be brought at a price not greatly exceeding the price at Howrah) sufficed to remove all doubt as to the practicability of getting coal in the North Western Provinces at a cost which will cause it to supersede wood at its present or even at a slightly enhanced cost.

RAILWAY, PUNJAB.

273. The important question of the direction of a line of railway between Delhi and Lahore has not yet been finally decided. The line originally preferred (in 1855) was the direct one from Delhi *viâ* Ferozepoor. The preference was mainly founded on the following considerations:—

Route of the railway between Delhi and Lahore.

1st. The great excess of cost assigned in the estimates to the more circuitous line by Umballah.

2d. The advantage of directness as bearing on the cost of through traffic of goods.

3d. The convenience of the Ferozepoor arsenal.

274. On the other hand, the line by Umballah, Loodianah, Jullunder and Umritsur, though circuitous, was strongly supported by Sir Robert Napier, Major Greathed, and Mr. Brunton, Chief Engineer, Punjab Railway; and the adoption of this line in preference to the other, was recommended by the Punjab Government in October 1859 on various grounds, among which the following may be mentioned:—

275. Although more circuitous, this route follows the long established course of traffic; it would connect the great military stations; it would pass through the most fertile part of the country, and would receive all the trade from the Himalayahs. Its adoption would, however, necessitate the erection of bridges over the Sutlej and Beas, instead of a single bridge over the former after its junction with the latter, as would be the case in the Ferozepoor line.

276. As regards the line *viâ* Ferozepoor, the importance of directness, as bearing on the cost of through carriage of goods, was in 1859 considerably less than it was in 1855; as the construction of a railway to Mooltan and of another in Sindh, with the concomitant improvement of navigation on the Indus, would direct the chief export and import traffic of the Punjab by the line of the Indus and Kurrachee, and not by the line of Delhi and the Ganges. The Government of India was therefore disposed to give full weight to the

advantages of carrying the line through important stations and populous districts. Still the question of comparative cost was not one to be altogether disregarded.

277. The great excess of cost assigned to the line by Umballah and Jullunder in the original estimate was disputed; and Mr. Brunton gave it as his opinion, that if part of the Grand Trunk Road were made over to the Railway Company, that line could be completed at less cost than any other.

278. The Government of India was not, however, prepared to accept this opinion without more precise comparison, for which further evidence was necessary. It was not satisfactorily shown that the conclusions regarding Hurreekee as a site for the passage of the Sutlej should be abandoned, and it was not to be disputed that one well selected crossing of rivers after their union in one channel is, *à priori*, likely to be far more economical than separate crossings of the confluent streams, especially when the conditions are such as those of the Sutlej and Beas.

279. As regards the Ferozepoor Arsenal, its existence at a point which has ceased to have strategic importance, was unfortunate. But the fact of its existence, and of the great expenditure that has taken place on it could not be ignored in the discussion. Any line crossing at Hurreekee would be within a moderate and not very inconvenient distance from the arsenal, while the adoption of a line through or above Jullunder would render the abandonment of the arsenal inevitable.

280. The Government of India did not think that the direct line contemplated in 1855 should be adhered to merely for the sake of the arsenal, but was certainly of opinion that if a single bridge at Hurreekee should still prove to be the most economical and suitable mode of crossing the waters of the Sutlej and Beas, that crossing would have much to recommend it for the sake of the arsenal in addition to its own merits.

281. In addition, therefore, to the survey ordered by the Punjab Government of a section of the road and adjoining country from Delhi to a point near Loodianah, and between Loodianah and the Beas *via* Jullunder, the Government of India directed the survey of a line passing through Umballah and Sirhind, and thence or from such other more advanced point on the Trunk Road line as might be most suitable, to Hurreekee and Umritsur.

282. It was at the same time directed that such investigations of the subsoil and waterway of the rivers should be made as would enable the engineers to prepare some comparative estimates of the single and double passage.

283. In communicating to the Punjab Government the decision of the Government of India on the position, &c., of the chief stations of the Punjab Railway, the attention of that Government was drawn to the necessity for making provision for the eventual passage of irrigation cuts from the Baree Doab Canal. It was feared that it was too late to do this in the portion of the line below Lahore; but above Lahore, where early irrigation from the canal was expected, it was advisable that an endeavour should be made at once to provide for as many of the chief distributing channels as would cross the railway; for, if deferred till the line was open, it would obviously give rise to great difficulties and complicated questions. The matter had not been overlooked; but it was thought desirable to press its importance on the Punjab Government.

Provision for the passage of irrigation cuts from the Baree Doab Canal across the Punjab Railway line.

Appendix (A.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. Yule*, Secretary to Government of *India*, Public Works Department, to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 2899—2908, dated 5th May 1859.

CHAP. VII.
Public Works.

IN continuation of this department's circular, No. , dated 17th July 1857, the following proceedings and resolution are circulated, containing the decisions of Government as to whether the audit of charges by chief engineers and commissioners should be final, and as to the mode in which charges so audited are to be shown up in the public accounts.

No. 2389.

Accountant General's Report to Financial Secretary.

UNDER circular from the Public Works Department, dated as above, the audit by the commissioners of civil divisions, or officers holding analogous posts, of expenditure to the extent of *Rs. 500* on account of public works disbursed by officers not of the department, was evidently intended to be a final audit; and there seems to be no reason for modifying the rule, nor can there be any objection to the inspector of gaols being invested with the same powers as those exercised by the commissioners of revenue in such cases.

The audit of fixed periodical expenditure sanctioned by Government, as for instance, for the annual repairs of moonsiffs' cutcherries and for repairs of thannahs, would be regulated by the character of the charge; if they are viewed as contingencies of the department recurring annually and met by an allowance sanctioned by Government for the purpose, they should be audited by the civil auditor and charged to the department incurring the expenditure; but if they are considered public works charges, the audit of the local commissioner would be sufficient for their adjustment to that department.

Financial Department, 25th March 1859.

THE Governor General in Council agrees generally in the view taken by the accountant general, and is pleased to decide that in respect to charges passed by commissioners under the rule of the Public Works Department, a second audit by the civil auditor is unnecessary.

His Excellency in Council also determines that the inspector of prisons has the power, under the orders of July 1857, of passing charges under *Rs. 500* in the gaol department, and that his audit is to be final.

The question whether charges within the limit of *Rs. 500* for annual repairs of moonsiffs' cutcherries and of thannahs should be treated as judicial charges, or more correctly as not being public works charges, and therefore as charges auditable by the civil auditor, or as public works charges, and therefore as auditable by commissioners, will be decided in the Public Works Department.

Public Works Department.

WITH reference to the proceeding, the Governor General in Council remarks that, before this department's circular of 17th July 1857 was issued, charges of this nature were inserted in the office contingent bill audited by the civil auditor; but as that officer is no longer to audit charges for work executed, and as it seems desirable to keep the accounts of all charges connected with the maintenance of public buildings distinct instead of mixing them up with all the miscellaneous charges of office contingent bills, the Governor General in Council directs that these contract allowances shall for the future be audited by the chief engineer, or by the commissioner, as the case may be, under the circular of 17th July 1857, and that they shall be booked as public works charges.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix (B.)

RETURN OF SANCTIONED PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE for 1859-60, compared with

GOVERNMENTS.	PARTICULARS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	£. Total Revenue.	£. Land Revenue.	ORIGINAL		
						Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.
Madras - - -	Total - - - - -	136,872	23,301,697	6,181,190	4,163,354	120,000		31,500
	Per square mile - - -	1	170	45.16	30.46	.877		.230
	Per million souls - - -	5,882	1,000,000	265,647	179,176	5,158.824		1,352.941
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	2.21	376	100	67	1.942		.609
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	3.29	561	149	100	2.890		.759
	Proportion of the whole -	-	-	-	-	.18		.05
Bombay - - -	Total - - - - -	140,407	11,837,654	6,153,671	2,929,329			
	Per square mile - - -	3	84	43.82	20.9			
	Per million souls - - -	11,904	1,000,000	521,666	248,810			
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	2.3	191	100	47			
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	4.89	406	212	100			
	Proportion of the whole -	-	-	-	-			
Bengal and Fort William - - -	Total - - - - -	253,000	40,852,397	10,400,703	3,717,992	141,000	38,200	11,700
	Per square mile - - -	1	161	41.1	14.7	.56	.15	.046
	Per million souls - - -	6,211	1,000,000	255,279	91,304	3,478.261	931.678	285.714
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	2.44	391	100	36	1.363	.364	.111
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	6.77	1,086	277	100	3.787	1.012	.308
	Proportion of the whole -	-	-	-	-	.32	.09	.02
North-Western Provinces - - -	Total - - - - -	108,000	30,250,000	6,629,189	4,272,808	390,000	17,000	35,000
	Per square mile - - -	1	280	61.36	39.56	3.611	.157	.324
	Per million souls - - -	3,571	1,000,000	219,214	141,285	12,896.428	560.714	1,157.143
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	1.63	456	100	64	5.884	.256	.527
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	2.64	712	156	100	9.194	.4	.824
	Proportion of the whole -	-	-	-	-	.49	.03	.05
Punjab - - -	Total - - - - -	90,258	14,913,001	2,893,002	1,866,586	154,200	10,700	117,200
	Per square mile - - -	1	165	32	20.9	1.7	.12	1.298
	Per million souls - - -	6,060	1,000,000	193,939	126,666	10,303.091	727.272	7,860.667
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	3.12	515	100	65	5.313	.874	4.056
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	4.8	792	153	100	8.174	.574	6.24
	Proportion of the whole -	-	-	-	-	.28	.01	.21
Ondh - - -	Total - - - - -	25,000	5,000,000	600,197	535,712			
	Per square mile - - -	1	200	24	21.42			
	Per million souls - - -	5,000	1,000,000	120,000	107,100			
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	4.16	693	100	89			
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	4.67	994	112	100			
	Proportion of the whole -	-	-	-	-			
Nagpoor - - -	Total - - - - -	76,432	4,650,000	408,656	293,704	19,900	2,200	-
	Per square mile - - -	1	61	5.34	3.84	.26	.028	-
	Per million souls - - -	16,391	1,000,000	87,540	62,950	4,262.207	459.016	-
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	18.73	1,142	100	73	4.869	.525	-
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	26	1,586	138	100	6.763	.729	-
	Proportion of the whole -	-	-	-	-	.38	.02	-
Pegu - - -	Total - - - - -	32,250	840,203	453,109	120,840	35,400	21,100	300
	Per square mile - - -	1	26	14.05	3.747	1.035	.654	.009
	Per million souls - - -	86,461	1,000,000	540,384	144,715	39,807.69	25,153.846	343.153
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	7.11	185	100	26	7.367	4.654	0.05
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	27.35	711	385	100	28.335	17.9	.25
	Proportion of the whole -	-	-	-	-	.27	.17	-

Appendix (B.)

the Extent, Population, and Revenue of the several Local Governments of India.

EXPENDITURE, £.

WORKS.			REPAIRS.					Establishment Charges.	Reserved for unforeseen Exigencies.	GRAND TOTAL.
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.	Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.			
53,200	300	210,000	28,000	160,000	100,000	2,000	200,000	170,000	-	670,000
.428	.002	1.535	.204	1.100	.79	.015	9.118	1.242	-	4.805
1,505.882	11.765	0,029.412	1,200	6,876.47	4,294.118	88.295	12,458.823	7,305.883	-	28,794.118
.943	.005	3.399	.451	2.589	1.616	.093	4.680	2.75	-	10.838
1.407	.007	5.072	.87	3.865	2.412	.049	6.906	4.105	-	16.173
.09	-	.32	.05	.24	.74	-	.43	.26	-	1.00
-	-	No Budget	-	-	-	-	-	97,000	-	485,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.69	-	3.454
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,214.285	-	41,119.000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.574	-	7.882
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.348	-	10.77
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2	-	1.00
23,700	8,400	228,900	15,000	19,890	30,000	44,810	500	110,000	41,100	450,000
.113	.033	.902	.059	.078	.118	.177	.009	.434	.162	1.774
701.863	204.968	5,602.484	366.46	484.472	792.919	1,099.378	12.422	2,695.651	1,006.211	11,018.632
.275	.083	2.196	.144	.189	.287	.431	.004	1.055	.394	4.317
.763	.23	6.1	.4	.525	.797	1.198	.011	2.931	1.094	11.991
.06	.01	.5	.04	.05	.07	.09	-	.25	.16	1.00
54,000	4,000	500,000	38,000	24,000	35,000	45,000	10,000	160,000	50,000	800,000
.5	.037	4.629	.393	.222	.324	.416	.092	1.387	.462	7.403
1,785.714	132.142	16,532.141	1,189.285	792.857	1,157.142	1,485.714	323.571	4,953.569	3,303.571	20,439.281
.814	.03	7.541	.542	.361	.528	.677	.15	2.268	.762	12.059
1.272	.093	11.783	.847	.565	.825	1.057	.234	3.528	2.354	18.84
.06	-	.63	.03	.03	.04	.06	.01	.19	.12	1.00
92,300	1,900	376,300	18,900	450	11,300	14,700	150	45,500	92,200	564,000
1.022	.021	4.161	.209	.004	.129	.162	.001	.505	1.021	6.24
6,193.939	127.272	25,218.181	1,268.666	24.242	781.819	981.818	6.06	3,000.805	6,187.88	37,818.181
3.193	.065	13.001	.653	.012	.403	.508	.003	1.577	3.191	19.437
4.913	.1	20	1.004	.018	.62	.779	.004	2.425	4.909	29.992
.77	-	.87	.04	-	.04	.03	-	.08	.17	1.00
-	-	No Budget	-	-	-	-	-	17,800	-	305,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.712	-	15.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,560	-	79,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.967	-	65.833
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.333	-	73.066
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	-	1.00
1,800	-	23,000	930	1,308	-	2,270	1,000	5,500	15,200	60,000
.023	-	.311	.011	.017	-	.029	.013	.070	.108	.780
377.049	-	5,098.362	180.327	278.688	-	475.409	213.114	1,147.538	3,245.902	12,786.883
.48	-	5.824	.208	.318	-	.543	.243	1.310	3.708	14.006
597	-	8.089	.286	.441	-	.754	.337	1.818	5.15	20.285
.03	-	.39	-	.03	-	.05	.02	.10	.25	1.00
-	6,000	60,800	18,500	2,100	-	5,100	5,700	29,400	15,000	125,000
-	.186	1.884	.511	.065	-	.158	.178	.910	.466	3.873
-	7,153.846	72,461.535	19,659.846	2,500	-	6,076.923	6,769.231	35,000	17,923.077	148,061.536
-	1.924	13.41	3.637	.463	-	1.125	1.252	6.477	3.317	27.567
-	5.092	51.577	13.989	1.78	-	4.327	4.815	24.911	12.758	100.026
-	.05	.49	.13	.02	-	.04	.04	.23	.12	1.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix (B).—RETURN of Sanctioned Public Works Expenditure for 1859-60, compared with

GOVERNMENTS.	PARTICULARS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	£. Total Revenue.	£. Land Revenue.	ORIGINAL		
						Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.
Tenasserim and Mar- taban Provinces	Total - - - - -	98,000	314,276	149,683	45,166	6,000	2,800	-
	Per square mile - - -	1	8	3-939	1-188	-157	-073	-
	Per million souls - - -	125,000	1,000,000	492,375	148,500	19-025	9,125	-
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	25-38	203	100	30	3-986	1-853	-
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	84-6	676	393	100	13-287	6-176	-
	Proportion of the whole	-	-	-	-	-30	-74	-
Straits - - - -	Total - - - - -	1,575	202,540	132,002	-	33,800	16,000	50
	Per square mile - - -	1	123	83-61	-	21-46	10-158	-031
	Per million souls - - -	7,812	1,000,000	654,765	-	167,656-25	79,359-375	242-188
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	1-19	152	100	-	25-606	12-121	-037
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Proportion of the whole	-	-	-	-	-54	-25	-
Coorg - - - -	Total - - - - -	2,116	135,600	25,162	13,338	-	-	-
	Per square mile - - -	1	64	11-89	6-3	-	-	-
	Per million souls - - -	15,625	1,000,000	185,781	98,437	-	-	-
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	8-41	538	100	52	-	-	-
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	16-17	1,034	192	100	-	-	-
	Proportion of the whole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL BRITISH	Total - - - - -	903,910	192,297,368	34,026,564	17,984,629	-	-	-
	Per square mile - - -	1	146	37-64	19-89	-	-	-
	Per million souls - - -	6,848	1,000,000	257,739	136,232	-	-	-
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	2-65	397	100	52	-	-	-
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	5-09	744	192	100	-	-	-
	Proportion of the whole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned Districts	Total - - - - -	24,566	1,972,291	617,354	411,391	10,000	14,400	2,500
	Per square mile - - -	1	81	25-13	16-7	-408	-586	-101
	Per million souls - - -	12,345	1,000,000	310,246	206,172	5,037-037	7,234-667	1,246-913
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	3-97	323	100	66	1-024	2-332	-402
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	6-01	488	151	100	2-46	3-534	-609
	Proportion of the whole	-	-	-	-	-19	-27	-05
Mysore - - - -	Total - - - - -	30,366	3,738,927	876,340	607,419	-	2,300	3,100
	Per square mile - - -	1	121	28-7	19-06	-	-074	-1
	Per million souls - - -	8,264	1,000,000	237,190	162,479	-	611-67	826-447
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	3-48	431	100	68	-	-258	-348
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	5-11	618	147	100	-	-379	-511
	Proportion of the whole	-	-	-	-	-03	-03	-
GRAND TOTAL	Total - - - - -	959,362	138,008,586	35,520,258	19,003,439	-	-	-
	Per square mile - - -	1	143	38	19-8	-	-	-
	Per million souls - - -	6,993	1,000,000	265,734	138,461	-	-	-
	Per £. 100 of Total Revenue -	2-64	376	100	52	-	-	-
	Per £. 100 of Land Revenue -	5-07	723	192	100	-	-	-
	Proportion of the whole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note.—The Parliamentary Return dated 29th July 1857, furnishes the area and population of the Punjab, Oudh, Nagpoor, and the Straits and the area of the Assigned Districts are taken from the Administration Reports of 1855-56; and the area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Mysore are taken from the Reports of 1857-58. Corrections should be made in the population of the Benares Opium receipts, 1,27,94,425 rupees, and the recovery of Opium and Salt advances for Bengal, 77,42,695 rupees. This leaves the Total Revenue advances, 1,16,49,304 rupees, which brings the North Western Provinces' Revenues up to 6,62,91,896 rupees, as above given. In the case of Pegu and not give the Pegu Revenue separate from those of the other Provinces.

the Extent, Population, and Revenue of the several Local Governments—continued.

EXPENDITURE, £.

WORKS.			REPAIRS.						Establishment Charges.	Reserved for unforeseen Exigencies.	GRAND TOTAL.
Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.	Military Buildings.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural Works.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Works.	Total.			
1,000	500	11,200	3,500	900	-	-	200	4,600	2,300	1,900	20,000
.03	.013	.293	.092	.024	-	-	.005	.121	.08	.05	.524
6,250	1,625	30,025	11,500	3,000	-	-	625	15,125	7,500	6,250	65,500
1,269	.33	7,438	2,335	.609	-	-	.126	3,07	1,524	1,269	13,301
4,23	1.1	24,793	7,783	2,03	-	-	.42	10,233	5,08	4,23	44,336
.09	0.3	.56	.17	.05	-	-	.01	.23	.12	.09	1.00
250	-	50,100	700	1,500	1,200	-	200	3,600	6,600	3,000	63,300
.158	-	31,807	.444	.952	.782	-	.127	2,285	4,192	1,905	40,180
1,234,375	-	248,402,188	3,408,75	7,437,5	5,953,125	-	992,186	17,851,561	32,750	14,882,813	313,976,502
.188	-	37,951	.529	1,130	.809	-	.151	2,725	5,002	2,273	47,051
-	-	.79	.01	.03	.02	-	-	.06	.11	.04	1.00
No orders passed on Budget.											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,032,300
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,018
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,520,548
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,677
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,533
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
6,000	300	33,800	300	800	1,100	500	200	2,900	11,300	5,000	53,000
.268	.012	1,875	.012	.032	.044	.03	.008	.116	.46	.208	2,154
3,308,642	148,149	16,975,304	148,149	395,062	549,21	246,913	93,766	1,432,1	5,679,014	2,506,173	26,592,341
1,006	.048	5,472	.048	.127	.175	.079	.032	.401	1,83	.808	8,571
1,615	.072	8,29	.072	.192	.265	.119	.049	.608	2,778	1,224	12,985
.13	-	.64	-	.02	.03	.01	-	.06	.21	.09	1.00
7,300	300	13,600	-	1,500	23,400	15,100	-	40,000	25,400	2,000	81,000
.255	.009	.498	-	.048	.757	.489	-	1,204	.824	.064	2,62
2,107,438	74,38	3,019,835	-	390,694	6,256,199	4,041,323	-	10,894,218	6,809,917	528,925	21,652,895
.888	.031	1,525	-	.167	2,638	1,703	-	4,508	2,671	.223	9,127
1,306	.046	2,242	-	.246	3,874	2,504	-	6,624	4,223	.323	13,417
.09	-	.17	-	.01	.29	.19	-	.49	.32	.03	1.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700,300
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,025
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,447,552
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,329
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,843
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00

Settlements; as also the population of Bengal and the area of Pegu and Mysore. The area and population of Madras and Bombay, the area of Bengal, from the Report of 1856-57. The area and population of the North Western Provinces, the population of Pegu and the Tenasserim and Martaban Bombay Presidency, which is 12,039,113 by the Return of 1856-57, and Pegu and Mysore are respectively 890,974 and 3,822,223 by the Returns of 1858-59. The Gross Revenue of Bengal is in the Financial Department Return, given at 12,45,44,154 rupees; from this is deducted the above, 10,40,07,034 rupees. To the Revenue collected in the North Western Provinces is added the Benares Opium receipts, less recovery of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, the Revenue is taken from the Administration Reports of 1858-59, the Financial Department Return does

Appendix (C.)

MEMORANDUM by Captain A. Fraser, Engineers.

In 1856 the flooring and the powder racks in the King's Magazine in Fort William were so far destroyed by white ants, that it was found necessary to renew entirely the former, and nearly the whole of the latter, at a very great expense.

I was then garrison engineer, and on a suggestion of Major Weller, of the engineers, who had tried the experiment at Loodianah on his own premises on a small scale, I adopted the following plan in renewing the floors, &c. of the building:—

- 1st. The whole of the old floor was removed, and the plaster of the walls stripped off to a height of 4 feet above the floor line.
- 2d. The earth in the interior was dug out about one foot in depth.
- 3d. The excavated portion was filled in with concrete containing a proportion, as per margin, of yellow arsenic, called in the bazaar "hartal."
- 4th. Above this floor were raised pillars with proper foundation upon which rested the joists, which were painted; the floors were laid with 3-inch planking but not painted.

Two ounces (4 lbs.) of the yellow arsenic to the 100 cubic feet of concrete.

In the mortar used for the pillars was also an admixture of the arsenic, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 100 cubic feet of brick masonry, and in the paint a small quantity of the arsenic was in like manner used.

5th. The first 4 feet in height of the magazine was re-plastered with sand plaster, in which was also contained arsenic in the proportion of 4 chittacks ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) to 100 superficial feet of plaster.

6th. The whole of the racks were painted with white paint, and the whole of the interior of the magazine white-washed; both the paint and the white-wash also containing small quantities of the "hartal."

In 1856 not only the building, but the whole immediate neighbourhood was swarming with white ants, and in 1859 the town major was requested by the Government to make a report as to the effect of the above measures, and annexed is a copy of his reply.

From Lieut. Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh, Town Major, to Major R. Strachey, Officiating Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 1, dated 6th January 1859.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 6,220 of the 10th ultimo, I have the honour to state that it appears from a report furnished by the commissary of ordnance in charge of the Arsenal, that the flooring and powder racks in the King's Magazine have been carefully examined, and that no traces of white ants have been found either inside or outside the building.

MEMORANDUM by Captain Man.

In 1849 I substituted a planked for a tiled flooring in a room on the ground-floor of my house at Singapore. This was entirely destroyed by white ants in a few months. I relaid fresh joists and planking painted over with the gambier composition, and within two or three days the white ants made their appearance through the crevices between the tiles of the adjoining room, being apparently unable to remain in the vicinage of the protected planking.

I lived in the house for several years afterwards, and the flooring seemed to be in excellent order when I left. I have tried gambier as a preservative against the "teredo navalis," and with equal success, but then I substituted tar or black varnish for dammer oil. I have used it largely on the piles of wooden bridges near the sea and other exposed situations, and after several years' trial found the timber perfectly free from those destructive animals. I recommended this composition to my successor, Captain M'Pherson, and he has adopted it with equal success on many occasions.

Gambier Composition.

Dissolve 3 pints of gambier in 12 of dammer oil over a slow fire, then stir in 1 part of lime, sprinkling it over the top to prevent its coagulating and settling in a mass at the bottom; it must be well and quickly stirred. It should then be taken out of the cauldron and ground down like paint on a muller till it is smooth, and afterwards returned to the pot and heated. A little oil should be added to make it tractable, and the composition can then be laid over the material to be treated with a common brush.

Against the teredo I substituted the same proportion of black varnish or tar for dammer oil. I of course omitted the grinding down, which would not answer with tar.

EXTRACT from *Milburn's Oriental Commerce*, 1813.

"Gutta Gambia is juice extracted from the leaves of a plant of the same name (*Uncaria gambier*) growing in Sumatra—inspissated by decoction, strained, suffered to cool and harden, and then cut into cakes of different sizes or formed into balls. Chief places of manufacture, Siak, Malacca, and Bintang. It is used by the Malays with the leaves of betel in the same manner as *cutch* (or *catechu*) in other parts of India. For this purpose the finest and whitest is selected; the red, being stronger tasted and rank, is exported to Batavia and China for the purposes of tanning and dyeing."

Now exported to England to some small extent.

From Colonel *W. Scott*, Acting Chief Engineer at the Presidency, to the Right Honourable Lord *Elphinstone*, G.C.H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay, No. 6,348, dated 24th December 1858.

My Lord,

In reply to the 2d para. of the Government Resolution under Mr. Chief Secretary Young's Memorandum, No. 3,473, of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report that a rule has been in force for some years to eradicate white ants' nests near public buildings. It has, in some cases, been found very effective, but in others white ants abound in places where the nest cannot be discovered, and not unfrequently there are several queens in one nest.

2. Major North used to soak his timber at Belgaum in a hot solution of sulphate of copper, and the immediate effect was very satisfactory; but Captain DeLisle, from careful experiments with deal, found that the penetration was scarcely appreciable; the effect therefore cannot be permanent.

3. When timber is boiled in an antiseptic solution under pressure, the result is very satisfactory, but considerable apparatus is requisite, and the system cannot be economically employed except on a large scale.

4. A mixture of sulphate of copper, or of arsenic, with the lime in immediate contact with timber, offers perhaps the most ready method of preserving it from insects; corrosive sublimate combines with lime, and forms an inert substance (yellow wash of medicine).

5. I have circulated the receipt given below, which is said to answer in the Madras Presidency, and requested executive officers to apply it where necessary, taking precautions that it is not applied where it may be accessible, or over any extensive surface.

Poison for White Ants.

	<i>Lbs. oz.</i>
Arsenic	2 4
Aloes	2 4
Chunam soap	2 13 Common country soap.
Dhobies' mud	2 8 Khar.

Pound the arsenic and aloes, scrape the soap, mix with mud, and boil in a large chatty half-full of water until it bubbles; let it cool, and when cold fill up with cold water; the mixture should be boiled for an hour; it is applied as a wash.

Appendix (E.)

NOTE by Colonel *R. Baird Smith*, c. b., on Irrigation Revenue, North Western Provinces, in 1858-59, dated 10th December 1859.

THE officiating secretary has been good enough to send the returns of this revenue for 1858-59 to me, and to ask me to make any explanatory remarks on them that seemed likely to interest Government. I do so with much pleasure.

- In judging of the condition and prospects of this department, it is very essential to take each canal separately; for the local conditions and objects of each are so separate, that erroneous impressions will result from aggregating them, or by comparing their results with results obtained from works directed to the same main object in other Presidencies. In some instances, as for example in the Deyrah Dhoon, direct canal revenue is utterly unimportant, as the first object of Government there is to make population and cultivation possible, which, without the canals, they are not, since the sole provision of water for man and beast in that part of the country is made by the canals. The depth at which water exists in the soil is so excessive that sinking wells generally is quite out of the question; and till these little canals were made large tracts of fertile land, now filling gradually with a thriving population, were covered with wild grass and jungle. To pronounce these works financial failures, because the mere canal revenue returns showed only a small per-centage of profit, would be a great mistake.

Again, in Rohilkund, the government canals there form but a tithe of the work superintended by the canal department. The superintendent has, or rather had, until the mutiny upset all existing arrangements, the administrative charge of three considerable pergunnahs in Moradabad and Bareilly. He was the general manager and arbitrator for private rights in scores of water-courses, the property of individuals; and while in account the government canals bear all the expenses of his establishment, the larger portion of his work makes no show on paper, but was only to be traced in the steadily increasing prosperity of the general body of the cultivators, in the absence of old water feuds, and the far superior economy of the water supplies of the districts with which he was connected; there too mere financial returns would be very unsafe guides.

Nothing could possibly be more different than the irrigation establishments in Madras and the North Western Provinces. Having seen both, I feel pretty sure that the latter, on their present scale, are reasonably well proportioned to the work required from them, and that any attempt on the part of the Government of India to constrain the Government, North Western Provinces, to adopt estimates derived from experience in Madras as guides, or to bring down fully working canals to the standard of the yet immature Ganges Canal, would be very inexpedient. I would recommend, therefore, that remarks of the Government of India should be made on the condition and prospects of each canal or set of district canals separately.

Ganges Canal.

THE growth of the revenue on this canal is steadily realizing the prospect of progressive improvement which I have always looked on as a matter of certainty. No one familiar with the lessons of past experience in the development of irrigation in the North Western Provinces could possibly have indulged in those dreams of instantaneous results which some have expected and been disappointed because they did not find them. People ignorant of the notable differences between Madras and the North-West think that, because we are told of very high and very rapid returns in the former, less or slower in the latter are fair sources of disappointment. The systems of estimating those returns and of imposing and collecting water rates in the two provinces are, however, so different, that great caution is necessary in comparing them. I have made such a comparison with the best materials I could obtain, and the general conclusion I have come to is, that the ultimate profits of irrigation are in fact not very different in either. I have certainly known isolated instances of returns from particular works in the North-West which equalled even the highest returns in Madras; but these were purely exceptional, and their effect was lost in the general average.

Looking on the Ganges Canal, therefore, by the light of past experience, I have no hesitation in saying that I think its progress is healthy and natural. Comparing the
Ganges.

Ganges Canal with the large Jumna Canals, and taking the first year's revenue of each as unity, the following figures show their relative progress:—

CHAP. VII.
Public Works.

GANGES CANAL.		WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.	EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.
1st	- - 1.00 - - -	1.00 - - -	1.00
2d	- - 2.60* - - -	0.98 - - -	1.44
3d	- - 1.82 mutiny year	1.67 - - -	3.34
4th	- - 3.62 - - -	1.20 - - -	6.45 1833-34. Partial
5th	- - " - - -	2.02 - - -	5.23 famine.
6th	- - " - - -	1.57 - - -	5.32
7th	- - " - - -	1.97 - - -	6.21
8th	- - " - - -	2.92 - - -	12.08 1837-38. The fa-
9th	- - " - - -	3.08 - - -	mine year.
10th	- - " - - -	3.21 - - -	
11th	- - " - - -	3.01 - - -	
12th	- - " - - -	3.20 - - -	
13th	- - " - - -	6.61 1833-34. Partial	
14th	- - " - - -	5.42 famine.	
15th	- - " - - -	5.41 - - -	
16th	- - " - - -	7.12 - - -	
17th year	- - - - -	11.19 1837-38. The great	
		famine year.	

A glance at these figures will show decisively that so far nothing could be more encouraging than the actual condition of the Ganges Canal. Its progress, but for disturbing influences, would probably have corresponded closely with that of the Eastern Jumna Canal, while it has been much more rapid than that of the Western Jumna Canal. In comparing it with the former, the repressive effect of the mutiny on the one hand, and the stimulating influence of the partial famine of 1833-34 on the other, must be allowed for; but that being done, the ratio of annual improvement is tolerably close. Comparing its growth with that of the Western Jumna Canal, it will be noted how very slowly the revenue of the latter advanced. It took nine years to triple the first year's revenue, while on the Ganges Canal this result was attained in four years.

The influence of partial or total famines, due to failures of the usual rains, is very strikingly shown in these figures, and is worthy of notice. In 1833-34 the failure of the rains was not universal throughout the districts watered by the canals, but its effect was at once to double the highest previous revenue. In 1837-38 the monsoon failed universally, and the revenue, as influenced by the previous partial famine, again doubled nearly, and it was not until these, if not unnatural, certainly very undesirable stimulants, were applied to the revenue, that the Jumna Canals were able to meet their ordinary annual expenditure for establishments and repairs.

They would doubtless have grown in time up to the standards they have now reached when the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal is equal to about 13 times, and that of the Eastern Jumna Canal to about 20 times their first year's returns. But that time would probably have been three times as great as it has been in fact, and I must say that, in the case of the Ganges Canal I look for no sudden bounds of the revenue upwards, unless under the stimulus of a failure of the rains, more or less complete. But I look for a steady regular growth, of which the past four years are at once the index and guarantee. Should the ratio of increase they warrant us to hope for be realised, the Ganges Canal will, in two or three years more, pay all its current expenses, and begin to be profitable †

I have dwelt somewhat elaborately on this question of growth, because I know nothing more likely to damage greatly the truest interests of the Government and the people in this great work than that the Government of India should lead the officers responsible for the progress of the canal to think that an unfavourable opinion is entertained of them and their exertions because growth is not quicker. I am satisfied the work could not be in safer or better hands; but if such impressions as the above might not influence the superior officers, it is absolutely certain that they would have a potent effect on the native establishment, and would lead, as in truth they already have led, to various wretched expedients, whereby it was supposed a better revenue might be forced. All such forcing is both wrong and quite useless; it is certain to fail in its object, and will upset all the provisions that have been made against deceit and extortion. I am, therefore, most anxious that the hands of the superintendent general should be strengthened, so far as may be, in his efforts to repress the motives in which it has origin. †

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* See correction, paras. 6 and 7, Colonel Yule's letter, page 29.

† Since the above was written, I am informed that the Ganges Canal revenue for 1859-60 is likely to range between three and four lakhs. The present [average] annual expenditure is a little over the smaller of these sums. Should this expectation be realized, therefore, the time at which the canal will pay its expenses will be materially accelerated. At the same time as this rapid increase is unquestionably due to the deficiency of the usual rain-fall, a falling off must be looked for should next season be a regular one.

There is one other point to which I wish to draw attention in connexion with the progress of the Ganges Canal. It will not be supposed that I am either ignorant of, or indifferent to, present financial difficulties, or that I claim for the Ganges Canal any special exemption from the restrictions these have made necessary. But it is still right to notice that the suspension of all progress has taken place at a time peculiarly unfavourable for the canal. The larger amount, by far, of the expenditure incurred has been on the comparatively unproductive parts of the canal. Fully half has been spent on the first 20 miles in bringing the water across the drainage of the Sub-Himalayas, and delivering it on the high land of the Doab. About two-thirds have been spent on the first 50 miles, and while returns are derived only from the works as they stand at present, it is impossible that such returns can be high. The high returns are to be looked for from the great branches which, cheap of execution from having no drainage of importance to cross, traverse rich tracts of fertile districts at admirable levels, and will assuredly give profits much above the average of the main trunk. All these branches are at present necessarily stopped, but till they are completed, there will be no full development of the capabilities of the Ganges Canal. About 25 lakhs will be necessary to finish them all, and so soon as the revenue can bear a drain of say eight lakhs a year, it would be true economy to devote that sum for three years to the completion of the Futteghur, Boolundshuhur, Coel, and Hattras branches. So long as they are unopened, it is physically impossible to admit the full supply into the canal, and while the supply is kept thus low, irrigation is carried on in the most disadvantageous manner possible, and at a considerable increase of expense to the cultivators, from their having to raise the water artificially to the levels of their fields.

The progress of the navigation on the Ganges Canal is very satisfactory. It has risen from about 18,000 rupees in 1856-57 to 46,000 rupees in 1858-59, or about 250 per cent. It will by-and-bye be exposed to competition with the East Indian Railway; but there is produce enough flowing down, I suspect, to give employment to both. The difficulty created by the current is an irremediable one, except at an enormous expense in constructing new falls, and thus reducing the slope of the bed. Such reduction would entail, of necessity, an increase in the section of the Channel, to effect which with a running canal would, of course, be impossible; so that the evil must be accepted as part of the project. I do not expect the silt deposits to cease for a very long time. There is much erosion both of bed and banks generally along the canal, and particularly in the sandy tracts, and this is not likely to be stopped. So long as it continues, deposits will occur wherever the current is checked. The annual repairs are also indispensable, and on the whole, the conclusion is in accordance with all previous experience, viz., that canals of irrigation are, almost necessarily, imperfect canals of navigation.

The other sources of revenue do not require any special remarks.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

This canal is now beginning to show fully the advantages of the great improvements made in its works of late years. The line was straightened and its bed levels regulated about 30 miles in length, and the economy of water has been great. The maximum revenue from the canal I used to estimate at two lakhs per annum. It is coming very close to this now, and will probably reach it in a year or two.* If efficient administration will secure this, there is little reason to doubt, as Major Brownlow is one of the best officers in the department.

The expenses on this canal will always be rather high, as it is carried over some very difficult ground in its northern section, and is liable to serious accidents from floods. The actual returns at this time, however, are certainly not less than about 15 per cent. on the capital; this estimate including both direct and indirect revenue.

WESTERN JUMNA CANALS.

The condition of the revenue of the Western Jumna canals must be viewed at present with very mixed feelings. It is satisfactory to see it range so high, as showing that, whatever may be the results in some sections of the works, they must on the whole be contributing largely to the wealth and progress of the community. It is quite impossible, however, to forget that, while in the good portions of the canals about 3½ lakhs of water revenue are being realized, we have the evidence of the Civil Commissioner, who was specially employed in examining the question, that in the bad parts about 3½ lakhs of land revenue are in jeopardy from the steady progress of deterioration in some of the finest estates bordering on the canal.

It is greatly to be desired that on those bad portions either drainage works, or readjustment of the bed levels, should be made, so as to relieve the land from its present state of saturation, and the people from the deplorable consequences of this state of things on their health and property. Each year's experience on the Eastern Jumna Canal supplies cumulative evidence of the sound economy of expenditure in securing good bed levels; and

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* The same general cause, viz., deficiency of rain, which has acted on the revenue of the Ganges Canal, has acted equally on that of the Eastern Jumna Canal. It is expected that the returns from the latter for 1859-60 will rise to about 2,30,000 rupees.

seeing how well the plan has acted there, its application on the Western Jumna Canal is now recommended both by practical experience and safe argument. It is possible that something may be in progress to this end, but I have not heard of it; and the subject is too intimately connected with the question of the influence of the canals for good or evil, to be passed over in a review of their actual condition.*

The cause of the evils complained of on the Western Jumna Canal is one which is likely, I fear, to tell heavily on even the newest and best designed of our irrigation schemes. It has begun to show its effects on the Ganges Canal, and the physical features of the country warrant the expectation that it will be seen in time on the Baree Doab Canal. Wherever, indeed, we invert the law of nature, that places rivers generally in valleys, and establish them (as our canals, which are in fact artificial rivers, are established) on the highest ridges, we must expect that when such ridges are connected by porous strata with low lying lands, the action of the elementary hydraulic law, which carries water to the level of its source of supply, will inevitably lead to these lands being first saturated, and in time submerged, unless an outlet is supplied for the percolating water. We could prevent such saturation and submergence only by making the canal channels entirely water-tight; but with works of such magnitude as the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals, this is practically out of the question.

This is not the place or time, however, to deal with the technical bearings of this very important question, but its influence on the irrigation revenue, both of the N. W. P. and of the Punjab, and, I may add, of other provinces into which canals on a large scale and at high levels may yet be introduced, is so vital, that some reference to it seems necessary.

DHOON CANALS.

As I have already explained, the money returns from these are of comparatively little consequence. The Rajpoo Canal supplies drinking water without charge to the whole town and station of Deyrah, and the Bejapoor Canal has brought a tract of about 7,000 acres into profitable use, which was nearly deserted before. Both have paid all their expenses and returned a small clear profit from the water rates, but their indirect advantages have been far higher.

The Kutta Pathur Canal has not hitherto been a success, less from any fault of the canal than from the fact that the grantees of the land to be irrigated from it have not been in circumstances to make full use of it. The original grantees failed, and the estate has passed from owner to owner for years past without any material extension of cultivation. So the canal water runs to waste. As tea planting is now extending in the Dhoon, and the land is well suited for it, I think it very likely this canal will yet pay.

The only way to redeem the Dhoon to human uses is to give water judiciously in certain localities, and to withdraw it judiciously from others; the process will pay well, even though the canal officers may not be able to show the results in their annual returns.

The Kalunga and Jakhun Canals are new works of the same type as the Rajpoo and Beejapoor Canals; little streamlets that you can step across, but without which village communities cannot grow up at all. They will not pay highly, but they will redeem two new tracts of the Dhoon, at present very sparsely occupied.

ROHILKUND CANALS.

These also are very small and scattered works, the largest of them scarcely bigger than a Ganges or Jumna Canal "Rajbuha," or main water-course. They have rallied remarkably well, considering how completely the districts they water were in possession of the rebels. I believe the superintendent has no longer the supervision of the three Terai Pergunnahs, formerly part of his work, but I hope his relation to the private proprietors of water-courses, as the general referee and arbitrator, may continue to be maintained. It is quite impossible that disputes about water can be intelligently settled, excepting by an officer familiar with practical hydraulics, and a commodity so precious gives rise to so many disputes that a special provision for disposing of them has worked well.

I believe the pay of the superintendent is now sensibly less than it used to be, so that the annual expenses will be less in proportion.

AGRA WORKS.

These are scarcely developed as yet, and consist mainly of arrangements whereby irrigation by saturation is made practicable. The water is thrown broadcast over the face of the country, and allowed to drain off by natural channels. The system is the worst of all forms of irrigation, and in the Agra district has been occasionally accompanied by severe outbreaks of malarious fever, of which there can be little reasonable doubt it was an aggravation if not a first cause. Projects for converting this irregular sort of irrigation into a more controllable and systematic process had been sanctioned prior to the mutiny, and will doubtless be completed in time. The scale of the works is as yet so small that it is scarcely worth while making any special note of them.

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* A project is in a state of forwardness, and attention was drawn to it in the Governor General's orders on the Punjab budget for 1860-61.—P. W. Office Note.

The general effect of the mutiny has clearly been to produce a sensible diminution of the revenue of the irrigation department, but I question whether there was any diminution of the quantity of water used. On the Ganges Canal we know that villages all along its length used the water in the most reckless fashion, by cutting the banks and letting it flow over their lands. The only serious damage done to the works in the Etawah division was traceable to the determination of the zemindars to get the water, as they blocked up the arches of a large bridge, and raised the water so high that the whole work was destroyed. There were, however, no Government officers, European or native, to take notice of the irrigated land, and the people got the water pretty generally without having to pay for it. I suspect that if all land watered with canal water during the troubled months of 1857-58 had borne the usual charge for it, the surplus water rent, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, would have been very much over about Rs. 2,700. It is certain, however, that villages which once take canal water rarely give it up again; so the illegitimate consumption of 1857-58 had no doubt a material effect in producing the large increase in 1858-59.

I have only to add that the statistics it has been proposed to call for cannot be supplied by the offices of the irrigation department in so far as increase of land revenue due to the canals and like details are concerned. These can only be got from the Land Revenue officers, and as the settlement now in progress is completed will be given in due course as part of the settlement reports. Details of crops watered can be given on canals where measurement rates prevail, but not where contracts are given. I doubt, however, if much practical good would come of having them, and preparing them would entail much labour on small offices. It had always been my intention to centralize the revenue accounts of the department as those for work have been centralized, with a view of relieving the Executive offices, and I dare say this will be done in time. I am at present, however, always reluctant to ask a single return from Executive offices that can possibly be done without, as such extra demands hamper them much.

On the whole, I think the Government of India may very safely express its general satisfaction with the results attained in the Irrigation Department, North Western Provinces, during the year 1858-59.

Appendix (F).

From *R. H. Davies, Esq.*, Secretary to Government of Punjab, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department. No. 192-891, dated 26 April 1859.

I AM directed, with reference to your letter No. 2219, dated 6th April, to submit the information called for by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in a letter to the address of the late Chief Commissioner, dated 3d January last, regarding the feasibility of Mr. Bourne's project for the construction of a canal through the Sindh Saugor Doab.

2. The officers whose opinions Sir John Lawrence solicited were the Judicial Commissioner, Mr Thornton; the Financial Commissioner, Mr. McLeod; the Director of Canals, Captain Dyas; and the late Superintendent of Inundation Canals, Captain Medley: copies of their reports* are herewith submitted.

3. In the opinions expressed there is a general agreement. All are unanimous that the construction of a canal by a public company is in the highest degree desirable and important, and would, there is every reason to believe, be amply remunerative. But the particular kind of canal contemplated by Mr. Bourne is not approved. His project consists of an inundation canal which will admit water from the Indus through a channel half a mile broad and six feet deep; and this canal is to be filled only when the water is above a certain level. Such a design does not promise well. There may be, it is anticipated, engineering difficulties. At all events, the absence of water fit to drink in that tract of country would necessitate a permanent canal, if a colony were settled for agricultural purposes. And in addition, the profits of the company would be seriously lessened by water not being afforded to the spring crops, which are the most valuable, but which could not be irrigated by an inundation canal. Whilst therefore the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor could not recommend the adoption of such a project, his Honor would view with satisfaction the construction of a permanent navigable canal.

4. The land of the Sindh Saugor Doab is only in rare and exceptional instances held at present in proprietary right. Herds of camels and cattle wander over it, and in some places the grazing is valuable. Here and there small villages have been established, and wells sunk, and it is the rights of such occupants only that it would be necessary to reserve, were those of Government transferred wholly or in part to a company.

5. It

* Judicial Commissioner, No. 92, dated 16 February.
Financial Commissioner " 228, " 20 April.
Director of Canals - " 1806, " 5 March.
Captain Medley - " 110, " 7 February.

5. It will probably be necessary to decide on what terms the land is to be granted before any definite arrangement can be made. The company apply for the land free of all payment of revenue for ever, on condition of making the canal. It is questionable, however, if so large a concession be necessary. The rent paid for water alone would probably give a considerable profit on the outlay, as is the case with canals constructed at the cost of Government. Mr. Thornton's suggestion is therefore worthy of consideration, that the land should be granted free of revenue only for a time, and that it shall gradually be subject to the imposition of a low and limited tax.

6. The Lieutenant Governor is himself of opinion that any company undertaking a work so beneficial should be liberally dealt with. But at present he doubts the sufficiency of the information possessed by Mr. Bourne. His Honour would suggest that some members of the Company should be deputed to visit and survey the locality, and aid their judgment by personal examination. Every facility will be afforded by this Government, and the officers subordinate to it, for the acquisition of full and trustworthy data for the scheme.

7. That part of the plan which contemplates the location of a colony of European labourers is entirely chimerical. Disease, brought on by manual labour in the sun, would certainly prevent the success of this arrangement. But although the native population is now thin and nomad, the construction of a canal would speedily attract to the pursuit of agriculture the inhabitants of the hills and surrounding districts.

8. The apprehension entertained, that the withdrawal of the water of the Indus for a canal would injure it as a navigable river, would also appear to be unfounded. And if the canal itself were made navigable, it would in all probability supersede the river as the highway of commerce.

9. Captain Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, who had formerly the superintendence of the inundation canals of the Punjab, and has great knowledge of their circumstances and requirements, is now in England, as well as Colonel Browne, the Commissioner of the Sind Saugor Doab, and the Lieutenant Governor would suggest that Mr. Bourne be recommended to consult these gentlemen regarding his scheme.

From *Edward Thornton, Esq.*, Judicial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 92-760, dated 16 February 1859.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter, No. 293, of the 3d instant, respecting a scheme for reclaiming the desert tracts of the Sindh Saugor Doab by means of European Agriculturists, aided by an inundation canal.

2. The project relates to that portion of the Doab which lies below the Salt Range, whereas, my local knowledge in the Doab extends only to those mountains and the country north of them. I am, however, acquainted with the adjoining tract lying between the Indus and Chenab, and believe there is a strong similarity between them. The former, like its neighbour, is but little cultivated; a portion of the waste lands, as well as all the area under tillage, is the acknowledged property of a resident population, while a large amount of the waste is without other owner than the State.

3. Moreover, they both correspond with the other Doabs, those enclosed by the Chenab and Ravee, and by the Ravee and Sutlej, in this remarkable feature, that though they are almost uncultivated, save at the river margins, their central wastes are not uninhabited. The population is sparse, but nevertheless it exists, and is diffused over the whole area. The people are debarred from agriculture by insufficiency of rain and by the general brackishness of well water. But where, here and there, a well has proved wholesome enough to sustain animal life, villages have been formed and pastoral occupations are carried on.

4. The second peculiarity is, that the soil, though not excellent, is fitted for agriculture.

5. Such being the circumstances, it is most mournful, to any person interested in the prosperity of the country, to see year succeed year without adoption of the measure which nature has provided for the improvement of these tracts. Let but a canal be carried over each Doab from the adjoining river, and the desert is converted into a fertile country. The sparse population would in a few years supply the requisite hands, so rapidly would it multiply under circumstances so specially favourable.

6. In 10 years only one of these doabs has been promised the advantage of a canal, and so heavy are the demands on the public purse, that I believe even that one work, the Baree Doab Canal, is not at present to be developed to its fullest extent.

7. When, therefore, an application like the one now under consideration is made, a proposal to construct a canal in one of the largest Doabs, by means of private enterprise, I am strongly inclined to think it should receive all possible support.

8. Those lands which are the property of Government might be given to a company on the condition of its establishing a canal, and should be given subject to a land tax. The tax should be imposed gradually, should not be taken for land that has not been several years under tillage, and should not exceed a moderate rate, say 12 annas per acre. A

maximum water rate, demandable by the company from other proprietors of land for water used in irrigation should be laid down, as also a maximum rate per ton for water carriage.

9. I do not think the canal should be an inundation one, as proposed by Mr. Bourne, the present applicant. A permanent canal would be much more useful, and considering the impetuous character of the Indus above Kalabagh, such a canal would do much more good than would counterbalance any injury it could produce to the navigation of the river.

10. I consider that Europeans could not cultivate the lands with their own hands. European ploughmen would fall victims to the sun, and even could they withstand its effects they would be too expensive. But European farmers would be of great benefit by their science in agriculture, their knowledge of the requirements of foreign markets, and their general intelligence.

From *D. F. M'Leod*, Esq., Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 228, dated 20 April 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 292, dated 3d February last, with enclosure, on the subject of a proposition submitted by J. Bourne, Esq., to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of a company, for reclaiming the desert portions of the Sindh Saugor Doab by irrigating them from the river Indus, and in reply to state that the scheme, as proposed by Mr. Bourne, is, in my opinion, not feasible, but that a modified one, having in the main the same object in view, might be substituted, which, if taken up earnestly by British capitalists, might, I think, be expected to prove highly advantageous to this country, as well as remunerative to the projectors.

2. From the mode in which Mr. Bourne has discussed the matter, I gather that he does not even profess to have made such detailed enquiries as would be indispensable before any conclusive judgment can be formed on such an undertaking. But the first main objection which I would urge to his proposition is that a canal, such as he advocates, has been shown by experience to be most unsatisfactory, inasmuch, that, although the inhabitants of the country gladly avail themselves of such canals, as they enable them partially and more or less continuously to cultivate lands, which without irrigation in some shape, must remain entirely waste, yet I do not think it possible they could ever meet the requirements of European capitalists.

3. These canals are here known by the name of "Inundation canals," and are largely employed in the tracts adjoining the lower portions of the Sutlej, Ravee, Chenab, and Indus. The quantity of water which they will supply in any year, and the period for which they will supply it, depend entirely on the rise and fall of these rivers, which are so fluctuating and uncertain, that the prospects of the cultivators who are dependent upon them, are liable at all times to the most grievous disappointment, to such an extent, that the question, how to assess the Government revenue on lands irrigated by these canals, is one of the most difficult problems which this Government has yet to solve.

4. These canals, at least, such of them as occur in the lower portion of the Baree Doab, were for some years superintended by an officer of great ability, Captain Anderson, of the Bombay engineers, and so strongly was he impressed with the conviction of their very unsatisfactory character, that he recommended the construction of a sluice dam, costing nearly a million of money, across the Sutlej, with a view to superseding the greater portion of them by a permanent canal, while Captain Fife made a nearly similar proposition for the lower part of the Indus in Sindh. The Barrage constructed across the Nile seems similarly to show that as nations advance in intelligence, they cease to be satisfied with the uncertain advantages derived from periodical inundation.

5. In addition to their uncertainty, it is a very serious drawback to the utility of such canals, that they are incapable of irrigating the spring crops, which are usually much the most valuable, though they may suffice to soften the land previous to the sowing season, so as to admit of the seed being sown; and if the rise of the river occur at an early period, they may sometimes afford one flooding before the crop is quite ripe. They are at least but a very poor substitute for a permanent canal, and as I have said, I do not think they could ever be adopted, with satisfaction, by European capitalists.

6. Whether a permanent canal would be practicable in the locality indicated, is a point on which I am not competent to judge, but I believe that it would, and that from the character of the river above Kalabagh a permanent head might be readily obtained, so circumstanced as to admit of a constant supply being thrown into it, as is done from the Ravee into the Baree Doab canal head, by mere temporary and comparatively inexpensive structures, without the necessity for constructing a massive and expensive anicut or dam, as suggested by Mr. Bourne. Should this be the fact, there can be no room for doubt that such a canal must prove a great blessing to the country, and I should think it highly probable that it would prove most remunerative, as such canals have proved everywhere else in India.

7. Another

7. Another serious objection to the scheme so broached by Mr. Bourne I consider to be that it includes the location of European cultivators, an object the attainment of which no one acquainted with the plains of India need be told is entirely chimerical. Englishmen engaged in agricultural pursuits no doubt enjoy excellent health in some parts of India, but it is as overseers only, not as labourers. For manual labour out of doors, the climate of such a locality as the Sindh Saugor Doab, must utterly disqualify them; and even if it were otherwise, they could never hope to compete in this calling with the natives of the country, to whom two pence a day is handsome remuneration. The employment of Europeans in such a manner is moreover as unnecessary as impracticable.

8. I have never myself gone further than the mere edge of the "Thull" or Sandy Desert, which constitutes the greater part of the Sindh Saugor Doab below the salt range. But I believe Mr. Bourne to be mistaken in supposing that it is a level plain, capable of being wholly irrigated. It is almost throughout more or less undulating, the sand hills or drifts being frequently of considerable elevation, so that irrigation could only reach the portions between these, and I should think it probable that not more than one-third or one-fourth of the entire area at the utmost could be irrigated, even if a sufficiency of water were available for the whole.

9. As it is, the inundations of the Indus occasionally reach a considerable way into the Thull in some parts, the streams on these occasions meandering amongst the sand hills, and producing great fertility; and wherever this is the case, cultivated spots of great richness will be found, Indigo being one of the principal crops. This is not mentioned by Mr. Bourne, but there can, I think, be no doubt that if this desert were reclaimed by European capital and energy, Indigo would prove the most important article of produce. The mode of manufacture at present employed is of the most wretched description, yet the dye is largely exported, and the cultivation of the plant, which is already considered by far the most remunerative of all crops, is steadily increasing. Flax may, I believe, be also produced in that tract if water be available, but as it is entirely a spring crop, a permanent canal would be quite indispensable. For cotton, which Mr. Bourne also mentions, I do not believe that locality to be in any way adapted.

10. As regards the proprietorship of the soil, no attempt has as yet been made, nor indeed would it be practicable to define the boundaries of villages. Of these there are, I apprehend, but very few of a permanent character, the population consisting chiefly, and in some parts exclusively, of nomad races of camel breeders and cattle graziers. The grazing is very fine in parts, especially is one long continuous tract, which I understand extends longitudinally down a considerable portion of the Doab, looking like an old bed of the river, and it may be presumed that these tribes would be but ill pleased at their grazing grounds being invaded; but many of them are residents of other parts, resorting hither only at particular seasons, and there can be no claims to proprietorship, such as would preclude Government from conferring on applicants the grant of as much land as could possibly be required, though it is not improbable such tracts would here and there be interspersed with cultivated spots, or permanent locations, in which it would be necessary to resume the proprietary rights of the occupants.

11. Apart from the question of irrigation, there can be no doubt that the value of a permanent (not an inundation) canal as a means of navigation would be immense, for although boats readily descend the Indus from Kalabagh downwards, the ascent of that stream is, for the most part, an undertaking of very great difficulty; whether the formation of such a canal would not render the Indus less navigable than at present I am not able to judge. But if the canal itself were made navigable, as it no doubt would be, it would most beneficially supersede the river as a means of transport, so that any injury to the river channel that might result would hardly be a matter for regret.

12. It might perhaps be wished that Mr. Bourne had discussed the matter in a spirit evincing more of pains taking inquiry and accuracy. But I believe that those who directed his attention to this project must have had better grounds for their recommendation than appear in his paper, and for the reasons which I have given in the foregoing remarks, I anticipate that if European capitalists can be induced to enter upon the project with energy and intelligence, very important results are likely to ensue.

From Captain *J. H. Dyas*, Engrs., Director of Canals, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 1896, dated 5 March 1859.

IN reply to your letter, No. 294 of the 3d ultimo, calling for my opinion as to the feasibility and the expediency of carrying out a proposal by Mr. J. Bourne (dated 29th November last), for the construction of an inundation canal from the river Indus, in the neighbourhood of Kalabagh, for the purpose of irrigating the Sindh Saugor Doab, I have the honour to state that I do not think Mr. Bourne's scheme (as explained in the proposal annexed to his letter of the above date to the Secretary of State for India) is either feasible or expedient.

2. In a slightly different form, that is, if he would propose to construct a permanent canal adapted for steam navigation, instead of an inundation canal, which runs for only

half the year, and if he would propose to people the Doab with the inhabitants of adjacent and surrounding countries, instead of with Europeans, the thing might answer well enough.

3. I regret that the Sindh Saugor Doab, lying beyond the limits of my work, is almost *terra incognita* to me. I have, it is true, crossed the "Thull" as the sandy desert is there called, by three different routes, viz., from Leia to Moozufferghur, from Moozufferghur to Dehra Ghazee Khan, and from Jainpoor to Dhoondoo, but all three lie so close to the tail of the "Thull" that I could gain but little knowledge of the nature of the interior of the country.

4. From what I saw, however, I should describe the "Thull" to be a desert of drift sand with occasional "oases" of very limited extent. The sand lies in huge wreaths and hillocks, the latter often reaching the height of 40 to 50 feet above the general level of the country, which is for the most part destitute of vegetation, if we except a low shrub growing with knots or joints on its leafless twigs, and called by the natives "pogh" (or like the o in pole). I have never seen that shrub anywhere else; sometimes a few "jhund" and "bur" (peeloo) bushes are met with. The roads, except when they run through an "oasis," have to be marked out with "blazed" sticks, lest the traveller should miss the tracks altogether in the drift sand, for there are no land marks to be seen. If he ascends to the top of the highest sand hill within reach, he sees nothing but an interminable waste of similar hillocks.

5. The "oases" are small patches of ground free from sand, and they look like little valleys surrounded by low hills. From this it may be conjectured that the drift sand merely overlies the firmer soil below. This soil is, however, almost everywhere, as far as I could ascertain, strongly impregnated with "kullur" (impure nitrate of soda) to such an extent that considerable practice is requisite before one can drink the water there found. For in some of these "oases" when they lie not very far from the river, or from a watercourse from one of the inundation canals, are wells, and for the rest the soil is so retentive, that even in the middle of March I found stagnant water in pools and excavations. In places the water produces such an instantaneous effect on the bowels, that the natives say it runs through man or beast like quicksilver. It certainly is very nauseous. A few of the "oases" are irrigated by watercourses from the canals (this of course only low down in the Doab), and it is wonderful how the slender stream holds its own against the sand hills, round the base of which it winds, often for considerable distances.

6. The upper portion of the Doab I have never seen, but I have heard that so high up as Kalabagh there is no sand even in the interior of the country. There must be many men, however, who have been there, and who can speak with certainty on this point.

7. I don't altogether agree with Mr. Bourne's view of improving the navigation of the Indus by taking water out of it, even in the season of floods. I think the courses of the Punjab Rivers shift, not so much because their volume in floods is too great, but because their banks are composed of more friable material than even the silt which is annually swept down by their floods. The slope and the consequent velocity of these rivers is very great during the early part of their course, and until they emerge from the hills. Thence it rapidly diminishes, and the current becomes unable to pass on the heavier silt so rapidly as it arrives from the higher parts of the river. The silt is therefore deposited on the river's bed, which is thus, as it were, protected from attrition by a covering stronger than itself. The level of the water is by the same process raised, and the stream being unable to deepen its channel, is forced to widen it in order to gain the requisite sectional area; and thus it carries away fresh stuff from the banks with the heavier particles of which the process is repeated lower down. If the river banks were of sound tough soil, and of sufficient height not to be topped by floods, the channel would probably remain permanent. There is a case in point on the River Ravee. The "Sidnai," which may, I suppose, be translated "straight canal," is a beautifully straight reach of the river, extending from Kuchroomba (about two miles below Tolumba) to Ramchountra, a Hindoo shrine standing on the very edge of the river, about two miles and a half above Siddoo Seraie. This reach is so straight, that looking down it you can perceive no turning. Its length is between seven and eight miles, its width from 500 to 700 feet. The banks are of good firm soil, nothing extraordinary, and they are high enough not to be topped to any extent in floods. The "Jullars" (Persian wheels) remain undisturbed on the banks the whole year round, irrigating a narrow strip along both banks, which are beautifully fringed with trees to the very water's edge. But walk a thousand feet to one side, and you are in the "Bar" (dry jungly desert). The River Ravee, both immediately above and immediately below this reach, is more crooked and shifting than any other river of the Punjab. Here it never alters. The native tradition is, that the Creator, walking along the Ravee one day, was so disgusted with the crookedness of its course, that he gave it a violent kick with his foot about Tolumba, thus compelling it to flow in a straight course for seven miles at least.

8. However, to return to Mr. Bourne's theory, I should say that by abstracting a large portion of its volume from a river on its issue from the hills, we might so reduce the velocity of the current that it would no longer be able to carry along the heavier particles of silt, which would therefore be deposited at a smaller distance from the hills than they previously were.

9. But I do not think there is any necessity for being so fearful of injuring the navigable capabilities of the River Indus. On the contrary I should say, "Convert your inundation canal into a permanent one laid out expressly for steam navigation, as well as for irrigation, and you will possess a watery highway ten thousand times more valuable than that provided by any river (I was going to say in the world, but at all events) in India."

10. There are other objections to an inundation canal. The width (half a mile at the head!) Mr. Bourne is *necessitated** to give, in order to take in his supply of water, appears to me to be too great in proportion to the depth, which he has set down at six feet only. How is the stuff to be run out from this shallow valley, not only during its first excavations, but also in the annual silt clearances! Perhaps he purposes getting to the surface level of the country as quickly as possible, and then embanking? I suspect the natural irregularities of the ground would upset any such scheme. But the fact is, that without sections of his proposed line, there is no giving an opinion one way or another, and no plan even accompanies his proposals. If the canal is to be dry for six months in the year, what are the settlers to do for drinking water during that interval? I would be sorry to condemn any one to drink the water of the "Thull" for that period.

* Is he though, for a permanent canal? See Postscript.—
J. H. D.

11. I should be inclined to substitute falls for dams in places where excessive slope in the country has to be overcome.

12. I look on the "thriving English community" of settlers as a chimera. Thoroughly persuaded as I am that we cannot have too many Europeans in India, I would not choose the Sindh Saugor Doab as their location. I think they would die there simply; however, it will be time enough to think of that when the water has begun to flow in the new canal. †

13. So much for feasibility. As to expediency, I would be inclined to give the "Thull" and the water, and welcome, to any one who would construct a navigable canal of irrigation throughout its entire length, Government retaining the right of taking over the whole at a fair valuation after a certain term of years. I must add, however, that I do not think it would be wise for Government to allow any private money even to be spent disadvantageously in India. It may be said that is the look-out of the people who choose to throw away their money; very true, but the result would be to throw a damper on all private enterprise, and to push back for years schemes which would really pay well. Much is to be expected from private enterprise in India, but its course must be directed at the outset with skill and caution.

14. I would recommend that Mr. Bourne be requested to go a little more into detail, and to supply plans and sections of his proposed canal. It will then be possible to give a determinate opinion on the subject.

P. S.—It may be of some use to Mr. Bourne, as well as pleasant for him to know, that for the irrigation of his Doab of 200 miles long by 50 miles wide, it is not necessary to make a canal "more than half a mile wide at the head." From his starting with "cubic yards per hour" in order to arrive at "cubic feet per second," I perceive that he has got hold of some Madras data, which have always appeared to me to be inapplicable to this part of India. It is true that he estimates for the irrigation of rice, but surely he does not seriously propose to grow rice in soil which he says "consists of sand." Other crops than rice would probably be found to answer better; and as sandy soil really requires less water in irrigation than clayey soils, we have some set-off against the loss by percolation, which would be very great until the canal water had puddled its own channels, as it always does if the soil through which it runs is not impregnated with salts. Besides, irrigation from a new canal never comes into play all at once, so that at first, and indeed for several years after the construction of a new canal, there is plenty of water to spare. The natural puddling effected by the running water depositing the finer particles of silt in the interstices between the particles which compose the natural soil forming the banks and bed of the canal channels is generally completed by the time the demand for more water begins to be seriously felt.

I now add some data by which in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab we were accustomed to estimate the quantity of water required for the irrigation of a given area of country.

It has been ascertained by actual measurement, that in "highly irrigated" districts, about one-third of the total area only is actually under irrigation at any given time.

It has also been ascertained that one cubic foot of water per second of the discharge of a permanent canal of irrigation is sufficient to irrigate throughout the year 218 acres of ground, that is, with average crops (not all rice), and on the supposition that the water is not wasted.

A cubic foot of water per second may therefore be taken as the quantity required for the irrigation of a square mile of country, that is, to place it under the denomination of "highly irrigated."

The

* *Memo.*—The hot weather is the time for agricultural operations with inundation canals.—*J. H. D.*

CHAP. VII.
Public Works

The area of Mr. Bourne's Doab is (200 × 50) 10,000 square miles, and his canal should therefore be capable of receiving at its head 10,000 cubic feet of water per second, or about one-half more than the discharge of the Ganges Canal. It would, of course, be as well to make some extra allowance in consideration of the nature of the soil passed through, but I do not think he need multiply his actual requirements by six, as he has done.

From Captain *J. G. Medley*, Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 110, dated 7th February 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 295, dated 3d instant, enclosing documents connected with a proposal for reclaiming and irrigating the waste lands of the Sindh Saugor Doab, and calling for my opinion thereon.

If parties can be found able and willing to spend money in reclaiming that desert, on condition that the land so reclaimed shall become their property, it certainly seems to me to be the direct advantage of Government to close with the proposal.

It is extremely unlikely that any steps in this direction can be taken by Government itself for a very long time to come. The Lieutenant Governor has recorded his opinion (in which most people capable of judging will concur) that it is unadvisable for Government to spend more money in great schemes of irrigation for increasing the produce of the land, until railways or navigable rivers are found to carry that produce away; and the next great canals to which the attention of Government will be turned when the time arrives, will be undoubtedly that from the Sutlej, to irrigate the country east of that river, and a canal from the Chenab to irrigate the Rechna Doab, both of which appear to promise a better return for the Government outlay than the irrigation of the Sindh Saugor Doab, by a canal from the Indus.

I am of course not a competent judge of the advantages or disadvantages of the Government admitting a proprietary right in the soil by a joint stock company, but the improvement of the desert in question, the construction of roads, &c., and the location of a European population in the proposed tract, would all be advantages more or less direct to Government, and which they are not, as I have said above, likely to obtain for a very long time to come by their own means.

It seems too so highly desirable to introduce private European capital and energy into this country, that Government would naturally do all that lay in its power to encourage such projects in general. On the other hand, for this same reason it is not advisable that schemes should be encouraged which, if resulting in failure, might tend to throw cold water on other efforts which might be more promising and successful.

The principal feature in Mr. Bourne's scheme, viz., the construction of a canal from the Indus, at Kalabagh, is perfectly feasible without doubt. I myself brought the subject to the notice of the Director of Canals more than three years ago, and requested permission to make the necessary preliminary surveys. The chief obstacles to the success of the whole scheme as a commercial speculation, would be the scantiness of the population, and the consequent slowness of return in the way of money paid for the water supplied, and the hostile nature of the climate, in common with that of the Indian plains in general to the health of the projected European colonizers.*

As to the details of the work itself, Mr. Bourne proposes only a canal that shall be filled during the hot and rainy seasons when the river is at its highest. He seems to fear the expense and difficulty connected with the construction of the dam at the head that would be necessary to supply the channel with water during the cold weather, and he seems to think that the abstraction of so much water when the river is at its lowest, might seriously impede the navigation. The latter fear is, I believe, purely chimerical. The quantity of water in the Indus at Kalabagh, taken at its lowest level, may be reckoned at 15,000 cubic feet per second, and the abstraction of only a seventh part of this would supply a stream as large as the new Barea Doab Canal, and would not, I am sure, at all interfere with the navigation of the river.

Again, I see no reason to doubt that a very efficient regulating dam could be thrown across the river immediately below its emergence from the hills, without any inordinate expense, compared with the cost of the whole project, and probably cheaper than the cutting through the rock immediately above, as proposed by Mr. Bourne.

Whereas, to be content with a canal that should flow only through the hot months would be to lose all the advantages of the rubbee or spring crop, the most profitable of the two; while the Khurreef, or autumn crop, that could alone be irrigated, would require his European farmers to labour at the most unfavourable season of the year.

For the above reasons I should decidedly recommend, that if the canal is to be made at all, it should be constructed to flow all the year round. Its head would be at Kalabagh, and it might rejoin the Indus or tail into the Chenab (according to the levels), somewhere below Mooltan. Its length would thus be about 200 miles; its discharge of water might be about 2,500 cubic feet per second; and its cost might safely be reckoned under three-quarters of a million sterling. Such a canal would actually water 5,45,000 acres of land, or on the ordinary calculation in Upper India, that irrigating villages actually water one-third

* The wells in the interior are brackish to a degree, though this would be remedied afterwards by the canal water.

one-third of their total areas, it would afford irrigation to an area of more than 2,500 square miles, quite as much as could reasonably be expected to be required for a long time to come.

The whole of the Sindh Saugor Doab is not, as Mr. Bourne fancies, a desert of sand. For the first 50 miles of its course the canal would run through a soil of red clay, which is, I believe, rich and fertile.

The sandy soil below would produce excellent wheat (as in the Murwhat country on the other side of the river), and this is an additional reason for looking to the spring crop rather than to the other.

An engineering difficulty will have to be overcome in forming the channel through the drifting sand, and much water will be lost by its percolation through such a soil; but I believe it would be found that the bottom and sides of the canal would gradually be lined with a deposit of silt that would render the channel water-tight.

The returns of such a canal* from direct water rent alone would, judging from others already constructed, probably amount eventually to 10 per cent. upon the invested capital, after paying cost of maintenance, &c., while, including the consequent increase to the revenue, they might be expected to reach 25 per cent., judging fairly from past experience; but in such a thinly-peopled country, this return could not be expected for some years to come.

* If constructed by Government.

If Mr. Bourne's project were limited to the construction of the canal with the view of profiting by the water rent alone, the scheme would be more simple and feasible, and, I think, more likely to be successful. The company would get a fair return for their money from the water rent mills, transit dues, &c., and an arrangement might be entered into with Government that they should receive a certain proportion of the increase to the land revenue that would accrue to the State from the new land brought under cultivation. The two together would, I am pretty sure, pay a handsome profit to any joint stock company that should thus invest their capital.

Appendix, F 2.

NOTIFICATION.

By the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 138, dated 23 May 1859.

THE Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab having officially announced the first admission of water into the Baree Doab Canal on the 11th of April, his Excellency the Governor General in Council is unwilling to let this event pass without public notice.

It is true that the project is still far from complete. But the mass of the heavier works having been constructed, all the chief difficulties having been overcome, and so notable a point in the history of the undertaking having been attained, his Excellency considers that the recognition merited by the officers who have contributed to these results should not be deferred.

And these considerations are enforced by his Excellency's desire that this recognition should reach Captains Dyas and Crofton, the two officers who have been the leading spirits in this enterprise from its commencement, before they quit India. For failure of health under the unflagging exertions of nine years compels both now to visit Europe.

It is with rare satisfaction that the Governor General in Council turns from the anxieties that have lately weighed so heavily on the Government of India, to contemplate the progress of a great work of peace and amelioration.

The initiation of this enterprise connects itself with the honoured name of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the first rough surveys were made at his instance under the direction of Sir Robert Napier.

The Punjab war of 1848 cut short these beginnings, but, soon after its termination, the scheme was taken up again with a more defined and larger scope.

The project was sanctioned by Lord Dalhousie's Government in 1851, and in September of that year the canal was commenced.

From the first the charge and responsibility of the work, as regarded both design and execution, fell on Captain (then Lieutenant) Dyas, aided by Lieutenant Crofton.

First to Captain Dyas on this occasion are therefore due the thanks of the Government, in whose estimation he holds so high a place. With eminent sagacity, zeal, and constancy, through years of indifferent health, he has directed the work, and his Excellency in Council heartily congratulates him on having been permitted to see, so far, the successful result of his designs and toil. All who have seen the works bear testimony to their excellence. The regularity and method with which the accounts have been furnished are no less exemplary, and perhaps more rare.

Captain Crofton is entitled to share very largely in these acknowledgments, as he has shared from the commencement in the labours of survey, of design, of organization, and of superintendence.

The only other engineer employed since the commencement of the canal, who has been allowed to see it reach its present advanced stage, is Mr. J. D. Smithe, now superintendent

tendent of the canal workshops at Madhopoor. The Governor General in Council desires specially to recognise this gentleman's merits.

To the services of these officers his Excellency has pleasure in adding, as deserving of acknowledgment on this occasion, those of Captains Gulliver and Fulton, of Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. E. C. Palmer, Mr. H. Garbett, Mr. S. G. Hanna, and of Lieutenant R. Home.

Two engineers who did excellent service on the works are not now living. Lieutenant Paton, an officer of much promise, was cut off early. The name of Lieutenant Duncan Home, whom Captain Dyas pronounces to have been "the best executive engineer he ever had," will live as that of him who led the heroes of the Cashmere Gate.

Two others who survive, though no longer connected with the canal, his Excellency in Council desires to tender his approval and thanks. Of these the first place is assigned to Mr. W. Lloyd, whose aid for several years was most valuable. Major Macleod Innes, Lieutenant Earle, Messrs. J. G. Anderson, G. N. Dodd, and Lieutenant Swetenham also merit commendation.

Of the subordinate officers employed, Captain Dyas has named as worthy of prominent mention, Butler, Sparling, De Backer and Marshall, Gereson, Duggan, Cox, Robinson, Taylor, Baness, McGuffin, Lester, Robson, and Conolly.

In conclusion, his Excellency in Council congratulates the Lieutenant Governor on the event which his Honour justly regards with so much interest, and wishes this great work God speed for the future. In a few months, it is confidently hoped, the new channel will bear water to Lahore. But his Excellency trusts also that not many years may pass before the whole project shall have been realized, and the canal and the railway shall run side by side down the ridge of the Doab, desert no longer.

(signed) *H. Yule*, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government
of India.

Appendix G.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS in INDIA during the Year 1859.

Two returns in the usual form are submitted, one showing all accidents attended with injury to life or limb, giving the numbers of persons killed or injured from all causes; the second showing the nature of all accidents, whether collisions, engines, or carriages leaving the line, accidental, &c. &c.

A third return is also attached, showing the comparative number of passengers killed or injured, with reference to the numbers carried, and also as compared with accidents on English railways.

ACCIDENTS attended with INJURY to LIFE or LIMB.

1. ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

During 1859 there have been four accidents to passengers on the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, one of which was fatal. It occurred to a Syce-travelling in charge of Government horses, who, for some cause or other, was sitting with his body half out of the horse-box, while the train was being shunted from one line of rails on to another, and coming in contact with the shutter of a window of the coal weighing house, was knocked down, and, falling across the rails, the wheels of the waggon passed over him, crushing both arms and mangling his left leg, and he died from these injuries. No one but the man himself was in any way to blame for this; but a recommendation was made that the shutters might be altered to open inwards instead of outwards.

Of the three passengers injured, the first accident, which occurred at Bally on the 5th January, was to a Portuguese, who was travelling in a third class carriage, and who, on arrival at Bally, got out for some purpose, and, after the train had started, tried to get into the carriage again, and catching hold of the foot board in his attempt to do so, came in contact with the station platform, and had his arm broken.

The second case occurred at Boinchee, where, when the train was passing, a third class passenger jumped out, and met with severe injuries.

The third case was at Muggra, where, owing to the platform not being sufficiently long, an aged man, a third class passenger, getting out of the train, stepped on to the parapet wall of a bridge, and then, losing his balance, fell on to the road beneath, and broke his leg. Arrangements have since been made for lengthening these platforms.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

One passenger, on the 24th March, finding his clothes had caught fire from sparks from the engine, was so frightened that he jumped out of the carriage while the train was at full speed; he was severely injured, and died in consequence.

Madras Railway.

There were no accidents to passengers on the Madras Railway during 1859.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Four passengers were killed and six injured during the year 1859.

On the 28th April, owing to a bridge giving way, five vehicles were thrown off the line, when four passengers were killed and four injured.

On the 13th January, as a female passenger was leaving the Khandalla station platform, she was struck by a fragment of a rock from some excavation and injured.

And on the 31st July, a passenger attempted to jump out of a carriage that had been thrown off the line, and was injured.

2. ACCIDENTS to Servants of the Railway Company, or Persons employed on Railways.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

There have been 13 cases of this nature, of which eight proved fatal; they were as follows:—

1. A permanent way cooly, belonging to the ballast train, received some injuries, of which he died; how, the authorities were unable to discover.

2. A female cooly, engaged in pushing a truck, got her foot injured by the wheel passing over it, and she subsequently died in hospital; but it was not clearly ascertained whether or not death ensued from the injury, or from any other cause.

3. A cooly, sitting carelessly on the edge of a ballast track, while the train was in motion, fell off, and was killed.

4. A cooly, propelling a ballast waggon on one line of rails, turned on to the other line just as a train was passing; was caught by the engine buffer, knocked down and killed.

5. An European inspector, named Allen, jumped off the up-platform of the Burdwan station just as some waggons were being pushed through the station; he slipped, and falling across the rails, the wheels of the waggons passed over his legs, causing such severe injuries that, notwithstanding the greatest care being taken of him, he died about a week afterwards.

6. A cooly, employed in trimming the hedges, in walking home from his work during a heavy storm, walked along the railway, a train coming up from behind, which it is supposed he did not hear, owing to the storm, knocked him down and killed him.

7. A native pumpman, employed in the locomotive department at Hooghly station, got killed whilst attempting to jump on to the tender while the train was in motion; he fell, and the wheels passed over him.

8. A porter at Undal riding carelessly on a waggon that was being shunted, came in contact with the platform, and his leg was cut off and body so much injured that he died before he could reach Raneegunge.

The cases in which injury to limb happened were as follows:—

1. A cooly injured his foot while moving some ballast waggons.

2. Through a pointsman's carelessness at Beddiah, the engine of a train was turned on one line, and the trucks on to another, from which cause the engine and six trucks got off the line, and the engineman was slightly hurt.

3. A native workman jumped out of a truck while the train was in motion, and had two of his toes cut off.

4. Inspector Thompson went to sleep lying on the railway, and on some waggons coming up the coolies did not awaken him in time, and by some means or other both his ears were cut off by the wheels of the waggons.

5. A cooly, trying to jump into a ballast train in motion, fell with his arm across the rail, and the wheels went over it.

Besides these accidents on the line, a lascar was killed in Howrah workshops, by being caught in the machinery. A woman employed on the station works at Burdwan fell from the scaffolding, and was seriously injured; and an engine-driver threw his native fireman off an engine; no injury, however, seems to have been caused to the fireman, but the driver was removed from the railway company's service.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

Fifteen people employed by the railway company were killed or injured during the year; of these, one European and seven natives were killed, or died from their injuries; the following are the particulars of these cases:—

1. A European guard of the train, named Robertson, missed his footing while stepping from the Sirsoul station platform into the break van, after the train was in motion, fell, and was instantaneously killed.

2. A cooly in railway employ tried to cross the line in front of a train moving at 20 miles an hour, but was caught by the train and killed.

3. A cattle

CHAP. VIL
Public Works.

3. A cattle waggon took fire, and two water coolies who were in it jumped out, and were injured very badly; one of them died.
4. While shunting some trucks, a native boy got between the buffers of two trucks, and his head was crushed.
5. Two trucks being pushed along the line came in contact, and of the coolies (who it seems had all jumped into the trucks while running down an incline), three were thrown out and severely injured, one dying of his injuries.
6. A cooly jumping off a truck in motion met with an injury.
7. A cooly, through his own carelessness, fell out of a train and broke his leg.
8. The pointsman at the triangle at Bairampoor, holding the points carelessly, got his foot cut off by the wheel of the engine.
9. A cooly trying to remove some obstacle from the line while propelling a waggon, fell, and a loaded waggon passed over him, fracturing his thigh bone; amputation was performed, but the man died next day.
10. A native trying to get into the tender of the engine in motion fell, and was run over, his leg being nearly severed from his body; he died almost immediately after being conveyed to the hospital.
11. A female cooly pushing a truck in front of a second truck slipped while walking, and falling on the line was run over by the truck following; her leg and heel being crushed, amputation was performed, but mortification ensuing she died.
12. A cooly trying to climb upon a carriage in motion fell, and had his foot cut off.

Madras Railway.

Three accidents, all of which were fatal, occurred to servants of this company during the year, the particulars of which were as follows:—

1. A greaseman tried to get out of the break van while the train was in motion; he fell under the van and was killed.
2. A line watchman waiting for a train long over-due, laid down with his head on the rail, and falling asleep in that position was killed by a blow on the head from the rail guard of the engine.
3. A gate-keeper trying to save a pet sheep which had gone on to the line just as a train was coming, was himself knocked down and killed by the buffer of the engine.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Five persons in the employ of the Railway Company or contractors have been killed, and 11 injured during the year; the particulars are as follows:—

1. A porter was killed, who fell in trying to get on an engine, which passed over his legs.
2. A cooly was caught between the buffers of two waggons.
3. A gateman was run over in attempting to cross the line.
4. A child coming out of a building in the station yard was run over by an engine.
5. A child got his head jammed between the buffers of two waggons.

Injuries.

1. A guard fell from a carriage in motion when trying to shut the door.
2. A guard injured on the occasion of five vehicles getting off the line, owing to a bridge-giving way.
3. A cooly knocked down by a train.
4. A guard falling from a break van.
5. A gateman knocked down by an engine while standing too near the line.
6. A native fireman injured by a train running into an engine pit under construction.
7. A Mr. Lee struck by a log of timber that fell off a waggon.
8. A loading inspector fell from a carriage while shunting some waggons.
9. A man fell and had his foot injured when trying to get into a waggon in motion.
10. A boy caught between the buffers of two waggons and injured in the head.
11. A policeman run over by a train on an incline.

3. ACCIDENTS to Persons neither Passengers nor Servants of the Railway Companies.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

Trespassing.

Three people were killed, while trespassing on the line, in the following manner:—

1. A woman trespassing on the line at night was knocked down and killed by the night mail train.
2. A woman trespassing on the line moved from one line on to another just as a train was coming, and was knocked down and killed.
3. A man in trying to drive a buffalo off the line was caught by the engine and killed.

Suicide.

Suicide.

A European soldier, a sergeant in one of Her Majesty's regiments, threw himself out of a train when at speed; was picked up and taken to Barrackpoor, where he died.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

Trespassing.

A native endeavouring to cross the line near Cawnpoor was knocked down and killed.

Suicide.

A native on the 16th June placed himself in front of the engine near Sirsoul and was killed.

Madras Railway.

There were no persons killed or injured on this railway either by trespassing or suicide.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Trespassing.

Three people were killed and two injured while trespassing on this line:—

1. A woman trying to cross the line was caught by the engine and killed.
2. Two biggaries returning home along the line did not keep clear of the rails; one of them was killed, the other injured.
3. A grass-cutter was run over by the train from Wassind and killed.
4. A merchant's clerk going about the yard at Bombay was caught between the buffers of two waggons and injured.

Suicide. . . . Nil.

4. MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS, and Accidents from Collisions, or Engines or Carriages leaving the Rails.

East Indian Railway, Bengal Division.

A third-class carriage was burnt in Howrah Yard, owing to the carelessness of some natives smoking near it.

1. Three waggons were thrown off the line at Raneegunge, owing to the negligence of a pointsman, damaging three pairs of points and breaking three chairs.
2. An engine and six trucks were thrown off the line at Raneegunge through the carelessness of a pointsman.
3. A very slight collision occurred at Burdwan, breaking the buffers of a goods truck; it occurred owing to a block-up of the Burdwan Station by several trains being there.

East Indian Railway, North Western Provinces.

Detention of trains caused by a trifling injury to an engine on 21st January.

A similar detention from a like cause on the 26th January.

On the 3d February, owing to the engine tubes leaking badly, the trains were delayed for seven hours.

On the 8th April an engine and some timber trucks got off the line, owing to some points not being properly fastened down; three sleepers were broken and the points bent.

On the same day the sparks from the engine set a carriage (that was being conveyed by train) on fire, and it was completely destroyed.

On the 24th April, from the same cause, a loaded truck took fire, and a considerable quantity of private goods were burnt.

On the 8th August, owing to a pointsman not holding the points properly, a loaded truck got off the rails, breaking 21 chairs.

On the 18th October an engine was thrown off the line, owing to a pointsman leaving a scotch block across the line; a few chairs were broken.

On the 8th November another fire took place, owing to the sparks from the engine, by which a large quantity of passengers' and soldiers' luggage was burnt.

On the 16th December a slight collision took place, owing to a pointsman shunting a train by mistake on to a wrong line; the buffers were broken of five waggons and the engine.

On the 18th of December the engine was driven against the bank at the end of the triangle at Bairampoor, damaging a fire-wood truck, nine chairs, two bolts, and a switch rod.

Madras Railway.

Three accidents happened from engines and carriages leaving the rails.

1st. An engine and two waggons running over a buffalo, threw the three succeeding vehicles off the rails.

2d. An engine and tender got off the rails through the carelessness of a pointsman, who allowed the leading wheels to take the main line, and then pulled the switch tongues well over, turning the rest of the engine-wheels and the train into a siding; three rails were much bent, and several chairs broken.

3d. Owing to the defective condition of the permanent way, the last 10 waggons and the van of a train got off the line, bending some rails, breaking 30 or 40 chairs, and a number of the axle bearings of the waggons.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

A large number of miscellaneous accidents occurred on this railway; no less than 44. Of these 13 were caused by the train running over bullocks or buffaloes, one by its running over horses; four were purely accidental; four were slight collisions, almost entirely caused by carelessness of drivers or pointsmen, and no less than 18 occurred in consequence of the absence or carelessness of some of the employes of the railway company, such as gatemen, pointsmen, guards, &c. &c. One was caused by a spark from an engine setting a truck on fire; one by defects in the permanent way; one occurred owing to a van not having been properly secured, being caught by the wind, put in motion, and driven violently against some waggons.

The most serious one of all was the one noticed under the head of injuries to passengers, when, owing to a bridge giving way, five carriages were thrown off the line.

Remarks.

A comparison of these returns shows that fewer accidents have occurred on the Madras line than on either of the others, and that a large number have occurred on the Bombay Railway. It further appears, that of the regular accidents only one in Madras was caused by negligence of railway company's servants; two in the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway from this cause; four in the North-West Provinces Division of the East Indian Railway; and the large number of 24 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Regarding accidents to passengers, the returns will, I think, be looked on as very favourable. In Bengal none were killed, and only one passenger was injured from causes beyond his own control. In Madras none were either killed or injured; and in Bombay only one serious accident happened, when, from a bridge giving way, four people were killed and four injured.

The proportion per million carried, killed, or injured, as compared with the returns on railways in Great Britain, is very favourable as regards Bengal and Madras; and taking the total of all Indian lines, it is also still very favourable as regards passengers injured; but owing to the comparatively small number of passengers carried altogether in India, as compared with Great Britain, a single accident throws the average behind.

Several accidents from trucks catching fire from sparks from the engines in the North-West Provinces, where wood fuel is used, are reported; but it is noticed that now spark bafflers, as in use on the American railways, are supplied, and accidents from this cause reduced in number, if not altogether stopped.

A number of coolies and other workmen employed on the opened line having met with serious accidents, chiefly, however, through their own inattention to the rules laid down, the Government addressed the agent of the East Indian Railway on the subject, who, in consequence, issued a circular to all the railway company's employes, a copy of which is appended.

In Bengal, of the two accidents caused by negligence of the railway company's servants (in neither of which, however, were any passengers injured) one was caused by a pointsman neglecting his duty; he was immediately made over to the civil authorities, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment; the other case being of a very trivial nature, the man was only warned.

Of the five cases of accidents from negligence of servants on the North-West Division of the East Indian Railway, one was owing to a pointsman not holding the points properly, but no mention is made whether he was punished or not.

The second case being caused by a pointsman leaving a Scotch block unlocked, was followed by the man's dismissal.

The case of collision caused by a pointsman's neglect was followed by the man being sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

In the case of the guard being killed by falling between the platform and train, it was proved that the man himself being intoxicated was alone to blame.

The other case, that of the pilotman driving an engine against the bank of the triangle, was punished by fine.

No report is made whether the pointsman at Madras, through whose carelessness an engine and tender were thrown off the line, was punished or not.

It is also not stated whether any steps were taken to check the numerous instances at Bombay of pointsmen, gatemen, &c, sleeping at their posts, or leaving them, or whether, in any of the cases reported, any punishment was awarded; but the number of such cases is so large, that it is evident some very stringent measures are required to put an end to them.

CHAP. VII.
Public Works.

4 July 1860.

F. S. Stanton, Captain, Deputy Consulting Engineer
to Government of Bengal.

RETURN, No. 1.

NUMBER of Persons Killed and Injured from all Causes on Indian Railways during 1859.

	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.				BOMBAY, GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.		MADRAS RAILWAY.	
	Bengal Division.		North-Western Provinces Division.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
<i>Passengers.</i>								
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	-	1	-	-	4	5	-	-
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL Passengers Killed or Injured	1	3	1	-	4	6	-	-
<i>People connected with the Railway.</i>								
Servants of the Company or of contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	1	1	1	-	-	4	-	-
Servants of the Company or of contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	7	4	7	7	5	7	3	-
TOTAL Railway People	8	5	8	7	5	11	3	-
<i>Others, neither Passengers nor Railway Company's Servants.</i>								
Trespassers	3	-	1	-	3	2	-	-
Suicide	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL Persons unconnected with the Railway	4	-	2	-	3	2	-	-
GRAND TOTAL, Killed or Injured	13	8	11	7	12	19	3	-
Mean Length of Railway open during year	150		120		205		96	
Number of Passengers carried	13,88,714		-		12,10,607		5,13,179	

RETURN, No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCIDENTS upon RAILWAYS in India during 1859, showing the Nature of Accidents, and Number of Persons Killed or Injured thereby.

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	No. of Accidents.	Passengers or Persons unconnected with the Lines.		CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.												
		Killed.	Injured.	Purely Accidental.	Causes arising from Rolling Stock or Road.				Causes attributable to the Management.				Negligence of Servants.	Improper Interference by Persons not under the Control of the Company.	Malicious attempts of Persons not under the Control of the Company.	
					Neglect of		Defective Condition of		Defective Discipline.							
		Machinery of Train.	Road.		Machinery of Train.	Road.	Unpunctuality.	Inadequately enforced Systems.		Inadequately enforced Regulations.		Defective System for recurring Intervals between Trains.				
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (Bengal Division):																
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from collisions	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from trains running through facing points	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from persons in train being struck against works adjacent to the line	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents, miscellaneous	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (North Western Provinces):																
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from collisions	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from trains running through facing points	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from persons in train being struck against works adjacent to the line	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents, miscellaneous	9	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
MADRAS RAILWAY.																
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from collisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from trains running through facing points	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from persons in trains being struck against works adjacent to the line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents, miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.																
Accidents from engines or carriages leaving the rails	21	4	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents from collisions	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Accidents from trains running through facing points	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
Accidents from persons in trains being struck against works adjacent to the line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents, miscellaneous	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	37	4	5	10	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-

STATEMENT showing the Number of Passengers Carried, and those Killed or Injured from Causes beyond their own Control.

	Total Number of Passengers Carried.	Total Number		Proportion per Million	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1859.					
East Indian Railway, Bengal	13,88,714		1	.00	.73
Madras Railway	5,13,179			.00	.00
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	12,10,607	4	5	3.304	4.13
TOTAL	31,12,500	4	6	1.28	1.92
Average on Railways in Great Britain	189,000,000			.15	3.19

N.B.—No returns of number of passengers carried in the North West Provinces section of the East Indian Railway having been received, that portion of Railway is omitted in this statement.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR, No. 5996. EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice.

In consequence of several accidents to Natives which have recently occurred on this Railway, and the circumstances with which they have been attended, the Agent has been requested by Government to issue a Circular, for the purpose of informing the officers and servants of the Company, that they are expected to do everything to prevent the occurrence of accidents, and that the heedlessness and apathy of the Natives require them to be doubly careful in this respect. In all cases of accidents the facts are inquired into by the magistrate, and if the result of inquiry should prove that any accident has arisen through the neglect of a servant of the Company in not adhering to the standing rules laid down for his guidance, the person in fault will be dealt with as strictly as the law will permit. If it should appear that any servant of the Company has neglected any reasonable precaution, which might have averted the accident, he will be liable to be punished by removal from his situation.

The present opportunity is taken to point out that it is expected that every assistance, in cases of accidents, will be rendered to the magistrate, and especially that the prompt attendance of witnesses will be provided for by the officials of the Railway Company.

Calcutta, 20th July 1859.

Edward Palmer, Agent.

Appendix H.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, dated 17 May 1859.

Observations.—Certain claims for compensation for losses of property by fire while in transit between Allahabad and Cawnpore having been laid before his Excellency the Governor General in Council, it was deemed advisable to take the opinion of the Advocate General respecting the several liabilities of the parties concerned.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that the opinions of the Advocate General should, wherever practicable, be directly applied in dealing with these claims.

3. Thus, claims for goods booked by bullock train and destroyed on the railway must be paid at once by the Government through the Post Office Department, unless notice was given to the sender that the Government would not hold itself responsible, and unless the transfer of the goods to the rail was consented to by the sender.

4. Passengers will also recover from the Post Office the value of baggage destroyed in cases where they have paid for their tickets to the post-master at the Post Office rates. This right of recovery, however, being limited to the regular quantity of baggage allowed by Post Office rules to go free, and being admissible only where no notice was given to the traveller that Government did not hold itself responsible for his baggage, and that it must be carried at his own risk.
 5. Where travellers who thus obtained tickets had any baggage in excess of that allowed to pass free, and paid for it at the dāk rates, the Government will also, in the absence of the notice indicated in the preceding paragraph, be liable.
 6. Where such notice was given to the travellers, or where luggage in excess of that allowed to go free in dāk carriages was not paid for, the Government will not be responsible, and no payment will be made.
 7. Persons to whom a free transit was granted by the Government, or who have made use of the rail gratuitously under the permission of the Government, will have no claim on Government. For so much (if any) of their baggage as was booked, or became the subject of separate charge by the railway company, the company may be held responsible to the owners; but for so much of their baggage as was not booked, and did not become chargeable, the owners are without legal remedy.
 8. In cases where the Government becomes liable, as laid down in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5, the Government will have a claim against the railway company for reimbursement of compensation paid.
 9. The railway company should, in the opinion of H. E. in C., be invited to settle the matter in doubt according to the principles suggested in the 20th paragraph of the Advocate General's opinion.
 10. If the charge made by the railway company against Government for the use of the railway is limited to the full fares for the actual number of persons, and the actual quantity of goods carried, the Government will not demand any reimbursement of compensation for the destruction of personal baggage not booked and charged for in the regular manner, as on lines opened for traffic. Should, however, private individuals in such cases recover compensation from the railway company (which the Government does not consider probable) the Government must leave the company to bear the liability.
 11. Should, however, the charge of the railway company be found to be on any other basis, it will be for subsequent consideration whether the Government will agree to their demand, and to what extent the liability of the company shall be held to go. The amount disbursed by the Government and for which the railway company is held responsible, must be claimed from the latter, a fair allowance being made for any property destroyed before the railway company had sufficient time to discover and remedy the danger arising from the use of wood fuel.
 12. The Governor General in Council further observes that the Advocate General advises the promulgation of a notice by the Post Office Department, disavowing responsibility for goods booked by bullock train when carried by rail. Such a notice should be issued, and the Post Office Department will be directed to take the necessary steps in the matter.
- Order.*—Ordered, that the necessary communications be made to the Home Department and the consulting engineer on this subject, and that the attention of the Home Department be called to paragraphs 3 to 11 of the Advocate General's letter of the 29th January, with reference to the last paragraph of the preceding observations.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND MOR.

Appendix I.—CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE PUB

BRITISH.

No.	N. W. PROVINCES.			PUNJAB.			OUDEH.			STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			Pro. M.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Orig. Wor.
174	28,04,267	8,27,851	34,32,118	10,12,394	1,93,419	12,05,747	28,82,955	1,476	28,84,441	2,80,029	10,997	2,91,026	7,61.
										172			10.7
				140									
558				140		140				172		172	19.7
													42.2
													9
789													43.2
824													
	5,80,555			6,19,440									
										183			
										1,321			
176	5,80,555	2,89,080	8,79,635	6,19,440	2,67,794	8,87,234				1,504		1,504	
	1,40,282			3,55,445			8,372			220			18.3
				9,074			91,673						1.0
	15,063			4,288						2,245			
										3,457			
	1,13,971			595			3,048			136			
531	1,69,318	7,10,802	8,80,118	3,60,402	3,77,364	7,46,766	1,03,093	35,612	1,38,705	5,058	1,459	6,517	19.4
965	5,039	443	6,382	14,000	1,950	16,850	383		383				3.4
892	7,58,810	10,04,325	17,60,135	10,03,882	6,47,108	16,50,990	7,03,476	35,612	1,39,088	6,734	1,459	8,193	85.81
006	33,00,077	18,32,176	51,92,253	20,16,216	6,40,521	26,56,737	20,86,441	37,088	30,23,529	2,86,763	12,469	2,99,210	8,46.9
			57,856										
234			9,91,258			11,38,808			2,30,193			60,459	
236			62,41,367			30,95,635			32,62,721			8,56,978	

raph construction, but only that in the hands of Public Works Officers.

† To this must be added Rs.

Appendix I,

EXPENDITURE IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN 1859-60.

TRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			PEGU and TENASSERIM and MARTABAN PROVINCES.			NAGPOOR.			HYDERABAD.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.	
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.
10,069	-	-	1,57,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,17,610	-
-	-	-	15,024	-	-	6,969	-	-	5,218	-	-	2,61,022	-
8,304	-	-	1,77,683	-	-	98,219	-	-	1,80,459	-	-	86,71,915	-
-	-	-	69,107	-	-	4,801	-	-	12,471	-	-	3,95,722	-
-	-	-	1,77,744	-	-	3,460	-	-	-	-	-	3,89,721	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,734	-
-	-	-	1,714	-	-	5,118	-	-	-	-	-	26,045	-
8,463	3,449	2,01,912	5,98,798	1,88,447	7,87,185	1,15,567	12,178	1,27,745	1,98,148	8,079	2,06,227	1,05,83,769	16,97,8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,629	22,3
0,700	-	-	15,955	-	-	1,087	-	-	-	-	-	76,574	-
-	-	-	1,15,532	-	-	5,020	-	-	1,100	-	-	2,18,918	-
0,126	-	-	6,942	-	-	7,321	-	-	-	-	-	4,31,764	-
0,820	1,562	21,388	1,37,820	25,849	1,63,678	13,428	4,558	17,986	1,100	94	1,194	4,27,256	2,56,8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,191	-
-	-	-	2,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,20,879	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,819	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,457	-
-	-	-	2,650	1,197	3,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,56,339	1,46,8
8,370	-	-	7,768	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1,75,488	-
-	-	-	1,355	-	-	1,079	-	-	1,495	-	-	18,440	-
8,379	671	9,050	9,121	2,060	11,181	1,104	405	1,509	1,495	229	1,724	1,90,937	65,8
-	-	-	-	468	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,126	52,3
1,303	-	-	1,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,18,149	-
977	-	-	7,010	-	-	1,150	-	-	1,602	-	-	84,346	-
183	-	-	-	-	-	2,309	-	-	3,348	-	-	35,211	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,247	-
0,809	-	-	1,464	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	96,607	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,705	-
-	-	-	2,063	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	20,164	-
3,361	5,315	68,076	12,696	10,019	22,715	3,080	1,882	5,562	4,950	50	5,000	3,99,455	3,46,4
0,029	10,987	2,01,028	7,01,034	2,28,040	9,89,074	1,33,779	19,083	1,52,862	2,06,693	8,452	2,14,145	1,20,15,511	24,87,9

FOREIGN.

MYSORE, including COORG.			HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.			TOTAL FOREIGN.			- GRAND TOTAL.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
20,338	12,911	33,249	1,51,757	6,695	1,58,452	1,72,095	10,006	1,91,701	1,21,87,606	25,07,537	1,46,95,143
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,402	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,582	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,839	-	-
100	-	-	108	-	-	208	-	-	1,28,972	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,980	-	-
100	411	511	108	1,849	1,957	208	2,260	2,468	1,65,775	39,938	2,05,103
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,501	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,747	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,23,248	49,066	1,73,314
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	1,824	3,224
5,603	-	-	-	-	-	5,603	-	-	15,44,423	-	-
7,819	-	-	25,585	-	-	33,404	-	-	73,475	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,035	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,806	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	403	-	-
13,422	2,42,933	2,56,355	25,686	16,038	41,723	30,007	2,58,971	2,97,978	16,00,142	32,12,843	49,11,985
-	-	-	47,755	-	-	79,404	-	-	10,00,555	-	-
31,649	-	-	-	-	-	11,308	-	-	2,77,876	-	-
11,308	-	-	3,858	-	-	3,940	-	-	2,36,395	-	-
82	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	16,095	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,88,218	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,779	-	-
3,761	-	-	2,479	-	-	6,240	-	-	90,615	-	-
46,800	1,97,267	2,44,067	54,192	3,541	57,733	1,00,092	2,00,808	3,01,800	19,41,333	34,82,045	54,34,378
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,381	7,300	56,741
60,922	4,40,611	5,00,993	70,885	21,428	1,01,313	1,40,207	4,62,030	6,02,246	39,80,279	67,94,268	1,07,74,545
60,660	4,53,522	5,34,182	231,642	28,123	2,59,765	3,12,302	4,81,045	7,93,947	1,61,67,885	93,01,803	2,54,69,688
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,018
-	-	2,58,992	-	-	84,935	-	-	3,43,927	-	-	66,05,069
-	-	‡ 7,98,174	-	-	3,44,700	-	-	11,37,874	-	-	3,22,21,675

‡ British expenditure in Coorg.

	MADRAS.			BOMBAY.—(Including SINDH).			BEN.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Rep.
STATE.								
A.—MILITARY.								
1. Fortifications - - -	1,24,416	-	-	46,024	-	-	18	-
2. Cantonments - - -	17,843	-	-	14,736	-	-	11,475	-
3. Accommodation for Troops -	8,07,014	-	-	10,28,718	-	-	8,27,154	-
4. Ordnance - - -	23,821	-	-	1,17,530	-	-	1,16,216	-
5. Commissariat - - -	8,208	-	-	17,199	-	-	87,870	-
6. Stud - - -	6,815	-	-	9,690	-	-	-	-
7. Staff - - -	4,287	-	-	3,249	-	-	-	-
Total Military - - -	9,92,402	97,712	10,90,114	12,32,146	2,06,928	14,39,074	10,52,039	2,11
B.—NAVAL - - -								
	2,742	76	2,818	56,501	32,231	78,732	32,386	-
C.—JUDICIAL.								
1. Police - - -	22,275	-	-	11,890	-	-	12,160	-
2. Court Houses - - -	17,822	-	-	397	-	-	4,393	-
3. Jails - - -	47,631	-	-	15,249	-	-	49,336	-
Total Judicial - - -	87,728	19,050	1,06,778	27,530	80,058	57,588	59,889	1,11
D.—REVENUE.								
1. Land and Miscellaneous - -	28,011	-	-	15,295	-	-	5,663	-
2. Customs - - -	10,155	-	-	14,913	-	-	99,154	-
3. Opium - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,706	-
4. Salt - - -	9,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - - -	47,679	47,097	94,776	30,208	31,628	61,836	1,59,523	61
E.—ECCLESIASTICAL.								
1. Buildings - - -	4,442	-	-	23,851	-	-	18,744	-
2. Burial Grounds - - -	4,525	-	-	5,558	-	-	895	-
Total Ecclesiastical - - -	8,967	7,101	16,068	29,409	10,230	39,639	19,639	11
F.—EDUCATIONAL - - -								
	16,077	3,604	19,681	2,300	266	2,566	11,906	11
G.—GENERAL.								
1. Government - - -	35,186	-	-	38,244	-	-	16,654	-
2. Public Works - - -	39,875	-	-	6,686	-	-	13,890	-
3. Post Office - - -	-	-	-	2,069	-	-	9,055	-
4. Mint - - -	15,380	-	-	-	-	-	17,887	-
5. Charitable Institutions - -	12,829	-	-	12,188	-	-	19,063	-
6. Scientific Institutions - -	6,682	-	-	345	-	-	-	-
7. Monuments and Antiquities -	-	-	-	4,277	-	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous - - -	8,230	-	-	5,123	-	-	2,103	-
Total General - - -	1,16,162	56,630	1,74,792	68,332	38,061	1,06,393	78,653	2,01
TOTAL STATE (Carried forward)	12,73,757	2,31,270	15,05,027	14,47,027	3,38,802	17,85,829	14,14,627	6,91

CLASSIFIED ABSTRACT OF EXPENDI

B R I T I S H.

Total.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			PUNJAB.			OUDEH.			Total.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
-	5,320	-	-	58,211	-	-	2,76,086	-	-	1,5
-	36,474	-	-	26,097	-	-	1,27,186	-	-	-
-	22,04,622	-	-	7,85,969	-	-	24,30,683	-	-	4
-	15,283	-	-	31,404	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
-	54,950	-	-	28,472	-	-	2,820	-	-	-
-	5,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,677	-	-	-
12,64,945	24,11,878	7,01,878	31,13,756	9,30,243	1,07,117	10,07,360	28,53,551	-	28,53,551	1,5
82,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3,107	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	70,509	-	-	4,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,165	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,79,791	70,509	47,951	1,18,460	9,417	7,784	17,201	-	-	-	1
-	13,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	24,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	8,944	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,21,106	37,336	3,500	40,835	8,944	1,561	10,505	-	-	-	-
-	56,881	-	-	34,831	-	-	20,500	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	-
31,116	56,881	24,466	81,337	35,020	0,137	44,157	20,822	-	20,822	-
30,124	171	28,724	28,895	5,672	82	5,754	-	-	-	-
-	3,887	-	-	21,616	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	11,738	-	-	244	-	-	1,176	-	-	-
-	10,181	-	-	750	-	-	7,316	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,688	-	-	-	428	-	-	-	-	-
2,83,706	27,492	20,243	47,735	23,036	7,732	30,770	8,492	1,476	9,968	-
30,43,174	26,04,267	8,27,851	34,32,118	10,12,334	1,03,413	12,05,747	28,82,955	1,476	28,84,431	2,

AL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1859-60.

LIG WORKS DEPARTMENT IN 1859-60—continued.

MADRAS AND TENASSERIM and MADRAS PROVINCES.			NAGPORE.			HYDRABAD.			TOTAL BRITISH.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
34	2,26,040	9,89,074	1,33,779	19,083	1,52,862	2,05,693	8,452	2,14,145	1,20,15,511	24,87,931	1,45,03,442
									4,402		
									5,582		
44									20,839		
									1,28,764		
									5,980		
44	23,788	43,532							1,65,567	37,068	2,02,635
50									92,501		
93									30,747		
43	6,000	49,252							1,33,248	49,966	1,73,214
									400		
									1,000		
									1,400	1,624	3,024
									16,38,820		
									40,071		
									70,035		
									10,806		
									403		
	1,344								13,60,435	29,58,872	43,19,317
68			19,736			68,206			10,20,151		
50									2,66,368		
			3,131			563			2,32,455		
						1,154			15,995		
									1,89,218		
									32,779		
			146			44			84,575		
18	45,184	64,602	23,017	9,270	32,287	39,966	1,866	41,832	18,40,341	32,92,137	51,22,478
30	1,709	5,189	6,055	6	6,061				49,381	7,360	56,741
35	78,034	1,63,919	29,072	9,376	38,448	39,906	1,866	41,832	38,40,072	63,32,227	1,01,72,299
19	3,06,074	11,52,993	1,62,851	28,359	1,91,210	2,45,659	10,318	2,55,977	1,58,55,593	63,20,158	2,46,75,751
		29,062									80
		2,19,586			1,18,504			33,796			63,21
		14,01,641			3,09,774			2,89,773			3,10,63

† 1,559, for which the accounts had not been adjusted.

† This includes Rs.

FOREIGN.

MYSORE, including COORG.			HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.			TOTAL FOREIGN.			GRAND TOTAL.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
-	-	-	1,572	-	-	1,572	-	-	8,19,182	-	-
2,500	-	-	363	-	-	2,863	-	-	2,68,885	-	-
-	-	-	2,434	-	-	2,434	-	-	86,74,349	-	-
-	-	-	112	-	-	112	-	-	3,95,834	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,89,721	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,734	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,045	-	-
2,500	467	2,967	4,481	5,099	9,580	6,981	5,566	12,547	1,05,90,750	16,03,066	1,21,93,816
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,820	22,307	1,13,936
98	-	-	222	-	-	220	-	-	76,804	-	-
655	-	-	-	-	-	655	-	-	2,19,573	-	-
411	-	-	72,284	-	-	72,695	-	-	2,04,459	-	-
1,104	1,100	2,363	72,506	727	73,233	73,670	1,926	75,596	5,00,926	2,58,734	7,59,660
8,651	-	-	64,276	-	-	72,927	-	-	1,35,118	-	-
541	-	-	-	-	-	541	-	-	1,21,413	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,819	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,457	-	-
9,192	3,883	13,074	64,276	692	64,968	73,468	4,574	78,042	3,59,807	1,51,240	5,11,047
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,75,488	-	-
-	-	-	835	-	-	835	-	-	18,284	-	-
-	-	-	835	177	1,012	835	177	1,012	1,91,772	66,009	2,57,775
-	872	872	-	-	-	-	872	872	36,126	53,234	89,360
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,18,148	-	-
2,280	-	-	9,033	-	-	11,313	-	-	95,659	-	-
2,282	-	-	626	-	-	2,908	-	-	38,119	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,247	-	-
1,970	-	-	-	-	-	1,970	-	-	98,577	-	-
950	-	-	-	-	-	950	-	-	7,977	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,706	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,164	-	-
7,482	6,491	13,973	9,659	-	9,659	17,141	6,491	23,632	4,16,596	3,52,953	7,69,549
30,338	12,911	43,249	1,51,757	6,695	1,58,452	1,72,095	19,606	1,91,701	1,21,87,606	25,07,537	1,48,95,143

	MADRAS.			BOMBAY.—(Including SINDH.)			BENGAL	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.
Total State (Brought forward)	12,73,757	2,31,270	15,05,027	14,47,023	3,38,802	17,85,825	14,14,627	6,28,54
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.								
H.—MUNICIPAL.								
1. Town buildings				4,402				
2. Markets	4,460						950	
3. Paving and streets				1,095				
4. Lighting								
5. Water supply				1,23,181			5,603	
6. Sewage	4,264			4,576				
Total Municipal	5,724	1,283	7,007	1,33,234	11,997	1,45,231	6,553	
I.—MARINE.								
1. Harbours and Navigation	7,140			36,720			6,382	
2. Lighthouses	6,538			23,072			144	
Total Marine	13,678	15,471	29,149	59,801	8,220	68,020	6,526	20,25
J.—INDUSTRIAL.								
1. Mills				400				
2. Manufactures				1,000				
Total Industrial				1,400		1,400		1,82
K.—AGRICULTURAL.								
1. Irrigation canals	2,44,144			94,681				
2. Tanks	40,071							
3. Dykes	10,841			14,811			44,200	
4. Drainage	3,242			6,243				
5. Forests	172			231				
Total Agricultural	2,98,470	16,82,271	19,80,741	1,15,966	5,04,407	6,20,373	44,200	2,04,97
L.—COMMUNICATIONS.								
1. Metalled roads	2,37,403			20,230			1,72,870	
2. Unmetalled roads	14,256			1,42,425			7,840	
3. Bridges	1,13,629			53,276			41,200	
4. Boat bridges and ferries	500			14,341				
5. Navigable canals	58,254						1,27,507	
6. River improvements	7,315			19,286			6,176	
7. Accommodation for travellers	3,673			59,376			3,584	
Total Communications	4,35,080	9,09,708	13,44,788	3,16,903	6,95,389	10,12,332	3,59,048	4,93,44
N.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH								
				15,302	609	15,911	3,322	2,60
Total Internal Improvement	7,52,902	26,08,733	33,61,635	6,42,606	12,20,631	18,63,237	4,19,649	7,25,11
Total Works	20,26,650	28,40,008	48,66,658	20,89,722	15,59,438	36,49,155	18,34,276	13,63,77
X.—MILITARY CONTINGENCES								
Establishments and Contingences			16,75,763			11,08,392		
GRAND TOTAL			65,42,427			47,57,547		

* This by no means shows the whole expenditure

EAST INDIA.

S T A T E M E N T

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

I N D I A,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

2

India Office, }
14 May 1861. }

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

(Presented pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 53.)

P A R T II.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 July 1861.*

STATEMENT exhibiting the MORAL and MATERIAL PROGRESS and CONDITION of
India, during the Year 1859-60.

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CONDITION of *India*, during the Year 1859-60.

CHAPTER VIII.

B E N G A L.

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ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
during the Year 1859-60.

R E P O R T.

On the 2d of May 1859, Mr. Grant was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in succession to Mr. Halliday, who retired on the 1st of May.

The Provinces subject to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal have been described in a previous report. They comprise Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam, Cachar, the Cossyah Hills, Arracan, the Chota Nagpore Territory, and the part of Sikkim attached to Darjeeling. They contain 253,000 square miles, with a population moderately estimated at 40,000,000. They produce one-third of the gross revenue of our Indian Empire. They contain a much larger number of European British subjects employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures than all the rest of India put together. The native inhabitants of these provinces consist of various races, differing widely from each other in language, manners, and religion; differing more widely still in social position and intellectual advancement. Some are sunk in barbarism, others are far advanced in civilization. The laws by which so numerous and so diverse a population are kept in order, are for the most part framed with the design of suiting the varied condition of the people. The rude tribe of Nagas, Coles, and Sonthals, where not left wholly to themselves, are governed more by the action of the magistrate than by the formal procedure of the law. But the growth of wealth and the operations of commerce require to be protected by laws settled and well defined; and, accordingly, for the rich Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, is provided a body of laws based upon the principles of English jurisprudence. These Provinces, from being subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Legislature, are called Regulation Provinces: those Provinces, on the contrary, which, from being inhabited by people in a less advanced state of civilization, are exempted from the operation of the regular Acts of the Legislature, are called Non-Regulation Provinces.

Enumeration of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.

Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

THE past year has been very prolific in litigation: 105,585 suits were instituted in the Civil Courts. This number exhibits an excess of 16,025 suits over the number instituted in the preceding year. The chief cause of this increase is remarkable.

Number of suits instituted during the year.

In July 1859, the old system of civil procedure, a cumbrous system of written plaints, replies, replications, and rejoinders, was done away with, and a simple and well-devised code of procedure was substituted in its stead, whereby suitors are enabled to obtain a speedy as well as a just decision of their suits. Framed with this object, the new law prohibits all written pleadings, though each party, if he pleases, is permitted to file a written statement of his case; the issues are then laid down, a day is fixed for trial, and on the day fixed, if possible, a decision is pronounced. And as an extra safeguard against chicanery and fraud, no complaint is admitted without verification; every plaintiff, when presenting

The cause to which the increase in the number of suits is attributed.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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presenting his petition, is required to declare that, to the best of his information and belief, the allegations contained in the petition are true, and a false averment subjects the delinquent to the penalties attached to the crime of perjury. The novelty of these provisions excited apprehension in the native mind, and on this account a large number of suitors anticipated the operation of the new law by hastening to institute their cases before the old system had expired. In this way the great increase in the number of suits instituted is accounted for.

The following statement will exhibit at a glance the different descriptions of suits which were instituted during the year:—

Suits connected with land rent - - - - -	20,654
Otherwise connected with land - - - - -	11,347
Connected with wages, debts, &c. - - - - -	70,003
Connected with caste, religion, &c. - - - - -	503
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c - - - - -	3,078
TOTAL - - - - -	<u>1,05,585</u>

Nearly a third of the suits instituted are more or less connected with land, and of these again nearly two-thirds are suits for rent. The number of tenures into which estates in Bengal are divided and sub-divided, accounts for much litigation under this head. There are so many to pay rent and so many to receive it, that it is natural to expect that there should be many defaulters. Disputes regarding the enhancement of rent have also been a fruitful source of litigation. The increased rates at which all sorts of productions are now selling in the market have greatly improved the ryot's condition, and have led to the natural desire on the part of the landlord to share in the prosperity of his tenant.

Number of cases connected with land.

Cases connected with caste.

Average duration of suits.

It is somewhat remarkable that two-thirds of this class of suits were brought in four districts of Eastern Bengal, while in the suburban districts scarcely any were instituted; in the 24-Pergunnahs only two.

There are no returns unfortunately to show the average value of the suits instituted during the year. The average duration of the suits varied according to the court before which they were instituted. In the moonsiffs' court, the average duration was five months and eleven days; in the zillah courts of the judges it was six months and eleven days, while before the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut suits were pending on an average for one year and ten days. These results are not satisfactory, but it is hoped that under the new civil code there will be no needless delay in the decision of the suits, as the forms of procedure have been especially framed to ensure dispatch.

The administration of civil justice in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces 17,057 suits were instituted during the year. It is to be regretted that here again there are no returns to show the average value of the suits. It would have been interesting to have contrasted the average value of the suits instituted in the Regulation Provinces with the average value of the suits instituted in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Some idea might thus have been formed of the comparative wealth of the one as contrasted with the comparative poverty of the other.

Result of decisions.

The following statement shows in what way the cases decided on their merits were disposed of:—

Result of Original Suits :

In favour of Plaintiffs.		In favour of Defendants.	
In Regulation Provinces - - - - -	40,764	- - - - -	20,441
In Non-Regulation Provinces - - - - -	7,193	- - - - -	719

The Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Number of suits instituted in it.

Amount of property under litigation during the year.

Result of the suits.

The small-cause court of Calcutta is the only court of its kind within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal. It is empowered to decide suits in which the property under litigation does not exceed 500 rupees. The value of such an institution, in a large commercial city like Calcutta, is fully appreciated by all classes of the community. During the past year 32,287 cases were instituted in the court, and out of this number 25,835 were brought by natives. The amount of property under litigation was 9,35,003 rupees, and it is somewhat remarkable that half the number of suits were brought for sums under 10 rupees. Of the cases decided upon their merits, 13,657 were given in favour of the plaintiffs, and 1,617 in favour of the defendants. The court was, in the year under report, a self-supporting one, that is to say, the salaries of the judges and the expenses of the establishment did not exceed the fees levied upon the unsuccessful suitors. The total amount realised last year by fees and fines amounted to the large sum of 1,32,144 rupees, while the expenses of the court amounted to 1,04,139 rupees, leaving a balance of 28,005 rupees at the credit of Government.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The administration of criminal justice is certainly improving, but still it is not as efficient as Government could desire. During the past year 36,369 persons were acquitted; while 67,910 persons were either committed to the session, or convicted by the magistrates. Out of

of the latter number, 32 were capitally condemned; 4 were imprisoned for life; 203 were transported; and the remainder were either fined or sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

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It has long been a subject of reproach to the magistrates' courts, that the evidence of witnesses was not recorded in the hearing of the magistrate, but was merely read over to the magistrate in the presence of the witnesses, at the time of the trial. This system was in the highest degree objectionable, and one of the first acts of the present Lieutenant Governor was strictly to prohibit it. Magistrates are now compelled to record in their own language, and in their own handwriting, the substance of every deposition, and judges are enjoined carefully to test the accuracy of these English abstracts, by comparing them with the Bengallee proceedings of the case. By this means a strict supervision is exercised over every executive officer in the province. But these measures have been introduced with an ulterior design. At present the proceedings in every petty case of assault are protracted to an intolerable length by the voluminous mode of record which obtains, and it was the intention of Government to shorten these proceedings by superseding the prolix vernacular records by the English notes taken by the magistrate himself. But the judges of the sudder were of opinion that such a measure could not be introduced under the existing provisions of the law, which require that all examinations and depositions shall be taken and written in the language with which the deponents are conversant. The present system, therefore, of requiring the magisterial authorities to write English abstracts of the evidence is an experimental measure, preparatory to the eventual abolition of the vernacular record, when the necessary alteration in the law shall have been made.

Alteration in the mode of recording evidence in the Mofussil Courts.

Magistrates now required to write down the substance of the evidence in English.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces, the substitution of English notes for the vernacular record, has already been introduced with complete success. In those districts there are no vernacular proceedings. All the proceedings are written by the magistrate with his own hand and in his own language; no opportunity is given to a dishonest mohurrir to pervert the evidence of a witness by the omission or interpolation of a word; all irrelevant matter is excluded. Nothing is recorded but what bears upon the point at issue; and, above all, the magistrate is compelled to learn the facts of the case from the witnesses themselves, instead of trusting to a deposition written by a corrupt omlah in a corner.

Vernacular record abolished in the Courts of the Non-Regulation Provinces.

This *vivâ voce* system of trial has everywhere given satisfaction. The parties interested in the case now feel that the native subordinates can exercise no undue influence, when the magistrate himself examines the witness and records the evidence. This system, therefore, which has worked so admirably in the Non-Regulation Provinces, was, last year, as related in the preceding para., introduced, so far as the law permitted, into all the Regulation Provinces of Bengal.

Great success of the new system.

The total number of crimes reported to have been committed during the year was 121,370. But in this calculation are included not only petty assaults, but miscellaneous offences of every description, which belong rather to civil than criminal statistics. The following table will exhibit the ratio of crime to population:

Number of offences committed during the year.

Ratio of crime to population.

	Number of Offences.	Number of Population.	Crimes and Offences to Population.
1858-59	120,712	38,343,474	1 to 318
1859-60	121,370	38,402,965	1 to 311

These returns must be considered favourable, when it is remembered how few of these offences are really of a heinous nature. Of offences against the person of the highest degree of atrocity, such as murder, wounding with attempt to kill, suspicion of murder, and attempt at murder, only 600 cases are ascertained to have occurred, and of offences against property committed with violence, only 1,606 cases were reported during the year. It will be convenient to exhibit these results in a tabular statement:

Small proportion of these offences heinous.

Offences against the Person of the Highest Degree of Atrocity.	Offences against Property committed with Violence.	Total.	Population.
600	1,606	2,206	38,402,965

It would be foreign to the purpose of this report to enter into any particular details regarding the various crimes which were perpetrated during the year; those cases only will be noted which are rendered remarkable by the atrocity of the crime, or by any extraordinary motive which led to its commission. Generally speaking, murders in this country are not the results of premeditated malice, so much as the effects of some momentary and ungovernable passion. In more advanced countries, where most of the murders that occur are committed with deliberation and forethought, the certainty of punishment operates as a powerful

Murders.

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powerful preventive of the crime. Before hazarding his life, the murderer balances well the chances of escape against the chances of detection. But in countries like India, where men's impulses are less under control, the severity and the certainty of punishment are less effectual restraints. A man who is urged on by the impulse of the moment has no time to reflect upon the consequences of his action. The conception of the crime is simultaneous with its execution. A sudden fit of jealousy, a taunting word, an unexpected provocation, are the motives to which a large proportion of the murders in India can be traced.

Murders more frequent in the less advanced districts.

It is, however, gratifying to observe that murders seem to diminish with advancing civilization. In the suburban division of Nuddea, with a population of 3,262,254, only 11 murders were committed during the year, while in the jungly district of Singhbhum, with only 260,998 inhabitants, 59 cases of murder are ascertained to have occurred. But it is perhaps hardly fair to contrast the one district with the other. The Singhbhum murders are reported in the statements of the present year, but in reality they occurred when the reins of Government were loosened in the disastrous period of 1857. It will be interesting to dwell for a moment upon the tragic accounts which the history of these crimes unfold.

Murders in Singhbhum; description of the country.

The district of Singhbhum is situated in the Extra-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore, and on the South-Western Frontier of the Bengal Presidency. The country contains an area of 3,998 miles, and numbers 260,998 inhabitants. The Coles who dwell in these parts are the aborigines of the country, and have no affinity, either in language or in race, with the neighbouring people of Bengal. Under the misgovernment of their own chiefs, they had continued for centuries wild, uncivilized, and degraded, jealous of strangers, averse to labour, and in many instances dependent for subsistence solely on the chase. In 1833, these wild tribes were brought more immediately under the control of the Bengal Government. Since that period much has been done; the condition of the people has been greatly ameliorated; great progress has been made in agriculture; markets have been established; villages have been built; and, under the strong hand of Government, violent crimes have been everywhere repressed. But punishment may deter men from crime, yet time alone can alter the temper and ideas of a people.

The prevalent belief in witchcraft.

To believe in the supernatural, to attribute the visitations of Providence, or the accidents of life, to the evil eye of a malicious neighbour; to trace in the murrain and the pestilence the indubitable hand of the sorcerer and the witch, are the natural effects of the ignorance and depravity of an illiterate people. The Coles share in this belief of witchcraft, and during the temporary suspension of authority in the political troubles of 1857, they seized the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon the whole wizard race. For among the Coles witchcraft is considered an hereditary taint, and not only the reputed wizard, but every one in whose veins the wizard's blood can be traced, is regarded as a fit object for destruction. When, therefore, the temporary suspension of authority had induced the belief that the British power in India had been subverted, the inhabitants of the district appear to have reverted without an effort to those habits which the fear of the English Government had restrained. They were seized with a sudden impulse to put an end to all witches.

Lamentable atrocities to which the Coles were urged by this belief in witchcraft.

The destruction of human life which ensued is horrible to contemplate. "Whole families," so writes the magistrate of this district, "were put an end to; in some instances, the destroyers issuing forth in the dark, and commencing with the wizard and his household, went from house to house, and before the morning dawn, they had succeeded in extinguishing, as they supposed, the whole race." In another case, where the "mother was spared, the children were torn from her; in another, the murderers went forth in the morning, and following different paths to make sure of their victims, murdered them almost simultaneously in different localities; and, in one instance, the father, mother and son were decoyed into the jungle, and there put an end to, while the younger children were murdered in the homestead."

With the restoration of order these crimes were suppressed.

With the restoration of order these atrocities, of course, ceased; but they show us how strong is the influence of tradition upon the uneducated mind, and how readily a rude people relapse into barbarism when the restraining power of Government is withdrawn.

Dacoity.

Gang robbery or dacoity is one of the most prevalent of Indian crimes. But it is not of an uniform nature; it wears a different complexion in different districts. In the frontier Provinces of Arracan, Chittagong, and Tipperah, the crimes which are reported as dacoities are, generally, mere border raids, committed by savage and uncivilised tribes, sheltered by inaccessible mountains and dense forests from our observation and revenge. At times they are impelled from their mountain fastnesses by the pangs of hunger and the hope of plunder in the peaceful village of the plains. At times they are urged on by a murderous thirst for human blood, with the sole object of obtaining heads to place round the grave of some departed chieftain.

Bengal Dacoity.

But the dacoits in Bengal have nothing in common with these savage mountaineers. They differ little from the common thief. Armed with clubs, swords, and torches, they attack a defenceless family, or waylay some unguarded boat; but they are arrant cowards, and seldom persist in their attempt if the slightest show of resistance is made. Still the very existence of gang robbery in any shape, however modified, must, if not checked, reflect discredit upon the Government. But in this country crime is difficult to reach, more difficult still to eradicate. We have to deal with a people who are too apathetic to exert themselves individually for the suppression of crime, and with landowners, who too often are more interested in sheltering the criminal than giving him up to justice; but in spite of all these disadvantages much has been done. The commission for the suppression of

of dacoity has, during the last year, greatly extended its operations, and it has now its ramifications in nearly every district of Bengal. Great, too, has been the success of its exertions. In many districts the crime may be said to be almost extinct. The following statistics will show at a glance how vigorous have been the exertions of Government to check this indigenous and once prevalent crime :

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The crime almost extinct in many districts.

Year	No. of Cases.
1852	520
1856	292
1858	190
1859	171

These statements do not, however, include the whole of Bengal, but only those districts which are immediately under the Commissioner for the suppression of dacoity.

The success of the Dacoity Commission in Bengal has determined the Lieutenant Governor to establish a similar commission for Behar. An officer has been selected for the appointment, who will commence operations in the next cold season.

There is one class of dacoits against whom our operations have not at present been equally successful. River dacoits, as a body, have been far more fortunate in evading justice than their brethren on land. The reason of this is obvious. The large rivers, which in Bengal are the highways of traffic, and in many places the only channels of communication between one part of the country and another, afford great facilities to the commission of dacoity, and oppose great obstacles to the discovery of the perpetrators. For when a boat is attacked and plundered in a solitary place, far removed from any village or other habitation, the unfortunate traveller, ignorant of the locality generally, prefers continuing his journey to instituting an inquiry which involves certain trouble, and promises but doubtful success. Where a dacoity is committed upon land, it is comparatively easy to track the footsteps of the dacoits, but it is almost impossible to do this upon water.

River dacoits.

The Sunderbund channels and the rivers of the Backergunge district have been long infested with powerful gangs of river dacoits. The impunity which these men have long enjoyed convinced the Lieutenant Governor that some special measures were necessary for the protection of the numerous merchants and travellers who passed by the Sunderbund route to the districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It was accordingly determined as an experimental measure to send a small steam gun-boat under the charge of the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner, to cruise about those localities in which dacoities were of the most frequent occurrence. From the short trial the experiment has had there are good grounds for entertaining hopes of its ultimate success. The Assistant Commissioner has collected a mass of useful information regarding the chief dacoits of the district, the gangs with which they are connected, and the beats within which their operations are confined. It appears that the greater number of dacoities in those parts are committed by professional clubmen, who divert themselves with dacoity when they can find no employment in their own line upon land.

Frequency of river dacoity in the Sunderbund channels.

Steps taken for its suppression.

There was another class of men whom the Assistant Commissioner suspected, but against whom no tangible proof could be obtained. These were a wandering tribe called Babajees, who live entirely in boats, and ostensibly earn their livelihood by bird-catching and dealing in medicinal herbs and drugs. It is impossible to say whether the Assistant Commissioner's suspicions are well founded. The tribe is evidently an off-shoot of the great gipsy tribe. Like other gipsies, they have a language peculiar to themselves, quite distinct from the spoken dialects of Bengal; and though they profess to belong to a certain sect of Mahomedans, yet it appears somewhat doubtful to determine what their religion really is.

The Gipsy tribe of Babajees.

But in addition to the information collected, the Assistant Commissioner succeeded in making several arrests, and in one case the arrested dacoit turned approver, and disclosed the names of his former accomplices. In cases of dacoity, where direct evidence of the crime is seldom procurable, the evidence of an approver often discloses a chain of circumstantial evidence, which leads to the conviction of a whole gang, and the Assistant Commissioner entertains hopes that by judiciously following up the information he has obtained, both from approvers and private sources, he will, in a short time, be able to break up the greater number of the gangs which now infest the Sunderbund channels to the great detriment of travellers and commerce.

Result of the operations against the river dacoits.

The good effected by the gun-boat in the short space of two months, in checking the commission of dacoity, and in giving general protection to the community, contrasted strongly with the unfavourable results effected by the guard boats, which were under the control of the magistrates and the police. Upon inquiry it appeared, that out of 148 guard or police boats, costing 41,322 rupees per annum, only three had performed any really valuable police service for several years. It appeared, too, that guard boats were employed for purposes quite foreign to the object for which they were originally intended. Magistrates employed them as accommodation boats when visiting the interior, and in districts where land carriage was not available, the police used them for the conveyance of prisoners and letters to the magistrate's head quarters. To maintain accommodation boats for the convenience

Reduction of guard boats to provide funds for steam despatch boats for the suppression of river dacoity.

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convenience of officers, who drew travelling allowance when absent upon duty in the interior of their districts was, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, an expense which Government ought not to be called upon to pay. Reports were ordered from all Commissioners of Divisions as to the nature, number, and duties of every kind of boat entertained at the public expense. All boats have been abolished, the retention of which did not appear called for by the requirements of the service; and from the reductions thus made, it has been determined to entertain steam despatch boats for the suppression of river dacoity, and for the protection of commerce upon the great channels of water communication throughout the country.

POLICE.

Bengal police—civil and military.

In Bengal the police are divided into two distinct classes, the one having a purely military organization, the other being entirely of a civil character. The former are employed for the suppression of riots and other violent breaches of the peace; the latter are occupied with the execution of criminal process, and with the detection of crime.

The military police battalions.

The military police of Bengal consist of ten battalions of infantry, and three squadrons of cavalry, besides the Sumbulpore battalion and the Kookie levy. These battalions were first organized in 1858. It was then intended that each battalion should consist of a complement of 900 men; but financial considerations have compelled the Government to restrict, for the present, the strength of these battalions to a lower number. At this time they do not average above 700 men.

The sources from which they are raised.

The sources from whence these battalions have been raised are various. Recruits have been received from the two extremities of the Empire, from the Punjab on the west, and from the Manipore tribes of our eastern frontier. Five battalions have been raised from the hardy races subject to the Government of Bengal. The Sonthals, who but five years ago were in arms against the State, now contribute a battalion for the defence of the Empire. The wild, but simple Coles, long regarded with horror by the inhabitants of the plains, have, under the training of discipline, been converted into obedient and efficient soldiers; they supply one regiment for the service of the State. In the opinion of some competent judges, both these races are capable of making first-rate native soldiers, and their value as part of a semi-military body is great. Another regiment has been raised, chiefly from men of the distant and unfrequented hills of Manipore. Orissa has supplied another. A fifth regiment has been raised from the Mughs, a tribe of Burmese extraction, inhabiting the hills of Chittagong. Of the regiments raised beyond the Bengal frontier, two consists of Seikhs, equal to any native regiment in India; and there are two battalions chiefly composed of Goorkhas, one battalion composed of the remains of the old Behar Station Guards, represents the family of Hindoostanee sepoy, by which the Bengal Native Army, regular and irregular, military and police, was almost exclusively composed three years ago.

Policy of recruiting from the hardy races subject to this Government.

The importance of recruiting these police battalions from the rude, but hardy tribes, which are under the Bengal Government, can hardly be over-estimated. Hitherto it has been a standing reproach to the lower Provinces that they did not supply a single soldier for the defence of the Empire. This reproach has now been removed, and many new fields have been opened for recruiting a subsidiary native soldiery, which may prove of valuable assistance hereafter. Nor are the tribes which supply the soldiers less benefited than the Government which employs them. An uncivilised people, when brought into contact with a more advanced stage of society, necessarily acquire many new ideas inconsistent with their former habits, and tending to their social improvement.

Different races kept as much as possible apart.

It will be observed that each battalion is composed of men of the same race. The Lieutenant Governor's principle has been with these military police battalions, to compose them of many distinct races, and to keep these races in distinct bodies, having no connexion or communication with each other. The system has been avoided of mixing in the same regiment men of diverse races and religions, under the false impression that differences of creed or birth will render all combinations for treasonable purposes impossible. Experience has shown that mere difference of religion, and even of race, fail to prevent a regiment from becoming a homogeneous body, capable of being moved as one living organization by a single impulse. Events have shown that an army, composed of a uniform mixture, is a uniform army, so far as all the evils of holding a foreign country by a uniform mass of foreigners are concerned. This fatal error will be avoided in the organization of the Bengal police battalions. If they continue under existing arrangements for a few years, no three battalions will have anything in common with each other, except what they learn under discipline.

The organization and duties of the battalions.

Having noticed the races from which the battalions are drawn, it remains to consider the manner in which they are constituted. Each battalion is officered by one commandant and four lieutenants, with the usual complement of native officers. An officer, called the Inspector General, directs and controls the movements of the whole force. The duties upon which the battalions are employed are various. They guard the treasuries and gaols; they escort treasure; they repress riots; and enforce from the most powerful and turbulent characters due respect and submission to the executive authority of Government. But these are not the only services which the military police have rendered during the past year. So successful have been the efforts of Government in promoting the efficiency of the force, that raw recruits, who but yesterday were wandering half naked in their mountain

tain wilds, have already learnt to act together with the discipline and steadiness of regular troops. Upon two occasions these qualities have been signally displayed. When the wild tribe of Kookies broke from their mountains upon our eastern frontier, the only force available to repel the incursion was the police battalion at Chittagong. And when an unusual degree of excitement prevailed among the ryots of the indigo districts of Bengal, the existence of the police battalions again enabled the Government to adopt prompt and precautionary measures. By a display of force in suitable places all tendency to riot and violent disturbance was repressed; life and property were everywhere secured, and a crisis which might have had very disastrous consequences, by the help of this force, passed off safely. This subject will be treated more in detail in a subsequent part of the report; at present it is merely noticed to show the important service which the police battalions have rendered, and how helpless the Government would have been if no such force had existed. As to purely military troops, with the exception of a very few spots, there are none in Bengal.

The steps which have been taken to improve the mofussil police were detailed in the last Annual Report. Increased pay has been given to the subordinate grades, and special rewards are held out to incite the ambition, and to stimulate the exertions of the superior officers of the force. The object of Government is to enlist in the service men of respectability and education, and by liberal pay to secure their honesty, and by the certainty of promotion to excite their zeal. These measures, it cannot be doubted, will eventually be attended with success; but it would be premature to expect any remarkable change after so short a trial as a year.

The Thannah police.

In one of the Non-Regulation Provinces a most important reform connected with the police was introduced by Government last year. In the Regulation Provinces the course of justice, if not perverted, is at any rate obstructed by the voluminous reports which are submitted by the police upon every case which comes before them. But in these Provinces no radical change can be made in the present system, for whatever powers the police exercise, they exercise under the authority of the law. The law permits them to administer oaths to complainants, to examine witnesses, and to record the confessions of prisoners; and though these powers are far too extensive to be entrusted to the police, yet the executive is unable to interfere. But in the Non-Regulation Provinces the powers of the police can be diminished or augmented, as circumstances may require, and the Government may direct; and, accordingly, last year an important measure of police reform was introduced into the large Non-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore. The objectionable power of recording confessions, and of examining witnesses, has been withdrawn; long reports, by which the time of the magistrate was unnecessarily wasted, and the interests of justice too often defeated, are now strictly prohibited; and in ordinary cases the police are required to condense all that it is requisite to know in a single sheet of a concise and well arranged statement.* These measures have been attended with complete success.

Important police reforms introduced in the Non-Regulation Province of Chota Nagpore.

But improvements in the police must, after all, mainly depend upon the efficiency of the magisterial authorities. The great numerical deficiency of the magistracy has been long a subject, and a very just subject, of complaint. A great increase has been made to the magistracy since 1857. In that year there were only 100 deputy magistrates; in the present year there are 170. This increase of the magistracy has been attended with a marked improvement in the administration of the province. Large districts are rapidly being

Marked improvement in the administration, consequent upon the increase in the magistracy.

* Calendar of Prisoners, and Abstract of Evidence submitted to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of

Division, by Police of date

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Number of case and date of institution or receipt, by Darogah, of information.	Name and residence of prosecutor or informant.	Crime, showing also value of property stolen and recovered, and date.	Name of prisoner's parentage and residence.	Date of apprehension, date of despatch to Magistrate, Date of arrival to be added by the Naib.	Witnesses to the crime and parties wounded.	Witnesses to finding and identification of the corpse scorchal.	Witnesses to finding of property or weapons.	Witnesses to identification of property or weapons.	Circumstantial evidence to be detailed sufficiently to indicate the claim, and on what point each witness is to be examined.	Witnesses to apprehension.	Witnesses for defence.	Abstract of the case, grounds and date of commitment to Magistrate.	Record of previous conviction.

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being split up into convenient magisterial sub-divisions, and justice is thus brought near enough to the poor man's door, not to be, as it was, quite inaccessible to him. Already a marked change is observable in the condition of the people. Those who are acquainted with the state of Bengal some 30 years ago, cannot fail to have been struck with the numerous murders, riots, and affrays, which were then of almost every day occurrence. In those days the powerful landholder cared little for a magistrate at a station 70 or 80 miles away; still less for the mofussil police, whom he could either corrupt by bribes or openly defy. But since the magistracy has been increased, and magistrates have been placed in convenient localities, violent breaches of the peace have nearly ceased, and the ryot, feeling now secure of the protection of the law, has assumed a little of that independence which the just and impartial administration of the law, in a practical form, alone can give.

Steps taken to ensure the efficiency of the magistracy.

But it is not sufficient to increase the number of the magistrates without at the same time adopting measures to insure their efficiency. To this end the attention of Government during the past year has been unceasingly directed. All deputy magistrates have now to pass the examinations prescribed for the junior civil servants. These tests, at any rate, insure, in the majority of candidates, a certain amount of intellect and education. Every care, however, has been taken to prevent cases of individual hardship. No candidate has been struck off the list until he has been unsuccessful at three examinations, and has failed to evince any marked sign of capacity in the discharge of his ordinary duty.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection.

During the year 1859-60, the Inspector General of Gaols visited and inspected the Gaols and other public institutions noted below:—

GAOLS.

Alipore.	Shahabad.	Khoolneah (Lock-up).
Howrah.	Patna.	Sandoway.
Baraset.	Deegah.	Ramree.
Hooghly.	Dinapore.	Akyab.
Burdwan.	Barh (Lock-up).	Chittagong.
Burhie (Lock-up).	Monghyr.	Tipperah.
Hazareebaugh.	Bhaugulpore.	Dacca, and
Behar.	Rajshahye.	Burrisaul.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Bhowaneepore.	Patna.
Dullunda.	Dacca.

The absence on leave of the Inspector General during a portion of the cold weather, and the greater length of time occupied in the inspection of individual gaols, prevented a larger number from being seen. It had been suggested to the Inspector General of Gaols, that as all the gaols under his jurisdiction had been visited by him once or oftener, it would be a better course if, for the next few years, instead of paying hurried visits to a great many gaols, he should select a fewer number, where the arrangements were least satisfactory, and by remaining at each a longer time introduce, by personal supervision, the necessary reforms into the management of each prison.

Number and disposal of prisoners in custody.

The number of prisoners put into gaol during the year was 52,068. The number in gaol at the close of the year was 19,021, against 19,399, the number at the close of the year preceding.

General expenditure.

The whole cost of the year, including charges for establishment, diet, medicines, clothing, and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 7,95,109. 11. 7½., as detailed in Appendix A., showing a decrease, in the general gaol expenditure, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 88,809. 13. 8.

The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 41. 13. 5. as shown below.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Rations - - - - -	24 10 8	23 14 11
Fixed establishment - - - - -	7 7 -	7 3 10
Extra establishment - - - - -	3 8 7	3 3 11
European medicines - - - - -	- 4 1	- 3 6
Bazar medicines - - - - -	- 4 7	- 3 10
Sick diet - - - - -	- 6 7	- 5 5
Hospital furniture - - - - -	- - 8	- 1 1
Clothing (including bedding and blankets) - - - - -	3 2 -	3 5 1
Contingencies (including stationery) - - - - -	3 - 2	2 8 1
Additions, alterations, and repairs - - - - -	- 13 -	- 11 9
	<i>Rs.</i> 43 9- 4	41 13 5
Or, against of the previous year - - - - -	- - - - -	43 9 4
Decrease - - - - -	- - - - - <i>Rs.</i>	1 11 11

Or, calculated upon the average number of prisoners in custody, of Rs. 33,156. 4. 5.

The cost of food and all necessaries was as high as during the previous year, so that the reduction has been effected by the practice of a better economy, and the introduction of a better system of purchasing food in a larger number of gaols.

A statement, in Appendix, marked B., gives a list of gaols in the order of economy. It will be seen, that while in Cuttack, the cost of each prisoner in the year came to Rs. 25. 15. 9., in Maldah, it rose to as much as Rs. 74. 5. 4. These fluctuations are partly due to differences in the cost of food, clothing, &c., in different provinces, partly to the greater comparative cost of guarding small gaols, and partly to more economical management in one gaol than in another.

The following statement shows the disposal of the 16,009 prisoners, who were sentenced to labour during the year :—

Gaol manufacture and industry.

	1858-9.	1859-60.
Inefficient, from age or disease - - - - -	3,339	3,459
Employed as gaol servants - - - - -	2,148	1,995
" on station roads, &c. - - - - -	2,245½	1,170
" on miscellaneous works, inside or near the gaol - - - - -	2,376	2,241
" by the Department of Public Works or other Departments - - - - -	402½	330½
" on ordinary gaol manufactures - - - - -	5,494	6,673½
" on printing at the Alipore Gaol Press - - - - -	116	140
	16,121	16,009½

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked diminution in the number of prisoners employed on works of a miscellaneous character, in the number employed on gaol service, and on station roads, and a corresponding increase in the number of prisoners engaged within the walls upon the ordinary manufactures of the gaol. Both the discipline of the prisoners, and the profits realized from the gaols, are benefited by these arrangements.

Of the whole number sentenced to labour, however, less than one-half were actually employed on manufactures.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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A statement, subjoined in Appendix C., gives the detailed result of the labour of those engaged in manufactures, showing a net profit, during the year, of Rs. 1,73,943. 0. 0½, or Rs. 68,565. 4. 4½ in excess of the last year.

This result is exclusive of the press department of the Alipore gaol, of which the accounts could not be made up in time for this report.

The out-turn noted above is not unfavourable, when the fact of a still further increase in the cost of raw material is taken into account.

The selling price of gunny, the staple of prison industry, had decreased considerably in the period under review, so much so, that in several gaols the stock in hand was held in the hope of a rise in the market. In addition to these drawbacks, the cost of work-sheds, tools, and machinery of all kinds, used in manufactures, is now included in the charge for raw material, as well as the special establishment engaged in this branch of prison discipline.

This used not formerly to be the case, so that no comparison can be instituted between the results now obtained and those which were recorded prior to the prisons being placed under special management.

Successful gaols.

The most successful gaols were Alipore, Hooghly, Akyab, Debrooghur, Sandoway, Pubna, and Ramree, where each convict handicraftsman earned more than he cost.

Several other gaols have made creditable progress, and some prisons, which have had no manufactures heretofore, have now commenced with promising results.

Net cost of prisoners.

By deducting from the gross cost of the year the net profits in manufactures, and the sum received from the Department of Public Works, the following result is obtained:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gross cost of maintenance	-	-	-	7,95,109	11	7½
Deduct net profit on manufactures	173,943	-	½			
Amount from Public Works Department	9,004	9	8½	1,82,947	9	9½
TOTAL				6,12,162	1	10

Which being divided among 19,003, the average number of prisoners in custody, leaves a net cost, per prisoner, of Rs. 32. 3. 8., against Rs. 38. 6. 2., of the former year, exhibiting a saving on the average of all prisoners in gaol, productive and unproductive, of Rs. 1,17,284. 2. 3.

If to the above deduction the fines realised under Regulation II. of 1854, viz., Rs. 24,942. 9. be added, to represent the value of the labour of the prisoners maintained in idleness, who had been sentenced to work, but had commuted that sentence by a money payment, the net cost would be Rs. 5,87,219. 8. 10½, or Rs. 30. 14. 5. per head.

From the calculation above noted, is excluded the estimated value of all labour, for which no direct money return was received.

Such labour is, however, valued in English prisons and in the gaols of the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

On the whole, the returns of last year show sure signs of the commencement of the improvements and reforms, to which the Government strongly pointed attention in July 1859, in reviewing the regular gaol report of 1857-58; and again in December 1859 in reviewing the regular gaol report of 1858-59.

Sickness and mortality.

The whole number of deaths from the 1st January to the 31st December 1859 was 2,116 against 2,800 in the preceding year, viz., in regard to—

Religion.

	1858.	1859.
Hindoos	1,923	1,334
Mussulmans	628	606
Christians	4	25
Other denominations	245	151
	2,800	2,116

Of the casualties there were—

	1858.	1859.
Males	2,782	2,066
Females	18	50
	2,800	2,116

Women

Women usually bear imprisonment well, but a number of them are aged life-convicts, who are now gradually disappearing from natural decay.

The ages of those who died are noted below :—

Ages.

	In 1858.	In 1859.
From 20 and under to 25 years - - - -	214	97
From 25 years to 30 years - - - -	432	236
From 30 „ to 40 „ - - - -	990	743
From 40 „ to 50 „ - - - -	573	535
From 50 „ to 60 „ - - - -	337	261
From above 60 years - - - -	258	244
	2,800	2,116

Most of the aged men were life-convicts. The mortality, although still very high in some prisons, has diminished generally, and still greater decrease is expected from the various sanitary measures in progress.

In the two great scourges of prisons, dysentery and diarrhoea, considerable improvement has taken place; and as the gaol gardens become extended, and improve the dietary of prisons, a further diminution will doubtless occur from the removal of the scorbutic taint which at present causes the sickly, and those who are broken down in constitution, rapidly to succumb to all epidemic and local influences producing disease.

During the year under review, 22 gaols were overcrowded to the extent of 2,432 above the number they could accommodate. Overcrowding.

Thirty gaols, on the other hand, had spare room for 4,675 prisoners.

A large number of prisoners were transferred from crowded prisons to relieve them of those in excess of their complement, but in most instances the result was unfavourable to the health of those so transferred.

Of the prisoners admitted into gaol during the year, the following were fairly educated for their position in life, viz. :— Education.

Males - - - - -	904
Females - - - - -	0
	904

The following could only read and write, viz. :—

Males - - - - -	2,553
Females - - - - -	1
	2,554

and the following were altogether ignorant and uneducated :—

Males - - - - -	47,258
Females - - - - -	1,352
	48,610

The educated were therefore in the proportion of 1.73 per cent., the partially instructed to 4.90 per cent., and the entirely ignorant of 93.36 per cent. of the persons accused of crime during the year 1859-60.

In the prisons themselves, the only education attempted is the teaching of useful handicrafts to the majority of those sentenced to labour.

The number of escaped was 259, against 1,447 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,188. This was due to the absence of the exceptional cause of wholesale gaol deliveries during the mutiny. Of the number who broke gaol, 103 were re-captured, giving 39.76 as the rates of re-captures to escapes. The rates of escapes to strength, was 1.36 per cent. The amount disbursed in rewards for the re-apprehension of the runaways, was Rs. 3,003. 15. 11. Escapes.

Previous to 1856 no accurate returns of escapes were received, and the two succeeding years of mutiny were so exceptional as to render comparison impossible.

The increased severity of discipline, now that the majority of the prisoners work inside, has caused the gaols to become much more disliked by prisoners than they were formerly. Hence, from the insecure prisons, successful evasions are more frequent than they were.

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General summary.

Nearly every successful escape reported, was clearly traced to the neglect or inefficiency of the guards.

The results of the year may be briefly summed up to be an apparent diminution of crime, a decrease of expenditure, a considerable increase of profitable industry, and an improvement in the sanitary state of the prisons in the Lower Provinces.

The large proportion of acquittals to committals, and the complete ignorance of 93 per cent. of those accused of crimes, are the most striking general facts in the record.

The above are the results to which exact numerical values can be assigned.

From some of them general improvement in prison discipline may fairly be inferred.

The returns are scrutinised with so much care as to be as nearly accurate as possible. The system inaugurated from years since by the Inspector General, is now in complete operation, is well understood, and no difficulty is experienced in working it.

The value of an accurate and carefully digested body of judicial statistics will increase from year to year, as the materials accumulate, and will furnish, by no means, an unimportant test of progress, or the reverse.

Of the steady improvement in various matters of discipline and internal economy, such as the gradual extinction of out-door labour, the change in the system of diet of short-termed misdemeanants, and others, to which no numerical or money-value can be attached, the inspection reports furnish ample testimony, and prove that an intelligent and active control is exercised in all matters connected with this important department.

REVENUE.

Financial results of the year.

The statement below exhibits the total revenue demands, collections, and remissions, for the year under report:—

DIVISIONS.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhaugulpore - - -	81,71,235	27,94,480	42,978	3,39,777
Burdwan - - -	78,80,849	75,86,465	21,463	2,72,921
Chittagong - - -	27,06,581	23,70,499	24,762	3,11,320
Cuttack - - -	21,92,909	16,75,664	11,102	5,06,143
Dacca - - -	33,90,862	31,71,577	20,198	1,99,077
Nuddea - - -	44,19,487	39,79,146	1,00,428	8,39,913
Patna - - -	88,79,089	79,66,085	7,449	9,05,555
Rajshahye - - -	64,55,533	62,41,786	4,486	2,09,262
Assam - - -	10,12,155	9,02,367	11,916	97,872
Chota Nagpore - - -	3,76,022	3,27,129	1,169	47,724
Arracan - - -	7,35,410	7,34,046	641	723
Darjeeling - - -	39,230	35,988	506	2,736
TOTAL - - - Rs.	412,09,352	37,35,231	247,098	32,27,023

A comparison of results with previous years may be shown as under:—

YEARS.	Demands.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1844-45 - - -	401,41,269	352,58,163	5,90,661	42,92,425
1849-50 - - -	383,43,540	346,44,912	5,12,752	31,85,876
1854-55 - - -	407,30,133	370,62,148	2,35,508	34,82,477
1858-59 - - -	409,45,048	374,17,000	1,91,865	33,36,183
1859-60 - - -	412,09,352	377,35,231	2,47,098	32,27,023

New rent law and new sale law introduced.

Some important changes have been made in the Revenue Department during the years such as the passing of a new rent law (Act X. of 1859, or an Act to amend the Law relating to the Recovery of Rents), and a new sale law (Act XI. of 1859, or an Act to improve the Laws relating to the Sale of Lands for Arrears of Revenue).

In regard to the general working of the former, the Board of Revenue state that the institutions of suits are becoming numerous, and it is expected that full occupation will be given to all the additional rent courts which have lately been constituted, by empowering moonsifs at sub-divisional stations and elsewhere. But very limited recourse was had to the

the distraint provisions of the Act; at all events, few applications were made for the sale of distrained property. Some of the Commissioners have urged that the agency for disposing of such applications is insufficient, and the Board are of opinion that special amcens will probably have to be provided for the purpose, in some districts at least.

As regards Act XI. of 1859, so far as the divisional returns have been received, there appear to have been but few cases of applications to deposit revenue under section 15, and for registration of under-tenures under section 39 and the following sections. The advantages offered by these provisions of the law do not appear to have been yet fully understood.

It may also be noticed in this place that, with the permission of the Government of India, the Lieutenant Governor authorised, during the year under review, the sale of all khas mehals as a general rule, with a view, first, of producing a sum of money for the use of Government; and, secondly, of relieving public officers of the business of managing them. The sale of those mehals, however, is proceeding but slowly, the result of the measure, so far as it has yet been carried out, being as follows:—

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Sale of khas mehals authorised.

DIVISIONS.	Total Sudder Jumma.	Total Proceeds of Sale.
Bancoorah - - - -	179 13 9	929 - -
Beerbhoom - - - -	4,494 7 6	24,768 4 -
Burdwan - - - -	729 5 7	4,615 10 10

Sales have been ordered in the districts of Shahabad, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly.

The Board of Revenue expect that there will be considerable competition for the estates in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The only other measure of importance authorised during the year was the assessment of fisheries on navigable rivers. The right of the State to the julkur of its own waters being considered dear, except where explicitly relinquished in favour of other parties, the Lieutenant Governor, with the concurrence of the Board, determined on increasing the revenue derived from the navigable channels of the country in other ways (the whole of which is expended on the internal communications), by the assertion of that right, and to make that revenue available for the improvement of the communications of the country. In several cases the right has been contested, and the question will be determined by the courts of law.

Assessment of fisheries authorised.

CUSTOMS.

The statement which follows exhibits the amount of revenue derived from customs at the several custom-houses in the Bengal Presidency during the year under review, compared with the amount derived from the same source in the other years specified. It includes the returns of receipts and disbursements furnished by the several custom-houses of Calcutta, Balasore, Chittagong, and Akyab, the returns for Moulmain being given separately.

YEARS.	Receipt on Merchandise.	Receipt on Salt.	Total Receipt.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41 - - - -	33,09,780	17,13,384	50,23,164	6,40,074	43,74,090
1844-45 - - - -	39,26,280	27,14,886	66,41,166	6,76,307	60,64,861
1850-51 - - - -	40,48,199	61,39,112	101,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1854-55 - - - -	41,60,345	47,74,965	89,35,310	5,02,748	84,32,562
1858-59 - - - -	71,47,623	90,14,012	161,61,635	5,22,491	156,39,144
1859-60 - - - -	136,61,649	68,27,574	204,89,216	5,37,104	199,52,112

The collections from imports in Moulmain are exhibited at 62,304 rupees, and from exports at 42,641 rupees, during the year; but this includes refunds, after deducting which the actual collections amount to 1,04,908 rupees. The charges are given at 23,927 rupees. If the collections at the Moulmain custom-house are added to those of the other custom-

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houses, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, the entire revenue for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60, will be as follows:—

YEARS.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1856-57 - - -	146,50,486	5,64,812	140,85,676
1857-58 - - -	131,80,458	5,75,001	126,05,457
1858-59 - - -	162,34,818	5,45,491	156,89,327
1859-60 - - -	205,94,124	5,61,031	200,33,093

Revision of duties upon imports and exports.

Two important Acts, by which the Customs duties generally have been doubled, have recently received the sanction of the Legislature. The first of these Acts was passed in March 1859; the second, which slightly modified the first, was passed in March 1860. Formerly, imports generally were subject to a duty of 5 per cent., and exports to a duty of 3 per cent.; but under the recent Act of the Legislature, imports generally pay a duty of 10 per cent. and exports of 3 per cent. Spirits, which formerly paid a duty of Rs. 1. 8. a gallon, now pay a duty of 3 rupees a gallon. The duty on cotton thread, twist, and yarn was formerly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1859 the duty was raised to 5 per cent.; and by Act X. of the present year it has been still further increased to 10 per cent. These enhanced rates of duty have led to the introduction of certain reforms in the Custom House Department, for the more effectual prevention of smuggling.

Objections to the out-pass system.

It had for a long time been customary for merchants to pass their goods direct from the ships in the port to their private warehouses. The system which obtained was this: when a ship arrived in port, the captain filed his manifest, and was held responsible for the correctness of the document, although he might not be aware of the quantity and quality of the goods of which it was composed. The cargo was then made over to the consignee, the ship being held responsible for whatever was entered in the manifest. No questions were asked when the goods were passed out of the ship, provided that the bales corresponded to the entries in the manifest which had been furnished to the preventive officer. The goods were then put into a boat upon the preventive officer giving what is called a green boat note, addressed to the collector of Customs, asking him to receive the goods mentioned in the note at the Custom House. But as no Custom House officer was on board, there was no certainty that the goods went near the Custom House at all; in fact, they were more frequently taken direct to the merchant's godowns, and subsequently passed at the Custom House, upon production of the invoices. These invoices might perhaps be for shirtings, long cloth, or low-priced cotton, though the bales might in reality have contained silks and velvet. If there was any suspicion with regard to these invoices, if they were informal or mutilated, there was no remedy; it was impossible to test their accuracy, for the goods, while being nominally passed through the Custom House, might be in reality at Benares or Lahore.

Abolition of the out-pass system.

To this out-pass system the Lieutenant Governor was strongly opposed. He was of opinion that all precautions which the law provides, and which are held to be indispensable in England and other great commercial countries, should be enforced in Bengal, now that the duty had become no inconsiderable part of the cost of articles of import. Precautions against evasions of duty were no less necessary in justice to the body of merchants who conducted their business with fairness, than they were in justice to the public revenue. Under the out-pass system no check whatever was imposed upon smuggling; the dishonest trader had no difficulty in passing goods of great value as articles of inferior quality, to the great detriment not only of the revenue, but of the merchant, who paid the full amount of duty upon similar commodities. As a check, therefore, upon the evils which such laxity of practice naturally produced, the Lieutenant Governor determined that all imported goods should in future be landed at the Custom House, and should be subjected, if necessary, to inspection before leaving the premises. This determination to abolish the out-pass system has led to certain reforms in the internal management of the Custom House, for the purpose of providing increase of accommodation to meet the increased requirements of the department.

Increase of wharfage rates.

Great inconvenience had been felt by the mercantile community from the crowded state of the wharf. As the rates of wharfage were low, importers found it cheaper to leave certain descriptions of cargo on the wharf than to remove them to warehouses in the town. To remedy this inconvenience, the wharfage rates, which had continued unchanged since 1837, though the value of storage ground had greatly increased, were raised to the rates charged at the bonded warehouse; and the following rules were laid down to prevent any unnecessary delay on the part of importers in removing their goods from the wharf.

New wharfage rules. 1. Goods lying in the open wharf or in the Custom House compound, and not under cover, to be allowed to remain four days without incurring any charge for rent; after that period

period single rent to be charged for four days, and double rent for any further number of days.

2. Goods lying under cover within the Custom House to be allowed two days' rent free, two days' single rent, and for any number of days in excess of that period, double rent.

3. Goods remaining in the shed on the ghat beyond 24 hours to be charged double wharfage, and if remaining beyond eight days, treble wharfage.

4. The day of landing and removal to be reckoned as one day. Sundays and holidays not to be included in the rent-free terms. Delay caused by the inability of the Custom House officers to examine and pass the goods not to reckon in any term.

An objectionable practice had long obtained in the Custom House of letting out to private mercantile firms a number of godowns, which had been intended for the use of the whole mercantile community. By the appropriation of these godowns, 14 firms had monopolised a considerable portion of the Custom House accommodation. It not unfrequently happened that these godowns were almost empty, while a number of merchants were experiencing great difficulty in obtaining sufficient storage room for their goods. As increased accommodation was urgently required, the Lieutenant Governor directed that these godowns should be thrown open to the public without restriction.

In addition to the space which has in this way, and by the more speedy clearance of goods under the new wharfage rules, been rendered available for the public, arrangements have been made for making over to the Custom House Department the extensive warehouses which are at present used as opium godowns. For the storage of the opium a number of new warehouses are now in course of construction; and when they are completed (and it is expected that they will be completed in the next cold season), the Government opium in store will be removed from the Custom House to the new buildings, and accommodation will, by this means, it is hoped, be provided equal to all the requirements of the Custom House Department. In the meantime, temporary sheds have been erected on the site of the proposed new Post Office, and made over for the present to the Custom House.

During the past year a number of golahs have been constructed at Howrah for the storage of private salt in bond. These golahs are capable of containing about 340,000 maunds of salt. In addition to the Government golahs, there are now available, at Ramkistoporé, Sulkea, and Ghoosery, a number of private golahs, capable of containing about 648,000 maunds. Storage room has therefore been provided at the port of Calcutta for nearly a million maunds of imported salt.

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Letting out the Custom-house godowns to private firms forbidden.

Arrangement for making over to the Customs the opium warehouses.

Increased accommodation at the port for imported salt.

	Mds.	Mds.
7 golahs of 20,000 each,	140,000	
5 " of 40,000 "	200,000	
12 golahs	Mds. - 340,000	

ABKARRY.

The abkarry or excise revenue is derived from the duty imposed upon all home-consumed spirits, fermented liquors, intoxicating drugs, and opium.

The following Table will show the amount of revenue realised by the Excise in the several districts of the Province:—

Financial results of the year.

DIVISIONS.	Demands.	COLLECTIONS.		Balance, being difference between Columns 2 and 3.	CHARGES.		Net Revenue realised.
		Spirits and Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per Seer.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Bhaugulpore -	3,10,081	3,09,486	23,104	615	9,672	71,552	3,11,346
Burdwan -	2,65,457	2,65,449	1,56,189	8	38,626	53,792	3,29,320
Chittagong -	62,474	62,341	33,588	133	14,428	11,686	69,815
Cuttack -	53,400	52,649	93,219	751	14,235	32,045	90,586
Dacca -	3,06,243	3,05,907	1,29,320	336	33,137	51,481	3,50,659
Nuddea -	8,54,303	8,50,737	2,42,219	3,666	60,620	83,350	9,48,986
Patna -	9,97,418	9,37,906	1,465	59,512	41,541	806	8,07,024
Rajshahye -	2,62,490	2,62,396	2,20,965	94	44,378	86,026	3,52,957
Assam -	15,898	14,935	2,14,044	903	564	69,870	1,38,545
Chota Nagpore -	1,49,578	1,47,196	12,714	2,382	12,527	5,089	1,42,294
Arracan -	59,845	59,845	59,168	-	5,818	20,330	92,866
Darjeeling -	3,784	3,784	-	-	-	-	3,784
	38,41,061	32,72,611	11,85,995	68,450	2,75,546	4,45,986	37,37,074

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The following statement exhibits a comparison of the results of the year under report with those of previous years:—

YEARS.	Demands.	COLLECTIONS.		Balance, being difference between Columns 2 and 3.	CHARGES.		Net Revenue realised.	Increase in Period of past 5 Years.	Decrease in Period of past 5 Years.
		Spirits or Drugs.	Opium.		General.	Cost of Opium at 5-8 per Seer.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1844-45	20,80,938	19,07,873	3,44,396	1,73,060	1,80,784	88,855	19,82,630		
1849-50	12,17,702	12,14,001	3,53,122	3,701	4,04,734	1,47,244	10,25,145		8,57,485
1854-55	26,29,210	25,75,744	7,64,995	58,466	2,83,357	3,21,032	27,36,350	17,11,203	
1858-59	32,21,354	30,57,092	10,38,295	1,64,262	2,78,331	4,24,187	33,92,869		
1859-60	33,41,061	32,72,611	11,85,995	68,458	2,75,546	4,45,986	37,37,074	10,00,724	

The total receipts for the present year appear to be 44,58,606 rupees, and the expense of collections 7,21,532 rupees; the net revenue will therefore be 37,37,074 rupees. The percentage of the charges on the collections of the year under report are slightly above 16 per cent.

Abolition of out-stills.

Some changes of importance have been made in the management of the Abkarry Department during the past year. The great object of the Lieutenant Governor has been to substitute for the system, which was in effect a tax upon spirit shops, a system of taxing spirits actually taken for consumption at so much a gallon. The change involved the necessity of enforcing everywhere the system of sudder distilleries under excise supervision, and of rectifying the system of taxation where sudder distilleries existed. The out-still system, under which every retail vendor is allowed, by paying a certain daily tax, to manufacture upon his own premises as much spirit as he can sell, was considered by the Government as open to many objections. Under such a system there cannot be said to be any fixed excise on spirit at all. At one place, either from high daily license rates or few sales, the duty may be a reasonable one; at another place, either from low daily license rates or large sales, the duty may be immoderately small. This system, too, is bad in principle, for it looks for its revenue rather to a very large number of spirit shops, and a great consumption, than to a high tax. To obviate, therefore, these objections, the Lieutenant Governor has ordered, whenever practicable, the abolition of out-stalls, and the introduction of the sudder distillery system, which taxes, at a fixed rate, every gallon of spirit brought into the market for consumption.

General increase of the Excise duties.

In addition to these changes, the excise duties generally have been raised. Bengal rum, which formerly paid an excise duty of one rupee a gallon, has now to pay a duty of three rupees a gallon. This increase of duty was rendered necessary in consequence of the change in the rate of duty levied on imported spirits effected by the new tariff, which came into operation on the 18th of last February. Before that date, while Bengal rum was taxed one rupee a gallon, imported rum paid a duty of Rs. 1. 8. a gallon; in other words, there was a differential duty of eight annas a gallon in favour of the home manufacture. When the duty on imported rum was raised to three rupees a gallon, it became necessary to raise the duty on rum manufactured in the country. The Board, in April 1859, proposed, as the import duty had been doubled, to double also the excise duty on country rum; but, as was justly remarked by the Government of India, the effect of this would have been to double the differential duty. Eventually, as no good reason could be shown for maintaining any differential duty, the Lieutenant Governor recommended that the excise duty on country rum should be equalised with the customs duty on imported rum, by fixing it at 3 rupees a gallon. This view was approved by the Government of India, and has been carried out by the Legislature, and Act XXIII. of 1860 was passed accordingly. The duty on country spirit has also been about doubled, wherever the new system has been introduced, and the duty upon gunja has been raised from 1 to 2 rupees a seer.

OPIUM.

Financial results of the year.

The following comparative statement exhibits the aggregate receipts and charges, and the net revenue of the department, in the years 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60.

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Receipts - - -	521,00,669	467,08,472	429,67,438
Charges - - -	88,83,637	77,43,126	66,14,575
Net Revenue - - -	432,17,032	389,65,346	363,52,863

The above statement shows not only the amount realised at the opium sales in Calcutta, but also the prime cost of the opium supplied to the Abkarry Department for local consumption in the Presidency of Bengal.

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Since 1855 there has been a considerable falling off in the cultivation of the poppy; and, to check any further decrease, it has been found necessary, during the past year, to raise the price of opium from Rs. 3. 4. to 4 rupees a seer. The attention of the Lieutenant Governor was first attracted to the subject of the opium cultivation by a report from the Board of Revenue in September 1859. In their report the Board reviewed the past and present condition of the cultivation, and traced the effect of the restrictive measures which Government had adopted since 1848, in consequence of the enormous extension of the cultivation. The out-turn of that year was 36,000 chests; and as it was considered that 36,000 chests would be an ample provision for future years, any further extension of the cultivation was strictly prohibited. In 1850 the restriction on the cultivation was withdrawn, and the price paid to the cultivators was reduced from Rs. 3. 12. to Rs. 3. 8. a seer. This reduction appears at that time to have been judicious. At any rate, it had no injurious effect upon the cultivation, as the memorandum in the margin, of the quantity of opium brought to sale in the following years, will show. The large increase in the number of chests brought to sale naturally produced a considerable decrease in the price. In 1848, with an out-turn of 36,000 chests, the price obtained was 1,000 rupees; but in 1854, with an out-turn of 48,319 chests, the price fell to 760 rupees a chest. To check any further extension of the poppy cultivation, it was determined still further to reduce the price paid to the cultivator from Rs. 3. 8. to Rs. 3. 4. a seer. This reduction was followed by an immediate decrease in the cultivation. The marginal statement shows that between 1855 and 1858 the number of chests of opium sent down for sale fell off from 53,319 to 32,686, while last year's provision was only 27,000, and for the present year there are only 21,266 chests to be brought forward for sale.

Falling off in the cultivation of the poppy since 1855.

	Total Number of Chests.
1852 -	38,561
1853 -	39,463
1854 -	48,319
1855 -	53,319
	Total Number of Chests.
1855 -	53,319
1856 -	41,492
1857 -	43,902
1858 -	32,686

The opium agent for Behar attributed this falling off in the poppy cultivation to the great rise which had taken place in the wages of labour, and in the price of cereals, oil seeds, and other products. It would seem from the annexed memorandum of the agent, that there had been a general increase in prices of 100 per cent, since the year 1855, in which the last reduction in the price of opium took place.

Causes of this decrease.

Memorandum of the average Increase in the Price of certain Articles of Consumption in the Behar Opium Agency.

Articles.	Per Rupee in 1855-56.			Per Rupee in 1858-59.		
	Mds.	Seers.	Chls.	Mds.	Seers.	Chls.
Tobacco	0	20	0	0	10	0
Mustard	0	30	0	0	15	0
Linseed	1	0	0	0	16	0
Potatoes	2	20	0	1	10	0
Oats	1	15	0	0	25	0
Wheat	0	30	0	0	16	0
Barley	1	10	0	0	20	0
Grain	1	0	0	0	22	0
Geor	0	35	0	0	20	0

The agent was, however, of opinion, that, even at the existing rates, those cultivators who could employ their women and children in the work would still continue the cultivation, as it enabled them to utilise the whole amount of the labour at their command, part of which would otherwise lie idle; but that the Rajpoots, Brahmins, and other classes, who were unable to employ their women in the fields, and were dependent upon hired labourers, would secede from the cultivation, until the wages of labour should fall. The Board of Revenue, in submitting this report of the agent, proposed, as a means of arresting the decay of the opium cultivation, to revert to the former rate of Rs. 3. 8. a seer. This proposal the Lieutenant Governor at once sanctioned; but at the same time expressed his doubts whether the increase was sufficient to place the profits on the cultivation of opium on a par with the profit obtainable from the cultivation of other crops. A subsequent report, which the Revenue Board were requested to submit, proved the correctness of these surmises.

Steps taken to restore the cultivation.

The rise from Rs. 3. 4. to Rs. 3. 8. a seer, in the price offered for opium, had no perceptible effect on the cultivation, and a further increase of 4 annas per seer was proposed by the Board. This increase was, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, insufficient, and in forwarding the correspondence to the Supreme Government, he recommended that the price should be raised to at least 4 rupees a seer. The Supreme Government concurred in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, and the price of opium has been raised to 4 rupees a seer, and the cultivators have been assured that no reduction will be made for the next three seasons. It is of course impossible to say at present what the effect of this increase will be; but in the meantime no exertions will be spared to place this most important branch of the revenue upon a more satisfactory footing.

Increased rates paid to the cultivators.

The risk incurred by maintaining the present excessive price of opium (caused by the supply being unequal to the demand), of encouraging the growth of poppy in China and elsewhere, is apparent.

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SALT.

The following Table exhibits the result of the operations of the Salt Department during the year under report, as compared with the results of previous years:—

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7. *		8.		9.		10.	
YEARS.	Proceeds of Sale of Government Salt.		Customs Duty on Imported Salt.		Excise Duty on Home Salt.		Miscellaneous Receipts in the Salt Department.		Total of Receipts.		Deduct Charges in Salt Department.		Balance.		Deduct Proportion of Customs Charges debitable to the Customs Duty levied on Salt.		Net Balance.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1848-41 -	170,17,220	- 5	17,13,334	2 -	- - -	- - -	28,05,114	7 5	210,30,597	9 10	45,52,461	4 11	168,23,626	4 11	2,21,300	- -	161,62,530	4 11
1850-51 -	108,73,244	2 4	61,20,112	14 -	87,500	- -	1,84,720	2 8	172,84,577	4 -	33,39,410	12 0	139,45,167	7 0	3,17,020	- -	136,28,147	7 0
1858-59 -	117,97,681	14 10	90,14,012	7 3	32,900	- -	1,51,931	- 4	210,27,406	6 3	40,19,129	2 7	170,08,277	3 10	2,01,415	- -	167,16,862	3 10
1860-60 -	128,70,770	6 4	63,27,572	10 3	1,31,324	10 -	2,44,203	13 7	200,23,480	7 2	26,64,071	13 8	174,19,409	7 5	1,78,321	- -	162,41,088	7 2

Enhancement of duty upon salt.

Several important measures connected with the administration of the Salt Department have come into operation during the past year. The great pressure which the mutiny produced upon the finances compelled the Government of India to seek an addition to the public revenues by increased taxation; and an increase of eight annas a maund in the duty upon salt was considered as one of the least objectionable forms by which an additional revenue could be levied. No tax presses so lightly upon the community as the salt tax, and no tax is more easily collected. Salt is the only article which has experienced no fluctuation in price, while the price of grain and country products generally has risen 30 or 40 per cent., or more; and so long, therefore, as the prevailing prosperity and high prices continue, there is no reason for supposing that the increase of the duty will be followed by a proportionate decrease of consumption. The enhanced duty of three rupees a maund, instead of Rs. 2. 8. a maund, came into operation on the 21st of last December; and the effect of the measure upon the revenue is shown in the following figures, which exhibit the amount of salt brought to sale, and the amount realised by Government during the four months immediately succeeding the increase in the duty, and the corresponding four months of the preceding year:—

Government salt sales.

Government Salt Sales from January to April:—

	Quantity.	Proceeds.
	<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1859 - - - -	1,035,756	32,18,244
1860 - - - -	957,668	33,52,097
Excise Sales:		
1859 - - - -	2,500	8,250
1860 - - - -	21,900	65,700
Imported Salt:		
1859 - - - -	697,801	20,42,214
1860 - - - -	669,209	18,26,944

Imposition of duty upon salt manufactured in Arracan.

In the province of Arracan there was, up to the year under report, no salt tax at all. The manufacture and sale of salt was there perfectly unrestricted. As there seemed no good reason why Arracan should enjoy an immunity from taxation which no other province enjoyed, the Board of Revenue were requested by the Lieutenant Governor to report whether it would not be expedient to impose an excise tax upon the salt manufactured in that province. The Board, after communicating with the local authorities, were not in favour of extending the salt tax to Arracan, on the ground that an excise tax on this article might check the progress of improvement, and deter the poorer class from settling in the province. In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, the views of the Board were not supported by experience. Salt was taxed in Pegu, and the salt manufacturers there were no richer than the salt manufacturers of Arracan; and as a slight tax imposed no check upon the manufacture in one province, there was no reason to suppose that it would have the effect of checking manufacture, under similar circumstances, in another province. It was also manifestly unjust that Arracan, a prosperous province, with a population of 3,700,000 persons, should wholly escape a tax which our Indian subjects elsewhere were required to pay.

But

But in imposing for the first time a tax upon the salt produced in Arracan every care has been taken to prevent any check being placed upon the manufacture. The tax at present is little more than nominal. Each pot, containing about three maunds of salt, is rated at 8 annas; in other words, each maund of salt has to pay an excise tax of about 2½ annas. In one of the Arracan districts alone, it is calculated that this almost nominal tax will yield a revenue of 60,000 rupees. It is not, however, the intention of Government to keep the duty at this nominal rate, but gradually, as circumstances permit, to raise the tax to *R. l. 4.* a maund. These measures have obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government.

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Rate of duty.

There are two systems under which the salt revenue is realised in Bengal: the Excise system, under which any private person who pleases may manufacture salt, and sell it to the public for such a price as he can obtain over and above an Excise duty paid to Government of 3 rupees upon every maund manufactured; and the system under which the salt manufactured for Government is sold to all applicants at a fixed price; the price fixed is the actual cost of the manufacture to Government, plus a duty of 3 rupees a maund. The same duty is levied on all salt imported by sea; no profit is made by the manufacturer; the salt is sold at the cost price, plus the duty. At the commencement of each year the Board of Revenue, after calculating the cost of production, issue a notification exhibiting the rates at which salt will be sold on the above principle for the year then commencing. In estimating the cost price of the salt, it had never been customary to include in the calculation interest on the advances made to those engaged in the manufacture. In the Lieutenant Governor's opinion this was clearly an item which should be included in the cost of production. Where salt is manufactured under the Excise system, interest on the capital employed forms a most important item in the expenses of the private manufacturer; and it is obvious that private enterprise labours under a great disadvantage when compelled to compete with a producer who reimburses himself for the important item of interest on the capital invested in the manufacture, by deducting the amount from the duty payable upon his salt, instead of being obliged, like others, to add it to the cost price. Out of regard, therefore, not merely to the interest of Government, but also with a view to remove a disadvantage under which the private manufacturer and importer laboured, the Lieutenant Governor decided that interest at the then current rate of 6 per cent. on the outlay incurred in the manufacture should, in future, be charged and included in the cost price of all salt manufactured. Although the Board did not appear to think the charge one of any importance, it appears, from statements submitted by the Bengal accountant, that this measure will yield a profit of more than 2,87,000 rupees to Government for the current year.

Interest on the advances made to the manufacturers included in cost price of the salt.

A considerable change has been made in the manner of selling some sorts of Government salt in the year under review. In regard to certain favourite sorts of Government salt, of which the supply is limited and the demand great, it has been found necessary, for several years past, in order to avoid a riotous scramble when they first became available at the fixed price to purchasers, to sell them by allotment. When the subject first came under the consideration of the present Lieutenant Governor, he found that the plan in operation was to sell the Government salt by lottery, limiting the applications for tickets to persons on a privileged list, who alone were recognised by the Board as dealers in salt, to the exclusion of all others who might wish to buy salt. This exclusive system of sale appeared to the Lieutenant Governor to be most objectionable; it gave the entire monopoly of salt to a few favoured individuals, and excluded all others from the salt market; whilst it is one of the fundamental principles laid down by the Home Government, in concurrence with a recommendation made several years ago by a Committee of the House of Commons, that Government salt should be available to any one who chooses to pay the fixed price and duty, in quantities not less than a moderate minimum. To remedy this defect, by throwing open the market for these favourite salts, as well as for all other salts, to all persons without restriction, and to avoid the discreditable plan of a lottery, certain modifications of the existing rules were adopted, under which the salt sold was distributed to all persons without distinction; the only condition imposed was, that the applicants, at the time of making their application, should deposit in bank notes or post bills the full price of the salt they required. If the demand for any particular kind of salt was in excess of the supply, a proportionate distribution was made to the applicants, and the balance of the sums deposited was returned.

Change made in the manner of selling some sorts of Government salt.

To this arrangement there was one objection; as the demand for the favourite kinds of salt in question greatly exceeded the supply, it was found that the several purchasers applied for a much larger quantity of salt than they really required, in order that they might obtain a larger allotment when the salt was distributed among the body of purchasers in proportion to their several applications. As each applicant was required to deposit in bank notes or post bills the full price of the salt applied for, and as applications were made for a much larger quantity of salt than was really required, the money market was disturbed by the sudden withdrawal of an unnecessarily large sum of money from circulation. But this objection to the new system has been entirely removed by certain recent arrangements which have been entered into with the Bank of Bengal. The last sale under this system passed off without the slightest inconvenience to the public or to the parties concerned. The salt was equally available to all applicants without distinction, who each obtained his fair share. Measures have been set on foot for avoiding, if possible, all necessity in future for resorting to any exceptional plan of sale in respect to any sort of salt, by increasing the production of the favourite sorts to as large an extent as possible.

The working of the new system.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

STAMPS.

The results of the operations of the Stamp Department are shown in the following statement :—

	1840-41.			1844-45.			1850-51.		
	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
Bengal Provinces - - -	20,66,295	65,138	20,01,157	22,20,322	69,947	21,56,373	20,16,909	77,109	19,39,800
Calcutta (Town) - - -	1,40,884	69,985	70,899	1,69,700	52,469	1,37,233	1,08,790	73,642	35,154
TOTAL - - -	22,07,179	1,35,123	20,72,056	23,90,022	1,02,416	22,93,606	21,25,705	1,50,751	19,74,954
North-West Provinces, Punjab, Nagpore, and Oude	12,41,879	-	-	13,12,421	-	-	16,56,869	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	34,49,058	1,35,123	20,72,056	37,02,443	1,02,416	22,93,606	37,82,574	1,50,751	19,74,954

	1854-55.			1858-59.			1859-60.		
	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
Bengal Provinces - - -	21,80,197	1,45,219	20,34,978	25,76,664	79,912	24,96,752	28,48,457	86,414	27,62,043
Calcutta (Town) - - -	1,23,149	83,305	39,844	1,39,599	54,155	85,444	2,44,592	56,286	1,88,306
TOTAL - - -	23,03,346	2,28,524	20,74,822	27,16,263	1,34,067	25,82,196	30,93,049	1,42,700	29,50,349
North-West Provinces, Punjab, Nagpore, and Oude	19,05,601	-	-	15,66,805	-	-	23,59,805	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	42,08,947	2,28,524	20,74,822	42,82,668	1,34,067	25,82,196	54,52,854	1,42,700	29,50,349

The following comparative Table exhibits the number of documents which, having been written on unstamped paper, were stamped under the provisions of Section 14, Regulation X. of 1829 :—

	Number of Deeds.	Amount of Duty.
1844-45 - - -	2,366	31,184 11 -
1854-55 - - -	2,150	31,001 2 -
1858-59 - - -	1,400	19,958 2 -
1859-60 - - -	2,248	28,545 6 -

The gross collections from Postage Stamps during the year under report were as follows :—

In Bengal - - -	4,56,271 6
„ North-Western Provinces - - -	2,51,502 14 9
„ Punjab - - -	86,327 5 -
„ Oude - - -	30,208 1 4

The value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay was as under :—

Madras - - -	2,17,666 10 8
Bombay - - -	4,83,077 8 -

STATIONERY.

The following comparative statement exhibits the value of the articles sent out by the home authorities, and of those purchased in this country during the last two years:—

YEARS.	Value of the Stationery sent out from England.	Value of Stationery Purchased in this Country.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1858-59	2,41,359	1,71,640	4,12,009
1859-60	1,90,209	2,48,480	4,38,689

It will be perceived that the local purchases during the year under report exceeded those of the preceding year by 76,790 rupees. A portion of this increase was owing to the general rise of prices, and a part to the higher import duties authorised during the year; but by far the larger amount was attributable to the increased quantity of stationery which had to be purchased.

The number of indenting officers during the year was 1,825, or 499 in excess of the number (1,326) in 1858-59; and the value of the stationery issued was 4,86,059 rupees to 4,38,089 rupees of the preceding year.

The amount realised during the last two years on account of stationery sold, less commission of five per cent. charged on the prime cost under the stationery rules, is given below:—

YEARS.	Proceeds of Stationery Sold.	Commission of 5 per cent. on Prime Cost.	Net proceeds of Sale.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1858-59	10,092	505	9,587
1859-60	3,705	105	3,520

It may be mentioned in this place that, with a view to promote the efficiency of the press established in the Alipore Jail, and to facilitate the execution of all indents for printed forms required by Government officers, as also to effect a saving to Government in the cost of establishment to some extent, the Lieutenant Governor authorised the transfer of the Lithographic Department of the Stationery Office to the Alipore Jail, during the year under report. This transfer took effect from the 1st of January last. Previous to this time, public officers were not required to pay for work executed for them at the lithographic press, but as printing and lithography are considered in the Alipore Jail as part of jail manufactures, it has now been determined that all officers and departments are, for the future, to be charged with the cost of the lithographed work that may have to be executed for them at the Jail Press, according to rates which have been fixed upon by the Inspector General of Jails, and sanctioned by Government. The superintendent of stationery continues, as before, to be the medium of all communication from officers requiring printed or lithographed forms, and to check all unnecessary indents.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

FINANCIAL.

The following statement shows the probable receipts and disbursements of the Government of Bengal for the year 1859-60, and the expected net surplus at the close thereof:—

STATEMENT showing the probable RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Government of Bengal for the Year 1859-60, and the expected Net Surplus at the close thereof.

RECEIPTS ORDINARY.		Scale of Estimated Income for 1859-60.		Scale of Estimated Charge for 1859-60.		SURPLUS OR DEFICIT.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Surplus.	Deficit.
General Department	Post Office	12,47,000	-	7,10,000	-	-	-
	Stamps	26,82,000	-	1,38,000	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	1,82,500	-	63,05,000	-	-	-
			41,11,500		71,53,000	-	30,41,500
Judicial Department			9,92,000		82,99,000	-	73,07,000
Revenue	Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	3,58,82,000	-	28,98,400	-	-	-
	Burmese	16,60,000	-	6,26,000	-	-	-
	Sayer	3,51,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
	Abkaree	38,00,000	-	2,68,000	-	-	-
			4,17,93,000		37,93,400	3,79,99,600	-
Customs	Imports, exclusively of salt	1,17,49,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Exports	21,22,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
			1,38,74,000		5,53,600	1,33,20,400	-
Salt	Presidency Sales and Imports	1,74,39,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Retail Sales	21,26,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Excise Duty	1,32,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	61,000	-	-	-	-	-
			1,97,58,000		36,51,500	1,61,06,500	-
Opium	Sales, Behar	3,42,68,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Ditto, Benares	80,40,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Supplied for Abkaree purposes	8,04,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
			4,31,16,000		69,27,000	3,61,89,000	-
Marine	Pilotage	5,01,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	59,900	-	-	-	-	-
	Steam	66,000	-	-	-	-	-
			6,26,900		39,57,000	-	24,30,100
Miscellaneous Interest					39,000	-	39,000
Public Works			18,10,000		26,97,500	-	13,87,500
EXTRAORDINARY.							
Public Works		1,76,000	-	15,99,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		2,79,900	-	1,11,400	-	-	-
			4,55,900		17,10,400	-	12,54,500
PROFIT AND LOSS.							
General		2,83,500	-	4,12,000	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		1,90,300	-	23,000	-	-	-
			4,73,800		4,35,000	38,800	-
			12,65,11,100		3,83,16,400	10,36,54,300	1,54,59,600
Deduct Deficit					Rs.	1,54,59,600	
Net Surplus					Rs.	8,81,94,700	

EDUCATION.

No change in the controlling agency during the year.

Progress impeded by the state of the finances.

Statistics of the department.

The constitution of the agency for the control and direction of the Education Department in the Lower Provinces has undergone no change during the year. The head of the department, called the Director of Public Instruction, is aided by five inspectors of schools, under whose superintendence are placed the five divisions or circles into which these provinces are divided, and under whom there are 47 deputy inspectors. The orders of the Home Government, prohibiting, without their special sanction, any new charge in this department, rendered necessary by the state of the imperial finances, are still in force. Progress, therefore, in this department, is at present impracticable.

By the latest returns received, there are at present, in the Lower Provinces, 289 colleges and schools maintained by Government, attended by 18,387 scholars; and 303 aided schools, attended by 21,979 scholars, thus giving a grand total of 592 schools and 40,366 scholars. Of female schools there are at present in operation only 10, containing about 367 children.

The number of colleges and schools under the control of, and in connexion with, the late Council of Education, on the 27th January 1855, when the department was made over to the

the Director of Public Instruction, was 147, and the number of scholars attending them amounted to about 12,865, showing an increase in the total number of schools in operation of 445, and an increase in the total number of scholars for the year ending 30th April 1859, as compared with the year ending 31st December 1854, of 27,501.

CHAP. VII.
Bengal.

The gross annual expenditure incurred by the State, for the purposes of education in Bengal, for the year 1854-5, was Rs. 6,88,692. 1. 7., and for the year 1858-9, Rs. 10,32,021. 5. 9., showing an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,43,329. 4. 2.

This abstract of statistics is brought down to the latest date, for which returns have been received.

After two years' experience in the working of the bye-laws and regulations of the University, it was thought desirable to reconsider some of their provisions, with the view, chiefly, of giving them greater elasticity, by conferring wider discretionary powers on the Syndicate, as the executive authority of the University.

Changes in the
Calcutta University.

Accordingly, after lengthened discussions in the several faculties, and after careful examination of the regulations adopted by the Universities at Madras and Bombay, a scheme, involving many alterations, well matured by the Senate of the University, was submitted to the Government of India, and received its sanction on the 28th March, of the current year. By this revised code, considerable changes, some of them of an organic nature, have been introduced, of which the most important are the establishment of a new examination in arts, intermediate between matriculation and the final examination for the B. A. degree; the creation of a new and lower degree, styled Licentiate, in each of the faculties of law and civil engineering; and the institution of the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law.

Revision of its code
of bye-laws and
regulations.

In sanctioning the establishment of Universities in India, the late Court of Directors proposed to invest them with the double functions of "encouraging a regular and liberal course of education, by conferring Academical Degrees," and testing the value of the education given elsewhere; thus hoping to create a spirit of honourable rivalry, well calculated to promote the efficiency of all the colleges and schools throughout the country.

The University
entrance examina-
tions.

There can be no doubt that the Entrance Examinations have, within the short space of three years, considerably raised the standard of English school education in Bengal. Wherever their influence has extended, they have excited a spirit of emulation between all educational institutions, and have inspired both teachers and pupils alike with a vitality and activity hitherto unknown.

Their beneficial
effects on English
school education
in Bengal.

For the last Entrance Examination, the names of 705 candidates were enrolled, but 669 only presented themselves for examination. Of these, 243 obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them to pass.

PASSED.

	Number of Candidates.	1st Division.	2d Division.
Government Schools - -	490	53	123
Aided Schools - - -	28	1	17
Independent Schools - -	128	7	24
Schoolmasters - - -	24	4	10
Private Students - - -	31	3	4
Total - - -	705	65	178

The details given in the margin, exhibit the proportions supplied by the different classes of schools.

The disproportionately high marks gained in Oriental languages, have led to the proposition to increase the difficulty of the examination papers in that subject, or of altering the mode of assessing marks.

Out of 50 under-graduates who presented themselves to be examined for the B. A. Degree, only 13 succeeded in passing. It is to be noted, however, that a number of candidates came up this year with a view only of qualifying themselves for admission to next year's examination, to which, otherwise, they would not be eligible.

Result of examina-
tion for the B. A.
degree.

Taraprasad Chatterjee, one of the successful candidates, applied to be examined for honours, and was awarded a third-class in mental and moral science. He is the first student in this part of India who has gained University Honours.

Out of 22 candidates for the B. L. Degree, ten were successful. Of these, seven came under the special provisions of para. 3 of the B. L. Regulations, by which they will be entitled to their degrees as soon as they have graduated in Arts. The success which several native gentlemen of good education have met with as practising barristers in the Sadder Court, is proof sufficient that the legal profession in Calcutta opens up a remunerative field to natives of talent, if well qualified for the bar. Four of the passed candidates went up for honours, but did not succeed in attaining the prescribed standard.

Result of examina-
tion for the B. L.
degree.

The Medical College of Calcutta still retains its high reputation for the sound practical course of instruction imparted there by its able and efficient staff of Professors. As a means, however, of supplying qualified officers for the service of the State, it has been found wanting in power; the supplies for the public service by no means equalling the demand. This may be owing partly to the fact, that a large per-centage of the students leave the college before completing their course, from the desire, probably, to turn to profitable account, at the earliest moment, an imperfect stock of knowledge, without the expenditure of time and money required to complete a five years' course.

The Calcutta
Medical College.

Expense and inconvenience occa-
sioned by a large per-centage of the
medical students leaving the college
before completing their course.

Considering that the cost to the State of educating each student in the primary class of the Medical College is more than 100 l. per annum, it is evident that the liberality of Government is greatly abused by the defection of the students.

CHAP. VII.

General.

The proposal that the medical students should be bound to serve the State for a fixed minimum period over-ruled by the Supreme Government.

Measures taken with a view to obviate the difficulty of obtaining sub-assistant surgeons for service in the North Western Provinces.

It has been suggested that all the students who obtain a gratuitous education, and the stipends and scholarships of the Medical College, should be bound to serve the State for a fixed minimum period; but this proposition has been over-ruled by the Supreme Government, under the belief that the interests of the State will be best served, if entire freedom of action be conceded to these classes of students, whether in the course or at the close of the college career.

The difficulty of obtaining sub-assistant surgeons for service in the North-Western Province has been especially felt; and with a view of making this branch of the service more generally attractive, it was proposed that a portion of the funds hitherto set aside to provide scholarships at the Medical College, should be reserved for such students, as might be willing to come to Calcutta from the North-Western Provinces to receive a medical education. The proposal was favourably entertained by Government, and the Directors of Public Instruction in the North-Western Province and in the Punjab were requested to make the matter known throughout their jurisdictions. No candidates have, however, yet appeared.

This year the diploma examinations in medicine, as in law, have been withdrawn from the control of the Medical College, and will, in future, be superseded by the University Degree of Licentiate in medicine and surgery.

Result of the first examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

The College of Civil Engineering.

The college sent up 30 students for the first examination for this degree. Of these, 13 passed, three of whom evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to University scholarships.

This college, which was established in 1856, has made progress in the face of many difficulties. There can be no doubt that, with judicious management, and with improvements, the want of which is sufficiently indicated, the care and cost which is now expended upon it will, in due time, bear good fruit, in supplying the largely increasing demands of the Public Works Departments, and the requirements of private companies, railroads, &c. The great deficiency at present is in the practical instruction requisite to qualify men for work which is exclusively practical. The college, however, is at present quite in a state of infancy.

The number of students on the rolls, at the close of the year, amounted to 65. During the year 13 students obtained certificates of qualification for different grades of the Public Works Department.

Its professional staff not quite complete yet.

The professional staff is as yet quite incomplete. A considerable increase to it must be made almost immediately, if the college is expected to keep pace with the increasing demands made upon it. The entire cost to Government of the institution for the year 1858-59, was Rs. 25,047. 10 a. 8 p.

The School of Industrial Art.

This institution is at present in a transition state. Considerable success has been attained in wood engraving, and until recently the department of moulding and modelling was highly prosperous; but this department is closed for want of a competent master.

The Government grant of 600 rupees a month to it continued.

A continuance of the Government grant of 600 rupees a month has been sanctioned for a further period of two years, and the committee of management has undertaken to re-organize the institution in communication with the managers of the excellent industrial school at Madras.

Colleges for general education prosperous.

A gratifying increase is generally apparent in the numbers of the more advanced students who attend the five Government colleges for general education, a result which appears to be traceable, in great measure, to the growing influence of the University. The total numbers on the rolls of the five colleges amounted in March 1859, to 195. At the end of that year, viz., at the close of the session for 1859, there were 234.

Oriental colleges.

The colleges for Oriental education in Bengal are the Hooghly and Calcutta Madrassa, and the Sanscrit College.

The Calcutta Madrassa.

The English school department of the Calcutta Madrassa has succeeded admirably. Mahomedans used to be found to be backward, as compared with Hindoos, in giving to their children the benefit of the knowledge of English; they now readily avail themselves of the means afforded for obtaining an English education at the Madrassa, which contains, in the school department, about 140 of the sons of the most respectable Mahomedans of all classes, and yearly sends its five or six junior scholars to other colleges. This success shows the soundness of the principle on which, under the advice of the late Council of Education, the school department of the Madrassa was effectively remodelled in 1854. A Mahomedan is not unwilling to give his children the advantages in his power; but a Mahomedan of the higher orders, though he has no objection to western literature, has an insuperable objection to deny his children instruction in his own literature. Mahomedans, unlike Hindoos, have a literature; and the feeling is not only natural, but creditable. But amongst all our institutions before 1854, there was not one which could afford, with even an approach to efficiency, a Mahomedan boy the means of learning both English and Persian. The school of the Madrassa affords this, and the result speaks for itself.

The Hooghly Madrassa. Its low condition. Reforms in contemplation.

The Hooghly Madrassa is in a very bad condition. The Director of Public Instruction has been called upon to prepare, in communication with Captain Lees, a detailed plan for the reform of this institution in the sense of the recommendations made by the Council of Education in 1854, for the improvement of the Calcutta Madrassa. This will involve the re-union of the Anglo-Persian department with the Madrassa with as much extension and improvement as possible, and the reform of the Arabic department in the manner laid down by the Council of Education. It contains but 20 students now.

The Sanscrit College.

This college continues practically, as yet, upon its former footing. The late Director of Public

Public Instruction proposed, in the late Lieutenant Governor's time, that the institution should be divided into a school and a college department, which appears to be an unobjectionable arrangement. But he proposed, at the same time, several prospective changes in the course of instruction, of a fundamental nature, which were approved at the time; but they have since been found to be distasteful in the highest degree to the Hindoo gentry who take an interest in the college, who have protested strongly against their introduction. The changes proposed, on examination, appear to be open to some just objection; they are, in effect, though probably not in design, inconsistent with the spirit of the system supported in the above-mentioned Report of the late Council of Education; and they have been objected to, more or less, by both the present and the late principal. The plan is, therefore, once more under the consideration of Government. The college at present contains about 300 students.

The remodelling of this institution according to the plan suggested by the late Director of Public Instruction, found to be distasteful to the Hindoo gentry.

The plan, therefore, again under consideration.

The schools receiving grants in aid from Government are represented to be generally in a satisfactory state. Compared with Government schools of the same class, in which the teachers are Government servants, and the local management is directly subjected to the control of the officers of the Government Education Department, no doubt their standard of education is lower, but regarded positively in themselves, and in comparison with schools under unchecked native management, they may be considered, on the whole, to be achieving decided success.

The aided schools in a satisfactory state.

In purely vernacular schools of all classes much remains to be done.

The collegiate and zillah schools still take rank as the best managed schools in the country; their classes are yearly recruited from the vernacular schools by the admission of those students who have succeeded in gaining the scholarships attached to institutions of that class in the annual examinations held by the inspectors. One hundred and sixty of these vernacular scholarships are annually available; they are tenable in zillah schools for four years, and carry with them the privilege of free tuition, in addition to stipends of four rupees per mensem. By means of these scholarships a lad of real ability, and energy who commences his education in a vernacular school may, by the exercise of industry and perseverance, push himself up through different stages into the University, and obtain the highest honours given in it, enjoying all through his career stipends and scholarships sufficient for his maintenance. With such advantages in prospect, the vernacular scholarships are naturally highly prized and warmly contested.

The collegiate and zillah schools take rank as the best managed schools in the country.

The reason why the vernacular scholarships are so highly prized and warmly contested.

The following Table shows the number of students on the rolls of the collegiate and zillah schools at the close of each of the last three years:—

NUMBER of SCHOOLS.	STUDENTS ON THE ROLLS.		
	30 April 1858.	30 April 1859.	30 April 1860.
44	6,191	6,351	6,628

In regard to female education not much has been done; there are, as yet, but 10 schools in operation, attended by upwards of 367 children. As a general rule, the people are opposed to it, and as there is not that direct and tangible benefit to be derived from the education of their daughters which follows from the education of their sons, female education in this country must, it is feared, be a work of very slow development. In a country, moreover, where girls marry at the age of four or five, are mothers at 13 and 14, it is not from schools that any great success in this direction can be anticipated. It has been truly observed, that female education in Bengal must be brought within the penetralia of home; and there is reason to believe that it has at length gained entrance there, and takes the form of zenana teaching. It is impossible, of course, to obtain statistics of this mode of education; but it is quite certain that it is spreading.

Native female education.

The people generally opposed to it. Progress expected, however, from female education taking the form of zenana teaching, which is spreading.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Before narrating the operations of the Department of Public Works for this Presidency, during 1859-60, it is necessary to note briefly the reorganization which the department has undergone, embracing two important changes.

One of these relieved the chief engineer entirely of that portion of his duties which was connected with the central office of account, and placed him in the joint office of chief engineer and secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department. In the former capacity he will continue to exercise independent authority in the Department, in the same manner that he has hitherto exercised it; and as Secretary to the Government, he will prepare, and lay before the Lieutenant Governor the papers in his department which require to be submitted to Government, and he will be the organ of Government, and the channel by which the orders of the Lieutenant Governor will be transmitted

Important changes in the organization of the department.

CHAP. VII.
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transmitted to the subordinate officers of the department. In immediate communication with the Lieutenant Governor, the chief engineer and secretary will be his adviser in all professional matters.

The other change effected the reduction of the unmanageable geographical extent of the circles of superintendence, by making the three circles into which the Lower Provinces were previously divided into seven, and by the appointment of four additional superintending engineers to the newly created circles. The design of this arrangement was to relieve the Chief Engineer of details of supervision, and to ensure, at the same time, a much closer and more real superintendence of the work of the district executive officers by the superintending engineers than was before possible.

The functions of the chief engineer, as the general head of the department, will remain the same as heretofore; but in regard to particular works, nothing but what is of great importance is to come before him. The superintending engineers will thus be raised to a higher, a better defined, and a more independent position than they practically possessed under the old arrangement; and the chief engineer will have more time to give to his chief duty of general control, and to such professional works as are of the greatest moment.

The audit of accounts and control of the central office has been placed under a separate officer, called the controller and auditor of Public Works accounts, who is entrusted with the power of audit, formerly exercised by the chief engineer, subject to special rules.

Immediately after the close of the year, an important change was also made in the railway branch of the Public Works Department in Bengal, but this will be noticed in next year's Report. The expenditure of the Department of Public Works has been strictly limited during the year, and therefore less has been done, beyond providing accommodation for the largely-increased force of European troops than would otherwise, with a larger allowance, have been the case.

Of the actual execution of works, or of the orders given relating to them, it is not necessary to give details here. The Department has been most fully, zealously, and usefully employed, and all really important business to be done has been done expeditiously and well.

Military works.
Fortifications.

The principal military works in hand during the year were:—

Cantonments.

The construction of a redoubt, having two batteries for heavy guns at Diamond Harbour; the commencement of cantonments for European troops at Dehree, on the Grand Trunk Road, and their completion at Dorunda and Hazareebaugh, in the Chota Nagpore Division, and at Sinchal, near Darjeeling; besides various and extensive new works, additions and alterations in connection with the barrack quarters at Fort William, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Dinapore, and Raneegunge, for the better shelter, convenience, and comfort of the European troops of all arms.

Accommodation for troops.

Under this category are also included some new hospitals, reading-rooms, skittle alleys, bakeries, slaughter-houses, liquor and store rooms, and various other buildings and out-offices, which are indispensable adjuncts to military quarters.

All these works have been executed in a manner very creditable to the Department, and as economically as could be expected under existing high rates for labour and materials.

In one instance only has there been room for doubt as to the real utility of the works executed. It is a matter of regret to advert to the apprehensions which have arisen respecting the suitability of the site of Sinchal, near Darjeeling, for a cantonment. Being at a great elevation, and immediately facing the plains, it is represented to be more exposed to cloud, mist, and rain, than the old cantonment at Jellapahar (Darjeeling), or than any other portion of the hills in the vicinity of Darjeeling. As yet there has been no occasion to occupy the barracks, and they are consequently damp.

Nearly three lakhs of rupees have been expended in the construction of the barracks, and bungalows, 34 in number, besides hospitals, and the necessary subsidiary buildings, and in clearing and levelling the site. The advisability of abandoning the site and forming a cantonment of permanently constructed buildings at one of the other eligible spots in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, but the barracks should be occupied, and trial given them for at least a season, before further expense is incurred.

Cooking stoves on Captain Grant's principle have been constructed at Barrackpore, and are under trial.

The attention of Government has been drawn during the year to the advantages of Parienath Hill as a sanatorium.

Parienath is the highest of the range of hills separating Lower Bengal from Behar, through which the Grand Trunk Road runs. It stands off from the range on its south-eastern face, thus overlooking the plains between the valleys of the Damooda and Burrakur Rivers. Its summit is 4,624 feet above the sea; and the mass of the hill overhangs the Grand Trunk Road from the 189th to the 198th mile stone from Calcutta.

The late Lieutenant Governor ascended the hill in February 1855; but he was not favourably impressed with its capabilities as a sanatorium. He believed that there was want of space on the top for building, and for the recreation of European soldiers; and he considered the difference of temperature between it and the plains, which he estimated at only about 10 degrees, to be too small to make it an object for Europeans requiring a change to a cool atmosphere. More recent examinations of the hill have shown, however, that

that it possesses many desirable qualities in a sanatorium. In the month of June 1859 the superintending engineer, Major Maxwell, found that the thermometer on the hill did not rise above 73° in the day time, and showed a minimum difference of 15° as compared with the heat in the plains below. In regard to water, and in other respects, his report was favourable, and as it was followed up by a favourable report also from the chief engineer, the Lieutenant Governor determined on making an inspection of the place himself. This he did during his tour in January last. He ascended the hill in company with several officers, pitched tents on level ground at the summit, and remained there two days, during which the whole of the summit of the eastern part of the hill and the neighbouring slopes were inspected.

This part of Parisnath Hill, like Mount Aboo in Western India, is a great place of pilgrimage for the Jains from all parts of India. The time of pilgrimage is in January and February, during which many thousand Jains, men, women, and children, in their best attire, ascend the hill to make offerings at each of the numerous small shrines along the ridge of the hill. These pilgrims evinced a strong and unmistakeable feeling against making the eastern portion of Parisnath a military sanatorium; and as it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that soldiers could not be quartered on the sacred part of the hill to which the pilgrims resort, without offending feeling which it is neither right nor wise to offend, the chief engineer was desired to have an examination made of the western portion of the hill, which is not considered sacred. It is divided from the eastern portion by a deep cut, and the pilgrims stated that that part was never visited by them, and that they had no objection to the establishment of a sanatorium there. The western end of the hill has accordingly been closely examined, and a few good building sites have been found on the top. One perennial spring giving a supply equal to 5,000 gallons a day of delicious and wholesome water, at a temperature in April of 68°, is within 1,000 yards of the top of the hill, and within 600 yards of the largest building site, which it is proposed to occupy with a barrack, and two other springs have been discovered, one of which is within 300 yards of the hill top.

The general elevation of the proposed building ground is 4,000 feet. The temperature by thermometer, under an open thatched shed, gave an average maximum during the last week of April last, of 86°. The season being one of the hottest that has been known for many years, the thermometer rose at that time to as high as 107° in the plains below, showing a difference in the heat of the day of 21°.

The Lieutenant Governor is satisfied that advantage should be taken of Parisnath for the purposes of a small sanatorium, and has, in anticipation of the approval of the Supreme Government, ordered the preliminary operations of cutting a road and clearing and marking off the proposed building sites.

The top of the hill will be no more than 54 miles from the railway terminus on the Barrakur. Thus convalescents from Fort William, Barrackpore, Dum Dum, Chinsurah, and Raneegunge, could easily be sent thither.

Under the head of "ordnance works" may be mentioned the provision of lightning conductors on an improved system for all the magazines in Fort William, which is now in progress; improvements to the garrison arsenal and to the arsenal shed at Coolie Bazar; additions and alterations to the gun-cap factory at Dum Dum; and very extensive additions to the Ishapore powder works.

The storage for commissariat beer at Coolie Bazaar has been largely increased by both permanent and temporary sheds for that purpose.

Three building sheds and a spar shed have been constructed in the Kidderpore Dock Yard, and large estimates prepared for the extension and improvement of the yard. The preparation of materials for the large new dock has also been in progress.

The works executed for the Judicial Department comprised chiefly the construction of lines for two police battalions at Dorunda and Rampore Bauleah; the commencement of new court-houses for the sudder ameens at Kishnaghur and Mozufferpore; alterations to the magistrate's court-house at Kishnaghur; and the commencement of three new subdivisional magistrates' houses, each consisting of court-room and residence, in the district of Cuttack.

Among the works undertaken for the Revenue Department, the chief were the commencement of a spacious new opium godown on the Strand Road at Calcutta, capable of affording safe stowage for 30,000 chests of opium; a new export shed on the customs wharf at Calcutta, measuring 300 by 50 feet, and 10 new temporary sheds adjoining the Custom House premises at Calcutta, for the storage of goods. Besides the above, various additions and alterations have been made during the year to the collectorate cutcherries at Pooree, Balasore, Patna, and Chupprah, while the extensive new court-houses, on the standard plan, for the collectorates of Bhaugulpore and Pubna, suspended since 1857, have been lately put in hand again, and are fast progressing towards completion.

Under this head is reported the completion of a new Roman Catholic chapel at Barrackpore, and the commencement of a new one at Hazareebaugh.

For this department a new school-house has been completed at Purneah, and a new one commenced at Pooree.

Under this head may be mentioned the new building in course of erection in the Government Iron Bridge Yard for a steam saw mill; the construction of a jetty, with tramroad, at the Akra Brick Yard, to facilitate the shipment of soorkee, bricks, and other materials. The appointment of an officer to prepare estimates for erecting the new General Post Office, according to Mr. D. Wyatt's designs. The enlargement of a portion of the Mint premises, and the clearance of ground for the erection of the new copper mint.

The construction of a road and embankments at Mutlah Port, as well as of tanks for fresh water, has been continued.

Ordnance.

Commissariat.

Naval.

Judicial.

Revenue.

Ecclesiastical.

Educational.

General.

New district Post
Offices have been in
progress at Berham-
pore and Rajwahal.

Municipal.

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Agricultural.

Under the head of Marine, the chief engineer reports the thorough repair of the jetty at Chittagong; and the construction of groynes for the protection of the marine bungalow at Akyab.

Great improvements have been made in the condition of most of the embankment divisions, as testified by the greatly diminished number of complaints of breaches, &c.

Those in the Burdwan Division are in excellent order, and the result of the removal of a portion of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah is reported to be satisfactory.

Gour Barar, Sath-
coria, Jehanabad or
Singhee.

All the embankments on the Adjai River have been abandoned, with the exception of those at the three places noted in the margin, where local circumstances necessitate their continuance.

The levels and surveys requisite for the submission of the heavy estimates for the completion of the South Hidgelee sea embankments continue under preparation. The embankments in Amersee and North Hidgelee have been completed.

As showing the improved state of the embankments in the Cuttack district generally, it may be mentioned that no remissions of land revenue have been made either in Cuttack or Balasore, for the years 1858-59 or 1859-60, while in Pooree the remissions have been only 10,526 rupees and 5,807 rupees respectively.

Communications.

Metalled Roads.—The Patna branch road still remains incomplete, pending the result of the surveys being carried on to determine the best route for it to take in the third or northern section. The Ganges and Darjeeling road is now nearly completed as regards earth raising. From the Ganges to Purneah, 18 miles out of 30, including the seven miles of heavy embankment over the submerged country near the Ganges, have been completed. From Purneah to the Mahanuddee River, 17 miles out of 20 have been completed, and three nearly so; and between the Mahanuddee and Titalyah the road (58 miles) is completed.

The work, which amounts to 65,000,000 of cubic feet of earth-raising, has been reported on in high terms of praise by the superintending engineers, who have inspected it; and all the earth-work, it was expected, would be completed by the rains.

The Jeagunge and Nulhatty road, 27½ miles in length, is about one-half completed as regards earth-work. Two inspection bungalows are in progress on this road, and materials are being collected and manufactured for masonry bridges and culverts, and for metalling.

The southern portion of the road from Sooree to Bhaugulpore, or that part between Sooree and Hansdiha (54 miles) was in progress up to December last, and 51 miles of earth-work, 23 miles of metal, and 29 of turfing, have been completed. The construction of temporary wooden bridges on the portion between Sooree and Doomka (30 miles in length) has been sanctioned, and is in progress.

It is to be regretted in respect to this line of road, that the most useful part of it, *i. e.* the northern portion, from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore, a distance of 33 miles, which is of pressing importance, in consequence of being in connexion with the line of railway, was not first commenced upon. The work began with the Sooree section or southern portion of the road, which is comparatively unimportant, because it passes through an uninhabited and jungly tract of country; but the object at the time was to afford employment and relief to the suffering Sonthals.

Orders have, however, now been issued for the cessation of work on the southern portion, and for the commencement of the Bhaugulpore end of the road, leaving the southern portion to be finished hereafter.

The earth-work on the northern portion has been commenced, and it is expected to be nearly completed by the rains.

The following extract from a recent letter from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore, shows the great benefit of opening up this part of the country by a good road:

“In the dry weather, carts can travel everywhere in the Sonthal districts, and they are largely increasing in number, in consequence of the demand for the rail, coal mines, Grand Trunk Road, &c. Produce, which three years since was removed almost entirely by pack bullocks, now goes on carts, though still there seems no visible diminution in the immense herds of bullocks carrying grain from the Sonthal districts to Bengal, and the stations on the Trunk Road. Cart hire now varies from 8 annas to 12 annas per diem, where a few years ago it was not more than 4 annas. Rails are sent by cart from Raneegunge, *via* Deoghur to Lukhisera or Monghyr, in great numbers, and at a fabulous cost, to the great profit of the villagers on the line of road, which is one very largely used both for traffic and by travellers from the north-west. I hope that next year a sum of money may be devoted to its improvement, and toll bars established to keep it up. The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore is of opinion that the roads from Bowsee to Bhaugulpore, and through the Damun-i-koh to Sreekoond, on the rail, will be of the utmost advantage to the country.”

The improvement of the road, 22 miles in length, between Burhee, on the Grand Trunk Road, and Hazareebaugh, was commenced in January, and about four miles of earthwork have been completed, and alterations made to four drain bridges, two* out of four small bridges are in progress, and the rest of the work is being pressed forward; but labour here is scarce.

*Biscowra, Sindoor.

Progress has been also made on the Southern Trunk Road from Calcutta to Cuttack, *via* Midnapore. From Calcutta to the Hooghly, at Budge Budge (15 miles), a metalled road already exists. From Ooloobariah, on the west bank, to Koilah Ghât, on the Roopnarain river (16 miles), is an unmetalled road, an estimate for metalling which is under consideration. From Koilah Ghât to Paneh Koorah (13 miles) the road earth-work is now being rapidly completed, and the work of collecting metal for it, in which there is much difficulty

difficulty, and also of burning bricks, is in progress. From Bouchkooah to Midnapore (25 miles) is already metalled. The metalling of the two portions above noted (29 miles), will complete a metalled high road between Calcutta and Midnapore (71 miles). An estimate has been called for, for continuing the road from Midnapore to Balasore, a further distance of 86 miles. This, it is hoped, will be taken up in 1861-62.

A road from Barreepore to the new town of Mutlah, commenced by the civil authorities, has been transferred to the Department Public Works, and is now in progress. Barreepore is distant about 15 miles from Calcutta, and a metalled road already connects the two places. The length of the new road, including the portion through the Mutlah town, is 16 miles; part of the earth-work has been roughly thrown up for the whole length, and about four miles have been properly formed. Brick metal is being prepared.

At the close of the year, orders were issued for the transfer to the Public Works Department, from the local authorities, of the following roads, to be formed into Imperial metalled roads, acting as railway feeders; no work has, however, yet been done to them, preliminary surveys and estimates being in progress.

1. From Cynthea on the Railway to Berhampore.
2. From Burdwan to Midnapore.
3. From Burbait, in the Damun-i-koh, to Sreekoond on the railway.
4. From Monghyr, *via* Segowlie and Mozufferpore, to Bajsura, on the Nepal frontier.
5. From Dehree to Arrah, and from Baroon to the railway near Dinapore.
6. From Hajeeapore to Mozufferpore.

Engineers will be placed upon these roads to prepare the necessary plans and estimates for them.

The line of road connecting Rajmahal with Maldah is also under survey and report.

On the Grand Trunk Road, toll-houses have been built at Mooneah, Muggrah, and Burhee, and two others are under construction at Doorgowtee and Baroon. These have been stopped under the late orders of the Supreme Government, abolishing toll-gates on Imperial roads.

A bridge of two arches of 20 feet has been nearly completed in the 1st division Grand Trunk Road, to replace a drain bridge of 15 feet span, which was destroyed during the rains of 1859. Two small drain bridges have been nearly completed in the 186th and 229th miles of the Grand Trunk Road, and a third is in progress in the 206th mile. An estimate has been passed for constructing retaining walls and protecting the dangerous places on the Grand Trunk Road, between the Barrakur and the Kurrumnassa rivers, and the work has been commenced.

Unmetalled Roads.—A rough hill survey of a new line, by which it is expected a road for carts can be constructed from Titalyah to Darjeeling, has been made, and a portion of it cleared. The unmetalled roads in Assam have been transferred from the charge of this department to the local authorities, with exception only to the following main or Imperial lines:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Gowhatty, <i>via</i> Golaghât to Debrooghur. | 6. Debrooghur to Saickwah. |
| 2. Gowhatty to Cheera Poonjee. | 7. Jeypore to Doom Doomah. |
| 3. Kudea Ghât to Munguldye. | 8. Jeypore to Makoom. |
| 4. Nowgong to Luckeah Ghât. | 9. Makoom to Doom Doomah. |
| 5. Debrooghur to Jeypore. | 10. Golaghât to Borpathar. |

A survey has been made for a road from Hazareebaugh to the Grand Trunk Road, at or near Bagodur; by which the distance between Calcutta and Hazareebaugh may be reduced by about 20 miles. A survey is also being made of another road, from Dorundah to Govindpore, on the Grand Trunk Road.

Bridges.—The new Warren's Girder Bridge over the new canal at Ooltadangah, near Calcutta, was completed early in the year, and is a handsome structure. A new bridge, on the same principle, 102 feet span, has been constructed on the old abutments of the Balliaghatta Bridge, in lieu of the timber trussed bridge, put up in 1855, which had fallen into decay. It has been determined by Government, that in future all bridges over the Circular Canals shall have a clear headway of 15 feet at high water, that is, 15' x 13' (the height of highest water over the sill of the Chitpore Lock) = 28 feet over the datum of Chitpore Lock gate sill; this height has been kept both for the Balliaghatta and the railway bridges. The bridge over the new canal is one foot higher than this, or 29 feet above datum. The approaches to the Balliaghatta Bridge have been raised, and the work is now nearly completed.

The Goolsunkree Bridge, on the Grand Trunk Road, has been in progress during the year; much difficulty was experienced in the excavation for the foundations in pure sand, both from the difficulty of keeping down the water, and from the *debris* of the old bridge. The piers and abutments are now nearly completed, and ready to receive the iron girders and the masonry arches. The bridge, which will consist of one span of 155 feet Warren's girder, and two masonry arches of 20 feet span, will be completed early in next working season.

Nothing has been done to the Barrakur, the Morhur, or the Booryah bridges during the year. Estimates for the Botana and Leelajun bridges are under preparation.

The works on the Soane causeway have been stopped, owing to all available labour of the district having been employed on the extensive barrack works at Dehree.

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Boat Bridges and Ferries.—A new iron ferry-boat has been constructed for the Pallee Ferry, on the Mutlah Road. The usual temporary bridges and causeways for the dry season's traffic, were constructed over the unbridged rivers on the Grand Trunk Road.

An experiment, which was tried with corrugated iron boats in the Circular Canal Division, with a view of adopting them for boat bridges, having proved successful, more accurate estimates for the same purpose are now being prepared under orders from Government.

Navigable canals.

The new canal has been completed, that is, joined into the old one, and opened to trade. The old or Circular Canal has been laid dry, and excavated to an uniform depth of one foot below the sill of the Chitpore lock gate, throughout its whole length of 5½ miles. This work, a very heavy one, will be completed before the rains. The Chitpore lock has been thoroughly repaired, and a new stone facing has been given to it; new gates have also been provided, with increased sluicing power. Boats pass through it, in consequence, in one-third the time that was previously necessary. The portion of the new canal near the Dum Dum bridge will be formed into a boat dock, but the work is not yet completed; all available resources having been concentrated on the canal itself.

With a view to the improvement generally of the vicinity of the canal, and to provide means of depositing the soil excavated, the ground in its vicinity has been raised and levelled. Upon it warehouses, or godowns, on uniform and approved design, will be constructed and rented out, by which means the whole of the neighbourhood will be much improved in appearance and substantial comfort. The additional land taken up includes a strip all along the straight reach on the south side, from Tremonee to Dhappa, along which will be formed a metalled road, with a row of warehouses on one side.

The steam dredger has been employed during part of the past year in the neighbourhood of the canal, and two barges to attend on the dredger, which were built in the Iron Bridge Yard, the Marine Department not having leisure to undertake them, have been completed; two others, also building there, are nearly so, and alterations are about to be made to two old iron cargo boats, to adapt them to the same purpose. The dredger works well, and has proved very useful.

A design and estimate for opening out permanently the Ooloobariah canal, between the Hooghly and Damoodah rivers, has been submitted to Government; but as it appeared probable that there would be some delay in the matter, the clearance for this year of the old Banespotee canal or channel, to admit of a passage for boats at high water was authorised, and the work was completed by the end of the year, at a cost of less than 3,000 rupees. It is expected that this amount will be repaid by the toll receipts of the next six months.

The Ghyghatta Khall, between the Damoodah and the Roopnarain rivers, has also been re-excavated during the past season. The usual excavations have also been made to the salt canals in the Midnapore and Tumlook Divisions.

River improvements.

On the Nuddea rivers, great efforts were made under very discouraging circumstances, to keep open the Bhagirutee. These, fortunately, proved successful, owing to the energy and determination of the executive engineer, Mr. Armstrong. To aid in the removal of the sand bar and the usual operations with bandels, an experiment with a small steam gun-boat was authorized during the fall of the inundation. This boat was employed in dragging harrows over the entrance bar, with the object of raking up the sand, which would then be carried off by the stream. She was of too little power to be of any use, and experience was gained, which will be turned to account in a repetition of the application of similar artificial means, with increased power next season. The result of the exertions of the executive engineer was, that the river was kept open throughout the year, the least depth of water being in the month of February, when there was one foot nine inches on the bar.

The total receipts from the tolls of the Nuddea Rivers and the Calcutta Canals during the past year, have been as follows:—

Nuddea rivers, 1,83,858 rupees; Calcutta canals, 2,82,868 rupees, showing a decrease of 13,292 rupees on the former, and of 23,713 rupees on the latter. The latter is owing to the Circular Canal having been closed for six months during the time of its excavation and improvement. It speaks creditably for the arrangements of the canal officers, that, notwithstanding the main canal having been closed so long, the falling off in the receipts has been so small.

The usual bandel and spur works were successfully constructed along the navigable channels of the Nuddea rivers on a very extensive scale.

The river bank at Moorshedabad having been much eroded, thereby endangering part of the city, including the burial ground of his Highness the Nawab of Moorshedabad, some fixed brush-wood and floating bamboo breakwaters were laid down for its protection; these produced a very favourable effect, having prevented all further erosion, and averted the necessity for costly stone groynes, which had been recommended, and were under consideration for the same purpose.

On the Matabangah, two cut-offs have been excavated near Baaleah, at the head of the Pangassee River, with a view to restore to the Matabangah the volume of water which, of late years, has been carried off from it by the Pangassee, which leaves it at this point, near its head. These works involved excavations on a very large scale. They were

were completed by the end of the year, and the effect will be seen after the next rainy season.

At Naraj, at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta, the stone spur or groyne designed to restore to the two channels of the Mahanuddy and Kujoree their proper proportions of the flood volume of the main river, has been nearly completed, and will be so before the rains. Up to the present time it has been found to answer the expectations of the designer. The quantity of rubble stone used for the spur, up to the close of the year, was 2,286,000 cubic feet, of which 1,343,000 were thrown in during the past year.

The staging bungalows at Mohunneah, on the Grand Trunk Road, and at Jehanabad, on the Patna Road, have been completed. The bungalow at Dowlutpore, on the Bargatchee and Dinagepore Road, is about one-third completed, and is now in active progress. A new staging bungalow has been nearly completed at Berhampore, and alterations and improvements have been made to the Dhurmasallah, at Balasore.

The Iron Bridge Yard, and the Akra Brick Yard, at Calcutta, have afforded much aid to the department in the supply of materials; but the utility of both is capable of much extension and improvement; and this, it is hoped, will be effected in the present year.

The manufacture and use of pressed and of bevilled bricks has been introduced into the department, and will, it is hoped, be hereafter much extended.

One of Clayton's latest patented steam brick machines has been in operation, and has hitherto worked successfully, although the out-turn is not so great as it should be, owing to the engine which works it (an old one belonging to the factory), being of insufficient horse power.

The three small steam soorkee mills sent out from England have proved most useful. One in pumping foundations dry at the Goolsunkree Bridge works, by means of a centrifugal pump; another in making soorkee at Berhampore; and the third in emptying the Circular Canal; also with a centrifugal pump, preparatory to its excavation and clearance.

An attempt has been made to import some good roofing slates found in the Cossya Hills. They were first tried at Cherra Poonjee with complete success, and arrangements were then made to work the quarries by contract, by the sub-engineer in charge of the Sylhet division. A cargo of the slates is now on its way to Calcutta.

During this year, for the first time, some lime (65,000 maunds), received as Government seignorage, on account of the quarries in Sylhet, has been sent down to Calcutta for the department. The means of carriage by boat are so imperfect, that it is only with great difficulty a small proportion of the above mentioned quantity has been obtained here as yet. It is to be hoped more success may attend the operations of next year; but boats are scarce, and accidents numerous.

The usefulness of the Iron Bridge yard will, it is anticipated, be much increased by the addition of the steam saw mill before mentioned, under the head of Public Works, which will be in work by the next season.

Some experiments have been commenced with a view to test the efficiency of Ransome's patent process for the preservation of masonry from damp, &c. The results will be reported and noticed in due course.

Measures have been in progress during the year for completing the record of all plans of Government property, and defining the boundaries of Government lands.

In the last Report, page 207, it was mentioned that a commencement had been made of the use of photography in the department, by the employment of a serjeant of sappers as a photographer. After careful practice and preparation in and about the Presidency, the photographer was despatched on a tour to several of the stations in the interior; and the number of successful views of buildings and works at stations up-country, which he has submitted, bear very favourable testimony to his skill and diligence. The chief engineer had endeavoured to train as an assistant to the photographer a native, who had received some instruction in the Industrial School of Art, but when the time came for leaving Calcutta to travel in the interior, difficulties arose, and he was unwilling to go.

It will be apparent from the above sketch of the operations of the Department Public Works that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the department in regard to expense, much work has been actually done, and much put in train to be done this year with the means available. These, however, bear such a very small proportion to the extent and importance of the public works pressed on the attention of the Government in the Lower Provinces, that the Lieutenant Governor has been obliged to adopt a principle of expenditure, differing entirely from what has been hitherto practised, in order to secure the largest possible return for the money laid out. The object being how to spend a very small sum of money so as to tell with most effect upon the crying wants of the country, it seemed to the Lieutenant Governor to be an unsound principle to fritter away the small means available in carrying on, in a languid manner, a number of great works, none of which would, in consequence, be materially advanced. Great works, he remarked, are generally of little or no use until completed, and it therefore appeared to him that obviously the true economy is to spend nothing upon any such work, until money became available to carry it out to completion as fast as possible, and to spend whatever can be spared upon smaller works which there will be money enough to carry out to completion in a short time, and which, whenever completed, will tell fully, each in its proper degree, and in proportion to its cost, towards supplying the wants of the country. On this principle the recommendations in the Budget for the present year have been framed.

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Accommodation for
travellers.

Miscellaneous.

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The central office of account has not yet furnished a correct classified statement of the expenditure on public works during the past year, but the total is approximately estimated to have been 45,24,797 rupees, as shown in tables Nos. 11, 12, and 13 in the Appendix. This amount includes the expenditure, of 4,23,166 rupees, as per margin, for the Calcutta and Eastern canals and the Nuddea rivers, which will be charged to the gross collections from the tolls levied on these water communications. Expenditure to the extent of two or three lakhs on account of sums expended as advances to officers of other Presidencies, and for the despatch of stores to other provinces, is not, however, included in the above sum of 45,24,797 rupees.

Accounts.	Rupees.
Nuddea Rivers - - - -	1,77,369
Bhurgiruttee Rivers - - - -	10,185
Jellinghee Rivers - - - -	4,969
Matabanga Rivers - - - -	4,648
Circular and Eastern Canals - - - -	2,25,995
	<u>Rs. 4,23,166</u>

It has been ruled that local works chargeable to local funds shall be excluded from the works set down in the Budget as Imperial, and from the 45 lakhs, to which the Imperial Public Works expenditure of Bengal has been limited.

The progress has not been great in bringing up the arrears of the office of account; but in February a grant of 10,050 rupees was made to be employed in bringing up these arrears by contract, and since then the progress has been much better.

The arrears in bills are very heavy and still accumulating. Similar measures have been since proposed to dispose of these by contract, as well as considerable arrears in the stock accounts of divisions, and in the accumulated balances unsettled against executive engineers.

The strength of the office will require to be increased to bring it into effective working order.

PUBLIC WORKS—LOCAL.

Under present arrangements these works also fall under the general control of the chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Department Public Works.

Amalgamated District Road Fund.

The cost of these works is defrayed from what is called the "Amalgamated District Road Fund," consisting of the net proceeds of the ferry collections; the surplus of the tolls collected in the Nuddea rivers and the Calcutta canals, and the tolls at such gates as have been established on ferry fund roads.

An allotment of these funds is made annually to each division, according to its wants, and the Commissioner of each division is required to submit an annual return, showing how the funds assigned to each district in it have been expended. Unfortunately these annual returns are seldom ready for submission in time for this report. Up to the present time few of them have been received, but as some material changes were introduced when the assignment for 1859-60 was made, it may not be uninteresting to enter here the terms of the resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion.

The approximate net proceeds of the "Amalgamated District Road Fund" for the year 1858-59 amounted to 5,35,387 rupees, thus—

Net collections from tolls on ferries and on district roads - - -	Rs. 3,09,675
Ditto ditto on Nuddea rivers and Calcutta canals - - - - -	„ 2,25,712
Total - - -	<u>Rs. 5,35,387</u>

This sum of 5,35,387 rupees represented the total amount at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor for the proposed ferry fund operations of 1859-60.

The net collections from tolls at ferries and on district roads, to which, for the future, will be added the net profits of gaol manufactures, will constitute what is to be called the *local funds*, and will be considered as available for repairing district roads in general, and making such new roads of the same sort in each division as it may be practicable to make, after providing for the general repair of the existing district roads.

The net proceeds of tolls on the Nuddea rivers and Calcutta canals will be denominated the *general fund*, and will be employed in opening out feeders in connexion with the several railways now open and in progress, and in improving the navigation of the Eastern canals.

Allotments for 1859-60.

In distributing the *local fund* for the operations of 1859-60, the Lieutenant Governor has been guided by the following considerations:

Each district is permitted, as a general rule, to receive the amount of its own contributions to the local fund from tolls on ferries and roads, or so much of that amount as it is thought necessary to expend during the year upon its own district roads.

	The entire ferry collections of these three districts are appropriated, as they have sufficient funds in hand to complete the works proposed to be undertaken in them - - - - -	Rupees.
Backergunge -		771
Chittagong -		6,112
Tipperah -		2,335
		<u>Rs. 9,218</u>

In those districts where the sum thought necessary to be expended during the year upon the district roads falls short of the contribution towards the local fund, the balance of the collections has been carried to the credit of the general fund.

In those districts where the ferry fund collections are very small, and the local funds are, consequently, quite inadequate for the repair of existing roads, or the continuance of an urgent and important nature, grants have been made, with due consideration to other demands, from the general fund.

In accordance with the principles above indicated, the items noted in the margin have been deducted from the local fund, and carried to the credit of the general fund. These funds, after this adjustment, stood respectively:—local fund, at 2,47,149 rupees; and general fund, at 2,88,238 rupees.

	Ferry Collections.	Requirements.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sarun - -	27,835	20,000	7,835
Dihoot - -	51,753	34,000	17,753
Arracan - -	39,360	11,640	27,520
			<u>53,308</u>
Total - - -			<u>Rs. 62,526</u>

And

And the sums marginally noted have been contributed from the general fund towards the maintenance of the local fund works of the districts named opposite those sums.

The large sum awarded to the Hooghly District was granted as an acknowledgment of the spirited liberality of its inhabitants, who have raised a sum of equal amount by voluntary subscription, to be expended in the improvement of the communications in that district. The Lieutenant Governor will endeavour to meet in a similar manner all subscriptions similarly obtained for such purposes, whenever it may be in his power to do so consistently with a due regard to all other interests which may at that time be under his consideration.

The total amount of the general fund given above, at 2,88,238 rupees, was thus reduced to 2,52,613 rupees, which amount the Lieutenant Governor resolved to hold available for making new roads as feeders in connexion with the railways; for metalling or otherwise improving existing feeders; for commencing contemplated improvements of the navigation of the eastern canals, and for any small contingencies that might require to be provided for during the year.

The Lieutenant Governor accordingly determined to authorise, from the above available amount of the general fund, the following grants for the construction of the 13 following districts, or local roads, to act as feeders to the railways:—

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	Rupees.
Hooghly	12,000
Jessore	4,000
Bancoorah	3,000
Beerbhoom	1,000
Behar	2,325
Shahabad	5,000
Furreedpore	1,500
Dacca	2,000
Dinagpore	2,500
Bograh	1,500
Total	Rs. 35,625

For the EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

DISTRICT.	ROAD.	AMOUNT ASSIGNED.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rupees.</i>	
1. Bancoorah	Bancoorah to Raneegunge, 25 miles.	20,742	This will complete the metalling, and also include 8,000 towards a causeway over an unbridged river.
2. Beerbhoom	Soorea to Ahmedpore station, 12 miles.	6,000	This will complete the metalling, and the only bridge necessary.
3. Ditto	Elambazar to Soorool, 9 miles.	1,000	This will finish all that is required for this road.
4. Beerbhoom and Burdwan.	Cutwa to Soorool, 31 miles	18,000	It is expected that this will complete the earth-work and drain bridges, besides paying for a portion of the land.
5. Hooghly and Burdwan.	Pundooah Station to Culna, 17 miles.	50,000	This will suffice to complete this line as a metalled road, the earth-work being already finished.
6. Moorshedabad and Southal Pergunnahs.	Sooty to Nobinnugger Station, 13 ½ miles.	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for the purchase of some of the lands, making earth-work and drain bridges.
7. Moorshedabad	Jungypore to Dhatar Station, 14 ½ miles.	10,000	Expected to be sufficient for the purchase of some of the lands, making earth-work and drain bridges.
8. Monghyr	Chuckye to Luckesarie, 48 miles.	10,000	This road will be made under the superintendence of the Railway Company's engineers, and the sum entered opposite has been paid in advance.
9. Monghyr and Bhaugulpore.	Rurruckpore to Kurhurea, 11 miles.	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, drain bridges, and purchase of some of the lands.
10. Tirhoot	Mozufferpore to Hadjee-pore, 34 miles.	15,000	Estimated to be sufficient for repairs, and six miles of metalling from Hadjee-pore.

For the EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

DISTRICT.	ROAD.	AMOUNT ASSIGNED.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rupees.</i>	
11. Nuddea	Kishnaghur to Bagoolah Station, 11 miles,	7,500	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, compensation for lands, drain bridges, &c.
12. Ditto	Santipore to Ranaghat, 11 miles.	10,000	Expected to be sufficient for the earth-work and drain bridges, and a portion of the lands.
13. Patna	Comercolly to Kooshtee, 12 miles.	8,000	Expected to be sufficient for earth-work, purchase of land, &c.
	TOTAL - - Rs.	1,72,242	

In those roads, where a sum has been named as sufficient to complete the work, that amount has been given; but for those for which no data have yet been obtained, 500 rupees a mile has been allowed as the probable cost of earth-work and drain bridges, together with a small margin for the purchase of land when required.

The progress made on five of the roads, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 13—the first four of which are within the Burdwan division, and the last in the Rajshahye division, has been very satisfactory.

(No. 1.) The road from Bancoorah to Raneegunge, has been a little delayed in its completion, owing, as stated by the Commissioner, to the time occupied in measuring, surveying, and making other arrangements for the land required for a deviation of part of the line. But a causeway over the Gundessaree River, which is crossed by it, has been finished, and is said to be an excellent piece of work. The road itself is being metalled thoroughly where this is required, and it is reported to be a good and passable road for carts all the year round.

(No. 2.) The Commissioner expected that this road, from Sooree to Ahmedpore, would have been completed by the end of July 1860. The 6,000 rupees granted for it was to complete the metalling, and a bridge that was required.

(No. 3.) This road, from Elambazar to Soorool, has been metalled where necessary, and two small culverts on it only remain in an unfinished state.

(No. 5.) Pundooah station to Culnah. The large sum allotted to this road was for completing it as a metalled road, the earth-work having been previously finished. The Commissioner states that the metalling is expected to be completed by September, and provision will be made for any drain bridges required.

(No. 13.) This, the last of the five roads, which have progressed favourably, is the one from Comercolly to Kooshtee. The sum of 8,000 rupees granted for it was expected to suffice for the earth-work, purchase of land, &c., and the Commissioner reports that, besides the completion of the embankment throughout the entire distance, and of a masonry bridge, an old silk bund has been converted into an excellent branch road of 1½ mile in length, within the amount in question, and that, with such petty repairs to the earth-works as may be necessary after the rains, the road will be ready for metalling during next season.

No great progress has been made towards completing the test of these feeders. The carrying out of the two in the Rajshahye division, Nos. 6 and 7, where there is no ferry fund or divisional engineer, will be properly provided for, however, if, as is expected, their construction is undertaken under the control of the engineers of the East India Railway Company. The feeder in the Patna division, No. 10, has been made over to the Department of Public Works, and the other feeders are all situated in divisions, to each of which, the Lieutenant Governor has been enabled to authorise the appointment of an engineer. Under such circumstances, and with the aid of the further grant which will shortly be made for the local or general fund, at the disposal of this Government, so far as may be practicable, the Lieutenant Governor anticipates that fair progress will be made during the next working season.

An outline map has been prepared to accompany this report, on which are shown all the roads enumerated therein, as well as the existing Imperial roads.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

There are three railways under the Bengal Government in progress of construction, each by a private association working under a contract with Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council; which contract guarantees, and provides for the payment of interest at the rate

rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital paid on account into the Bank of England, or into a treasury in India.

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These associations are—

- The East Indian Railway Company.
- The Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
- The Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company.

In the following report of the proceedings in the Railway Department, for the year 1859-60, the above three railways will be noticed separately.

The facts relating to the East Indian Railway in Bengal will be stated under the heads of— East Indian Railway.

“ OPEN LINE,” and “ LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.”

The line open at the commencement of the year extended from Howrah to Beddia, with a branch from the Khanoo junction to Raneegunge, in all, a distance of 142 miles. A further length of 23 miles was opened to Synthia, in the South Beerbhoom district, in September, so that the open line at the end of the year, extended from Howrah to Synthia, 121 miles, with the branch line to Raneegunge of 45 miles length. Open Line.

The section from Howrah to the Khanoo junction, is a double line, and was completed as such in October. For the other length, the line is single.

The entire traffic on the open line, during the first half of 1859, returned a profit of 8½ per cent. per annum on the cost of construction. For the second half of 1859, the profit was 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction, which, however, in this half-year, included the cost of doubling the line from Howrah to the Khanoo junction, and of making the single line to Synthia. Traffic.

The approximate cost of the open line is as follows:—

75 miles of double line at Rs. 1,57,000 per mile =	Rs.	1,17,75,000
91 miles of single line „ „ 1,20,000 per mile =	„	1,09,20,000
Total - - -	Rs.	2,26,95,000

The number of miles run by railway trains during the year amounted to 6,46,988 miles.

The number of passengers were:—

	No.		Rs.
First Class - - - - -	14,777	paying - -	60,671
Second Class - - - - -	64,176	„	1,02,489
Third Class - - - - -	13,09,761	„	7,09,963
Making an aggregate of Passengers carried - - - - -	13,88,714	„	8,73,122
	<i>Maunds.</i>		
The amount of coal carried was - - -	59,16,702	paying - -	10,01,821
And of ordinary goods - - - - -	22,01,402	„	4,80,782
So that the total merchandize traffic aggregated - - - - -	81,18,104	„	14,82,603
The gross earnings of the open Railway, including profits on every account, amounted to - - - - -			Rs. 25,78,251
The expenses of working the Railway amounted to - - - - -			„ 11,74,248
Leaving for the net earnings or profits - - - - -			Rs. 14,04,008

These returns are for the calendar year 1859, which is the year of the Railway accounts, and no separate returns have been formed for the official year.

There were twenty accidents in all during the year 1859. Four of these happened to passengers, one resulted fatally. Thirteen happened to servants of the Railway Company, of which eight ended fatally. Three persons trespassing on the line were killed. Besides these accidents, one case of suicide occurred. A European serjeant of one of Her Majesty's regiment threw himself out of the train when at full speed, and was killed. Accidents.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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During the last half of 1859 the running stock of engines and carriages in use have been as follows:—

Rolling stock.

Locomotives.

19 Passenger Engines.
30 Goods Engines.

Total - - - 49 Locomotives.

Carriages and Wagons.

14 First-class Carriages.
12 Composite ditto.
1 Saloon ditto.
36 Second-class ditto.
96 Third-class ditto.
351 Coal Hoppers.

100 Coke Wagons.
15 Horse Boxes.
4 Carriage Trucks.
31 Cattle Trucks.
603 Miscellaneous Goods Wagons.

Total - - - 1,263 Carriages and Wagons.

Improvement of stations.

The subject of the improvement of the railway stations between Howrah and Burdwan has been under the consideration of Government; but the final orders approving of the proposed arrangements, which involve an expenditure of 2,63,134 rupees, were not issued till ten days after the close of the official year.

This expenditure, however, does not include the cost of arrangements for Howrah station, the consideration of which embraces many matters not yet matured.

The work at the Khanoo junction station, which is to be made an engine changing station, superseding "Burdwan" as such, has been commenced upon and is in rapid progress.

Sitting-room accommodation for third-class passengers.

The number of passengers per third class-carriage has been reduced from 56 to 52, giving 17 inches sitting space for each person; but this reduction is considered insufficient by the Government of India, and it has only been accepted temporarily, with the remark that 20 inches per passenger should be the standard.

Communication between guards and drivers of trains.

The subject of establishing communication between the guards and drivers of trains has had the attention of the Railway Department, and a report is awaited from the agent and the Locomotive Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Company, as to the practical working of the card and bell arrangement, which is believed to be the simplest method of communication, and the one least liable to derangement.

Two wooden jetties have been in progress of erection at Howrah on the ground purchased from the Docking Company; one of these is finished, and the other is in a forward state. These jetties will be of great service to the steam-boat department of the railway in landing stores.

Line under construction.

An extensive new "coal wharf" at Raneegunge has been completed, so as to admit of coal being loaded there, and the chief engineer reports that, "so far as can at present be ascertained, it seems well adapted to its intended purpose."

The promise made by the chief engineer to link in the line to Rajmahal by the 1st of July 1860 has been fulfilled.

Progress.

Great energy has been shown in the progress of the works, and the Lieutenant Governor, after expressing his satisfaction at the exertions of the engineers, has congratulated Mr. Turnbull, on the prospect which he now has, of seeing an early completion of the magnificent series of works, which he has so skilfully laid out and carried into execution in the face of very great difficulties.

The headings of the Monghyr tunnel, which is 900 feet long, met on the 27th March, a length of 30 feet 6 inches of solid quartz rock having been cut through during that month.

The progress making is such, that it is thought the North Rajmahal district, and the line through Colgong to Bhaugulpore, may be opened before the commencement of the rains of 1861.

Soane Bridge works progressing satisfactorily.

The Soane Bridge will have 28 spans of 150 feet each, covered over with iron girders, carrying the rail at top, and an ordinary carriage road, 11 feet wide below. The progress made with the works has been very satisfactory. The whole of the foundations have been commenced, and the wells have been sunk, on an average, 17 feet. The two abutments and several of the piers, will be ready for the iron superstructure as soon as the staging can be fixed, which must be done after the rains. It will take two months to erect and fix the iron work of one span, and seven sets of staging are being prepared to allow of this number of spans being erected together. This great work will be completed as soon as the minor but very difficult bridges across the Keeul and Hullohur rivers.

The Keeul Bridge will consist of nine spans of 150 feet, covered with iron lattice girders. The foundations of the west abutment and five piers have been completed, those for the east abutment and three piers are nearly ready.

The Hullohur Bridge will have five spans of 150 feet each; it is very backward. To the south of the bridge there is a viaduct to carry the railway over the low part of the valley, which will consist of 180 arched spans of 15 feet each—this long masonry work has been built up to the spring line of the arches.

The rapid progress and early completion of these important bridges depends on the transmission

mission of the iron-work, and arrangements must be made to secure the conveyance of the bridge-parts up to the sites during the coming rainy season.

The stations to be constructed on the line have been sanctioned; and a list of the stations from Howrah to the Kurumnassa, showing their positions, and the distance apart, and the distance of each from Howrah, also pointing out the stations at which engines are to be changed, is annexed.

The contemplated opening to the public of the railway line up to Rajmahal, in October 1860, made a practical investigation necessary into the requirements, in regard to rolling stock, and establishments, for working this great extension of the open length; and these matters were discussed fully, and determined, in a note drawn up by Major Strachey, the consulting engineer, which was approved of by Government, and has formed the basis of the operations for providing for the prospective wants of the public traffic on this extension of the open line.

The unsatisfactory management of the store and transport departments of the East Indian Railway having had the attention of the Railway Department, the consulting engineer determined that a formal inquiry should be made into the administration of these departments, which inquiry was unfortunately postponed, owing to Major Strachey's ill health. The information elicited by the inquiry will come into the report for the next year.

The following Table shows the strength of the Company's fleet during 1859, and also the tonnage it could convey:—

Description of Boat.	Number of each kind made.	Number Wrecked.	Number now available.	Available Tonnage of each.	Total Available Tonnage.
Large Flats (iron) - - - -	6	-	6	300	1,800
Engine Flats (iron) - - - -	7	1	6	65	390
Ordinary Flats (iron) - - - -	95	3	92	20 to 30	3,275
Engine Flats (wooden) - - - -	6	1	5	50	250
Ordinary Flats (wooden) - - - -	123	3	120	40 to 75	6,995
Oolaks - - - - -	278	5	273	30	8,190
Soane Bridge Flats (iron) - - - -	30	-	30	15 to 35	710
Ditto ditto (wooden) - - - -	14	-	14	35 to 40	475
Hullohur Flats (iron) - - - -	20	2	18	7	126
TOTAL - - - - -	579	15	564	- - -	22,211

The actual despatches by this fleet and by private boats, during the year, may be approximately stated at

27,931 tons for Bengal.

10,572 tons for the North Western Provinces.

It has been found necessary to have the whole of the land plans for the East Indian Railway revised, district by district, and the work of revision is now proceeding. The new plans are being prepared by the chief engineer on a scale of 150 feet to the inch in continuous sheets, based on the fixed mileage marks of the railway, with proper schedules of reference, in which the areas are to be recorded in accordance with the revenue boundaries of mouzah, pergunnah, and zillah; and the classes in which the land is held are to be shown in detail.

The following classification has been adopted to distinguish the circumstances under which the land is held. The land required for railway purposes has been divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D.

Class A is for land which a railway company receives free of charge under the contract with the Government for permanent occupation.

Class B is for land also provided free of cost, but only for temporary occupation.

Class C is for land which the railway company has to provide at its own cost.

Class D is for land which does not come into the possession of the railway company at all.

A deputy collector has been appointed on the part of Government, to prepare from these plans a correct register of title to the land taken over by Government for construction of the railway; and the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, has declared that the consulting engineer and the local revenue authorities will respectively be held responsible for the careful record of land plans drawn out in regular sequence, and corrected up to date in their several offices.

The great question of the year has been that of the extension of the Ranecgunge colliery line to the Barrakur River, with a branch along the Singarun Valley; having for its object the development of the mineral resources of the neighbouring districts, and the establishment of greater facilities for the conveyance of coal from the mines which are already worked.

The Barrakur line will be 22 miles long, and the Singarun line about seven miles long. The sections for these lines have been forwarded to the consulting engineer to the railway company in England, and the necessary measures for carrying out the works have been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council (10th December 1859). The

accounts of the expenditure for these lines are not to be kept separate, but are to form part of the capital account of the main line. The only stations it is proposed to construct are terminal stations.

An indent has been passed for the disbursement of three lakhs of rupees for the preparation of materials, &c. &c., so as to enable the chief engineer to make arrangements for the progress of the works before the submission of detailed estimates.

An indent has also been passed for 10 miles of Greave's cast-iron sleepers, for experimental use on these colliery lines, where they will be subjected to the test of a heavy slow traffic.

The extension to the Barrakur is to be laid out so that it may form part of a main line direct to the North-west Provinces, in the event of such a prolongation being ultimately determined upon.

Care has been taken in laying out the colliery lines to meet the requirements of all the mining interests, and to place, as far as practicable, all upon an equal footing as regards accommodation.

The project of bridging the Hooghly at Calcutta is "finally dropped." The proposition to construct a bridge at or near to Fultah Ghaut, to connect the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways, has been generally approved of by the Governor General in Council, and the chief engineer of the East Indian Railway has undertaken the survey necessary for fixing the site, and for preparing a design and estimate for the bridge.

The borings in the bed of the river have accordingly been commenced upon, and the terms of the arrangement made in regard to the expenditure to be incurred in the preliminary operations are as follows:—

The account of the cost will be kept separate.

If the bridge and branch line are eventually constructed by the East Indian Railway Company, the cost will be borne by the East Indian Railway Company.

If by any other company, that company will pay.

If not at all, the Government will pay.

The question of the actual construction of the bridge is thus left quite open for future consideration.

The practicability of giving the East Indian Railway a line alongside of the Eastern Bengal Railway from the proposed Hooghly bridge junction to Sealdah, with a common terminus for the two railways at Sealdah, has been discussed; but the plan was considered very inadvisable, because of the double cost of the land to Government, and the cost of an unnecessary new piece of railway to the East Indian Railway Company, and it has been judged sufficient that the East Indian Railway should account to the Eastern Bengal Railway for mileage run upon the rails of the latter, and for terminal expenses in respect of all down-trains.

The Eastern Bengal Railway similarly accounting to the East Indian Railway for all up-trains, retaining only the proportion of receipts due for terminal and booking charges, and the mileage run upon its own rail. Arrangements of this nature between companies are commonly in force, and worked perfectly under much more complicated circumstances in England.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

List of Stations, &c., on the Bengal Divisions, from Howrah to Chowra

No.	Names of Stations.	Distance.			No.	Names of Stations.	Distance.		
		From Howrah.	Between each Station.	Engines Change.			From Howrah.	Between each Station.	Engines Change.
1	Howrah	0	0	0	29	Mirajpore	222	13	0
2	Bally	6	6	0	30	Sahebgunge	233	11	0
3	Connagar	8½	2½	0	31	Peerpointee	247	14	0
4	Serampore	12	3½	0	32	Colgong	259	12	57
5	Bydabatty	15	3	0	33	Ghogah	269	10	0
6	Chandernagore	20	5	0	34	Bhaugulpore	278	9	0
7	Hooghly	24	4	0	35	Suitangunge	292	14	0
8	Mugra	29	5	0	36	Burriarpore	303	11	0
9	Pundboah	38	9	0	37	Monghyr	311	8	52
10	Boinchee	43½	5½	0	38	Durrarh	320	9	0
11	Mymaree	51	7½	0	39	Kujra	330	10	0
12	Saktighur	59	8	0	40	Luckeesarai	341	11	0
13	Burdwan	66	7	66	41	Burbea	351	10	0
14	Junction	74	8	0	42	Mukameh	361	10	49
15	Gooskarah	87	13	0	43	Barrh	376	15	0
16	Beddeab	94	7	0	44	Bucktearpore	386	12	0
17	Baipore Soorool	98	4	0	45	Futtowah	404	16	0
18	Oumnoodpore	110	12	0	46	Patna	412	8	0
19	Synthia	118	8	0	47	Bankipore	417	5	0
20	Nullarpore	128	10	0	48	Dinapore	424	7	63
21	Rampore	136	8	70	49	Behta	0	11½	0
22	Nulhattee	144	8	0	50	Arrah	447	12½	0
23	Maradoi	154	10	0	51	Beecha	459	12	0
24	Pakour	168	14	0	52	Rogonathpore	469	10	0
25	Bahawa	184	16	0	53	Doomraon	480	11	0
26	Timpahar	195	11	0	54	Buxar	490	10	66
27	Rajnehal	202	7	66	55	Chowra	497	7	0
28	Timpahar	209	7	0					

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

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THE Eastern Bengal Railway, which will be the Great Trunk Railway of this Government, is under construction by contract, with the firm of Messrs. Brassey, Paxton, Wythes, & Henfry. The line sanctioned, and so contracted for, terminates at Kooshtee, on the Ganges, opposite Pubna, and starts from a point just without the eastern boundary of Calcutta, in the suburb of Sealdah. This line is 109 miles long, and it will enable merchants from the eastern districts to avoid the Soonderbun route. It follows the Hooghly River sufficiently near to make the connexion of this line with that of the East Indian Railway a short and easy matter, provided the river can be bridged at a cost not out of proportion to the advantages to be gained from its construction, and from the junction of the two lines. The consideration of this junction has been noticed under the previous head of the "East Indian Railway."

The engineering staff arrived in November and December 1858, and the necessary working surveys were at once taken in hand. The actual work of constructing the line was commenced in May 1859, on the 10th of which month the first portion of land was made over to the company, so that the whole of the progress made falls within the year under review.

Under the terms of the contract, the line to Kooshtee should be completed by the 30th April 1861; but the contractors' agent in this country has complained of the delay in making over the land, and of the consequent postponement of the commencement of the works, which may affect the date of completing the line. The works, according to the contract, should have been commenced on the 1st December 1858, but possession of the land for 75 miles was only obtained by the company on the 31st October 1859, the transfer of the remaining 35 miles being completed by the end of that year. About 18 per cent. of the earth work has been thrown up during the year under review, ending 31st April 1860. Of the bridges on the line, those across the Ishamuttee and the Koomar Rivers are of the greatest importance; their foundations and piers are to be constructed with iron cylinders driven by the pneumatic process. The works at the Ishamuttee have made good progress; the foundations, cylinders, and the pneumatic apparatus are upon the ground, and the staging and other arrangements have progressed under skilled hands. The chief engineer considers that this structure will be completed before the rainy season up to low-water-level, when the superstructure can be proceeded with.

Progress of works.

The other bridge, meanwhile, must wait till the apparatus and other requisite materials can be removed from the Ishamuttee to the Koomar site.

The remaining bridges are of small size. The line of railway has to cross the canals and some khals, but no other rivers. Five important roads will be crossed by the railway, with under-bridges and flat iron tops, giving head ways of 13 feet clear for three of the roads, and of 15½ feet on the main road to Dum-Dum, and on the Dum-Dum and Chitpore road. These under-bridges are structures of some consequence.

The brick abutments of the Circular Canal Bridge, at the Calcutta terminus, have been built above the water level of the canal, and will soon be completed; when this is done, the other canal bridge, which has also had its foundations completed, will be finished: both bridges are to have a superstructure of iron.

The screw pile bridges over the Ishapoor Nulla and the Bagaree Khall have not yet been commenced; but the iron works have arrived, and their erection can be carried on during the rainy season.

Sanction has been recently accorded to the sites selected for the railway stations, and the station plans have been discussed and determined upon. The position of the metropolitan terminus was formally sanctioned in December 1858, and in July 1859 the plan and arrangements for the station buildings were approved of, and the brick-work of the extensive foundations at Sealdah has since progressed fairly, as also the preparation of materials.

The following is a classified list of the stations, showing their distances apart from each other, and from the Calcutta terminus:—

Stations.

Nos.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	CLASS.	DISTANCE.	
			From Sealdah.	Between each Station.
1	Dum-Dum and Chitpore* junction	3d	—	—
2	Barrackpore	2d	13½	9½
3	Samnuggur	4th	18½	4½
4	Nyehattee	3d	23½	5
5	Kauchraparah	4th	28	4½
6	Hamidpore for Chogdah	3d	33	10
7	Ranghat	3d	45	7
8	Bugoolah	3d	57½	12½
9	Kissengunga	3d	65	7½
10	Ramnuggur	3d	74½	9½
11	Choadangah	4th	83½	9
12	Alumdangah	3d	93	9½
13	Khooshtea Terminus	special	109½	16½

* Awaiting sanction to the Chitpore Branch and the junction curve.

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Crossings.
Chitpore Branch
Line.

The positions and character of the several crossings to be provided for, have been settled in communication with the civil authorities.

The Government of India formally suggested to the directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company the expediency of making a branch railway from their line to the Hooghly River at Chitpore. The Board have adopted this suggestion, and have applied to carry it out, and the necessary surveys and examinations of the ground have been made by the chief engineer, who has prepared his plans and estimates for submission. This branch will wholly avoid the town of Calcutta, and traversing a slip of ground on the north side of the canal, which is the property of Government, and will have a clear run to the river, and a valuable river frontage. This branch railway will afford the means of uninterrupted conveyance to the port of Mutlah for heavy country produce landed from boats on the bank of the Hooghly, and for heavy imports, such as salt and iron from the port of Mutlah to the Hooghly River, as well as for the uninterrupted conveyance of heavy goods from the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Hooghly, and from the Hooghly to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Government permission to prepare the plans and estimates for this branch line was accorded in August 1859.

Extension line be-
yond Ganges.

The contract between the Honourable East India Company and the Eastern Bengal Railway provides that the railway shall ultimately be carried to Dacca, &c., and the extension of the line in this direction has accordingly been under careful and anxious consideration. The line of country which the chief engineer has proposed to take was inspected under the orders of Government in December 1859, by the deputy consulting engineer to Government, and by the chief engineer of the railway, who separately reported on the matter, which is still under consideration. Mr. Purdon's views generally in respect to the construction of this line were, before this inspection, submitted to the Government of India, and the following notice shows the high estimation in which they were then held:—

“Mr. Purdon's reports appear to the President in Council remarkable for the grasp they take of one of the broadest engineering questions of the day, and for the clearness with which he explains all real difficulties.”

The chief engineer has proposed to take a curvilinear course from Koshtee, crossing the Ganges with a short ferry, and keeping to the west of Pubna, making the passage of the Oora Sagur the most salient and northern part of the line, and from thence curving back to Dacca, in preference to facing the difficulties on the straight road to Dacca; and the necessary surveys have now been sufficiently carried out to enable him to prepare the estimate of the cost, which, with his matured project for the construction of the line, will come under the next year's report. The importance attached to this extension by the Supreme Government may be gathered from the following expression of opinion:—

“In the view of the President in Council, without the extension, both to Naraingunge, beyond Dacca, and to Serajunge on the main stream of the Jaboonah or Brahmaputra, more than three-fourths of the value of every mile of the Eastern Bengal line of railway will be lost to the country.”

The terms upon which this survey has been undertaken are similar as regards final adjustment to those which have been already stated under the head of “bridging the Hooghly.” The manner in which it is proposed to connect this railway with that of the East India Company, and to work the Eastern Bengal line between Calcutta and the junction, has already been explained.

THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

The operations of this railway company, which—after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain capital for the undertaking, without the protection and assistance of a guarantee from Government, subsequently received this aid—were commenced in the year under review.

The line crosses the low flat alluvial formation of the Gangetic Delta, where it is well within the influence of the tides, and has been projected for the purpose of connecting Calcutta with the new port of the Mutlah River. It will be about 29 miles long, and the estimated capital to which the guarantee of 5 per cent. at present extends, is only 250,000 £. The contract between the Railway Company and the Secretary of State in Council was entered into on the 15th March 1859, and the operations of the Company are limited to the line between Calcutta and the Mutlah.

Metropolitan ter-
minus.

In December 1858, when fixing the site of the metropolitan terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah, the Government of India laid down, that this railway to the Mutlah, whenever it should be carried out, should also have its terminus at the Sealdah Station, which site, indeed, had been fixed originally for this railway, when the project was first reported upon in 1853, by Lieutenant Colonel Baker; who also originated the idea of connecting it with the commercial parts of Calcutta and the Hooghly River bank by horsed tram-ways, a project which has recently been brought forward, and inquired into practically by a committee appointed for the purpose in connexion with both railways.

Junction line.

The Mutlah line will be connected with that of the Eastern Bengal by a short junction line, with a gradient of 1 in 400, the level of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Sealdah, being 6.02 feet higher than the level of the Calcutta and South Eastern line. The proposed branch of the Eastern Bengal to Chitpore, when carried out, will connect both lines of railway with the Hooghly River.

Works on the line.

The only river crossed by the Calcutta and South Eastern line, is the Piale, a large tidal-way, requiring, at the place where the line crosses it, a bridge of at least 170 feet span.

span. It was at first projected to cross this tidal channel, with a solid dam, and the question of thus closing this river was carefully discussed, and finally negatived by Government in June 1859. The arrangement for the bridge then came under consideration; the site, headway, and width were determined, and also the manner of building the foundations. The bridge is to be an iron girder bridge of one clear span of 170 feet, giving a head-way of 12 feet. The iron superstructure is to be designed by the Company's consulting engineer, with the stipulation from this Government, that the clear width to be afforded by the girders is not to be less than 26 feet 6 inches, which is the minimum clear width fixed for bridges to carry a double line of rails.

The crossing of Tolly's Nullah is the only other work of any magnitude on this line. The head-way is fixed at 16 feet above the high water, to allow of the canal traffic passing under the bridge.

There are also the crossings of the Entally Canal, both for the junction line from the Eastern Bengal, and also for the main line leaving Sealdah. Entally Canal Crossings.

These bridge crossings might have been avoided if the agent of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway had come into the proposal made, and had accepted the terms offered to him with the sanction of Government, by the municipal Commissioners of Calcutta; who had established their project for terminating the low level drainage of that section of the city, upon the Entally Canal, filling it up for a certain length, and erecting their pumping station by the side of the canal above, and west of the line subsequently fixed for the railway crossing.

Their proposal was, to remove the pumping station below, and east of the line of railway, prolonging the city low-level sewer for the distance to be removed, and filling up the canal past the railway, so as to allow of the rails being brought into the terminal station at the level of the ground, and the terms were, that the Railway Company should pay the Commissioners 55,000 rupees, which was the estimated cost of prolonging the main low level sewer.

The advantages to the Railway Company were, that whereas the bridges would necessitate the provision of a head-way for ordinary boats passing to the top of the canal, which, if not filled up, must be utilised, and would therefore cause an increased expenditure in all the terminal station buildings due to the extra height of rail, as well as be in themselves somewhat costly structures, all this expenditure and extra work might be avoided by paying for the extension of the city drain.

The agent of the railway not being satisfied with the arrangement proposed, declined it on the part of the Company, and the project of removing the pumping station, which had been some time under discussion, was authoritatively considered as at an end. The point then left for decision was, the head-way to be afforded by the railway bridges; which was not finally settled till after the close of the year under review, but has been made as favourable as possible for the Railway Company, the height at first insisted upon being reduced so much as to allow of the rails being brought into the station at the required low level.

The road crossings of the railway have been finally determined upon by the consulting engineer, on inspection with the chief engineer and the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. Road crossings.

The land for 18 miles out of the 29 has been made over to the Railway Company. Transfer of land.

The sites for the stations have been determined upon; besides the terminal stations, there are to be three intermediate stations at 5, 10, and 20 miles from Sealdah, two of which have been completed, and are made use of as residences by the district engineers. Road side stations.

The earth-work formation of this line was commenced in October 1859, and has been nearly two-thirds completed. The brick-work has been commenced, and a good progress made in the preparation of materials. Progress of works.

The permanent way has been laid for the first three miles out of Sealdah, and progress has been made in delivering the permanent way along the line.

The preparation of bricks and ballast has progressed fairly. No actual steps were taken till after the close of the year, in the construction of the rolling stock. The chief engineer expects to complete the works and to open the line for traffic at the end of 1861.

The arrangements for the terminal station at Sealdah, and for the workshops and sheds to be erected in connexion with it, have been matured, and the plans submitted, although they were not finally approved during the year with reference to the pending question of the Entally Canal crossing.

The question of the terminal station at the Mutlah has not been far advanced; but it has been decided by the Supreme Government to make the change in the site of this terminus, which was advocated at home by Mr. Longridge, the consulting engineer. The plan of the Mutlah committee placed the site of the terminus north of that selected for the customs house, which latter was flanked by an inlet from the Mutlah, called the Mallee Khal. This khal will be of the utmost importance to the railroad, and the sites of the customs house and of the railway terminus have accordingly been exchanged. The question still remains to be settled of giving up the road that was to have been constructed south of the first site for the customs and on the north bank of the Mallee Khal, making over to the railway company the undisturbed and entire possession of this bank of the khal, with a view to the formation, by the company, of wharves, docks, and other appliances for the convenience of loading and unloading cargoes.

A matter of general importance, which has been adverted to under the head of the "Piale Bridge," was discussed at the consulting engineer's office on the 10th March 1860,

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with some of the leading railway officials present, all having been invited to attend. This conference was held for the purpose of publishing, in a more complete shape, and with every detail supplied, the minimum gauge dimensions to be observed in construction on all the railways in India. This was no new project, but the plan originally received with this object of securing safety and uniformity from Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1856 was not sufficiently explanatory in detail, and there were points left doubtful which required to be definitely settled. Two plans, showing the dimensions to be allowed in the clear in stations, and for the line generally, with sections of a passenger carriage on the rails, were accordingly prepared with the recorded approval of the meeting, and were submitted by the consulting engineer to the Government of India for consideration and for authoritative adoption. It was at this meeting that the clear width to be given on a bridge-way for the passage of two trains was fixed at 26 feet 6 inches in near accordance with the original gauge plan prepared by the late Mr. Brunel, and forwarded to this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for adoption on all the railways under construction in India. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been passed on this reference, but the rule, as before stated, has been applied to the proposed bridge structures of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.

MARINE.

Master attendant's
department.

This department has continued throughout the year under the control of Captain Reddie, Master Attendant.

The strength of the pilot service, as it stood on the 30th April 1860, is represented in the following Table:—

THE PILOT SERVICE.

	Effective List.	On Leave.	Total.	Number of Pilots in the Free List.	
Branch Pilots - - - - -	9	3	12	1	None.
Acting " - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-
Master " - - - - -	23	4	27	8	-
Acting " - - - - -	7	-	7	-	-
Mate " - - - - -	22	1	23	7	-
Acting " - - - - -	14	-	14	-	-
Senior Second Mate - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-
Acting " - - - - -	11	-	11	-	-
Junior Second Mate - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-
Acting " - - - - -	8	-	8	-	-
Volunteer - - - - -	37	1	38	-	-
Licensed Pilot, uncovenanted, with the Pilot Service.	-	-	-	6	-
TOTAL - - - - -	136	11	147	22	-

There are 24 licensed pilots, of whom 16 belong to the regular service, and eight are outsiders.

The cost to Government of maintaining the pilot service amounted during the year to 8,26,522 rupees. The receipts came to 5,39,909 rupees, including the subscriptions of officers to the pension fund; the excess of expenditure being 6,86,612 rupees, compared with an excess last year of 1,73,970 rupees.

Trials of pilots.

There have been seven trials of officers of the pilot service during the last year. In one instance the offender was dismissed the service for drunkenness; three officers were acquitted, and three suffered suspension and loss of steps.

Loss of the
"Alma."

The lamentable case of the wreck of the "Alma" took place on the 5th June 1859, when she struck with a heavy sea in the middle ground in the eastern channel, and went down in 4½ fathoms.

Mr. Branch Pilot Laing, who was in pilotage charge, his servant, the captain, his wife and child, a lady passenger, and three of the crew, were unfortunately drowned.

The conduct of the men who left the wreck in the boats and pinnace had been very justly stigmatised as shameful. Despite the cries of helpless women, exposed to certain death, no attempt was made by the seamen, who owed their lives to the humane exertions of others, to near the wreck.

The disreputable conduct of the boatswain and carpenter, on this occasion, has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade.

Twelve men, who left the ship in the boats, or in pieces of wreck and spars, were washed ashore on the sea face of Saugor Island, where they were picked up and brought to town by Captain Tapley, second Assistant Master Attendant, who had been sent in search of the shipwrecked crew.

The acknowledgments of Government were duly conveyed to the pilot and commander of

of the "Nimrod," also to the commander of the "Como," and to Captain Tapley, for their valuable and humane exertions in rescuing the survivors of the wreck.

The attention of the Lieutenant Governor was attracted to the frequent loss of vessels caused by the carelessness and negligence of pilots in not attending to the lead.

In the latter end of April last, the French vessel "Giaour" was wrecked on Saugor Sand, while in pilotage charge of Mr. Mate Pilot Manger. A few weeks prior to this event, another vessel was also run aground from the culpable neglect of the pilot of this paramount duty. Hitherto the punishments inflicted on the pilots convicted of this offence were very inadequate, such as suspension from employment for a few months; and the Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that slight punishments for conduct which endangered life and property to an extent which it was painful to contemplate, could not but have the effect of impressing the pilots of the port with the idea, that a very small degree of culpability was attached by marine courts to the guilt of inattention to the lead, which, even when it led to the greatest disasters, would be treated as a light fault.

The inadequacy of the punishment imposed by the marine court was, it was believed, owing to the light view taken by the judge of offences which should be treated as criminal in a very high degree.

In order, therefore, to impress the judge of this fact, the Lieutenant Governor forwarded to him for his guidance the subjoined paper, drawn up by the Superintendent of Marine, and it is hoped that the sentences of the court will no longer be disproportionate to the gravity of the offence referred to.

MEMORANDUM.

"The lead has been emphatically described to be the pilot's compass, and is an infallible monitor in weather, when buoys or marks are obscured, and at all times, by day or night, when approaching sands or crossing channels.

"The neglect of the lead is inexcusable, and has been followed by most lamentable results. It is the paramount duty of a pilot to keep the lead going when a vessel is in pilot's water, and it is the only safe guide when approaching a sand or shoal; indeed, without its aid pilotage would be deprived of half its efficiency, and the risk to the vessel proportionally increased.

"Serious accidents happen to the most careful and experienced pilots in spite of every precaution; but when this occurs, consequent upon neglect of the lead, no punishment short of dismissal can be considered adequate for the default of the pilot."

Fifteen vessels are reported to have grounded in the river while under charge of pilots, compared with 45 cases in the previous year.

A comparative statement of the last three years of the number of ships arriving at and departing from the port is shown in the margin. A great decrease is here exhibited in the amount of tonnage in the port during the past year, to the extent of 184,429 tons, as compared with the previous year. The large number of troops, and immense quantity of Government stores sent out to this country during the year of the mutiny, and the succeeding year, may, in a measure, account for this diminution.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE OF SHIPS.

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Total.	Tonnage.
1857-58	1,007	960	1,967	1,429,280
1858-59	970	978	1,948	1,443,300
1859-60	832	880	1,712	1,258,871

Owing to the stranding of the buoy vessel "Grappler," the duties of the river surveyor have been very heavy. The superintendent reports that the channels generally have undergone no material change.

The "Grappler" buoy vessel was driven from her anchors in the gale of 17 June 1859, and was stranded on the south end of Balcherry Island, having lost four anchors, with her boats and rudder. As nothing could be done during the south-west monsoon, she was stripped, everything landed and brought to town, and the vessel housed in. In October, Captain Tapley was sent down to use every effort to float her, but great difficulty having been experienced in getting lascars or coolies to work there on account of sickness, the Master Attendant went down and inspected the vessel and locality. It was found that the vessel was embedded in the sand eight feet, about 200 yards from low-water mark, and it appears that the only chance of floating her would be to dig a dock. This proved to be a most difficult and laborious undertaking, the sand being so fine that when the rollers came in on the spring flood tides, the dock was filled up. After many failures, Captain Tapley finally succeeded in floating the vessel on the 6th February last, after which she was brought up to Calcutta, and on examination was found to have sustained but little injury.

The light-house at False Point has not been visited this year, but it is always favourably spoken of. The district is so unhealthy, that both Europeans and natives alike suffer from fever. The Government have on this account lately sanctioned a more liberal salary for the native doctor at this station, in order to secure the services of an efficient medical officer.

The light-houses at Saugor and Cowcally have been visited every three months by the senior officer at the station, who reports favourably of the way they are kept.

The houses of refuge on Saugor Island were inspected by Mr. Behrend, the commander of the steamer "Despatch." In No. 1, both water and biscuit had been broached, and some rats were found drowned in the tank. The tank was cleared out, and refilled with water, and the biscuit replaced. The house was repainted, and the flag-staff erected. The same measures were adopted at the other houses, altogether five in number, which were all left in good order.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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Bengal.

New house of
refuge.
Port dues.

Shipping master.

Naval storekeeper's
department.

The surveyor and
builder.

As the tide sets strong through Channel Creek, and a house of refuge had been sanctioned to the north-east of Sydney Point, Mr. Behrend erected one there, and painted it white, marked A. It bears north-east from Sydney Point, and east $\frac{1}{2}$ north from Doall, and is very conspicuous.

There has been considerable falling off in the receipts under this head, in consequence of the decrease in the number of arrivals of ships, as already noticed.

The total amount received has been 1,42,762 rupees compared with 1,69,808 rupees of the previous year, showing a decrease to the extent of 27,046 rupees.

The office of shipping master has been held throughout the year by Mr. Sevenoaks, who has performed its duties very satisfactorily.

The number of ships which have been passed through the office, since its commencement, is 727, of which 707 were British, two American, 16 Arabs, one Russian, and one Italian.

The number of seamen of all countries shipped through the office during the same period was 19,277, and the number of seamen discharged in the office 19,141.

The demands upon this department, which has been under the control of Captain Weston throughout the year, have been very heavy, partly in consequence of a considerable increase of work having been thrown upon it by the China expedition.

This department has continued under the control of Mr. Melany.

The following summary contains an account of the principal works executed during the past year:—

The completion of the construction of the new sea-going steamer, "Arracan;" inland steamers, "Adjai," "Tonge," and "Mor," and the cargo boat, "Megna;" Nos. 1 and 2 barges; two-thirds of the new steamers, "Ganges" and "Jaboona," besides erecting two barges received in pieces from England.

The repairs to the several vessels of Her Majesty's Royal and Indian Navies, and to the sea-going vessels belonging to this Presidency have been heavy and numerous.

A considerable amount of work also has been performed in fitting up 29 vessels for invalids and troops returning to England; also 44 vessels for the China expedition, besides several others which were employed in conveying convicts to Port Blair.

At the same time the current work on the vessels under the Government of Bengal, employed in connexion with the pilotage and buoyage of the Hooghly, and in the Inland Steam Department, has been carried on as usual.

New vessels.

The undermentioned vessels have been launched during the year at the Kidderpore Dockyard:—

Sea-going steamer, "Arracan."	Inland vessel, "Megna."
Inland vessel - "Ganges."	No. 1 Barge.
" " "Adjai."	" 2 Barge.
" " "Tonge."	"Teesta," lengthened.
" " "Mor."	

The cost of all the new works and repairs executed during the period under review has been 6,78,252 rupees, viz.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Repairs - - -	3,97,936	8	-
New work - - -	2,80,315	8	-
Total - - -	Rs. 6,78,252 - -		

Rs.
1857-58 - - 7,16,532
1858-59 - - 7,01,619
1859-60 - - 6,78,252

Steam dockyard
and foundry.

A comparison of which with the two previous years is exhibited in the margin. This branch has been presided over throughout the year by Mr. Sandeman, chief superintending engineer.

The principal work performed in the factory has been in connexion with a large number of vessels of the Bengal Marine.

Of the Royal Navy the under-mentioned vessels have received repairs from the department:—

Her Majesty's ships, "Adventure" and "Sparrow-hawk," and the following of Her Majesty's Indian Navy:—

"Coromandel."	"Victoria."
"Dalhousie."	"Zenobia."
"Punjaub."	

Ordinary and extraordinary repairs have been effected to the different vessels of the Ganges flotilla, and new work executed on the vessels noted in the margin.

The factory continues to labour under the disadvantage of a very inadequate supply of steam power for the work of the factory machinery generally. It is hoped that this state of things will be shortly remedied; and, amongst other aids and improvements, that the steam hammer, from the use of which much benefit will be secured, will, in a short time, be erected and set to work.

"Teesta" lengthened.
"Adjai."
"Jaboona."
"Ganges."
"Mor."
"Tonge."
No. 1 to 4 cargo barges.
Winter's No. 1 steam tug.
Winter's 1 and 2 cargo boats.

From the 1st May 1859 to the 30th April 1860, the number of lads admitted into the Engineer school was 48, of whom 32 have been classed and distributed amongst different vessels; seven were discharged for misconduct and disobedience of orders in refusing to proceed on service when directed to do so.

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Bengal.

With a view to counteract this evil, an apprentice indenture was introduced in April last, for the purpose of binding the lads to serve a stipulated term of five years.

Engineer school.

The lads, on admission, are generally found to be backward in education, and could only work the simple rules of arithmetic. They are divided into three classes: those of the senior class have been taught fractions, a little mensuration, the rudiments of proportional drawing, lessons in dictation, writing, geography, and the primary mechanical principles of steam and the steam-engine. Those of the junior classes have been taught the simple rules of arithmetic, lessons in dictation, and writing, with a slight knowledge of rough sketching machinery.

During the factory hours they are regularly stationed and kept at work, and, with a few exceptions, their progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

The service having been repeatedly put to great inconvenience by engineers, who, when serving afloat on distant stations, throw up their appointment, and leave their duties at a moment's notice, a covenanted form of agreement has been introduced, whereby all engineers serving in the Government steam service are bound under penalty to serve for a period of twelve months certain from the date of signing covenant. At the expiration of the year three months' notice is required in writing should an engineer be desirous of quitting the Government service, and this clause is binding as long as they continue to serve beyond the twelve months stipulated.

Since the 1st May 1859, nine engineers have arrived from England for general service in the steam department, all of whom are regularly covenanted for five years, subject to the rules and regulations of the Indian Navy, but on detached service.

Fresh engineers from England.

This department is under the control of Mr. White, who is reported to have conducted its duties satisfactorily.

The Government boat office.

The Ganges steam flotilla was composed during the year under review of 11 steamers and nine flats and troop boats (exclusive of the several gun-boats and steam ferry boats). These vessels have made 34 trips to the north-west, and eight to Assam during the year, besides five trips on the Gogra.

In the month of June 1859 regular steam communication was opened between Dinapore and Fyzabad, on the Gogra.

Steam communication between Dinapore and Fyzabad.

Three trips were made at regular intervals between these two points; but, owing to the exigencies of the public service, the communication was interrupted in September last.

In the month of December, however, a direct line from Calcutta was opened, and two voyages were made between Calcutta and Fyzabad up to the close of the year.

Direct steam communication opened between Calcutta and Fyzabad.

The establishment maintained at this port continues to be the same as that reported last year.

Port of Chittagong.

The light-house at Kotabdea is reported to be in good order, but the sea is gradually encroaching upon its base.

A statement of the number of arrivals and departures of ships in connexion with the port of Chittagong, during the year 1859-60, is exhibited in the following Table, with the usual comparison for the last three years.

DATE.		NUMBER.	TONNAGE.
1857-58 -	Arrivals - -	253	28,768
	Departures - -	303	33,048
	TOTAL - -	556	62,416
1858-59 -	Arrivals - -	304	29,044
	Departures - -	340	31,120
	TOTAL - -	644	60,073
1859-60 -	Arrivals - -	351	37,356
	Departures - -	420	41,000
	TOTAL - -	777	79,035

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NUMBER of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels from Akyab, with their Tonnage, from 1857-58 to 1859-60.

DATE.		NUMBER.	TONNAGE.
1857-58 -	Arrivals - -	370	161,807
" -	Departures - -	350	145,095
	TOTAL - -	720	306,702
1858-59 -	Arrivals - -	330	109,830
" -	Departures - -	351	118,285
	TOTAL - -	690	228,115
1859-60 -	Arrivals - -	219	77,983
" -	Departures - -	233	84,009
	TOTAL - -	452	161,992

No change of any importance has taken place in the Government establishments in this Province, except that the light on the table-land of the Borongo has been discontinued.

Buildings and
docks.

The value of the public buildings and docks in the Marine Department is reported to be the same as it was last year, viz. 9,12,850 rupees.

The value of the machinery and implements belonging to the steam foundry at Kidderpore amounts to 1,45,543 rupees compared with 1,46,836 rupees of last year.

The receipts of the Marine Department have been 20,23,931 rupees, while the expenditure has amounted to 33,08,275 rupees—the excess of expenditure over receipts being 12,84,344 rupees.

ENTIRE Expenditure and Receipts of the Marine Department under the Government of Bengal for the official Year 1859-60.

	Rs.
1857-58:	
Receipts - - - - -	17,35,869
Expenditure - - - - -	23,05,630
Deficit - - - - - Rs.	5,69,761
1858-59:	
Receipts - - - - -	23,28,198
Expenditure - - - - -	27,14,902
Deficit - - - - - Rs.	3,86,704
1859-60:	
Receipts - - - - -	20,23,931
Expenditure - - - - -	33,08,275
Deficit - - - - - Rs.	12,84,344

The

The difference in excess between the total amount of expenditure in 1859-60 and that of the previous year, is 5,93,373 rupees. This general increase is accounted for by the Superintendent of Marine in the following manner:—

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	Rs.	a. p.
The construction and other charges of three new steamers, "Ganges," "Adjai," and "Jaboona" - - - - -	2,64,243	- -
The transfer of the steamers "Sir Henry Lawrence" and "Mechanic," from the railway company, and debiting this department with their cost - - - - -	2,83,904	- -
Costs of moorings purchased from the P. and O. Company in 1858-59, brought on this year's accounts - - - - -	40,100	- -
Cost of coal, 1858-59, brought on this year's accounts - - - - -	1,07,000	- -
Expenses of four ferry boats and five gun-boats, formerly debited to Government of India - - - - -	28,388	- -
Expenses of one additional troop boat, "Konai" - - - - -	23,900	- -
Extra expenses under the head of channel buoys and "Grappler" - - - - -	41,046	- -
Increase of Engineer's establishment at the factory - - - - -	32,243	- -
Expenses of steamer "Indus," transferred from Pegu - - - - -	16,500	- -
TOTAL - - Rs.	8,37,324	- -

MEDICAL.

There are no private lunatic asylums in this country. The public asylums are five in number, viz., at Bhowanipore, Dullunda, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Dacca. Lunatic asylums.

The Bhowanipore asylum at the Presidency is maintained exclusively for European and East Indian patients. The number of patients treated in it during 1859 was 144, being about 50 per cent. above the cases of the preceding year. Of these, 25 patients were cured and discharged, three died, 50 were sent to England, leaving 66 still under treatment. Bhowanipore Asylum.

The number of native insanes treated in the Dullunda Asylum, also at the Presidency, during 1859, amounted to 470. The cures effected are shown to have been 9·14 per cent. The cures with the cases in which the patients were sufficiently improved to be transferred to their friends amounted to 24·68 per cent., and the mortality to 17·44 per cent. Dullunda Asylum.

The abuse of spirituous liquors and narcotics appears to be the chief cause of insanity among the natives.

The patients in this asylum continue to be employed in light work, such as rope-making, spinning, &c. The jute used is cultivated and manufactured by themselves. A variety of occupations has been tried for the inmates of this asylum, but the manufacture of rope and twine has hitherto been found to be the best suited for both the men and women.

The labour of the patient is perfectly free, and is the result of persuasion and habit, neither threats nor mechanical restraint being allowed.

The management of this institution, during the year under review, has been particularly successful. Only six deaths occurred out of a total of 171 treated. This was one of the lowest death-rates that has occurred of late years in any of the Bengal asylums. The Patna Native Lunatic Asylum.

The Lieutenant-Governor inspected this asylum when on tour last cold season, and was most favourably impressed with the excellent results attained by the care and ability with which the superintendent, Dr. Sutherland, has carried out the industrial system. Labour is entirely voluntary; but the returns show that the cures have increased in a ratio with healthful occupation. It is a striking fact that during the whole year there was no death among the industrious insanes.

The number of insanes treated in this asylum, which was also visited by the Lieutenant Governor in the course of the year, was 274, of whom 51 were cured, and only 14 died, showing a very marked diminution in the rate of mortality of the last five years. This satisfactory result is assigned to the many improvements which Dr. Simpson has introduced in the conservancy, sleeping arrangements, clothing and diet, in all of which important changes have been made during the year. The Dacca Native Lunatic Asylum.

The voluntary employment of the insanes appears to have been especially attended to; two-thirds of the patients, on an average, having been usefully engaged in occupations of one kind or another, and without coercion or accident.

The returns from this institution are not satisfactory: the death-rate among the patients, 34 out of the 114 treated, being one of almost unparalleled severity. This is attributed to the influence of an unusually sickly season, and to the fact that the additions and alterations sanctioned for the improved accommodation in the hospital had not been carried out up to the end of the year. Measures have been taken to expedite the completion of the necessary works, and the Lieutenant Governor, who, when he visited this institution, came to the conclusion that a large expenditure of money on the present buildings would be wasted, The Moorshedabad Native Lunatic Asylum.

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has desired that the proposition for the construction of a new hospital at Berhampore, or at some more suitable site than Moydapore, may be brought forward for consideration in the next Public Works Budget.

The Calcutta
Ophthalmic Hos-
pital.

The great usefulness of the eye infirmary attached to the Medical College Hospital has been more than ever demonstrated by the large increase which took place during the year 1859-60 in the number of patients operated upon at the institution.

This result is all the more gratifying, as it was apprehended, not without reason, that a falling off in the attendance of in-door patients would be the result of the great change introduced in the system of dieting, by substituting rations for daily money payments. The latter system of dieting the patients not only interfered with proper medical supervision, but held out a form of eleemosynary relief, which, on the first establishment of the hospital, was probably desirable, but the necessity for which does not now exist.

The principal forms
of eye diseases
treated.

Cataract, catarrhal, and chronic ophthalmia were the principal forms of eye diseases treated. The number who sought relief from cataract was very large, but the result was not so satisfactory as could be wished, owing to the rooted aversion, on the part of the high caste and respectable natives, to become inmates of the hospital, a residence in the institution being considered by them almost tantamount to a loss of caste. The skill and advice of the superintendent were also frequently frustrated by the inattention, neglect, or loss of confidence of the patient, owing principally to the influence of native pretenders in the bazaars.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of Christians, Mahommedans, Hindoos, and people of other religious denominations, that have daily attended the out-door dispensary during the year:—

Christians - - - - -	2,238
Mahommedans - - - - -	3,299
Hindoos - - - - -	12,958
Other denominations - - - - -	102
TOTAL - - - - -	18,597

The number of in-door patients treated during the same period amounted to 528.

The expenses of the institution amounted, during the year, to Rs. 16,848. 13. 5. ; of which nearly three-fourths went in the salary and allowances of the superintendent, Dr. Archer, and the remainder in native establishments, medicines, dieting, &c.

Charitable hospi-
tals and dispensa-
ries.

The usual statement, showing the number of patients treated at all the charitable hospitals and dispensaries in the Lower Provinces, and the expenditure incurred in each of them during the 12 months ending 30 June 1860, is appended.

The Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital and the Howrah Hospital continue, it will be seen, to be the most expensive of all the institutions. This, however, is owing chiefly to a large proportion of the patients treated in them being European seamen and others, whose dietary is much more expensive than that of natives. The expenses of the Howrah Dispensary, during the past year, have been swelled above the usual rate, by the erection of a new building.

Number of Patients.	
1858-59.	1859-60.
5,193	13,013

The marked increase in the number of patients who received gratuitous medical treatment in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, which was opened only three years ago, is a gratifying proof that the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Mitford, has been wisely applied for the attainment of the testator's wish, that his money should be applied to "charitable, beneficial, and public works, for the exclusive benefit of the native inhabitants of Dacca."

TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Number of Patients, and the Average Expenditure per Head, &c. &c., during the Period from 1st July 1859 to 30th June 1860, in the following Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal.

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DISPENSARIES.	Total Number of Patients Treated.	Cost of Establishment.			Total Expenditure.			Average Expenditure per Head.			REMARKS.	
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Akyab General and Seamen's Hospital.	2,177	3,675	1	8	5,388	-	5	2	7	7	This is an average expenditure both for European and native patients.	
Alipore	6,113	2,171	-	-	2,304	15	9	-	7	2½		
Balasure	909	426	8	-	1,034	1	2	1	2	2½		
Baraset	7,106	492	-	-	724	1	6	-	1	7½		
Buncoorah	1,195	323	10	6	1,135	13	3	-	15	2½	The charge for repairing the dispensary building is included in the contingent account.	
Bauleah	2,689	807	3	5½	1,115	2	11½	-	6	7½		
Beerbhoom	789	177	4	9	270	5	-	-	5	¼		
Bhudruck	1,052	169	-	-	851	1	9	-	5	4		
Bhowanipore	8,217	3,648	-	-	3,920	8	3	-	7	7½		
Bhaugulpore	2,244	350	-	-	430	6	8	-	3	¼		
Bograh	1,494	218	-	-	468	13	0	-	5	¼		
Berhampore	6,761	2,854	5	-	4,270	4	3½	-	10	1½	ditto - ditto.	
Buddibatty	1,999	690	-	-	795	-	6	-	6	4½		
Burrissaul	3,101	689	2	7	1,148	13	7	-	5	11		
Burdwan	3,352	347	9	3	913	12	3	-	4	4½		
Chittagong	6,982	2,127	-	-	2,509	4	6	-	5	9		
Cuttack	2,760	1,557	3	3	4,432	9	1½	1	9	7½		
Dasca Mitford Hospital	13,013	5,496	-	-	9,228	-	4½	-	11	4	Charges for purchasing hospital furniture and European medicine are included in the contingent account.	
Dwarbassiney	1,881	674	4	2	750	10	7	-	6	4½		
Gowhatty	1,865	250	-	7	463	-	10	-	3	11½		
Gowalparrah	864	665	1	¼	856	10	9½	-	15	10½		
Gyah	539	2,306	-	-	3,503	1	-	-	11	10½		
Howrah	6,043	2,113	8	-	22,710	12	2	3	12	1½	The sum of Rs. 10,807. 10. included under the head of contingent charges, expended for erecting a new dispensary, which is now in progress.	
Monghyr	6,433	3,747	5	-	6,034	2	3	-	15	-		
Jessore	2,625	878	7	7½	1,322	15	4½	-	8	¼		
Kishnaghur	4,262	2,550	-	-	3,055	11	-	-	13	8½		
Midnapore	5,080	596	12	-	1,847	3	1½	-	5	9½		
Monghyr	3,316	1,326	14	2	2,279	-	7	-	11	-	Charges for repairing the dispensary building, and for purchasing certain instruments and apparatus, are included in the contingent account.	
Mozufferpore	14,215	426	-	-	1,250	-	1	-	1	5		
Mogoorah	841	754	11	1	965	8	1	1	2	4½		
Moteebary	6,820	202	-	-	271	12	6	-	-	7½		
Moorshedabad	7,662	3,207	7	8	3,663	1	5	-	7	7½		
Malnath	2,392	The expense is defrayed by the Indigo Company.										
Mymensing	1,917	387	-	-	548	3	1	-	4	6½		
Nattore	2,324	1,116	-	-	1,177	8	-	-	8	1½		
Outerparrah	3,303	920	15	6	1,656	7	-	-	8	¼	The charge for erecting an additional dispensary building is included in the contingent account.	
Patna	13,455	4,270	-	-	5,931	11	3½	-	7	¼	The charge for repairing the dispensary building is included in the contingent account.	
Pooree	2,755	1,661	-	-	2,446	15	5	-	14	2½		
Pubnah	919	499	12	6	791	12	9	-	13	9½		
Purcesh	1,577	416	9	10	535	3	1	-	5	5		
Rungpore	2,462	267	7	3	697	13	2	-	4	6½		
Sarun	2,599	189	8	-	795	4	8	-	3	6½		
Serampore	6,560	1,002	-	-	1,830	11	8	-	5	3½	ditto - ditto.	
Semjunge	1,949	769	14	6½	937	15	4	-	7	8½		
Sukea's-street (in Calcutta)	6,696	4,486	14	10	4,995	10	10	-	11	11½		
Tipperah	2,751	662	4	9	1,043	7	10	-	6	¼		
Tumlook	3,449	304	11	9	598	14	6	-	2	8½		

Percentage of Deaths to Admissions.

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Medical cases	Europeans	-	-	-	12.61
	Natives	-	-	-	35.72
	All	-	-	-	24.19
Surgical cases	Europeans	-	-	-	3.50
	Natives	-	-	-	11.09
	All	-	-	-	7.53

	Total treated.	Deaths.
Cholera, Natives	271	133
" Europeans	117	58
	388	191

Per-centage of deaths to all treated - - - - 49.22

Other Cases than Cholera treated.

Europeans and natives, total treated	-	-	4,218
Ditto - ditto - died	-	-	676
Per-centage of deaths to all treated	-	-	16.23

In the midwifery wards there have been 29 confinements of Christians, and 56 confinements of native patients. The number of confinements during the past four years are noted in margin. The principal Inspector General remarks that, for the purposes of practical instruction in obstetric medicine, these numbers are very insufficient, and that special measures are necessary for making this branch of the hospital more popular than it is at present.

	Midwifery Wards.	
	Europeans.	Natives.
1856 - -	32	80
1857 - -	33	57
1858 - -	21	49
1859 - -	29	56

The total number of persons who have received assistance in the male and female outdoor dispensaries of the hospital during the year, has been about 17,000, and upon these patients probably not fewer than 1,500 minor operations have been performed, which are not included in the table above entered.

The following improvements have been carried out during the year:

The inclosure of the hospital compound has been in part carried out, and it is hoped that in a few weeks this will have been completed. This measure will conduce materially to the maintenance of discipline in the hospital and to the security of the Government property. Improvements to premises.

A most efficient addition has been made to the nursing establishment of the hospital during the year, through the efforts of a number of the ladies of Calcutta. Improvements in attendance on patients

Four respectable European nurses have already been furnished to the hospital, through the efforts of these ladies, by whom the nurses are paid and maintained by subscriptions obtained from the public.

One nurse has been attached to each European ward, and they add much to the comfort of the patients by attending and nursing such as are helpless and bed-ridden.

Increased efficiency has been given to the establishment of servants for the hospital, by a large increase, which has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose, the allowance having been raised from 644 rupees per mensem to 878 rupees.

A great improvement in the accommodation of the female patients of the hospital has been effected by collecting all the European and Christian patients in the female wards into a single ward, and separating it from the other female wards (now devoted entirely to natives) by venetian partitions. This has been effected from a sum of money (a police fine) bestowed on the hospital. Improvement in accommodation.

Increased cleanliness has been secured in the European male wards by asphaltting their floors, which has also been effected by means of a charitable legacy. The floors of all the wards of the hospital (with the exception of the midwifery) are now asphalted, which admits of their being thoroughly washed out at frequent intervals. Improvement in cleanliness.

During the year the Government has raised the diet allowances materially, 6½ annas having been allowed for the daily maintenance of each European, and 3 annas for the maintenance of each native patient, instead of 4 annas for the former, and 1½ annas for the latter, as formerly. Improvements in diet.

New diet tables have been drawn up, and it is believed that much improvement has been attained in this respect.

An extraordinary epidemic prevailed in Behar between October 1859 and January 1860. Fever and ague raged virulently throughout the land, prostrating nearly one-half of the population, and carrying off a large number. In some of the villages so many of the inhabitants Epidemic in Behar.

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habitants were sick, that there were none to till the ground; and the rice crops, though ripe, remained uncut. To check the epidemic, and afford relief to the sufferers, the Government ordered out some extra subordinate medical officers, with a large supply of quinine and other medicines. The local medical authorities, who were desired to report on the probable cause of the epidemic, are unanimous in attributing it to the quantity of rain which fell unseasonably in the early part of October, inundating large tracts of country, and saturating the surface soil everywhere. With the evaporation thus induced, the epidemic began. The rural population suffered most. The poorer, exposed and ill clad, were the first who fell victims; afterwards the disease spread almost universally, attacking Europeans and all classes.

The fever was seldom fatal when properly treated early in the attack; but many of those who recovered from the fever were subsequently attacked by dysentery and cholera, and, in many instances, cholera gradually merged into dysentery of a peculiar type, so associated with fever, that medical officers were in doubt under which disease to class the sick.

Never was the superiority of European medical treatment more obviously and decidedly exemplified than in the treatment of this terrible epidemic; quinine was nearly always successful.

EMIGRATION.

The operations of this department have been, during the year, under the supervision of the master attendant, Captain J. G. Reddic, and appear, on the whole, to have been efficiently and successfully conducted. Much additional work has been imposed upon the department by the establishment of three new separate agencies in Calcutta, connected with the West India Colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, and Jamaica, for the furtherance and development of the system of emigration to those islands. The new impulse given by these arrangements has shown itself in a marked increase in the number of emigrants to those places, seven ships more than in the preceding year having taken their departure for the West Indies.

The total number of coolies who emigrated from this Presidency during the year, amounted to 23,312 statute adults. Of these, 15,980, more than two-thirds of the entire number, were received by Mauritius, and the rest in the following proportions were divided among the other colonies:—

Demerara	4,394
Trinidad	1,618
St. Lucia	670
Jamaica	650

As regards Mauritius, the numbers do not vary very perceptibly from those of the past season.

The general body of the emigrants who have left this Presidency during the year, are reported to have been a fine and healthy set of men, well adapted, physically, as agricultural labourers for service in the Colonies, and looking forward eagerly for the change of scene and pursuits to which they had voluntarily devoted themselves.

Every care has been taken, by personal communication with the coolies attached to the different depôts, to secure the intending emigrants against fraud and oppression, and to ascertain their entire willingness to enter on their speculation; and as regards the district recruiting agents, not only have no instances of misrepresentation or abuse been brought to light, but it has been found that, on many occasions, coolies have presented themselves alone at the depôts to offer themselves as emigrants. Difficulty is, however, still experienced in obtaining the proper proportion of women. The health of each emigrant is attested previous to embarkation by the medical officer appointed by Government for the purpose, and all the regulations connected with the survey of the vessels employed, and the examination of the provisions and water for the voyage, have been strictly enforced.

A slight increase has been made during the year in the dietary scale provided for emigrants proceeding from Calcutta to the Mauritius, and at the instance of the Mauritius Government representing the objections raised by masters of vessels and many medical men in charge to the absence of platformis (which had been discontinued upon the report submitted by Dr. Mouat in 1858), the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned their being brought again into use experimentally for six months, subject to further report at the end of that period.

It is to be regretted that the accounts of mortality of emigrants to the West Indies during the year has not been received; and for Mauritius the average, which comes to only two per cent. of those embarked, has been calculated from May to November last, the latest date received: during this period 31 vessels left this port.

OPERATIONS OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

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The municipal revenues of Calcutta are reported to have increased to some extent during the year 1859, by a revision of the assessment and valuation of houses. This increase is stated to have been based upon returns furnished by house proprietors themselves, and bears of itself evidence of the growing prosperity of the town. It is to be noticed, however, that the enhanced price of labour and of material, and of almost every requirement of the conservancy department, has absorbed such a considerable portion of the increased income, that the town has not benefited in equal proportion to the larger revenues which have been obtained from its residents.

The income derived during the year from every source of the department, excepting the lighting rate, was Rs. 7,84,862 9. 10., and the expenditure Rs. 7,05,027. 14. 1., leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 79,834. 11. 9.

The total amount of rates and taxes levied on the inhabitants was as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
House rate	5,35,683	14	6
Lighting rate	1,30,640	15	6
Carriage and horse tax	86,104	4	-
TOTAL	7,52,429	2	-

The amount collected in the previous year was Rs. 7,09,598. 5. 4., showing an increase of Rs. 42,830. 12. 8. for the year under report. Of this increase, Rs. 36,669. 15. 2. has been realized by the revision of the valuation of a further portion of the town, which, together with that effected during the preceding two years, or since the Municipal Act of 1856 came into operation, has produced an increase of more than one lakh of rupees in the revenue derived from the house assessment rate.

The result of the lighting rate shows an increase of Rs. 9,266. 1. during the year under review, which, together with that effected in 1858, shows an augmentation of exactly 10 per cent. since the lighting rate was first brought into practical operation.

In the carriage and horse tax there has been a decrease this year, as compared with last, of Rs. 3,105. 4. The cause of this difference is explained by the circumstance that, since the introduction of the same tax into the suburbs, the horses for which the tax was formerly paid to the Calcutta municipality, are now included in the returns furnished to the collector of the tax in the 24 Pergunnahs, entailing a reduction in the town collections of nearly 3,000 rupees per annum.

Many improvements to the city have been commenced upon, or completed during the year under report.

"Halliday Street," named after the late Lieutenant Governor, which forms a section of a project for opening a thoroughfare right through the town, from Dhurumtollah Street to Baug Bazaar, has been completed from Colootollah Street to Muchooa Bazar Street, and opened to the public. This street measures 1,733 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth, and since the opening of even the small portion above noticed, has afforded immense relief to the over-crowded thoroughfare of Chitpore Road.

A new road, 1,030 feet in length, has been laid out from Theatre Road to Short's Bazar Street, of a uniform width of 36 feet right through.

The Tank in Dunkin Bustee has been completed, and has proved of much benefit to the residents of the neighbourhood. This locality, which but two years ago consisted of a cluster of filthy native huts, is now already filled up by substantial houses occupied by Europeans.

The ground of "Money Bustee" has been cleared, and space for a road to be carried right through the centre of it obtained, without any outlay from the municipal funds, the rest of the ground having been divided into building sites, and sold for more than what the owner of the property had asked for the whole of it. The arrangements have been attended with complete success. A large mass of thatched huts has been removed, and in their place a new road is being constructed, a two-storied building has been completed; two large stately buildings are in the course of erection, and materials are in course of being collected for the construction of three others.

Arrangements have been made for the clearance of Bamun Bustee on a similar plan.

The number of gas lights has been increased by 137, of which 70 have been fixed in the northern and 67 in the southern division. The total number of gas lights in the northern division now is 217, and in the southern division 389. The inequality of numbers in the two divisions is owing only to the difficulty which has been experienced in laying down mains and pipes, and in fixing posts and brackets. To some extent this difficulty has since been removed, but the extension of gas lights can still be but gradually worked out, and the southern division will for years to come be in advance in this respect.

The repair of roads and streets during the last year has been effected at an increased cost of 20 per cent., owing to the decrease in the importation of stone ballast, and other causes over which the Municipal Commissioners had no control.

Of the public tanks, that in Cornwallis-square has been deepened and piled at an outlay of 9,314 rupees, and this improvement has been of great convenience to a large number of poor people residing in that neighbourhood. The tank in College-square has also been repaired,

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repaired, and one of its ghâts entirely reconstructed. The entire outlay for the construction and improvement of tanks was 28,120 rupees, exclusive of 8,132 rupees expended on aqueducts.

The question of water supply still in abeyance.

The question of water supply remains still in abeyance, but pending a final decision on it, a 25-horse power condensing engine has been ordered out from England, to be put up at Nimtollah Ghât, with a view to secure to the northern division of the town a supply of river water independently of that pumped up by the engine at Chandpau Ghât.

Statistics of the town.

The statistics of the town are exceedingly defective, there being no official registry of births, marriages, and deaths; nothing to afford an insight into the extent of the floating population; no public record of arrivals and departures of Europeans, and no public return of the general causes of death.

Population.

Of the population of the town no accurate estimate can be made. The number of arrivals from Europe was, adult, 3,220, and children 324; and the number of departures, adults, 2,147, and children 607. By adding to these figures the arrivals and departures of inland passengers, being Europeans, the total arrivals of Europeans amount to 12,189 persons, and the total departures to 10,689 persons, which exhibits an increase of 1,500 European souls to the fixed population, exclusive of the addition by local births, and the reduction by local deaths.

The rate of mortality among all classes.

The whole reported mortality was as under:—

Hindoos	-	-	-	-	-	9,796
Mahomedans	-	-	-	-	-	4,146
Christians, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	958
TOTAL						14,900

Of the 958 Christians and others, 136 died of fever, 183 of cholera, 163 of dysentery, and 476 of other diseases. Of the Hindoos, 3,126 died of cholera, 44 of small-pox, and 6,626 of other diseases; and of the Mahomedans, 1,550 died of cholera, 10 of small-pox, and 2,586 of other diseases.

European births, marriages, and deaths.

The number of purely European children born during the year was 99 boys and 83 girls; the number of marriages contracted among Europeans was 116, and the number of Europeans who died was 118, as under:—

Males	-	-	-	-	-	52
Females	-	-	-	-	-	30
Children	-	-	-	-	-	86
TOTAL						118

SURVEYS.

Revenue survey—professional.

The following approximate return exhibits the operation of the professional branch of the survey from 1st October 1859 to 30th September 1860:—

DIVISIONS.	PERGUNNAHS.		Number of Hulkas or Village Circuits.	Average Size of Village Circuits in Acres.	Approximate Total Area in Square Miles.
	Completed.	Portions of.			
1st or Northern	-	17	1,045	563	1,520
2d or Southern	12	-	2,143	26,383	885
3d or Eastern	4	-	1,899	332	1,084
4th or Western	-	-	1,757	52,234	1,434
5th or Arracan	9	2	95	20,170	2,280
6th or Hazareebaugh	-	5	1,350	55,087	1,162
TOTAL	25	24	8,299	163,769	8,365

In the 1st division six hundred square miles of the area surveyed belonged to Cooch Behar, and the rest to the district of Dinapore; in the 2d, the operations were confined within the Dinagepore district only; in the 3d, the area surveyed was a portion of the Dacca district north of the Ganges; in the 4th, the survey was carried on in Furreedpore, south of the Ganges, and in Backergunge; in the 5th, it was confined to the tract adjoining Chittagong in the north, and to three islands to the south of Akyab; and in the 6th, to an uneven tract of country in Pergunnah Kurruckdea, north of the Trunk Road.

The total area surveyed was 8,365 square miles, comprising 8,289 hulkas or village circuits.

The

The work performed in the non-professional branch was as under:—

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Non-professional.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Probable Area demarcated in Square Miles.	Thackbust Maps made over to the Surveyor.	Boundary Disputes decided.	Other Cases disposed of.	Pergunnah Registers made over as completed.
1st or Northern	1,098	225	5,917	360	1,783	14
2d or Southern	965	700	-	70	57	—
Burdwan Collectorate	-	-	-	6	2,555	83
3d or Eastern	1,619	1,100	2,322	564	4,282	—
Mymensing Collectorate	-	-	-	21	1,523	—
4th or Western	2,563	2,064	1,543	312	5,025	20
6th or Hazareebaugh	2,650	1,628	350	149	59	1
TOTAL	8,904	5,717	10,182	1,485	15,284	118

In the 1st division, the demarcation of the Dinagepore district was all but completed; in the 2d a field was prepared for professional survey in the district of Tipperah; the area demarcated in the 3d division was confined within the district of Sylhet; in the 4th division it lay in the district of Backergunge; and in the 6th division the operations were carried on in the Hazareebaugh district. The work in the Burdwan and Mymensing Collectorates consisted of the compilation or completion of registers.

The total estimated expenditure of the season for the non-professional work was Rs. 2,18,503. 1. 4., or an average of about Rs. 38. 3. 6. per square mile.

TEA CULTIVATION.

An inquiry made by the Secretary of State for India in regard to the success which has attended the cultivation of the tea plant in Assam, elicited special reports on the subject from the Commissioner and from the several district officers. The subject, therefore, has, during the year, been prominently brought under the consideration of Government, and it is gratifying to find that clearances of land are steadily advancing throughout the districts of the north-east frontier agency, and that large beneficial results attend every advance so made, not only by the reclamation of extensive tracts of waste and jungle lands, but also by the larger introduction of capital into the province, and its employment under European direction in the highly remunerative cultivation of tea.

Progress of tea cultivation in Assam.

In the Appendix to this report a statement* is given, which, compiled from the returns sent in by the Commissioner of the division, shows that 7,599 acres of land, in a more or less forward state, are now under cultivation in Assam for tea; the produce of which, for the last year, was 1,205,689 lbs. It is stated that an acre of land well cultivated will give something more than six maunds of tea, and if the land now under cultivation was only giving the low average of five maunds per acre, the produce would be upwards of 3,000,000 of pounds. The present out-turn, therefore, is but small, compared to what it will be when all the lands reported under culture are in full bearing, and it shows very clearly the backward state of the present plant on this land.

The Sibsaur division is the first, by far, in importance as to tea culture, and is likely long to remain so. This arises not only from its lands being more suitable for the growth of the plant, but because it comprises within its limits the principal plantations of the Assam Tea Company, which had made the first start in the speculation in that part of the country. There appear to be other advantages which tell in its favour, inasmuch as it possesses a less scanty population than the neighbouring division, and a large extent of waste lands conveniently situated for the conveyance of the produce by the Berhampooter to Calcutta.

Satisfactory, however, as the reports are as to the general prospect of the tea cultivation in Assam, the productiveness of the soil and its fitness for this particular plant, there is a great obstacle to the increased cultivation of tea in the difficulty of procuring sufficient labour in the province, which is attributable partly to the scantiness of the population, and also to the natural indolence of the Assamese, who, from habits of excessive indulgence in the use of opium, are found unequal and unwilling to exert themselves. Within the last few years the value of labour has increased very largely. Formerly, previous to the demand for coolies, which has been caused by the operations of the planters, the hire of labourers was from Rs. 2. 8. to 3 rupees per mensem. It has now risen nominally to four rupees, and at times it is even requisite to offer as high as Rs. 4. 8. to secure services required; but in reality these sums do not fully represent the rates of wages, because, under a system of payment of a day's wages for fixed quantity of work, much more than what is called

* No. 15.

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called a day's wages can be earned by the labourer. To remedy the want of labour, and to afford encouragement to the cultivation of tea, the adoption of the following measures has been proposed:—

1st. To prohibit the cultivation of opium in the province, supplying its place by abkarry opium.

2d. To allow grantees of land for tea cultivation to redeem the land-tax.

3d. To increase greatly the revenue assessment on all other cultivated lands.

The first proposal had already been before Government so far back as in 1840, when, on a full consideration of the opinions given for and against the measure, Government decided against interfering with the poppy cultivation in Assam. After an interval of nearly 12 years, the question was again agitated by the Assam civil officers, supported by Mr. Mills and the Board of Revenue, who were unanimously in favour of such interference; but it was again decided by the late Lieutenant Governor, that, to prohibit the cultivation of opium in such a sparingly cultivated country as Assam, with a scanty population of migratory habits, was a measure which would not result in checking the evil complained of. The consideration of the question having again come under the notice of Government on the present occasion, the Lieutenant Governor, upon a review of previous reports and proceedings, while he concurred fully in the opinion that the arbitrary prohibition of the use of opium in Assam would be unwise and wrong, did not see why the introduction into Assam of the system of excise upon opium, which is in operation in all other parts of India, should not be carried out, and unless some speciality could be shown in regard to Assam, which did not exist elsewhere, there could be no good ground for refusing to introduce the general system there.

The Commissioner was accordingly informed that, if he and the district officers subordinate to him, felt themselves in a position to assure the Lieutenant Governor that they had the power practically to enforce the prohibition, by the establishment of the abkarry system, he would be prepared to sanction the attempt being made. The reply of the Commissioner, supported by the opinion of the district officers consulted, was favourable to the proposition, and with the approval of the Government of India, the suppression of the cultivation of opium in Assam was sanctioned from and after the close of the year under review.

A step towards the adoption of the second proposal had already been made, in accordance with the authority given by the Government of India, by the intimation published in the Gazette of the 17th August 1859, of the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the commutation of annual payments of land-rent by one payment, whereby persons desirous of availing themselves of the offer were requested to make application to the collector of the district for the purpose. In the meantime a correspondence was passing between this Government and the Board of Revenue, with the view of fixing the precise terms under which such commutations might be effected. These terms have now been calculated and fixed, and they were officially notified, in a tabular form, in the Gazette of the 19th of May 1860.

With respect to the third proposal, it appeared from the reports received, that a good number of the planters concurred with the local officers in the opinion that an effective means, whereby to secure the labour of the population, would be to raise the Government demand for land revenue. It was represented that the wants of the ryots were so few, and that they were so easily satisfied by the means already at their hands for supplying those wants, that, except by the pressure of an extra assessment, they would not betake themselves to active and industrious habits. It was hoped that the additional energies thus called forth would be devoted to the further development of the tea plantations, and result in the improvement of the people, both morally and physically.

The Commissioner himself was opposed to the proposal, and the Lieutenant Governor agreeing with him in the expediency of increasing the land tax on such considerations as were advanced, observed that the land revenue should be fixed at a proper rate, on general considerations; but that the proposal to drive established cultivators away from the cultivation of their lands by imposing on them an inordinate assessment, for the purpose of forcing them to work, could not be entertained. It has since been explained that the object of those who recommend an increased land tax is to induce cultivators to increase their produce, by working more assiduously on the land.

The great want is a sufficiency of labour for the proper cultivation of land already obtained for, and in part cultivated with tea, and for the proper gathering and manufacture of the leaves. This is work in which the men, women, and grown children of a whole family could be employed, and it is therefore most favourable for the importation of labour at a moderate charge, and the fixing of a new labouring population in the neighbourhood of the tea plantations. As this plan is followed by the sugar planters of Mauritius and other colonies, and is found to work well, the Commissioner was informed that, if the Assam tea planters would organize a system somewhat of the same character, and if a law for the regulation of such a system, on sound and equitable principles, should be found necessary, the Lieutenant Governor would be prepared to move the Legislature for such a law.

This proposition is still under the consideration of the parties who are interested in the question. The Commissioner has been desired to give every aid in his power to the planters to enable them to arrive at some generally approved plan on the subject, and

papers showing the cooly emigration system at present in force have been forwarded for distribution among them.

Tea cultivation in Lower Assam commenced only about five years ago, and at first with only small experiments, as there was a supposition that tea would not thrive in Lower Assam. But the experience the planters have now had, gives every reason to conclude that, though the plant may not grow so luxuriantly as in Upper Assam, it will yield a sufficient produce to make the cultivation fairly remunerative.

It is admitted on all hands that the introduction of tea cultivation into Assam has proved a blessing to the labouring classes.

The time is not far distant when tea will be one of the chief Indian staples. Act X of 1860 exempts tea from export duty.

Although tea cultivation was commenced in this district only about four years ago, it has made considerable progress. A large area of ground has been cleared. Last year's crop gave about 1,000 maunds, and a portion of it has already found its way to the London market, where it realized 2 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and was pronounced quite as good as, if not superior, to the teas grown in Assam.

Tea cultivation in Cachar.

The opening out of such a remunerative cultivation has already had the effect of bringing several European planters into the district, and the benefits derived by the large outlay made in carrying on the operations of the cultivation and manufactures, are already perceptible.

Field labour is the great want of the tea planter in Cachar, as it is in Assam, its present scanty population being already too well occupied on their own lands to be able to supply the demand. The planters have therefore been obliged to import coolies from the plains. Those who have already gone up to Cachar were provided with a free passage, and are under contract to serve as agricultural labourers for five years. They are comfortably huted, and are provisioned at the most moderate rates. Their nominal wages are three rupees per mensem, but under the system of task work which prevails, each man can make from 4-8 to 6 rupees a month, and they do so. When sick, they receive a ration allowance of nine pies per diem.

Tea cultivation among the hills of Darjeeling is progressing on a considerable scale. Several hundreds of acres are now under cultivation.

Darjeeling tea plantations.

The small samples of tea hitherto prepared here have been very satisfactory indeed; and though the plantations may still be said to be in their infancy, the superintendent of Darjeeling confidently anticipates that the Darjeeling teas will soon rank with the very highest class of Indian teas.

The Darjeeling tea planters do not labour under the same disadvantages as those of Assam and Cachar in respect of want of labourers, coolies being almost always obtainable from the adjacent hill territory of Nepal. Beyond this, the tea planters of Darjeeling enjoy the additional benefit of residing and working in a climate which, for salubrity, is scarcely second to any in the world. The Government have, from time to time, distributed tea seed from Kumaon among the planters, but from some cause or other it does not appear to have germinated well.

SUPPRESSION OF THE CHURRUCK POOJAH.

It was stated in the Administration Report for 1856-57, that the Calcutta Missionary conference had urged upon Government the propriety of prohibiting hook-swinging at the festival of the churruck poojah. The degrading nature of the spectacle and the sufferings the votaries were supposed to undergo, were the grounds upon which the interference of Government was solicited. But it appeared to the late Lieutenant Governor that, as the pain was voluntarily undergone, it would be better to discourage such ceremonies by legitimate indirect means than to prohibit them by a direct act of authority. Subsequently, a petition of the same tenor was presented by the missionaries to the Legislative Council, and was forwarded among the proceedings of the Council to the Secretary of State. The views of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject were in accordance with those which the late Lieutenant Governor had expressed. They were of opinion that every opportunity should be taken of discountenancing the practice, and they suggested the propriety of insisting, in all leases for Government lands, a provision hostile to the celebration of the festival; of enlisting in the same direction the sympathies of the leading members of the native community; and of quietly making known the disapprobation with which such spectacles were regarded by the Government. Should such measures fail to produce any perceptible diminution of the practice, it would then, the Secretary of State considered, be time enough to think whether more decided steps should be taken for putting an end to observances opposed to the dictates of humanity. Upon these observations being communicated to this Government, a report was called for from the several Commissioners regarding the celebration within their respective divisions of the ceremonies of the churruck poojah.

From the replies to these reports, it appeared that the observance of the churruck poojah was almost exclusively confined to Bengal; that in Assam, Arracan, Darjeeling and Cachar, the practice of hook-swinging was unknown; that in Behar, Bengalee pilgrims were the only persons who participated in the ceremony; and that it was only in Bengal Proper and in Orissa that the practice of hook-swinging could really be said to prevail.

Confined to Bengal and Orissa.

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But vicious as the practice was, the Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that it was not an evil of sufficient magnitude to call for legislative interference. The ceremony, as actually practised, involved no risk of life, limb, or health; nor could the pain inflicted be severe, which a churruck-swinging readily underwent for two or three rupees, and a few sweetmeats. It was trifling in comparison with the tortures which many religious votaries undergo in many ways, and which no police regulations can prevent. The public nature of the spectacle, with its demoralizing tendencies, might perhaps be thought to be a ground for interference. But where the ceremony of churruck-swinging was inveterate there were none to be shocked, and probably few to be degraded by the spectacle.

Measures taken to discourage it.

As the evil therefore was a moral evil, the compulsory cessation of any particular outward observance connected with it would be no substantial remedy. The cessation of the practice in a single pergunnah would be a truer sign of progress than its forcible prevention throughout a whole province. Instructions were issued by the Lieutenant Governor to the Commissioners of Divisions in conformity with these views. Where the practice of hook-swinging existed as a long-established custom, the local authorities were directed, by using their personal influence, and by obtaining the co-operation of the zemindars and other influential native gentlemen, to induce the people voluntarily to abandon the practice. On the other hand, where churruck-swinging was not an established custom, but a mere occasional exhibition, the magistrates were authorized to prohibit its celebration as a local measure of police for the preservation of order and decency.

Their salutary effect.

Several Commissioners have now reported that the practice of churruck-swinging is gradually dying out within their divisions; and that there are good grounds for believing that the zemindars and other native gentlemen, knowing the wishes of Government, are disposed to use their influence and example to put a stop to this revolting exhibition.

THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

The administration of the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past year has been very ably conducted by Mr. Commissioner Yuie, and a marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the people. For a year or so after their insurrection, the Sonthals suffered much; their harvests had been neglected, their villages destroyed, and poverty and discontent had soured the minds of the people. But now this gloomy aspect of affairs has changed. A fair rice crop has enriched the agricultural portion of the population, and the great demand for labour which the railway has created, affords a remunerative occupation for those who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. The people now seem generally contented and happy. The Commissioner, who spent two months of last cold season in the district, was told by the people that they had all rice in their houses, and that the only grievance of which they had to complain, was the increased price which the potters demanded for their wares. But it is not only the social, but the moral condition of the people which has improved. The churruck poojah, with its debasing spectacle of men swinging on hooks, has been put a stop to, not by the active interference of the magistrate, but by the legitimate influence which the heads of villages have been induced to exert.

System of bondage which prevailed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

A system of bondage has been long in existence in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The bondsmen are of two descriptions, and are known by the names of Kameotee and Hurwahee bondsmen. A Kameotee bondsman is one who, in consideration of a sum of money, binds himself and his heirs to serve the giver of the loan until the money is repaid with interest. The Hurwahee bondsman similarly binds himself to work for the money-lender whenever his services may be required. The Kameotee bondsman generally lives with the bondholder, and is, in fact, his domestic servant. The Hurwahee bondsman, on the contrary, is a sort of out-door labourer, and is only employed when his services are required. No stipulation is made in the bond for wages, food, or clothing, though it is generally understood that the bondsman is to be fed in return for the services he renders.

Its hardships.

It is almost impossible for these bondsmen to free themselves from the debt. The entire service of the Kameotee bondsman is given up to the bondholder, and it is therefore impossible that he can ever earn sufficient to liberate himself from the engagement he has made. The condition of the Hurwahee bondsmen is nearly as bad. They cannot cultivate any considerable portion of land, for when their own fields and crops demand attention, they are required to assist the bondholder in his cultivation, and so far from being able to liquidate the fatal debt, their utmost aim is to keep themselves from starvation during the period their services are not required by the bondholders. But the evils of this system are not confined to one generation. The liabilities which a bondsman has contracted, descend to his children. In one case, which was brought to the notice of the local authorities, a son had been working for four years to clear off a debt of seven rupees, which his father had contracted. In another case, a boy of twenty had been working for three years without remuneration, because his uncle had absconded, and he had been entered as security to a bond for fourteen rupees which his uncle had given. In another case a bondholder transferred the services of his bondsman to a third party in liquidation of a debt.

Gradual abolition of the system of bondage.

These bonds are invariably written on stamped paper, and are executed with all the formalities of the legal contract. The bondholders for the most part consist of shopkeepers, merchants, and chowdrees, who find it profitable to take land and cultivate it by slave labour.

labour. The existence of this system of bondage was not fully known until 1858. In that year several cases were brought to the notice of the authorities, and the bondsmen were at once released from their servitude. These decisions were regarded by the bondholders as a gross infraction of their rights, while they encouraged the bondsmen to assert their freedom. The system may now indeed be said to be almost extinct. The railway and the coal mines afford employment to all who are willing to work, and the bondsmen, at length aware that they are free agents, are not backward in availing themselves of an opportunity which permits them to work for themselves and their families, and affords them a prospect of saving a sufficient sum to enable them to return to their native villages, and set up ploughs and cattle of their own. Thus a system of bondage which once extensively prevailed throughout the Sonthal districts, has gradually disappeared under the protection afforded by a vigorous administration to every class of the people.

POLITICAL.

The numerous and valuable services rendered to the British Government by his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, during the Sonthal rebellion in 1855, and at the more serious crisis which followed the mutiny of the native troops of the Bengal army in 1857, having attracted notice, the Government of India marked its high sense of the Nawab's praiseworthy loyalty and zeal, by declaring his Highness to be entitled, in future, to a salute of nineteen guns on his arrival at, and departure from, the Presidency. The Governor General also cancelled so much of the orders of 1854, as required that when the Nawab left Moorshedabad, his camp should be accompanied by a responsible police officer on the part of Government; and it was further directed that the practice under which, previous to 1854, the expense of his Highness's hunting excursions was defrayed from the Nizamut Fund, should be revived.

The Nawab Nazim's services.

The title of Rajah Bahadur was also conferred upon the Nawab's Dewan in recognition of the ability and zeal with which, under his Highness's direction, he co-operated with the British authorities in maintaining tranquillity on both the occasions above referred to.

It may be as well in this place to call attention to Appendix No. 16, in which a detailed account is given of the various rewards which have been bestowed on rajahs, native gentlemen, and others, for conspicuous loyalty during the troubles of 1857-58.

Rewards bestowed for services during the mutiny.

In the Administration Report of this Government for 1856-57, it was stated that a vacancy had occurred in the Raj of Nungklow, a semi-independent state in the Cossiah Hills, by the death of Rajah Jeedur Sing. As there were no direct heirs to the succession, and as Nungklow, from its situation, its salubrious climate, and its extensive tracts of waste land, which are well adapted for the cultivation of tea, coffee, and other productions, appeared a favourable spot, both for the settlement of Europeans and the location of troops, it was thought advisable to bring the district under the direct control of British officers. This measure, as stated in the Administration Report for 1857-58, was, however, disallowed by the late Court of Directors, who ordered that steps should be taken for appointing a successor to the Raj according to the usage of the country. A second reference having been made to the home authorities for a reconsideration of the question, the Secretary of State ordered that immediate steps should be taken for placing the Nungklow district under the government of a native chief, upon whom certain restrictions were to be imposed, with a view to the promotion of the internal improvement of the country. In obedience to these orders, Bor Sing was elected Rajah by the chief men of the district assembled in Durbar; and the following are the restrictions which the Government, in confirming the Rajah's election, have thought proper to impose:—

Restoration of the petty hill state of Nungklow, in Upper Assam, to native rule.

1st. The Rajah is to consider himself under the general control and authority of the political officer at Cheera Poonjee, to whom he must refer all disputes between himself and the chieftains of other Cossiah States; and he is clearly to understand that he holds his appointment under authority from the British Government, which reserves to itself the right of removing him from office, and of appointing another chieftain in his stead, if he should fail to give satisfaction to the British Government, and to the people of the district.

The conditions imposed upon the new Rajah.

2d. The Rajah must reside in the Nungklow district, and he is to be permitted to decide in open durbar, with the assistance of his muntrees, sirdars, and elders, according to the ancient and established customs of the country, all civil suits and criminal cases occurring there that are beyond the cognizance of the police, and in which only the people of the Nungklow district may be concerned. All cases in which Europeans and inhabitants of the plains, or of other Cossiah States, are parties, are to be tried by the political officer at Cheera Poonjee.

3d. The Rajah is to obey all orders issued to him by the political officer at Cheera Poonjee, and to make over, on demand, to the local authorities, all refugees and civil and political offenders coming to, or residing in, the Nungklow district.

4th. The Rajah is to furnish full information regarding the Nungklow district and its inhabitants, whenever he may be required to do so by Government officers; to render every assistance in developing the resources of the country; to give every help and protection in his power to Government officials and travellers passing through the country, or to settlers

residing

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residing there; and to use his best endeavours to facilitate free intercourse and trade between the people of the country and British subjects, and the people of other Cossiah States.

5th. The British Government reserves to itself the right of establishing military and civil sanatoria, cantonments, and posts in any part of the Nungklow district where they may be required; of occupying rent-free any lands that may be required for these or other Government purposes; and of opening roads in any direction through the country, in which matter the Rajah must render his utmost assistance when requisite.

6th. The Rajah must make grants of the waste lands in Nungklow upon the same terms as those that may be adopted at the time being by the British Government in granting out its own waste lands.

The Booteah
aggressions.

The outrages committed by the Booteahs have, of late years, been a constant source of most serious annoyance to our frontier subjects in Assam. Villages have been plundered, and our subjects have been carried off from their homes, and redress for these injuries has been generally demanded in vain. Since 1856 we have had a standing cause of complaint against the Bootan Government. In that year, one Aurung Sing, a man of considerable local importance, and a British subject, was forcibly carried off from our territories while at his house in the district of Gawalpara. A demand was made for his immediate release, accompanied by a threat that possession would be taken of certain Booteah Dooars (frontier districts bordering on Bengal), if due satisfaction for this aggression was not speedily made. To this demand a vague and unsatisfactory answer was returned; and two other cases of aggression, which shortly afterwards occurred, showed how hopeless it was to expect redress from the Bootan Government. But even under this fresh provocation the Government acted with remarkable forbearance. Before sanctioning any decided measures of retributive coercion, the Supreme Government requested the late Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Halliday, to ascertain, by personal inquiry (for he was then upon his tour) the condition of the central government of Bootan, and its relation to the local governors of the border districts. As a precautionary measure, a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were at the same time moved up to our Eastern frontier, and eventually stationed at Julpigoree, on the right bank of the Teesta.

Government of
Bootan.

The country of Bootan is administered by two rulers, who exercise respectively supreme jurisdiction in temporal and spiritual affairs. The Deb and Dhurm Rajahs are the names by which these civil and spiritual rulers are known. Neither of these offices is hereditary. The Deb Rajah is not even a governor for life; he is chosen by election, from time to time, from among the great functionaries of state. The Dhurm Rajah, on the contrary, holds his office for life; and is regarded as an incarnation of the Deity, miraculously vested in infancy with the supreme spiritual authority. Shortly before Mr. Halliday's visit to the frontier, the central Government had been paralysed by a series of disputes between the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs. Death at length put an end to these intestine quarrels; and while Mr. Halliday was at Julpigoree, a new Deb Rajah was said to have been installed in office, with the full concurrence of the contending factions. This change in the administration, it was hoped, would prove favourable to the cause of order and good government in the border districts. All measures of coercion were, therefore, suspended, and the Government determined to make one further demand for redress, and not till that failed, to have recourse to measures of coercion.

Evasion of our
demands for redress
on the part of the
Bootan government.

Such was the state of affairs when the mutiny broke out. This event naturally diverted attention from our relations with Bootan. It was thought inexpedient to press our claims upon the Bootan Government at a time when we had no troops to give weight to our menaces, in case compliance with our demands was refused. No further action was therefore taken in the matter until the close of 1858, when, in obedience to an order of the late Court of Directors, the agent to the Governor General, North-east frontier, was directed to ascertain whether our subjects had been released. It appeared from the agent's report that they were still in confinement, that further aggressions had been committed, and that redress had, in no single instance, been obtained. It appeared, too, that, in addition to the men carried off from our territories, 20 persons, the subjects of our ally, the Rajah of Cooch Behar, had either died or were then languishing in captivity. The Governor General in Council, to whom the agent's report was submitted, was of opinion that the time had arrived for once more demanding the release of our captive subjects, the restoration of all plundered property, and the condign punishment of the offenders. The demand was made, and again evaded; and, at last, after four years of fruitless forbearance, the Government was compelled to carry into execution a threat, long since made, of taking possession of that portion of the Booteah territory which is situated on the west bank of the Teesta, within the district of Rungpore. This tract of country, formerly included within our territories, had been given up to the Bhooteahs in 1779, by the orders of Mr. Hastings, from political considerations, and a desire to avoid all misunderstandings with the Bootan Government. In 1842 it again came into our possession, subject to a yearly rental of 2,000 rupees, which we have regularly paid to the Bootan Government. This annual payment will now no longer be made, but it is still doubtful whether this single measure of retributive justice will bring the Bhooteahs to their senses, or to what extent it may be successful in ensuring to our border villages immunity from future aggressions, and in procuring the release of our still captive subjects.

The

The hill tribes, who dwell in the district of Chittagong, have, for a long time, been a serious source of annoyance and trouble to Government. The nature of the country they inhabit not only shelters them from our observation, but renders it a matter of extreme difficulty to take any effectual steps of retaliation against them. The district of Chittagong itself consists of two portions—the level land, which runs along the coasts; and the hilly tracts, which lie to the east of this plain country. The hilly tract is bounded on the north by Independent Tipperah, on the south by Arracan, and on the east it extends to the Burmese frontier. This vast extent of country is known by two appellations—it is called the cotton mehal, from the fact of its producing and exporting cotton; and it is also known as the “joom” tract, from the people being *Joomes*, or cultivators by the hand. The inhabitants are Mughls, and other cognate tribes. Those nearest to the plains are, for the most part, *Joomes* Mughls; while further to the east are the *Koomes*, *Kookies*, *Morungs*, and others.

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The Kookie outbreak; an account of the hill tracts of Chittagong.

Isolated in their hills, and with little friendly communication with the people of the plains, these tribes are, in their social condition, but little removed from savages. The manner in which they cultivate the soil is of the rudest description. The side of a hill covered with jungle is the spot which they generally select for cultivation. In the month of December the jungle is cut, and is then left to dry upon the ground, until the month of April, when it is set on fire and burnt—nothing more is done to the soil until the rains fall. When the ground has become well moistened, the *Joomes* dibble a number of holes with a *dão*, and into each hole they drop five kinds of seed—cotton, rice, pepper, gourds, and Indian corn. There is no attempt to relieve the exhaustion of the soil by a rotation of crops; when the land becomes unfruitful, the tribes decamp in search of fresh ground to cultivate. Once a year they barter their cotton and surplus rice for salt, dried fish, tobacco, *dãos*, powder and guns (when guns are procurable) with the petty dealers of the plains, who yearly ascend the hill streams for the purpose of carrying on the trade; but beyond this there is little friendly communication between the people of the hills and the plains.

Social condition of the inhabitants.

For several years this tract of country has been the scene of murderous raids committed by the border tribes. The *Shendoos*, a numerous and powerful race in the south-east of the Chittagong district, and the *Koomes*, are the chief perpetrators of these outrages, and their incursions extend from Manipore to Arracan. The causes of these raids are various. A private quarrel with a neighbouring clan; a scarcity of women and domestic servants, and the consequent necessity of procuring a requisite number of captives to supply the wants of the tribe; the simple desire of plunder, or of obtaining heads to grace the obsequies of some departed chieftain, are the principal causes which lead to the commission of these outrages. When an outrage of this nature has been committed, it is very difficult to reach the offenders. Before troops can arrive upon the spot, the marauders have retired with their booty to their labyrinth of hills, and pursuit is almost hopeless in a country every where intersected with precipices and water-courses, and covered with the densest jungle. The villages, too, in which these savages reside, are stockaded, and the paths are strewn with caltrops and other devices to render the approaches as dangerous and difficult as possible.

Great difficulty in checking the incursions of these tribes.

Hitherto it has been the policy of Government to manage these wild tribes as much as possible through the influence of a powerful family called the *Poangs*, whose authority is considered to extend over the whole country south of the Chittagong River, to the borders of Arracan. Arms and ammunition were distributed to the *Poangs*, and a considerable remission of revenue was made to enable them to keep up the necessary stockades for the defence of the frontier. To some extent these measures have been attended with success. But forays are still made upon our subjects of the plains, and the marauding tribes seldom meet with the punishment they deserve. The Government accordingly resolved to commence a different policy. The hill tracts to the east of the plain country of Chittagong have been withdrawn from the operation of the general regulations; and a superintendent, with magisterial powers, has been appointed to exercise due supervision and control over the numerous tribes who inhabit that almost unknown country. It is hoped that by the information which frequent intercourse with the various chiefs will enable the superintendent to collect, the Government will eventually be able to adopt measures for the civilization of these wild tribes, and for the effectual check of these border raids, which have hitherto proved so disastrous to the inhabitants of our eastern frontier.

Policy hitherto pursued by the Government.

The necessity for exercising a stricter control over these tribes of savages has become more apparent than ever from the disastrous events which occurred at the commencement of the present year. A tribe of *Kookies*, who dwell in the hills between the *Kurnasullee* and the *Fenny*, left their mountain fastnesses, and attacked some hill villages which are under our protection, near the source of the *Fenny* River. Following the course of the stream, they attacked and destroyed the village of *Ramghur*; and from thence, inclining to the north-west, they made a sudden descent on the plains of *Tipperah*. The attack was as murderous as unexpected; neither men, women, nor children were spared; 187 persons were killed in the plains alone, and 100 more were carried off as slaves. Fifteen villages were set on fire, a large number of cattle were wantonly destroyed, and all property of a light and moveable nature was carried off. The outrages committed in the hills were equally atrocious, and it is believed that 300 persons in all were killed, and 200 more carried away

Recent incursion of the *Kookies*.

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into captivity. So great was the alarm caused by this inroad, that whole villages along the frontier were deserted; and even in the town of Comillah, serious apprehensions of an attack were for a time entertained; but the savages had no intention to face the attack of an organized body of troops. Before the military police had arrived upon the spot, the marauders had retired to their hills, and the season of the year rendered it inexpedient to pursue them. The punishment of this barbarous tribe has therefore, of necessity, been deferred until the next cold season admits of military operations.

Supposed cause of
this incursion.

This incursion of the Kookies was upon a larger scale, and was attended with far greater atrocities than is usually the case. It is supposed that some of the members of the Rajah of Tipperah's family, who are on bad terms with the Rajah, were the secret instigators of the outrage; it is supposed that they wished to bring the Rajah into disgrace with the British Government, by showing the weakness and disorganization of his hill state. The savages were, for the most part, armed merely with bows, poisoned arrows, and long handled dâos. A few guns indeed they had, but their powder was bad, and their bullets were mere hammered balls made out of pewter lotahs. This incursion shows how necessary it is to take some decisive measures for keeping these savages in order. It is intended, if possible, to act through some hill chiefs on the frontier, and so to strengthen their hands, as to enable them to keep off the attacks of the savage tribes who dwell beyond them; by strengthening these hill chiefs, we keep off all hostile attack from our own territories.

Rising among the
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The Kookie outbreak had scarcely been suppressed, when intelligence was received of a rising among the Cossiahs of the Jynteah Hills. The Jynteah Hill territory lies to the north of the district of Sylhet, and adjoins Cachar on the west. This country came into our possession in 1835, when the Rajah Raj Indra Sing voluntarily resigned his authority over an unprofitable tract, for a pension of 500 rupees a month.

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The circumstances under which the Rajah resigned these territories, were as follows:— In 1821 an attempt was made by certain of the Jynteah Rajah's subjects to kidnap a British subject, who dwelt in Sylhet, for the purpose of offering him up as a sacrifice at the shrine of Kali. The man was rescued, and the affair was brought to the notice of Government. Upon that occasion the then Rajah was solemnly warned that if any similar atrocity was committed, and the instigators thereof, however high in rank they might be, were not handed over to our Government for condign punishment, he would be considered as having taken the guilt of the crime upon himself, and would be dealt with accordingly. Nothing further was heard of human sacrifices in the Jynteah Hills till 1832. In that year two British subjects, while passing along the high road in Assam, were suddenly seized and carried up into the Jynteah territory, where they were decked out with new clothes and jewels, and led away to be sacrificed with two other British subjects. One of the men escaped, and on his return to the plains, brought to the notice of the authorities the dreadful atrocity which had been committed. The Rajah, when called upon to give up the perpetrators of this outrage, was not only guilty of screening them from punishment, but was with good reason suspected of having himself been cognizant of the crime. Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor General, determined to carry into execution the threat which had been made to the Rajah's father in 1821, and accordingly confiscated the whole of the Rajah's possessions in the plains; leaving him only his district in the hills. Deprived thus of his resources from the plains, and being unpopular with the Cossiahs of the hills, the Rajah resolved to abandon his territories, as it was very doubtful whether he would be able to maintain his authority even if he were inclined to attempt it. The territories were accordingly given up to the British Government, and the Rajah was granted, in return, a pension of 500 rupees a month, which he still enjoys.

Form of government
in these hills.

The area of the ceded district is said to be about 25 square miles, and it is divided into 19 districts, 15 of which are presided over by village chiefs, called Doloies, and the remaining four are under the charge of 13 headmen, called sirdars. The constitution of these villages is essentially democratic. The Doloies are elected, and are subject to removal by the people. Unfortunately there was no fixed rule to regulate the elections, no determined period for which the candidate was to hold his office. There was a perpetual struggle among the influential inhabitants of the district, to procure the dismissal of the Doloie in office, and the appointment of a partisan of the opposite faction. These electioneering struggles kept the country in such a perpetual turmoil, that the Political Agent was at length compelled to interfere, and by deciding that the office of Doloie should be held for three years, he put an end to much of the ill feeling which these contests excited, and imparted a degree of independence to the elected Doloies, which it was impossible for them to feel when compelled to be subservient to those who had the power of summarily ejecting them from office.

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The duties of a Doloie are various; he adjudicates civil suits to the value of 50 rupees, and is empowered to try in public durbar all criminal cases which are not of a heinous nature; and he is also expected to conduct the public business of his district.

Immunity from
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inhabitants.

This hill territory long enjoyed an immunity from taxation. The late Rajah derived almost all his revenue from his possessions in the plains; he received indeed, annually, from each village, a he-goat, a few seers of parched rice, and a few bundles of firwood for poojahs at his palace, and each village was expected in turn to supply the Rajah with labourers to cultivate his private domains; but besides these presents, and a few perquisites from

from fine and fees, he received no revenue whatever from his hill subjects; but in 1858, the Government resolved that the Cossiahs should make some slight return for the protection they enjoyed, and it was determined to impose a house tax upon the country, as it was the form of taxation best adapted to the habits and customs of the people.

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This tax could not be objected to on the ground of novelty. The neighbouring tribes of Meekies, from their first settlement in the hills, had paid a tax of two rupees a house. The tax assessed upon the Cossiahs was even lighter than this; one rupee a house was the extent of the Government demand; but, unfortunately, it was made by certain designing men a handle for exciting disaffection among the people. Meetings were held in several villages, at which the people resolved to resist the realization of the tax, or, if compelled to pay, to pay the assessment to the Jynteah Rajah alone. In one instance, a feast of pork was given by a discharged agent of the Rajah to about 400 persons, at which a resolution to this effect was passed. This meeting the accredited agent of the Rajah attended. In the month of March 1860 the preparations for a rising were complete, and the Jynteah Rajah was requested to put himself at the head of the movement. This, however, he prudently declined to do, and at length, when the plot was ripe for execution, he withdrew from the scene of action, and gave information of the proposals that had been made to him.

Imposition of a house-tax, and disaffection of the Cossiahs.

The rising, if it can be dignified by such a name, was suppressed at once, and without the loss on our side of a single man. From one village the tihseeldar, who had been sent to count the houses, was violently expelled: and when the magistrate, with a body of troops, proceeded to the village, he was attacked by a number of armed Cossiahs, who had collected in considerable force upon the heights on which the village stands. But the attack was easily repulsed, and two stockades, which the Cossiahs had erected on the hill, were carried without loss. Of the Cossiahs a few were slain, and the rest dispersed. Another slight engagement also occurred, and with similar results. The hopeless nature of the struggle was soon apparent; the Cossiahs quietly returned to their villages; the ring-leaders in the disturbance were punished; and the tax was paid by the village communities without demur.

Rising at once suppressed.

INDIGO DISTURBANCES.

THE disputes connected with the indigo cultivation in Bengal have long been a subject of anxiety to the Government. In the year 1856 reports were called for from the several Divisional Commissioners as to how the indigo sowing season of that year had passed off in respect of such disputes; but nothing of importance calling for the immediate interference of the Government, or of the Legislature, was then brought to notice. It was not till the commencement of 1859, a little before the time when the present Lieutenant Governor succeeded to the Government, that the question began to press itself unavoidably upon the Government. In April of that year, a planter in the district of Baraset complained of a general disinclination among the ryots of his concern to cultivate indigo. This feeling he attributed, not to the unremunerative price paid for the crops, but to the conduct of the district magistrate, which he averred was openly hostile to the interests of indigo planting. On inquiry, however, it appeared that the conduct of the magistrate complained against had been perfectly legal and impartial. In cases of such disagreement, it is manifestly the duty of the magistrate to leave the parties to make their own bargains as their mutual interest may direct, and this was what the magistrate appeared to have done. At the desire of the late Lieutenant Governor, the magistrate used his good offices to bring the complaining planter and the ryots together, but no good seems to have come of the attempt.

Disinclination of the ryots to cultivate indigo attributed by the planters in one instance to the alleged hostility of the local magistrate to their interests. The magistrate's conduct found, on inquiry, to have been legal and impartial.

About the same time a difference of opinion arose between the same magistrate (the Honourable Mr. A. Eden) and Mr. A. Grote, the Commissioner of the division, on the question of the general interference of the police in cases of disputes arising from planters sowing, or attempting to sow, the land of the ryots with indigo against their will, on the plea of a contract. An application had been made to the magistrate by certain ryots for protection against a planter, who, they said, was going forcibly to plough up their lands, and to sow them with indigo. The magistrate had ordered the police to proceed to the spot, instructing them, if the land appeared to be really the property of the ryots, not to allow any one to interfere with it. Mr. Grote objected to this order, on the ground, chiefly, that it imposed upon the Darogah undue responsibility. This difference of opinion was referred for the decision of Government, as a general question, respecting the employment of the police. The Lieutenant Governor gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Eden's principle stated above, was a true exposition of the law as it stood, according to which the police were bound to protect persons and property from unlawful violence, and to abstain from entering into disputes respecting alleged contract, which are only cognizable by the civil courts. In the case in question no claim is made to the ownership or possession of the lands entered upon, which are confessedly the ryots'.

In the month of August the Lieutenant Governor proceeded on a tour by water through a part of the Bengal districts. In the course of this tour he received petitions from numerous ryots of the Nuddea district, complaining that in indigo cases they did not obtain due protection and redress from the magistrate; that ryots obnoxious to the factory were frequently kidnapped, and that other acts of great violence were committed with impunity in open day. These complaints met with the consideration their importance deserved. It appeared, after due inquiry, that, on the whole, the petitioners had not always received that

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Andrews, was similarly attacked and plundered. It appeared upon inquiry that the ryots in this part of the country had been goaded into rising by the long-continued oppressions and extortions of the factory servants. While, therefore, the rioters who were concerned in the above disturbances were promptly punished, stringent measures were ordered to be taken to bring to justice those whose oppressive acts lay at the root of all this evil.

In the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, although the excitement was as strong as any where else, no disturbances of a serious nature occurred. In the district of Pubna, a deputy magistrate, with a small party of the military police, was (partly in consequence of his own injudicious conduct) repulsed by a body of armed lattials, who had assembled to resist the cultivation of indigo. On receipt of intelligence of the first of these occurrences, the Government at once acted with promptness and vigour. Troops were rapidly collected in the districts where the excitement prevailed, and by a judicious display of force in suitable places the ryots were overawed, and all tendency to any violent outbreak was suppressed. The best available magistrates were placed over the indigo districts, and the staff of magisterial officers in those districts was considerably strengthened. On the passing of the new Indigo Act the Lieutenant Governor issued certain instructions to the local magistrates, enjoining them carefully and patiently to sift the evidence and to decide in the truest spirit of equity all cases instituted under it. Subsequent results have proved that these cautions were needed. Legal opinion on several doubtful points connected with the practical operation of the law was obtained, and circulated for the information and guidance of all officers engaged in carrying it out. The number of suits under the Act in the Nuddea district increased so largely towards the end of May as to threaten to stop all the regular magisterial and revenue work of the district. Upon an application from the Commissioner, two Principal Sudder Ameens, with magisterial powers, were therefore specially deputed to Nuddea for the trial of the breach of contract cases, the magisterial officers reverting to their own proper work, including the trial of cases under the penal clauses of the Act.

Except in Nuddea, the Indigo Act was not worked to any very great extent. And, notwithstanding the great excitement displayed at the commencement of the season in three out of the four excited districts, the usual, or nearly the usual quantity of indigo was sown.

In the month of June some apprehensions of a breach of the peace were entertained in the district of Pubna, in consequence of certain differences between the ryots and planters of two of the largest concerns in that district; but these differences were amicably adjusted by the exertions of the district authorities.

Difficulties had also been experienced by planters in the district of Jessore in obtaining delivery of the ripe indigo plant; but these were met by some judicious concessions on their own part.

Meanwhile all parties being eager for the proposed Commission of Inquiry, the gentlemen named in the margin* were appointed to form the commission, and are now busily engaged in this important duty.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

THE Lieutenant Governor made several tours during the year under report, in the course of which he has visited most of the principal stations in the Lower Provinces.

The first tour was made by water in August and September. It comprised a visit to each of the river stations of Kishnaghur, Berhampore (where, in company with the chief engineer, the expensive works in progress for the improvement of the military buildings were inspected), Moorshedabad, Rajmahal, Bhaugulpore and Monghyr. At the three last-named places the railway works in progress were viewed. From Monghyr the Lieutenant Governor returned down stream, and after visiting Rampore Beaulah, he proceeded to Kooshtia, where the new South Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Dacca will be intersected by the Ganges. At this place the Lieutenant Governor examined both banks of the river, in company with the professional officers of Government and of the Railway Company, with regard to the question of crossing the Ganges by a ferry here. The spot was pronounced by all the professional authorities to be admirably suited, not only for the purpose, but also for a railway bridge across that great river, eventually, should the expediency of such a work be hereafter indicated by the progressive traffic of the line, as it extends itself over Northern and Eastern Bengal. This place has been since finally fixed upon as the crossing station, and land has been ordered to be taken up for the purpose.

After visiting Pubna on the Issamutty, and Furreedpore on the great river, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to Dacca. At this station the Lieutenant Governor gave on the ground his careful attention to the question on which his opinion had been invited, as to the best site for the new barracks for European troops, proposed to be built at Dacca, on which much difference of opinion existed. In returning from Dacca by the Soonderbund's route, Burrisaul and Koolna were visited.

The

* W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., c.s., President; R. Temple, Esq., c.s., Member; Rev. J. Sale, to represent the interests of the ryots in the committee; W. F. Fergusson, Esq., nominated by the Indigo Planters' Association to represent the interests of the body; and Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, nominated by the interests of the British Indian Association to represent the landholders' interests.

The ryots in one part of the country goaded into rising by the long-continued oppressions and extortions of the factory servants.

Encounter between the military police and a body of armed lattials who had assembled to resist the cultivation of indigo.

The ryots ultimately overawed by a judicious display of force, and the outbreak suppressed.

Additional special agency employed for the trial of cases under the new law.

A special commission appointed to inquire into indigo matters.

The Lieutenant Governor, in the tour, was much struck with the magnificence of the river, known at different parts of its course by the several names of the Gorai, the Balasur, the Ellen Khalli, the Burashi and the Flooringottah. This river leaves the Ganges at Koshtia, and seems likely soon to carry off the whole or the greater part of the Ganges from that spot. It is, as a large river, in its upper point, a new formation, having increased in width from about 200 yards to upwards of 600 yards between 1848 and 1856. It is very deep, and it is the channel by which steamers and other boats pass between Calcutta and the North-west Provinces for eight months of the year. From inquiries it has been ascertained that the sea approach is promising. If a port can be established on its banks anywhere between Cutchoah, which is in the latitude of Calcutta, and the sea, the advantage to trade will be incalculable. This question will not be lost sight of.

The next tour was a land journey, which extended over a period of upwards of two months, in January, February and March. Starting by rail from Calcutta on the 3d of January 1860, the Lieutenant Governor stopped at the foot of Parisnath Hill, which he ascended in company with the chief engineer, the superintending engineer, and several other officers, for the purpose of judging personally of its eligibility as a small sanatorium. Two days were spent on the hill. The result has been reported at length to his Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, with the Lieutenant Governor's strong recommendation, that advantage be taken of the peculiar advantages of this beautiful hill, which is upwards of 4,000 feet high, by erecting on it a barrack for about sixty invalid soldiers, with bungalows for a few officers and other European gentlemen. The space on the top is too small for a large sanatorium, but the accessibility of the place from Calcutta and the excellence of its climate make it very eligible as a small local sanatorium.

At the foot of Parisnath the camp was formed, and the Lieutenant Governor marched to Hazareebaugh, and thence through the Chota Nagpore country to Ranchee and back. At both of these places the new barracks for Europeans were inspected in company with the chief engineer and the superintending engineer. The progress made in the road from Burhee, on the Grand Trunk Road, through Hazareebaugh to Ranchee and Dorundah, was found to be most satisfactory. In this march the Lieutenant Governor arranged with Captain Dalton, the Commissioner, and the several district officers, and the executive engineer, for opening two new lines of road, one from Hazareebaugh to the Grand Trunk Road, in an easterly direction, to suit traffic to and from the Presidency, and one from Ranchee and Dorundah to Govindpore, near the new terminus of the Raneegunge railway, on the Barakur.

At Ranchee, the head quarters of the Chota Nagpore Division, the Lieutenant Governor held a durbar, at which several native chiefs and others who had distinguished themselves by their loyalty during the late mutiny, were rewarded by khiluts and presents. The Governor General's sunnud, bestowing upon the Rajah of Jushpore the dignity and title of a Bahadoor, with a dress of honour, was read in durbar, and the Rajah was formally invested. After leaving Chota Nagpore, the Lieutenant Governor visited Gya, the old hill fortress of Rotas (which he made arrangements to hold always available as a place for change of air for invalids from the new European cantonment of Dehree, on the Soane), Sasseram, Jugdespore, Arrah, Dinapore and Patna, halting on the way at Koelwar, where the railway bridge over the Soane was inspected. The rapid progress lately made in this gigantic undertaking was very remarkable.

At these several places all offices, gaols, barracks, schools, lunatic asylums, and dispensaries, were visited. In the course of the tours made this year, six police battalions have been inspected. The general result, in the Lieutenant Governor's estimation, has been satisfactory.

At Patna a durbar was held, at which all the native gentry of the neighbourhood presented themselves.

Throughout his whole march in the province of Behar, including the district of Shahabad, which had been so long and so lately disturbed, the Lieutenant Governor was much struck with the very marked respect which the whole demeanor of the people showed to the British Government.

The camp was broken up at Patna, and the Lieutenant Governor returned to the Presidency by carriage and palanquin dâk and railway, proceeding along the line of that great work, and stopping a day to examine the Keul Bridge. He has thus seen all the important points in the line then in progress from Judgespore to the station on the More, up to which the railway was already opened.

Besides the above, which were the two principal tours of the year, the Lieutenant Governor made two short trips by dâk into the interior, one to Jessore, and the other to Sooree and Nulhattee in Beerbhoom.

APPENDICES to the BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, for 1859-60.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859.

CIVIL.

No. 1. PUNCHAYETS.—(Blank).

No. 2. VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.—(Blank).

No. 3. DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - - -	30,567	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362
Instituted during the year - - -	67,812	78,213	78,027	65,128	99,137
Received by transfer - - -	6,048	6,446	5,756	6,266	6,577
Total - - -	104,427	115,725	119,517	127,230	145,076
Deduct transferred - - -	-	3,991	3,907	4,535	4,960
Net Total under trial - - -	104,427	111,734	115,520	122,695	140,116
Decided on merits - - -	43,062	46,914	40,564	52,024	56,870
Dismissed on default - - -	5,945	6,399	6,571	6,664	6,958
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	10,734	12,421	13,229	13,130	16,038
Otherwise disposed of - - -	13,220	10,266	10,300	11,515	13,868
Total - - -	72,361	76,000	70,664	83,333	93,734
Depending 31st December - - -	32,066	35,734	35,836	39,362	46,382

No. 4. SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - - -	1,995	1,813	2,009	2,000	2,143
Instituted during the year - - -	2,038	2,254	2,038	2,360	3,316
Received by transfer - - -	360	313	278	298	406
Total - - -	4,393	4,380	4,385	4,658	5,865
Deduct transferred - - -	-	81	229	184	241
Net Total under trial - - -	4,393	4,299	4,156	4,474	5,624
Decided on merits - - -	1,828	1,713	1,657	1,665	2,108
Dismissed on default - - -	66	63	54	82	66
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	287	377	297	287	423
Otherwise disposed of - - -	399	177	148	297	257
Total - - -	2,580	2,290	2,156	2,331	2,854
Depending 31st December - - -	1,813	2,069	2,000	2,143	2,770

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

No. 5. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	2,184	3,596	2,368	3,087	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690
Instituted during the year -	1,699	18	1,869	17	1,764	15	2,043	13	2,896	16
Received by transfer -	628	7,952	681	7,275	856	7,289	701	7,657	770	9,336
Total - - -	4,511	11,566	4,918	10,979	4,974	10,386	4,837	10,312	5,993	12,042
Deduct transferred -	-	-	322	291	543	159	288	81	437	646
Net Total under trial -	4,511	11,566	4,596	10,688	4,431	10,177	4,549	10,231	5,556	11,394
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	869	1,725	1,086	1,851	1,151	1,725	1,146	1,642	1,472	1,997
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	579	4,148	623	4,220	661	4,116	512	4,084	605	4,491
Remanded - - -	-	1,275	-	980	-	1,108	-	1,242	-	872
Dismissed on default -	74	416	110	454	93	433	108	482	70	395
Adjusted or withdrawn -	225	100	255	130	258	94	250	81	327	74
Otherwise disposed of -	396	215	168	15	175	14	217	10	223	18
Total - - -	2,143	7,879	2,242	7,650	2,338	7,635	2,228	7,541	2,703	7,847
Depending 31st December -	2,368	3,687	2,354	3,038	2,093	2,642	2,321	2,690	2,853	3,547

No. 6. ASSISTANT JUDGES.—(Blank).

No. 7. ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	9	1,043	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986
Instituted during the year -	-	599	-	608	-	917	-	1,078	-	798
Received by transfer -	12	721	13	784	35	740	32	506	33	321
Total - - -	21	2,363	20	2,377	48	2,620	67	2,546	55	2,105
Deduct transferred -	-	-	2	739	4	728	13	577	13	739
Net Total under trial -	21	2,363	18	1,638	44	1,892	54	1,969	42	1,366
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	7	232	2	156	6	214	10	208	7	139
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	3	463	-	404	2	610	7	416	10	298
Remanded - - -	-	127	-	75	-	87	-	60	-	49
Dismissed on default -	2	44	3	27	1	86	9	275	1	60
Adjusted or withdrawn -	-	30	-	12	-	32	3	24	-	15
Otherwise disposed of -	2	432	-	7	-	1	3	-	1	-
Total - - -	14	1,378	5	681	9	930	32	983	19	561
Depending 31st December -	7	985	13	957	35	962	22	986	23	805

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—continued.

No. 8. DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	89	4,032	89	3,509	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668
Instituted during the year -	79	10,494	95	10,480	44	11,137	26	11,421	236	12,345
Received by transfer -	2,339	292	1,572	239	1,708	502	2,585	342	3,103	173
Total - - -	2,507	14,818	1,750	14,288	1,818	15,719	2,861	16,498	3,602	17,186
Deduct transferred -	-	-	1,632	7,174	1,459	7,369	2,421	7,430	3,228	8,158
Net Total under trial -	2,507	14,818	118	7,114	359	8,350	460	9,068	379	9,028
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant -	31	673	17	539	35	765	60	981	77	943
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent -	36	1,601	25	1,619	32	1,913	59	1,983	56	1,963
Remanded -	-	432	-	542	-	404	-	471	-	479
Dismissed on default -	1	275	2	239	13	304	14	738	10	235
Adjusted or withdrawn -	7	62	6	89	8	130	31	94	18	103
Otherwise disposed of -	2,349	8,206	2	6	1	9	24	133	7	4
Total - - -	2,424	11,249	52	3,034	80	3,615	197	4,400	108	3,717
Depending 31st December -	83	3,569	66	4,080	270	4,735	263	4,668	211	5,811

No. 9. SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January -	466	188	606	99	588	262	473	404	508	283
Admitted during the year -	245	70	201	419	257	655	281	518	201	234
Total - - -	711	253	807	517	845	917	754	922	709	507
Dismissed on default -	12	3	26	-	39	14	24	8	42	8
Adjusted or withdrawn -	27	1	23	3	7	4	2	5	19	3
Confirmed -	40	61	107	53	177	114	111	197	134	171
Amended -	16	45	92	41	99	109	79	116	66	96
Reversed -	10	45	26	158	50	272	30	314	27	278
Remanded -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	105	155	279	255	372	518	246	639	298	550
Depending 31st December -	606	98	588	262	473	404	508	283	481	11

No. 10. AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January -	34,844	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111
Instituted during the year -	71,628	82,431	81,873	89,557	105,585
Received by transfer -	9,387	8,025	8,633	0,682	10,805
Total - - -	115,859	126,793	1,30,742	1,30,673	1,60,501
Deduct transferred -	-	6,028	6,282	7,441	8,874
Net Total under trial -	115,859	120,765	124,510	132,232	151,717
Decided on merits -	46,415	50,386	53,123	55,492	61,205
Dismissed on default -	5,488	6,577	6,732	6,872	7,111
Adjusted or withdrawn -	11,253	12,959	13,792	13,701	14,806
Otherwise disposed of -	16,366	16,813	16,624	12,056	14,356
Depending 31st December -	36,337	40,236	40,234	44,111	52,239
Decided by European judges -	2,438	57	98	220	187
Ditto Native ditto -	77,084	80,472	84,178	87,892	90,291
Ditto Panchayets -	-	-	-	-	-
Total decided - - -	79,522	80,529	84,276	88,121	90,478

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—continued.

No. 11. DETAILS OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION—SUDDER COURT.

Appeals from	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.										ADDITIONAL JUDGES.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMERAS.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits Appealable	67	2,632	42	2,681	67	8,138	128	3,416	133	3,282	10	822	2	635	8	811	17	684	17	486	240	7,450	286	7,051	218	6,844	184	6,971	244	7,380
Appealed	59	91	46	166	45	807	102	239	96	124	4	21	8	58	3	68	14	64	5	34	182	18	207	195	209	280	165	220	160	121
Appeals depending on 1st January	108	92	125	89	105	99	81	189	144	141	7	32	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	38	253	50	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114
Total	165	123	171	205	150	406	183	428	240	265	11	53	18	80	19	105	20	115	20	07	535	77	678	232	676	406	551	384	509	235
Affirmed	8	33	30	25	38	43	23	82	25	78	1	5	6	5	11	24	2	16	31	23	77	23	134	60	88	91	107	77		
Modified	1	4	13	6	16	35	1	12	3	5	4	1	4	2	6	2	4	2	2	67	14	67	43	16	6	4	9			
Reversed	1	19	9	9	7	7	36	12	32	9	4	4	4	4	4	12	14	9	11	4	11	12	11	12	52	51	45	36		
Remanded	5	24	6	65	9	125	3	148	2	136	13	29	6	28	1	49	34	5	8	20	64	35	119	26	117	25	108			
Dismissed on default	4	2	10	9	5	4	3	13	7	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	16	36	6	19	4	29	1			
Adjusted or withdrawn	31	2	7	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	30	1	7	2	1	1	17	2		
Total	40	84	66	106	69	217	39	287	57	259	1	31	2	43	13	54	5	82	4	64	84	40	211	106	290	242	202	270	227	233
Depending, 31st December	125	39	106	99	81	189	144	141	185	6	10	22	16	37	6	51	15	33	16	3	471	37	467	126	386	164	349	114	282	2

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—continued.

CHAP. VIII
Bengal.

No. 12. DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS INSTITUTED.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Connected with land rent - - - -	15,702	17,192	14,745	17,860	20,654
Otherwise connected with land - - -	7,250	8,662	8,735	19,066	11,947
Connected with debts, wages, &c. - - -	40,178	53,864	58,628	55,534	70,003
Ditto - caste, religion, &c. - - -	361	558	555	422	503
Ditto - indigo, sugar, silk, &c. - -	2,138	2,155	2,172	2,875	3,078
Total - - - -	71,629	82,481	79,855	89,557	1,05,686

No. 13. RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
In 1859 - - - -	40,764	20,441

No. 14. AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.

	1855.			1856.			1857.			1858.			1859.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	1	3	4	1	5	10	1	3	23	1	-	17	1	-	10
District and City Judges	-	11	9	-	7	20	-	9	7	-	10	17	-	6	12
Subordinate and additional Judges	-	9	14	-	11	16	-	9	17	-	10	26	-	9	3
Assistant Judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Sudder Ameens	1	-	14	-	10	8	-	9	15	-	8	26	-	9	20
Sudder Ameens	-	9	6	-	9	12	-	9	1	-	9	11	-	7	29
Moonsiffs	-	6	26	-	5	15	-	6	3	-	5	6	-	5	11

No. 15. TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Before Sudder Adawlut	14,796,832	13,444,319	10,518,342	11,270,192	16,616,846
Before other Courts, Original	35,712,544	32,433,328	28,887,851	36,159,034	41,778,625
Before other Courts, Appeals	2,167,274	22,82,424	2,124,351	19,82,006	2,703,286
Total - - -	52,677,650	48,190,071	41,530,344	49,411,282	61,166,757

No. 16. DEBTORS IN JAIL.—(Blank.)

CRIMINAL

No. 1. VILLAGE POLICE.—(Blank).

No. 2. DISTRICT POLICE.—(Blank).

No. 3. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS,
and LAW OFFICERS.—(Blank).

No. 4. DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—(Blank).

No. 5. MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES, DEPUTY
MAGISTRATES, PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and LAW
OFFICERS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January	2,375	2,450	2,588	3,777	3,096*
Apprehended during the year	81,877	83,310	92,688	108,177	106,787
Received by transfer	369	215	254	295	268
Total	84,621	87,975	95,530	112,249	109,151
Discharged without trial	1,033	726	1,188	1,017	657
Acquitted	24,357	25,389	27,125	34,570	36,369
Convicted	52,765	55,384	59,526	67,995	64,546
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c.	3,357	3,888	3,506	4,923	3,364
Otherwise disposed of	658	501	492	652	457
Under trial on 31st December	2,450	2,588	3,693	3,093	3,558

* Including three persons who were committed to the Sessions during the fourth Quarter 1858, and they were treated as disposed of during that period, but the Session Judge having quashed the commitment, those prisoners have again been brought forward from the last Quarterly Statement.

No. 6. SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January	517	460	401	406	480
Committed during the year	3,450	3,500	3,301	3,385	3,329
Received by transfer	60	72	20	30	45
Total	4,027	4,032	3,722	3,771	3,854
Discharged without trial	58	129	39	30	68
Acquitted	1,207	1,184	960	906	889
Convicted	1,644	1,565	1,496	1,466	1,506
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	636	715	769	749	744
Otherwise disposed of	27	38	49	140	117
Under trial on 31st December	460	401	407	480	530

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

CHAP. VIII.
Bengal.

No. 7. NIZAMUT OF FOUDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st Jan.	58	-	85	-	101	-	14	-	30	-
Committed or referred during the year	288	-	354	-	348	-	432	-	361	-
Proceedings called for	405	-	405	-	353	-	313	-	421	-
Total	746	-	844	-	797	-	759	-	812	-
Released unconditionally	-	189	-	191	-	95	-	149	-	134
Released on security	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Convicted	-	348	-	485	-	666	-	597	-	487
Otherwise disposed of	-	19	-	56	-	17	-	3	-	10
Depending on 31st Dec.	85	-	101	-	14	-	30	-	47	-

No. 8. TRIALS REFERRED and COMMITMENTS MADE from INFERIOR to

HIGHER COURTS.—(Blank.)

No. 9. RESULT of REFERENCES and COMMITMENTS in

PRECEDING TABLE.—(Blank.)

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—continued.

No. 10. STATEMENT OF SENTENCES passed by the several CRIMINAL COURTS during the Year 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Imprisonment above 1 Month and not exceeding 6 Months.	Imprisonment above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Imprisonment above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Imprisonment above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Imprisonment above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Imprisonment above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Imprisonment above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Imprisonment above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Imprisonment above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Imprisonment above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Imprisonment above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Imprisonment above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Imprisonment above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Imprisonment above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Imprisonment above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Imprisonment above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Muzamut or Kouydarce Adawint	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	5	8	5	22	2	35	8	-	25	4	-	-	58	-	6	2	4	203	38
Sessions Judges -	-	-	20	-	-	47	61	59	175	65	304	21	365	14	23	129	-	18	-	75	1	69	-	-	1	-
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates -	4,056	1,678	16,685	1,189	-	4,497	598	575	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Magistrates.	1,380	698	10,598	316	-	4,476	322	259	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Law Officers -	988	18	5,031	186	-	1,196	149	158	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,394	2,324	41,174	1,640	-	10,139	1,138	1,049	1,047	90	326	93	390	22	23	152	4	18	-	135	-	77	2	4	204	92

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—continued.

No. 11. AVERAGE DURATION of CASES referred to the NIZAMUT or FOUJDAREE ADAWLATS.

YEARS.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1855	61	71	15	34	181
1856	80	65	16	37	198
1857	88	78	14	31	211
1858	60	60	19	25	164
1859	66	60	19	43	188

No. 12. PRISONERS in GAOLS.—(Blank)

CIVIL.

DETAILS of STATEMENT, No. 3, DISTRICT MOONSIFFS, for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on 1st Jan. 1859.	Instituted during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decided on Trial.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge	762	2,934	46	3,742	29	1,594	101	374	224	2,322	1,420
Beorbhoom	1,047	3,725	42	4,814	3	2,273	112	425	493	3,303	1,508
Behar	527	1,119	318	1,964	327	777	59	149	302	1,614	360
Bhaugulpore	1,031	2,481	497	4,009	456	1,637	131	498	386	3,108	901
Burdwan, East	3,379	5,295	279	7,953	188	3,523	357	579	1,059	5,700	2,247
Burdwan, West	1,406	2,326	72	3,804	18	1,236	133	306	797	2,487	1,317
Chittagong	4,282	6,159	644	11,085	412	4,287	177	881	215	5,972	5,113
Cuttack	919	2,651	40	3,610	50	1,493	139	421	473	2,576	1,034
Dacca	2,457	6,843	86	9,386	25	3,732	786	1,758	483	6,784	2,602
Dinapore	2,073	6,087	339	8,499	264	3,230	334	1,078	814	5,720	2,779
Hooghly	2,044	4,217	189	6,450	79	2,466	157	651	606	4,049	2,401
Jessore	1,392	5,706	110	7,208	46	3,072	315	477	1,371	5,291	1,927
Midnapore	1,475	3,335	21	4,831	5	1,542	215	609	741	3,112	1,719
Moorsheadabad	609	2,258	54	2,921	1	1,693	203	262	287	2,446	475
Mymensingh	2,621	6,994	1,180	10,745	1,086	3,991	994	834	886	7,791	2,954
Nudden	719	2,999	39	3,757	18	1,413	214	307	635	2,647	1,110
Patna	429	1,013	81	1,473	12	784	29	110	62	947	526
Purneah	3,403	4,982	1,121	9,506	1,054	3,788	371	953	301	6,407	3,030
Rajshahye	510	2,129	53	2,698	3	1,279	136	565	367	2,350	348
Rungpote	1,349	3,069	100	4,518	51	1,793	423	725	211	3,298	1,316
Sarun	688	1,994	88	2,370	50	861	118	354	233	1,610	754
Shahabad	900	3,471	493	4,864	461	1,300	90	548	664	3,063	1,801
Sylhet	1,913	4,723	137	6,773	70	2,785	366	1,050	430	4,701	2,077
Tipperah	1,583	5,267	414	7,264	162	2,800	632	794	433	4,821	2,443
Tirhoot	1,224	2,933	114	4,271	46	1,593	77	334	345	2,305	1,376
24-Pergunnahs	1,709	4,727	120	6,556	49	1,976	239	936	960	4,210	2,346
Total	39,362	99,137	6,577	145,076	4,960	58,870	6,958	16,033	13,863	95,004	40,382

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—continued.

DETAILS of STATEMENT, No. 4, SUDDER AMEENS, for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending 1st Jan. 1859.	Instituted during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Trans- ferred to other Courts.	Decided on Trial.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge -	112	207	11	380	19	117	4	25	24	169	141
Beerbhoom -	61	112	8	176	2	72	2	18	15	109	67
Behar -	97	58	7	162	181	14	-	7	10	162	-
Bhaugulpore -	-	79	145	224	6	146	1	22	4	179	45
Burdwan, East -	56	130	8	194	8	98	2	6	1	115	79
Burdwan, West -	19	40	8	61	-	14	1	2	7	24	37
Chittagong -	65	85	15	165	-	71	8	23	-	97	68
Cuttack -	22	31	4	57	-	18	-	1	10	24	33
Dacca -	112	99	7	218	2	89	4	12	7	114	104
Dinagepore -	75	73	4	152	1	47	1	5	13	67	85
Hooghly -	106	161	15	282	1	75	1	34	10	121	161
Jessore -	84	279	10	373	8	99	4	13	19	143	230
Midnapore -	55	102	1	158	-	62	2	10	14	88	70
Moorshedabad -	42	108	6	156	1	87	4	11	-	108	53
Mymensing -	232	195	27	454	18	119	2	13	9	161	293
Nuddea -	83	67	7	157	5	46	2	10	8	71	86
Patna -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purneah -	133	88	18	234	-	144	10	20	4	178	56
Rajshahye -	68	106	12	176	2	100	8	11	15	131	45
Rungpore -	78	71	26	175	-	45	1	9	6	61	114
Sarun -	122	292	23	437	11	205	3	42	23	289	148
Shahabad -	97	262	2	361	10	87	6	43	37	183	178
Sylhet -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperah -	37	68	2	107	-	49	1	14	2	66	41
Tirhoot -	201	400	25	626	10	233	4	46	-	293	333
24-Pergunnahs -	206	103	31	430	6	76	5	26	14	127	303
Total -	2,143	3,316	406	5,865	241	2,108	66	429	257	3,095	2,770

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT, No. 5. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their Merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their Merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.		
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.
Backergunge	90	58	129	1	54	220	273	279	8	7	79	47	38	106	-	10	5	13	8	11	14	-	152	194	121	85	
Beerbhoom	40	56	103	-	11	372	154	428	1	-	50	67	24	176	-	16	-	6	11	-	12	4	98	269	56	160	
Behar	145	-	203	1	169	40	511	41	17	-	90	12	55	20	-	1	2	1	27	1	23	-	224	35	287	6	
Bhaugulpore	299	158	174	-	36	213	509	371	145	-	110	38	57	139	-	54	6	56	33	4	12	-	363	291	146	80	
Burdwan, East	43	70	80	-	13	436	136	506	7	3	42	56	9	237	-	42	1	5	6	5	3	-	70	351	66	155	
Burdwan, West	155	42	13	-	7	252	175	294	3	2	58	22	16	144	-	30	8	5	6	-	4	-	95	203	80	91	
Chittagong	29	603	24	-	22	1,902	75	2,505	9	328	19	590	14	987	-	182	-	126	1	14	1	-	44	2,227	31	308	
Cuttack	39	3	97	-	12	83	148	80	-	-	57	11	8	30	-	5	1	5	3	-	25	-	94	51	54	35	
Dacca	105	125	101	-	15	473	221	508	2	4	83	125	43	190	-	52	-	31	9	2	4	-	141	407	80	191	
Dinagpore	33	72	55	6	5	350	93	423	1	8	33	104	12	152	-	49	1	28	4	-	2	-	53	341	40	87	
Hooghly	98	150	136	-	77	866	911	1,030	61	179	50	100	23	212	-	53	7	4	17	6	3	4	167	558	144	478	
Jessore	114	54	166	-	19	219	299	273	22	-	28	63	23	136	-	27	-	13	13	4	-	-	80	243	213	30	
Midnapore	47	215	77	-	-	516	124	731	-	-	37	106	11	136	-	5	-	7	7	7	1	-	58	261	68	470	
Moorshedabad	49	9	71	-	0	94	123	103	3	-	45	21	18	69	-	12	2	1	9	-	5	-	82	103	41	-	
Mymensingh	136	161	85	-	124	618	345	979	99	110	42	139	36	255	-	27	4	12	5	1	12	-	198	574	147	405	
Noida	65	10	66	-	18	168	149	178	5	2	44	30	18	100	-	8	1	6	11	-	5	1	84	147	65	31	
Patna	142	5	223	-	37	139	402	144	2	-	75	20	41	83	-	26	6	4	34	2	19	-	170	137	232	7	
Purneah	73	259	86	-	6	327	165	586	-	-	47	64	13	238	-	31	5	17	8	-	-	-	73	350	92	230	
Rajahmhye	36	45	57	2	14	202	107	249	1	1	51	57	19	100	-	11	3	3	3	3	4	-	81	175	26	74	
Rangpore	41	-	64	-	7	16	112	10	-	-	41	10	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	63	10	40	-	
Barun	60	46	123	2	22	325	214	373	7	1	42	48	10	182	-	52	2	15	15	4	18	-	94	304	120	60	
Shahabad	79	2	154	4	28	130	261	130	3	-	75	25	19	88	-	18	-	4	15	1	43	-	155	130	106	-	
Sylhet	42	77	92	-	3	264	107	341	4	1	33	64	11	155	-	29	2	10	9	4	2	-	61	263	46	78	
Tipperah	66	72	206	-	12	271	274	343	13	-	55	39	21	142	-	12	1	16	12	1	3	1	105	211	169	132	
Tirhoot	106	159	237	-	27	276	370	435	13	2	120	91	22	185	-	73	4	1	23	3	2	-	104	355	170	80	
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	196	149	104	-	85	350	335	490	11	-	60	48	32	199	-	45	11	6	17	1	6	-	137	299	198	200	
Total	2,331	2,600	2,806	16	776	9,336	5,993	12,042	437	648	1,473	1,997	605	4,491	-	872	76	395	327	74	223	18	3,140	8,405	2,853	3,547	

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT NO. 7. ADDITIONAL JUDGES for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their Merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their Merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.		
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	
Backergunge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Behar	1	50	-	13	17	156	18	219	1	-	1	48	-	105	-	17	-	1	-	6	1	-	9	177	15	42	
Chittagong	10	855	-	784	9	40	19	1,679	7	736	4	73	5	87	-	28	-	55	-	7	-	16	986	8	693		
Dacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sarun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tirhoot	11	81	7	1	7	125	18	207	5	9	2	18	5	106	-	4	1	4	-	2	-	13	137	5	70		
Total	22	986	-	798	33	321	55	2,105	13	739	7	139	10	296	-	49	1	60	-	15	1	32	1,300	23	805		

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 8. CITY and ZILLAH JUDGES for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant on their Merits.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent on their Merits.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.	
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge	11	191	-	417	49	8	53	616	34	216	3	73	2	110	-	27	1	2	2	10	-	-	42	447	11	169
Barrbhoom	16	97	-	469	1	16	17	582	2	372	8	17	5	46	-	9	-	5	1	2	-	-	16	451	1	131
Bihar	-	68	-	341	1	-	1	409	-	182	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	188	1	221
Bhagalpore	10	263	-	429	398	1	408	693	394	204	17	-	49	-	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	396	286	12	407
Burdwan (East)	17	186	-	744	202	10	219	940	194	421	2	15	4	65	-	13	-	1	-	5	-	1	200	541	19	309
Burdwan (West)	21	111	2	293	1	2	24	508	3	252	-	14	-	48	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	328	21	178
Chittagong	12	540	-	816	8	6	20	1,162	3	851	3	46	2	89	-	21	-	29	-	6	-	-	8	1,042	12	120
Cuttack	6	66	-	224	16	6	22	296	-	82	10	42	-	98	-	-	4	11	2	-	2	-	19	234	3	62
Dacca	9	229	1	704	3	10	13	943	-	468	2	12	3	56	-	9	2	3	-	4	-	-	7	532	6	411
Dinagopore	11	127	11	418	265	16	287	561	273	850	2	35	2	52	-	10	-	1	-	5	-	1	277	454	10	107
Horghly	16	447	-	743	20	4	36	1,194	24	705	-	25	-	61	-	15	-	13	-	6	-	-	24	825	12	360
Jessore	6	73	-	732	22	13	28	817	-	210	7	170	11	259	-	32	-	27	2	1	-	2	20	701	8	116
Midnapore	18	416	-	640	-	2	18	1,058	-	510	3	-	6	4	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	10	522	8	536
Moorsheadabad	8	29	-	337	3	6	11	372	-	93	6	93	2	130	-	25	-	5	-	3	1	-	11	349	-	23
Mymensing	10	190	-	659	1,208	9	1,213	864	1,206	702	1	24	-	48	-	6	-	33	1	7	-	-	1,208	820	5	44
Nuddea	7	48	-	343	8	9	12	400	3	165	1	32	4	97	-	27	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	324	4	70
Putna	6	123	-	282	2	10	10	415	1	141	1	30	1	64	-	19	-	3	2	10	-	-	5	267	5	148
Purneah	13	506	-	540	1	-	13	1,046	-	325	3	32	-	48	-	35	-	35	1	9	-	-	5	484	8	562
Rajshahye	2	153	2	391	5	7	9	551	3	200	-	21	2	60	-	62	-	7	1	6	-	-	6	302	3	189
Rungpore	8	45	3	235	64	10	75	280	67	-	2	64	1	118	-	39	-	4	-	1	-	-	70	226	5	64
Saran	13	170	-	336	7	13	20	519	-	318	4	34	5	47	-	25	-	14	-	4	-	-	9	442	11	77
Shahabad	9	41	-	364	521	-	530	405	511	130	2	3	4	68	-	10	-	8	3	9	-	-	320	242	10	163
Sylhet	1	123	-	425	68	4	69	552	54	260	1	41	-	99	-	20	-	2	-	1	-	-	55	423	4	129
Tipperah	10	55	201	406	177	1	368	463	370	270	4	32	-	81	-	19	-	1	-	1	3	-	377	464	11	58
Turhoot	2	130	-	588	67	8	69	720	56	381	5	12	1	60	-	3	-	7	1	1	-	-	63	464	0	202
Twenty-four Pargunnahs	20	235	16	569	11	3	47	807	25	350	3	54	1	83	-	13	-	2	7	1	-	-	32	517	15	200
Total	263	4,668	236	12,345	3,103	173	3,002	17,186	3,223	8,158	77	943	56	1,963	-	479	10	225	18	103	7	4	3,391	11,875	211	5,311

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MORAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1859-60.

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CHAP. VIII.
Bangal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 10. AGGREGATE of ORIGINAL JURISDICTION for the Year 1859.

	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiffa.	Total.
Pending 1st January 1859	263	22	2,321	2,143	39,862	44,111
Instituted during the year	236	-	2,808	3,318	99,137	105,585
Received by transfer	3,103	33	776	406	6,577	10,895
Total	3,602	55	5,993	5,865	145,076	160,591
Deduct, transferred	3,223	13	487	241	4,960	8,874
Net Total under trial	379	42	5,556	5,624	140,116	161,717
Decided on merits	133	17	2,077	2,108	56,870	61,205
Dismissed on default	10	1	76	66	6,958	7,111
Adjusted or withdrawn	18	-	327	423	16,038	16,806
Otherwise disposed of	7	1	223	257	13,868	14,356
Pending 31st December 1859	211	23	2,853	2,770	46,382	52,239
Decided by European Judges	-	-	-	-	-	187
Decided by Native Judges	-	-	-	-	-	99,291
Total decided	-	-	-	-	-	99,478

DETAIL of STATEMENT No. 11. CASES Appealable to the SUDDER COURT.

	REGULAR APPEALS.		SPECIAL APPEALS.		REGULAR APPEALS.		SPECIAL APPEALS.	
	Additional Judge.	Judge.	Additional Judge.	Judge.	Additional Principal Sudder Ameen.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Additional Principal Sudder Ameen.	Principal Sudder Ameen.
1. Backergunge	-	5	-	215	-	5	-	108
2. Beerbhoom	-	13	-	67	-	9	-	259
3. Behar	1	-	170	4	-	19	-	33
4. Bhagulpore	-	2	-	78	-	14	-	231
5. Burdwan, East	-	6	-	94	-	5	-	335
6. Burdwan, West	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	106
7. Chittagong	9	5	188	156	1	1	1,241	518
8. Cuttack	-	10	-	141	-	7	-	46
9. Dacca	-	5	-	57	-	13	-	367
10. Dinagepore	-	4	-	96	-	7	-	305
11. Hooghly	-	-	-	58	2	15	112	256
12. Jessore	-	18	-	455	-	10	-	226
13. Midnapore	-	9	-	4	-	6	-	247
14. Moorsshedabad	-	10	-	248	-	5	-	102
15. Mymensingh	-	1	-	78	2	17	128	323
16. Nuddea	-	5	-	158	-	11	-	138
17. Patna	-	2	-	113	-	7	-	131
18. Purneah	-	3	-	91	-	8	-	333
19. Rajshahye	-	2	-	149	-	10	-	168
20. Rungpore	-	3	-	221	-	13	-	10
21. Sarun	-	9	-	106	-	10	-	282
22. Shahabad	-	6	-	95	-	11	-	131
23. Sylhet	-	1	-	160	-	1	-	248
24. Tipperah	-	4	-	132	-	3	-	193
25. Tirhoot	7	6	128	74	-	13*	-	349*
26. 24-Pergunnahs	-	4	-	160	6	13	141	151
Total	17	133	486	3,282	11	238	1,622	5,738

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

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DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 12. DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS of ORIGINAL SUITS before Judges, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen and Moonsifs, for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	1. Suits connected with Land Rents.	2. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Sale.	3. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Gift.	4. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Mortgage.	5. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Will.	6. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Dowry.	7. Suits for Real Property on Conveyance by Right of Pre-emption.	8. Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.	9. Inheritance by Hindoo Law.	10. Claims in Right of Adoption.	11. Lakheraj Suits, under Section XXX., Regulation II. of 1819.	12. Suits regarding Dependent Tenures.	13. Suits to contest Sale by Collectors for Arrears of Government Dues.	14. Suits for Land not before included, such as Boundary Suits, &c.	15. Debts on Bond or otherwise.	16. Suits of Bankers and Traders.	17. Religious Suits, connected with Caste, Rights of Priest, &c.	18. Damages for Breach of Contract.	19. For Recovery of Money Embezzled.	20. Wages.	21. Suits connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, and other Staple Products.	22. Suits for Personal Property not before included.	TOTAL.
Backergunge	1,411	4	4	6	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	255	-	14	1,109	77	9	1	17	2	179	190	3,270
Beerbloom	500	71	1	1	-	1	1	7	18	-	16	8	-	208	2,564	11	9	6	5	2	37	477	3,950
Behar	264	175	1	22	-	2	17	7	11	-	4	-	-	1	729	14	-	3	1	2	129	1,380	
Bhangulpore	262	43	-	-	-	-	17	2	4	-	-	-	-	176	1,828	55	6	8	8	9	8	307	2,734
Burdwan, East	1,962	361	4	6	1	-	15	10	27	9	4	27	25	22	2,052	179	7	26	20	8	10	705	5,505
Burdwan, West	617	22	28	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	2	1,265	14	6	2	3	8	4	292	2,381
Chittagong	1,272	19	4	30	2	26	18	45	10	1	-	277	8	1,986	2,086	330	42	31	24	52	-	608	6,268
Cuttack	229	318	1	2	1	1	1	1	23	3	-	1	-	199	1,841	2	1	33	2	9	55	117	2,779
Dacca	544	2	9	36	1	6	4	17	34	-	-	2	-	397	4,763	463	30	75	32	156	164	325	7,044
Dinapore	202	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	36	-	55	4,854	215	21	-	10	205	17	595	6,226
Hooghly	1,377	119	3	19	2	1	1	9	36	-	20	14	4	455	1,641	264	17	2	1	23	5	493	4,514
Jessore	1,885	416	2	10	2	1	1	4	7	1	2	261	29	94	2,844	205	22	35	1	34	27	259	6,151
Midnapore	921	92	-	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	117	16	1	1,877	52	2	19	216	22	165	3,614	
Moorshedabad	360	37	6	9	-	-	4	5	15	1	2	63	6	63	1,051	279	17	12	16	52	407	33	2,437
Mymensingh	533	125	-	7	-	2	4	13	11	-	0	206	4	55	4,439	146	99	25	24	224	267	994	7,274
Nuddea	1,002	6	-	9	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	111	1,585	70	1	4	-	4	107	228	3,192
Patna	364	108	-	25	1	1	34	9	17	-	-	-	16	-	423	38	-	24	56	18	4	8	1,236
Purneah	646	10	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	3,804	164	3	12	6	7	488	-	5,156
Rajshahye	201	79	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	10	-	99	1,381	173	10	8	2	14	33	277	2,204
Rungpore	409	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	1	9	124	-	41	1,837	81	11	1	10	33	403	236	3,207
Sarun	649	72	-	56	1	1	49	2	11	-	7	153	2	33	667	19	4	1	29	15	3	132	2,100
Shahabad	1,408	4	1	2	-	3	6	1	2	-	-	1	-	163	2,059	33	2	-	15	4	4	183	3,887
Sylhet	255	62	-	2	-	5	15	14	14	-	-	-	-	478	2,849	292	73	22	9	20	411	371	4,785
Tipperah	1,092	33	1	2	-	27	2	23	6	134	332	68	5	17	2,291	140	118	34	17	45	435	328	5,742
Tirhoot	465	104	598	16	1	-	48	-	41	6	-	-	8	132	1,941	1	3	9	5	6	8	178	3,570
24-Perannahs	1,235	2	0	9	-	-	1	3	5	-	0	2	-	485	2,364	252	2	54	3	34	1	576	5,040
TOTAL	20,054	2,305	669	311	11	79	240	196	312	150	423	1,717	139	4,716	60,337	3,488	503	443	684	1,069	3,078	8,192	1,02,585
															Connected with Land Rent, Column 1.	Otherwise connected with Land, Cols. 2 to 14.	Connected with Debts, Wages, &c., Cols. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22.	Connected with Caste, Religion, &c., Column 17.	Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c., Column 21.				
															20,654	11,347	70,003	503				3,078	

MORAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1859-60.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 13. RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS for the Year 1859.

	IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFFS.		IN FAVOUR OF DEFENDANTS.	
	Original Suits.		Original Suits.	
	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
Backergunge - - - - -	97	1,257	20	837
Beerbhoom - - - - -	51	1,679	21	600
Behar - - - - -	10	482	4	225
Bhagulpore - - - - -	122	1,179	24	458
Burdwan, East - - - - -	71	2,410	27	1,113
Burdwan, West - - - - -	11	792	3	446
Chittagong - - - - -	45	2,914	26	1,873
Cuttack - - - - -	7	1,122	6	371
Dacca - - - - -	71	2,576	18	1,156
Dinagopore - - - - -	27	2,372	20	858
Hooghly - - - - -	56	1,509	19	957
Jessore - - - - -	77	2,027	22	1,045
Midnapore - - - - -	44	934	18	608
Moorshedabad - - - - -	58	1,086	29	607
Mymensingh - - - - -	77	2,305	42	1,686
Nuddea - - - - -	27	883	19	530
Patna - - - - -	-	582	-	202
Purneah - - - - -	95	1,903	49	1,885
Rajshahye - - - - -	72	811	28	468
Rungpore - - - - -	35	1,058	10	740
Sarum - - - - -	179	680	26	201
Shahabad - - - - -	74	1,019	13	281
Sylhet - - - - -	-	1,968	-	822
Tipperah - - - - -	49	1,861	6	939
Tirhoot - - - - -	187	1,117	46	476
24-Pergunnahs - - - - -	53	1,179	23	797
Total - - - - -	1,589	37,619	519	19,251
	In Favour of Plaintiff.		In Favour of Defendant.	
Judges - - - - -	77		56	
Additional Judges - - - - -	7		10	
Principal Sudder Ameens - - - - -	1,472		605	
Sudder Ameens - - - - -	1,589		519	
Moonsiffs - - - - -	37,619		19,251	
Total - - - - -	40,764		20,441	

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

CHAP. VIII
Bengal.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 14. AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS for the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Judges.	Additional Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
	<i>Yrs. mths. dys.</i>	<i>Yrs. mths. dys.</i>	<i>Yrs. mths. dys.</i>	<i>Yrs. mths. dys.</i>	<i>Yrs. mths. dys.</i>
Backergunge	0 9 25	- - -	0 8 5	0 6 19	0 4 3
Beerbhoom	0 10 27	- - -	0 4 21	0 6 15	0 4 23
Behar	0 3 16	- - -	1 7 9	0 9 27	0 5 16
Bhaugulpore	0 5 18	- - -	1 5 29	0 3 0	0 4 9
Burdwan, East	0 10 15	- - -	0 5 24	0 10 9	0 5 4
Burdwan, West	0 10 17	- - -	1 3 27	0 9 28	0 6 23
Chittagong	0 7 28	0 9 24	0 7 4	0 4 27	0 10 2
Cuttaek	- - -	- - -	0 5 25	0 7 23	0 5 5
Dacca	1 3 2	- - -	0 9 10	0 3 2	0 4 11
Dinagapore	0 9 27	- - -	0 5 17	1 2 9	0 5 16
Hooghly	0 11 24	- - -	0 11 28	0 4 11	0 5 18
Jessore	0 6 29	- - -	0 3 13	0 5 11	0 3 2
Midnapore	1 6 0	- - -	0 11 24	0 8 4	0 6 14
Moorshedabad	0 3 10	- - -	0 4 22	0 7 25	0 3 29
Mymensingh	0 11 18	- - -	0 8 28	1 2 26	0 11 0
Nuddea	1 8 1	- - -	1 2 0	1 0 20	0 6 14
Patna	2 9 6	- - -	0 8 22	- - -	0 4 29
Purneah	1 7 2	- - -	1 4 21	0 3 31	0 5 26
Rajshahya	0 7 19	- - -	0 2 18	0 6 10	0 3 8
Rungpore	0 2 20	- - -	0 7 18	0 6 10	0 5 8
Sarun	1 1 8	- - -	1 3 0	0 7 16	0 6 18
Shahabad	0 5 1	- - -	0 5 26	0 6 29	0 4 15
Sylhet	0 4 9	- - -	0 7 20	- - -	0 3 7
Tipperah	0 3 20	- - -	0 11 2	0 7 12	0 3 2
Tirhoot	0 6 21	0 8 12	0 8 21	0 7 13	0 5 29
24-Pergunnahs	0 8 22	- - -	1 1 3	1 4 11	0 4 14
Total	13 3 25	1 6 6	20 11 17	15 11 18	11 7 14
Average	0 6 12	0 9 3	0 9 20	0 7 29	0 5 11

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*

No. 15. TOTAL VALUE of ORIGINAL SUITS and APPEALS pending at the close of 1859, before Judges, Additional Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs.

DISTRICTS.	Original Suits.	Appeals.
Backergunge - - - - -	10,19,051	49,177
Beerbhoom - - - - -	6,63,655	1,17,488
Behar - - - - -	22,50,887	90,062
Bhaugulpore - - - - -	5,57,171	2,49,221
Burdwan, East - - - - -	22,57,935	92,546
Burdwan, West - - - - -	3,28,664	86,486
Chittagong - - - - -	1,84,193	55,252
Cuttack - - - - -	4,69,873	16,240
Dacca - - - - -	10,34,163	1,98,184
Dinagepore - - - - -	11,86,245	96,393
Hooghly - - - - -	11,07,235	2,80,810
Jessore - - - - -	11,33,044	24,180
Midnapore - - - - -	5,06,869	1,54,250
Moorshedabad - - - - -	3,59,281	6,636
Mymensingh - - - - -	9,64,392	1,01,446
Nuddea - - - - -	6,30,693	31,527
Patna - - - - -	27,76,062	43,754
Purneah - - - - -	11,82,029	1,50,205
Rajshahye - - - - -	7,40,083	98,622
Rungpore - - - - -	5,17,178	47,686
Sarun - - - - -	96,82,971	45,767
Shahabad - - - - -	31,27,119	51,642
Sylhet - - - - -	2,34,858	15,868
Tipperah - - - - -	2,75,504	2,32,994
Tirhoot - - - - -	24,56,204	77,335
24-Pergunnahs - - - - -	56,33,653	1,40,932
Backergunge Additional - - - - -	—	—
Behar - - ditto - - - - -	1,52,783	20,718
Chittagong - ditto - - - - -	1,78,186	70,949
Dacca - - ditto - - - - -	—	—
Sarun - - ditto - - - - -	—	—
Tirhoot - - ditto - - - - -	1,48,645	56,986
Total - - - - -	4,17,79,625	27,93,286
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut - - - - -	—	1,66,16,846
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	4,17,76,625	1,94,10,132

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

CHAP. VIII.
Bengal.

CRIMINAL.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 11. AVERAGE DURATION of CASES in 1859.

DISTRICTS.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Transference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Backergunge	27	30	20	25	111
Beerbhoom	33	40	16	44	142
Behar	32	27	3	17	79
Bhaugulpore	39	10	13	62	124
Monghyr	—	—	—	—	—
Burdwan, East	33	15	8	22	78
Burdwan, West	170	263	18	26	477
Chittagong	22	25	27	29	103
Cuttack	23	—	29	20	81
Peoree	41	—	—	—	41
Balusore	126	—	—	—	126
Dacca	64	34	19	37	154
Furreedpore	43	44	—	—	90
Dinagepore	39	27	18	250	334
Maldah	47	68	—	—	115
Hooghly:					
Magistrate	58	102	23	37	220
Dacoity Commissioner	53	63	—	—	116
Jessore	25	39	26	32	122
Midnapore	59	44	23	43	169
Moorsshedabad	85	24	21	35	165
Mymensingh	69	55	19	32	175
Nudden	31	19	20	23	93
Patna	20	35	12	40	117
Purneah	76	36	32	77	221
Rajshahye	34	—	13	32	79
Pubna	478	314	—	—	792
Rungpore	88	18	22	35	163
Rograh	47	35	—	—	82
Sarun	49	26	10	37	122
Shuhabad	62	126	28	23	259
Sylhet	81	92	20	25	218
Tipperah	57	34	23	35	149
Noacally	46	37	—	—	83
Tirhoot	—	—	—	—	—
Chumprun	—	nil	nil	nil	nil.
24-Pergunnahs	24	56	13	42	135
Howrah	62	94	—	—	156
Baraset	30	33	—	—	63
Total	2,306	1,883	478	1,088	5,753
Average	60	60	19	43	164

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS OF STATEMENT No. 5. MAGISTRATES, &c. for 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Under Trial on 1st Jan. 1859.	Apprehended during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Acquitted.	Discharged without Trial, &c.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Under Trial on 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge	229	5,400	6	5,628	3,357	150	1,552	95	31	443
Beerbhoom	108	2,819	-	2,927	1,812	94	942	5	12	62
Behar	87	3,397	1	3,485	1,909	239	1,237	12	0	82
Bhaugulpore	33	2,816	4	2,853	1,463	43	1,254	11	12	70
Monghyr	85	2,788	7	2,880	1,562	169	1,035	41	14	59
Burdwan, East	131	4,074	-	4,205	2,669	116	1,124	92	16	188
Burdwan, West	90	2,422	1	2,513	1,614	44	769	4	6	76
Chittagong	64	1,779	-	1,842	1,244	71	488	3	-	41
Cuttack	38	1,539	-	1,577	731	7	815	1	-	23
Pooree	12	812	-	824	618	12	190	-	-	4
Balasore	3	1,258	-	1,261	568	17	636	1	-	39
Dacca	127	4,556	5	4,688	2,606	123	1,748	105	1	105
Furreedpore	146	1,688	-	1,834	1,019	61	590	39	-	125
Dinagepore	45	2,093	-	2,138	976	41	973	11	-	137
Maldah	60	621	-	681	354	66	219	-	2	40
Hooghly:										
Magistrate	148	4,611	4	4,763	2,805	71	1,654	5	13	215
Dacoity Commissioner.	89	381	8	422	46	233	73	9	14	47
Jessore	55	2,867	1	2,923	1,731	56	998	39	15	134
Midnapore	154	4,968	7	5,129	2,840	208	1,786	30	18	267
Moorshedabad	87	2,822	-	2,909	1,933	26	871	15	2	62
Mymensingh	86	5,269	4	5,359	2,673	179	2,255	150	-	202
Nuddea	46	2,756	8	2,810	1,572	67	1,035	8	22	106
Patna	72	4,967	30	5,069	2,791	73	2,954	16	73	62
Purneah	109	2,331	22	2,462	1,237	78	974	19	14	90
Rajshahye	63	2,044	1	2,108	1,336	53	651	11	1	56
Pubna	110	1,645	14	1,769	869	80	641	24	3	152
Rungpore	55	1,924	5	1,984	893	88	811	46	8	138
Bogra	41	907	2	950	541	129	249	2	5	24
Sarun	42	1,848	24	1,914	1,262	65	514	5	21	47
Shahabad	124	3,091	6	3,221	1,645	170	1,330	6	1	67
Sylhet	101	2,602	-	2,703	1,957	103	576	6	2	59
Tipperah	88	2,965	3	3,056	1,951	141	872	1	3	68
Noacally	31	1,429	2	1,462	948	67	407	1	3	86
Tirhoot	166	2,332	19	2,417	1,442	39	795	7	56	78
Chumparun	66	1,672	32	1,770	803	17	854	13	14	69
24-Pergunnahs	3	9,518	13	9,534	7,938	79	2,344	34	22	18
Howrah	140	2,653	34	2,827	1,967	42	752	6	35	25
Baraset	75	2,174	5	2,254	1,764	47	407	2	12	22
Total	3,096	105,787	268	109,151	64,546	3,364	36,369	857	457	3,558

* Including four persons who were committed to the sessions during the fourth quarter, 1858, and they were treated as disposed of during that period; but the session judge having quashed the commitment, those prisoners have again been brought forward from the last yearly statements.

† Not including one prisoner tried under Act XIV. of 1867.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 6. SESSION JUDGES for 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Under Trial on 1st Jan. 1859.	Committed during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Discharged without Trial, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Under Trial on 31st Dec. 1859.
Backergunge	8	150	2	155	87	14	51	-	-	3
Beerbhoom	11	94	5	110	63	9	21	1	4	12
Behar	-	* 126	-	126	23	3	46	11	2	41
Bhaugulpore	26	212	-	238	75	1	133	5	5	19
Burdwan, East	19	110	3	138	82	13	25	1	-	17
Burdwan, West	20	44	-	64	37	7	17	2	-	1
Chittagong	-	† 70	-	70	33	20	13	-	-	4
Cuttack	2	36	-	38	28	3	4	-	-	-
Dacca	57	184	5	246	151	43	29	3	-	15
Dinapore	9	107	-	109	40	11	51	-	-	7
Hooghly	174	† 387	-	561	96	154	109	12	93	97
Jessore	14	56	1	71	49	5	14	-	-	3
Midnapore	13	‡ 295	-	308	78	148	45	3	-	34
Moorsshedabad	22	‡ 35	-	57	24	22	10	-	-	1
Mymensingh	30	179	-	209	49	48	55	4	-	53
Nuddea	7	67	-	74	28	15	20	-	-	11
Ratna	9	73	-	82	24	19	23	-	-	10
Purneah	-	¶ 80	-	80	5	18	3	1	2	51
Rajshahye	14	** 134	-	148	64	21	55	-	1	7
Rungpore	51	217	18	286	129	75	31	3	7	41
Sarun	-	†† 37	5	42	21	7	10	4	-	-
Shahabad	-	‡‡ 95	-	95	48	19	12	3	-	13
Sylhet	-	103	-	103	75	7	20	1	-	-
Tipperah	-	208	6	214	102	39	32	7	-	28
Tirhoot	-	56	-	56	11	-	17	-	-	28
24-Pergunnahs	6	168	-	174	86	18	37	2	3	28
Total	480	3,329	45	3,854	1,506	744	889	68	117	530

* Not including 113 persons who were tried under the above Act.

† Not including one person made over for trial under Act V. of 1858.

‡ Including 83 persons committed by the officers under the Dacoity Commissioner in charge of the Midnapore and Jessore divisions, who were omitted to be included in the Dacoity Commissioner's Return.

§ Including 87 persons committed by the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner.

|| Including nine persons; five of them were committed by the civil judge, and two by the principal sudder ameen for perjury, and the rest by the deputy magistrate, under the Dacoity Commissioner.

¶ Including two persons whose commitment was cancelled by the session judge, as they ought to have been included in the magistrate's statement.

** Including a prisoner recommitted on an amended charge.

†† Not including 28 persons who were tried under Act XIV. of 1857.

‡‡ Not including 75 persons who were tried by Special Commissioner under Act XIV. of 1857.

CONVICTED and SENTENCED by the SESSION JUDGES in 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Imprisonment for Life.	Imprisonment for 16 Years.	Imprisonment for 15 Years.	Imprisonment for 14 Years.	Imprisonment for 13 Years.	Imprisonment for 12 Years.	Imprisonment for 11 Years.	Imprisonment for 10 Years.	Imprisonment for 9 Years.	Imprisonment for 8 Years.	Imprisonment for 7 Years.	Imprisonment for 6 Years.	Imprisonment for 5 Years.	Imprisonment for 4 Years.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment for 2 Years.	Imprisonment for 1 Year.	Less than 1 Year.	Fined and Discharged.	Total.
Backergunge				16				1	1		11		45	1	9					85*
Beerbhoom				1				20	1	1	20		9		3					69
Behar								5			3		11		1					28
Bhaugulpore											2		3		2					10
Monghyr				2				2	1		25		20		5					65
Burdwan, East								16		6	10		4		3					62
Burdwan, West								1	1		1		3		18					37
Chittagong								1	1		11		6		2					31*
Cuttack											4		1							5
Pooree											3		2		2					8
Balasore				1				1			1		2		1					18
Dacca				13				21	5		19		25		21					114
Furreedpore				1				1	1		12		13		6					37
Dinagepore								1			1		11		1					13
Maldah								1			2		15		1					27
Hooghly		84		18				16	2		2		7		4					96
Jessore		11						2	1		4		10		3					49
Midnapore		5		1				1	4		58		2		6					78
Mymensingh				1				2			7		15		11		4			40†
Moorsshedabad		2						1			4		4		4					24
Nuddea													6		4					28
Patna								1			8		1		4					21†
Purneah								1	2		1		1		1					5
Rajshahye								4			10		6		3					32
Pubna				7				2			6		9		2					32
Rungpore								1			16		7		1					36
Bograh				6				9		4	8		6		5					59
Sarun											5		3		2					21
Shahabad (Transported)	1			4				17			11		2		9					46*
Sylhet				1							22		14		18					75
Tipperah											34		8		3					60
Noacully											8		20		1					33
Tirhoot								1					1		1			1		6
Chumparun											1		2					2		5
24-Pergunnahs		1		8		1		1	1		10		5		5		3			44*
Howrah									3				2		2		5			18
Baraset		4									6		3				4			20*
Total	1	69		75		18		129	23	14	355	21	804	85	175	59	61	47	20	1,456

* Not including two prisoners, who were implicated in more than one offence.

† Not including three prisoners, who were implicated in more than one offence.

REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

MAGISTRATES' SENTENCES for 1859.

295--1.

DISTRICTS.	MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.										DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.						PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, MOONSIFFS, AND LAW OFFICERS.														
	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment for 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment for 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment for 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	
Baekergunge	9	1	7	5	106	300	1,166	59	11	1,664	-	-	2	5	223	661	121	23	-	-	1,035	-	-	-	6	30	192	430	-	-	688
Bearboom	30	-	11	38	55	932	64	39	25	589	-	-	-	-	59	662	8	-	3	732	10	-	11	20	62	273	83	-	27	491	
Behar	1	-	16	28	78	140	90	41	21	415	13	10	40	42	214	758	193	109	28	1,422	-	-	-	-	39	33	-	-	72		
Bhaugulpore	12	-	21	19	145	398	92	86	76	849	9	-	8	15	115	425	15	27	6	614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Monghyr	13	9	15	46	246	509	75	78	21	1,012	3	-	9	2	68	232	11	9	8	342	-	-	6	-	35	142	21	4	208		
Burdwan, East	12	-	12	13	105	827	363	72	129	1,533	4	-	1	5	157	714	48	23	8	965	2	-	-	6	41	114	1	-	171		
Burdwan, West	14	-	24	18	126	467	17	38	30	729	-	-	3	2	25	786	19	12	2	849	-	-	-	-	1	35	-	-	86		
Chittagong	22	9	23	16	20	284	14	7	1	396	-	-	-	3	67	563	-	1	-	634	-	-	-	-	7	207	-	-	214		
Cuttack	11	-	4	9	109	188	1	23	4	349	-	-	2	6	53	204	-	6	4	335	-	-	-	-	2	45	-	-	47		
Pooree	2	-	2	7	47	112	37	20	16	243	-	-	-	-	23	270	73	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Balasore	1	-	2	7	28	89	6	41	6	182	2	1	4	0	73	264	19	7	7	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dacca	2	-	3	4	169	291	37	50	8	564	27	-	16	5	409	1,172	84	27	12	1,754	8	-	15	1	70	146	47	1	286		
Farruckpore	6	-	11	7	146	185	369	31	17	764	-	-	-	-	54	178	-	7	-	239	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	16		
Dinagopore	51	1	22	15	63	201	-	48	17	418	-	-	-	7	58	335	-	9	-	409	1	-	2	2	33	109	2	-	149		
Malda	2	3	7	3	99	45	-	24	1	192	2	1	3	1	37	58	15	3	6	126	-	-	-	-	10	25	-	-	36		
Hoozhly :																															
Magistrate	14	3	14	13	145	883	111	75	23	1,281	3	-	14	5	188	988	52	64	2	1,306	-	-	0	9	38	167	4	-	218		
Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	3	2	2	14	2	-	23	-	-	-	9	2	1	10	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Jessore	11	-	20	10	178	525	159	48	153	1,113	6	-	1	6	138	305	95	3	-	554	-	-	-	-	7	107	-	-	114		
Midnapore	19	9	10	44	145	892	142	68	36	1,365	3	-	10	23	153	1,021	77	27	4	1,318	17	4	2	5	16	75	30	-	157		
Moorshedabad	5	2	6	10	205	626	56	66	25	1,001	8	1	4	6	80	524	18	13	13	673	1	-	-	1	21	235	1	-	259		
Mymensingh	14	-	50	17	207	810	16	32	75	1,221	17	-	8	17	306	886	8	1	-	1,273	-	-	-	-	1	78	-	-	79		
Nuddea	6	-	16	8	75	282	46	43	3	479	33	3	19	6	130	604	140	23	6	1,024	-	-	-	4	2	61	2	-	69		
Patna	19	-	42	29	160	763	176	101	72	1,371	14	-	16	43	221	838	55	51	17	1,257	10	6	18	11	30	41	36	5	157		
Purneah	1	2	5	14	84	187	27	10	12	342	4	4	7	8	64	608	15	14	4	818	-	-	-	-	9	118	-	-	127		
Rajshahye	7	5	18	32	16	461	22	89	14	764	-	-	7	6	16	163	-	3	1	216	2	5	13	11	86	236	3	-	356		
Patna	26	4	46	20	267	216	41	41	13	616	-	1	-	3	66	140	-	3	-	219	-	-	-	-	2	31	-	1	34		
Rangpore	7	-	23	24	70	261	61	20	2	468	-	-	2	3	97	157	17	24	1	301	-	-	-	-	1	123	-	-	124		
Rograh	6	2	13	7	72	183	9	23	7	321	-	-	-	1	24	131	2	3	-	161	1	-	1	5	9	42	1	-	60		
Saran	32	9	11	24	44	413	68	37	16	648	-	2	0	13	42	334	14	8	5	427	15	-	12	4	20	89	35	3	187		
Shahabad	34	22	42	19	208	427	52	71	61	910	-	6	7	5	124	259	23	26	49	499	4	6	3	2	48	149	17	7	236		
Sylhet	3	-	8	11	171	483	240	9	15	923	-	-	-	-	12	290	-	-	-	311	7	2	8	3	121	464	118	-	723		
Tipperah	-	-	5	15	163	388	2	40	9	622	6	-	3	18	86	447	-	-	1	561	4	-	1	30	155	594	-	4	768		
Nonally	7	3	6	2	35	187	30	15	20	314	3	-	-	1	146	384	9	11	-	654	3	2	9	7	20	31	7	1	60		
Tirhoot	3	-	7	16	181	366	243	34	40	789	1	3	5	7	79	280	13	11	16	415	2	-	18	7	40	129	37	2	238		
Champaran	25	-	11	21	77	241	68	21	11	375	-	-	-	-	35	283	-	10	-	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24-Pergannahs	14	-	9	15	250	2,782	38	65	81	3,284	3	-	15	11	271	1,974	27	18	60	2,370	9	-	23	5	191	938	78	-	1,375		
Howrah	0	2	10	11	109	547	25	31	7	744	5	-	10	19	390	643	91	14	42	1,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Barnet	6	1	15	14	130	364	59	50	48	687	6	-	11	10	107	767	118	47	11	1,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	465	81	573	508	4,197	10,285	4,056	1,778	1,199	29,064	166	41	252	322	4,478	19,298	1,360	624	316	27,131	96	25	158	149	1,136	5,031	918	18	185	7,746	

MORAL PROGRESS OF INDIA, FOR 1859-60.

CHAP. VIII.
Bengal.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859.

C I V I L.

No. 1. PUNCHAYETS.—(Blank.)

No. 2. VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.—(Blank.)

No. 3. DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January	2,583	2,178	2,738	3,152	* 2,988.
Instituted during the year	5,362	5,621	5,866	5,962	5,247
Received by transfer	3,090	4,180	5,214	5,309	5,863
Total	11,035	11,980	13,818	14,423	14,098
Deduct transferred	-	-	-	330	218
Net Total under trial	-	-	-	14,093	13,880
Decided on merits	5,573	5,049	5,410	5,788	5,134
Dismissed on default	1,561	1,863	1,741	1,967	1,903
Adjusted or withdrawn	415	877	1,041	1,014	591
Otherwise disposed of	1,307	2,104	2,464	2,272	2,470
Total	8,856	9,883	10,656	11,041	10,107
Depending 31st December	2,178	2,597	3,157	3,052	3,778

* Not including 64 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces, omitted owing to the non-submission of the annual returns for 1859 under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

No. 4. SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	599	16	378	25	248	23	296	23	* 816	11
Instituted during the year	4,081	1	4,847	3	5,059	3	6,027	3	976	2
Received by transfer	384	79	375	86	388	68	468	108	688	98
Total	5,064	96	5,400	114	5,695	94	6,791	134	1,980	111*
Deduct transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	2	208	23
Net Total under trial	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,659	132	1,772	88
Decided on merits	2,783	48	3,683	69	2,753	62	2,983	99	862	78
Dismissed on default	1,599	6	1,404	20	1,026	7	1,495	21	492	10
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	-	459	-	740	-	617	-	-	-
Otherwise disposed of	354	15	608	2	880	2	1,130	1	202	-
Total	4,686	71	5,154	91	5,399	71	6,225	121	1,556	88
Depending 31st December	378	25	248	23	296	23	432	11	218	-

* Not including 116 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces. See note at the foot of Statement No. 3.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

No. 5. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	496	105	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27
Instituted during the year -	86	3	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-
Received by transfer -	741	352	1,145	172	1,387	162	1,358	198	1,916	205
Total - - -	1,323	460	1,361	222	1,624	198	1,738	244	2,260	232
Deduct transferred -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	7	1
Net Total under trial -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,730	227	2,253	231
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant -	638	100	570	74	632	127	652	183	821	170
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent -	6	167	2	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Dismissed on default -	216	17	210	5	267	12	416	11	640	6
Adjusted or withdrawn -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otherwise disposed of -	244	129	342	48	345	16	318	6	313	10
Total - - -	1,107	413	1,124	187	1,244	154	1,360	200	1,774	190
Depending 31st December -	216	47	237	35	380	44	344	27	470	32

No. 6. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	233	316	626	482	621	503	667	840	*460	657
Instituted during the year -	6,048	1,779	7,421	1,871	8,720	1,757	9,671	2,056	10,823	1,727
Received by transfer -	775	198	630	81	603	421	1,088	401	771	476
Total - - -	7,056	2,293	8,577	2,434	9,944	2,681	11,426	3,297	12,054	2,860
Deduct transferred -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,652	687	8,858	718
Net Total under trial -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,774	2,610	3,201	2,142
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant -	800	767	823	678	921	1,175	1,339	1,302	1,067	873
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent -	12	469	44	284	14	52	7	172	33	210
Remanded -	-	-	12	28	-	23	-	40	-	25
Dismissed on default -	950	123	531	133	760	145	1,058	288	855	181
Adjusted or withdrawn -	5	15	75	29	111	9	114	35	27	10
Otherwise disposed of -	4,658	437	6,424	337	7,452	426	642	11	736	23
Total - - -	6,425	1,811	7,909	1,689	9,257	1,829	3,160	1,848	2,708	1,322
Depending 31st December -	626	482	668	745	677	852	614	762	493	820

* Not including 154 cases of the Tonasserim Provinces. See note at the foot of Statement No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

No. 7. SUBORDINATE and ADDITIONAL JUDGES.—(Blank).

No. 8. COMMISSIONERS.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		*1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January -	18	208	9	148	-	145	2	174	1	67
Instituted during the year -	5	265	-	378	4	331	7	478	11	288
Received by transfer -	-	-	1	11	7	-	2	2	6	-
Total - - -	23	473	10	537	11	476	11	654	18	355
Deduct transferred -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	8	42
Net Total under trial - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	638	10	313
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant - - -	2	168	1	188	1	157	2	361	5	159
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent - - -	1	114	1	99	-	30	3	49	-	37
Remanded - - -	-	-	-	29	-	2	-	7	-	5
Dismissed on default - - -	-	16	-	28	1	26	1	113	2	18
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	-	3	-	28	-	7	1	4	2	-
Otherwise disposed of - - -	18	24	1	20	7	80	-	2	1	-
Total - - -	21	325	3	392	9	302	7	586	10	219
Depending 31st December -	2	148	-	145	2	174	1	102	-	94

No. 9. SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January -	6	7	12	2	13	23	14	22	13	5
Admitted during the year -	10	-	5	27	8	36	12	6	6	9
Total - - -	16	7	17	29	21	59	26	27	19	14
Dismissed on default - - -	3	2	-	-	1	7	5	5	1	-
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confirmed - - -	1	2	-	2	3	10	6	7	2	3
Amended - - -	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	1	4	1
Reversed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded - - -	-	1	4	3	1	13	-	9	-	9
Total - - -	4	5	4	6	7	37	13	22	7	12
Depending 31st December -	13	2	13	23	14	22	13	6	12	2

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

CHAP. VIII.
Bengal.

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Depending 1st January - - -	3,929	3,401	3,839	4,497	4,109
Instituted during the year - - -	15,577	17,689	19,649	21,667	17,057
Received by transfer - - -	4,990	6,231	7,589	8,223	9,244
Total - - -	24,496	27,321	31,077	34,387	30,410
Deduct transferred - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,125	9,202
Net Total under trial - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26,262	21,118
Decided on merits - - -	9,765	9,173	9,731	10,774	7,912
Remanded - - -	- - -	12	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dismissed on default - - -	4,326	3,498	3,794	4,937	3,892
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	423	1,411	1,892	1,746	620
Otherwise disposed of - - -	6,581	9,477	11,148	4,362	3,731
Depending 31st December. - - -	3,401	3,750	4,512	4,443	4,003
Decided by European Judges - - -	6,446	7,912	9,266	3,167	2,718
Decided by Native Judges - - -	14,649	15,659	17,299	18,652	18,437
Decided by Panchayets - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Total decided - - -	21,095	23,571	26,565	21,819	16,155

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

No. 11. DETAIL OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	COMMISSIONERS.										ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.									
	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	3	287	3	270	1	187	5	410	5	196	606	2,046	781	1,081	935	1,227	1,346	1,474	1,090	1,083	654	231	572	134	632	127	652	183	821	176
Appealed	1	-	1	13	4	15	8	1	-	5	7	-	4	7	4	13	3	3	6	4	2	-	-	7	-	6	1	1	-	-
Appeals depending on 1st January	2	6	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	-	-	7	-	7	7	9	7	3	2	4	1	3	-	3	7	1	4	1	1
Total	3	6	3	15	7	24	12	12	9	7	7	-	11	7	11	20	12	10	9	6	6	1	3	7	9	15	2	5	1	1
Affirmed	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1	-
Modified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Reversed	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Remanded	-	1	-	3	-	7	-	6	-	3	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dismissed on default	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-
Adjusted or withdrawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	4	-	6	3	13	3	10	2	5	-	-	4	2	13	9	8	4	4	6	3	1	-	-	2	11	1	4	1	1
Depending 31st December	2	2	3	9	4	11	9	2	7	2	7	-	7	7	9	7	3	2	5	-	3	-	3	7	1	4	1	1	-	-

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—*continued.*CHAP. VIII.
Bengal.No. 12. DESCRIPTION of ORIGINAL SUITS.—(*Blank.*)

No. 13. RESULT of ORIGINAL SUITS.

	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
In 1859 - - -	7,193 - -	719

No. 14. AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS.—(*Blank.*)No. 15. TOTAL VALUE of SUITS DEPENDING.—(*Blank.*)No. 16. DEBTORS in JAIL.—(*Blank.*)

CRIMINAL.

No. 1. VILLAGE POLICE.—(*Blank.*)No. 2. DISTRICT POLICE.—(*Blank.*)No. 3. PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS,
and LAW OFFICERS.—(*Blank.*)No. 4. DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.—(*Blank.*)

No. 5. MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, and ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	313	228	130	108	168*
Apprehended during the year - - - -	14,342	16,049	12,620	15,602	11,666
Received by transfer - - - -	59	84	257	95	15
Total - - -	14,714	16,311	13,007	15,953	11,839
Discharged without trial - - - -	19	31	13	16	24
Acquitted - - - -	4,807	5,403	4,084	4,068	3,805
Convicted - - - -	9,154	10,256	8,320	10,897	7,700
Committed to Sessions Judges, &c. - - - -	477	300	212	271	870
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	29	48	264	108	81
Under trial on 31st December - - - -	228	273	114	191	340

* Not including 33 prisoners omitted, owing to the non-submission of the Annual Returns for Tenasserim Provinces, under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

No. 6. SESSIONS JUDGES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Under trial on 1st January - - - -	51	52	30	17	41
Committed during the year - - - -	487	302	214	280	370
Received by transfer - - - -	1	-	2	2	-
Total - - -	539	354	246	299	411
Discharged without trial - - - -	36	5	2	8	8
Acquitted - - - -	184	96	41	98	160
Convicted - - - -	220	158	152	121	189
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court - -	95	53	26	27	30
Otherwise disposed of - - - -	2	-	5	4	6
Under trial on 31st December - - - -	52	42	20	41	28

No. 7. NIZAMUT OF FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Under trial on 1st Jan.	1	-	7	-	3	-	6	-	3	-
Committed or referred during the year	41	-	21	-	34	-	11	-	23	-
Proceedings bailed for	14	-	17	-	11	-	17	-	6	-
Total - - -	56	-	45	-	48	-	34	-	32	-
Released unconditionally	-	14	-	15	-	12	-	5	-	1
Released on security -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted - - - -	-	57	-	48	-	48	-	27	-	43
Otherwise disposed of -	-	1	-	4	-	8	-	3	-	-
Depending on 31st Dec.	7	-	3	-	6	14	3	18	3	4

No. 8. TRIALS REFERRED and COMMITMENTS MADE FROM INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.—(Blank.)

No. 9. RESULT OF REFERENCES and COMMITMENTS IN PRECEDING TABLE.—(Blank.)

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

No. 10. STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	Discharged on Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 Month.	Imprisonment above 1 Month and not exceeding 6 Months.	Imprisonment above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Imprisonment above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Imprisonment above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Imprisonment above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Imprisonment above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Imprisonment above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Imprisonment above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Imprisonment above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Imprisonment above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Imprisonment above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Imprisonment above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Imprisonment above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Imprisonment above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Imprisonment above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.	Imprisonment above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7
Sessions Judges	-	-	30	-	-	2	16	14	20	5	28	-	48	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	686	200	2,241	169	813	241	190	97	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Magistrates	32	63	616	18	339	37	62	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Sudder Amonees, Sudder Amonees and Law Officers	-	8	1,804	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	698	200	4,691	177	1,217	280	274	118	306	5	28	-	49	-	2	-	-	-	-	22	-	8	-	-	20	7

No. 11. AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUTS.—(Blank.)

No. 12. PRISONERS IN GAOLS.—(Blank.)

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

CIVIL.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 3, of the MOONSIFFS.

DISTRICTS.	Suits Pending on the 1st January 1859.	Instituted during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Decided on Merits in Favour of		Dismissed on Default.	Transferred:	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st December 1859.
					Plaintiffs.	Defendants.						
HAZAREEBAUGH:												
Hazareebaugh - - - - -	342	935	1	1,278	359	229	8	-	131	135	862	416
Maunbhoom - - - - -	1,107	2,281	166	3,554	1,180	268	63	165	207	479	2,312	1,242
Singbhoom - - - - -	2	1	1	4	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	-
Lohardugga - - - - -	291	1,024	2	1,317	370	63	11	8	124	162	733	584
ASSAM:												
Gowalparah - - - - -	26	-	184	210	89	-	76	-	2	15	182	28
Kamroop - - - - -	499	-	2,058	2,552	809	-	611	24	-	783	2,227	325
Durrung - - - - -	121	-	1,049	1,170	498	-	289	3	-	251	1,041	129
Nowgong - - - - -	263	-	1,293	1,556	350	-	395	-	-	484	1,239	317
Seesagur - - - - -	183	-	724	907	311	-	277	5	-	77	670	237
Luckimpore - - - - -	55	-	372	427	123	-	133	10	-	52	318	109
Jaohar - - - - -	99	1,006	18	1,123	468	126	88	6	127	80	737	386
TOTAL - - - - -	* 2,088	5,247	5,863	14,098	4,448	686	1,903	215	591	2,479	10,325	3,773

* Not including 64 cases of the Tenasserim Provinces, which were shown to have been pending at the close of the year 1858, omitted owing to the non-submission of the Annual Returns for 1859, under Government Order, No. 190, dated 19th January 1860.

EXTRA-REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 4, of the SUDDER AMEENS.

PROVINCES.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total Pending.		Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise Disposed of.		Total Disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.						
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.					
ASSAM :																															
Gowalparah	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-				
Kamroop	45	11	-	2	289	98	334	111	117	78	-	-	68	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	10	-	-	76	-	334	111	-	-
Durrang	2	-	-	-	9	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	1	-
Soobaagur	47	-	-	-	350	-	397	-	122	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	38	-	322	-	75	-
Lackimpore	11	-	-	-	40	-	51	-	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	4	-	37	-	14	-
ARRACAN :																															
Akyab Tarama Thoogree	188	-	787	-	-	-	955	-	439	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	83	-	836	-	119	-
Ramree ditto - ditto	21	-	209	-	-	-	230	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	221	-	9	-	-
Total	316	11	976	2	686	98	1,980	111	662	78	-	-	206	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	10	-	-	202	-	1,762	111	218	-

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 5, of the PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

HAZAREBAUGH :																															
Hazarebaugh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maunbhoom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singbhoom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lohardagga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSAM :																															
Gowalparah	115	-	-	-	763	-	878	-	380	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	124	-	680	-	198	-
Kamroop	45	11	-	-	833	143	976	154	112	123	-	-	6	-	-	7	59	5	-	-	-	39	10	-	39	10	217	144	81	10	
Durrang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nowgong	184	16	-	-	920	62	1,104	78	398	54	-	-	1	-	-	-	406	1	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	884	56	220	22	
Total	344	27	-	-	1,916	205	2,200	232	821	176	-	-	7	1	-	7	640	6	-	-	-	313	10	-	-	313	10	1,781	200	479	32

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 6, of the ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

PROVINCES.	Pending on the 1st January 1859.		Instituted during the Year.		Received by Transfer.		Total Pending.		Decreed for Plaintiffs or Appellants.		Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.		Transferred.		Remanded.		Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Otherwise Disposed of.		Total Disposed of.		Pending on the 31st December 1859.			
	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Original Suits.	Appeals.		
HAZAREEBAUGH :																												
Hazareebaugh	70	210	40	138	32	132	142	480	28	32	12	34	34	129			1	22	2	3					79	232	63	248
Maunbhoom	82	178	100	242	18	175	198	595	42	44	10	106	16	176			1	1	10	6					88	341	110	254
Singhoom	4	-	45	-	-	-	49	-	5	-	-	-	1	-			5	-	4	1					15	-	34	-
Lohardugga	94	71	57	83	6	42	157	196	35	8	11	52	6	42		4	3	22	8	1				68	129	89	67	
ASSAM :																												
Gowalparah	14	-	1,898	118	283	-	2,125	118	262	113	-	-	1,230	-	-	-	448	3	2	-	-	-	-	152	2,094	116	31	2
Kamroop	75	31	2,744	453	208	95	3,025	579	42	208	-	-	2,611	303	-	-	56	20	2	-	-	-	21	2,973	552	52	27	
Durrong	33	14	1,351	143	100	6	1,484	169	56	114	-	-	1,152	5	-	-	93	32	-	-	-	-	150	1,451	151	33	12	
Nowgong	6	25	2,250	184	4	1	2,290	210	15	62	-	-	-	62	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	13	2,255	118	5	62	
Seebeagur	12	72	1,104	123	18	-	1,134	195	17	89	-	-	1,036	-	-	-	14	58	-	-	-	-	7	1,124	147	10	48	
Luckimpore	7	5	620	82	102	-	729	87	61	60	-	-	503	-	-	-	57	8	-	-	-	-	97	718	70	11	17	
Cossyah Hills	14	-	57	-	-	-	71	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	16	54	-	17	-	
ARRACAN :																												
Akyab	29	51	287	110	-	-	316	161	195	100	-	-	3	-	-	-	74	10	-	-	-	-	15	287	110	29	51	
Sandoway	7	-	189	-	-	-	196	-	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	6	-	
Ramree	13	-	161	51	-	-	164	51	114	50	-	-	2,211	-	-	-	43	1	-	-	-	-	5	162	51	2	-	
Cachar	-	-	-	-	4	25	4	25	-	3	-	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	23	1	2	
Total	*460	657	10,823	1,727	771	476	12,054	2,800	1,057	873	33	210	3,853	718	-	25	855	181	27	10	736	23	11,561	2,040	493	820		

* Not including 154 Cases of the Tenasserim Provinces.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 8, of the COMMISSIONERS.

Hazareebaugh	-	54	-	62	-	-	-	116	-	7	-	22	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	75
Assam	-	9	-	48	-	-	-	57	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	17
Arracan	-	2	-	127	-	-	-	129	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	2
Tenasserim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cachar	1	2	11	51	6	-	18	53	5	1	-	15	8	37	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	19	63	-	-	-
Total	1	67	11	288	6	-	18	355	5	159	-	37	8	42	-	5	2	18	2	-	1	-	18	261	-	-	94

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 10. AGGREGATE of ORIGINAL JURISDICTION for 1859.

	Commissioners.	Principal Assistants, &c.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiff.	TOTAL
Pending on the 1st January 1859 - - -	1	460	344	316	2,988	4,109
Instituted during the year - - -	11	10,823	-	978	5,247	17,057
Received by transfer - - -	6	771	1,916	688	5,803	9,244
Total - - -	18	12,054	2,260	1,980	14,098	30,410
Transferred - - -	8	8,853	7	200	218	9,292
Net Total under trial - - -	10	3,201	2,253	1,774	13,880	21,118
Decided on merits - - -	5	1,090	821	862	5,134	7,913
Remanded - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissed on default - - -	2	855	640	492	1,903	3,892
Adjusted or withdrawn - - -	2	27	-	-	591	620
Otherwise disposed of - - -	1	736	313	202	2,479	3,731
Total - - -	10	2,708	1,774	1,556	10,107	16,155
Pending on the 31st December 1859 - - -	-	493	479	218	3,773	4,963
Decided by European Judges - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,718
Ditto by Native Judges - - -	-	-	-	-	-	13,437
Total decided - - -	-	-	-	-	-	16,155

No. 14. AVERAGE DURATION of SUITS for 1859.

PROVINCES.	Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.	Principal Assistant Commissioners.	Junior and Sub-Assistants.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens and Turamathoogree.	Moonsiff.
	Yrs. mths. dys.	Yrs. mths. dys.	Yrs. mths. dys.	Yrs. mths. dys.	Yrs. mths. dys.	Yrs. mths. dys.
Arracan - - -	0 0 19	-	-	-	-	-
Akyab - - -	-	0 3 14	0 1 23	-	0 2 10	-
Ramree - - -	-	0 1 0	-	-	0 1 4	-
Sandoway - - -	-	0 2 1	-	-	-	-
Gowalparah - - -	-	0 1 24	0 0 27	-	0 3 22	0 3 2
Hazareebaugh - - -	-	0 9 17	0 5 9	-	-	0 7 14
Maunbhoom - - -	-	0 10 2	0 11 27	-	-	0 5 21
Lohardugga - - -	-	1 6 2	0 6 12	-	-	0 6 8
Singbhoom - - -	-	0 2 7	0 2 11	-	-	-
Total - - -	0 0 19	4 0 7	2 4 19	- - -	0 7 6	1 10 15
Average - - -	0 0 19	0 6 1	0 4 23	- - -	0 2 12	0 5 19

Yr. mths. dys.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut - - - - - 1 5 3

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—*continued.*

CRIMINAL.

DETAILS of STATEMENT No. 5, of the Magistrates.

DISTRICTS.	Under Trial on 1 Jan. 1859.	Apprehended during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.	Discharged without Trial.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Under Trial on 31 Dec. 1859.
HAZAREEBAUGH :										
Hazareebaugh	24	1,044	-	1,068	627	34	304	6	-	7
Lohardugga	26	1,609	-	1,635	857	92	593	5	2	66
Maunbhoom	58	1,603	3	1,664	1,015	24	581	9	17	38
Singbhoom	15	199	-	214	65	6	141	-	-	2
ASSAM :										
Gowalparah	3	447	6	456	344	16	89	-	11	2
Kamroop	9	1,388	5	1,392	916	29	344	-	-	63
Durrung	4	872	-	876	494	32	277	-	-	78
Nowgong	2	670	-	672	464	12	175	2	-	19
Seebisagur	4	538	-	542	382	33	124	-	-	3
Luckimpore	7	750	-	757	542	3	199	-	-	13
Cossyah Hills	-	54	-	54	17	22	15	-	-	-
ARRACAN :										
Akyab	15	1,067	-	1,082	765	28	281	1	1	6
Ramree	1	831	1	833	734	16	64	-	-	19
Sandoway	-	264	-	264	213	3	44	-	-	4
Cachar	-	370	-	370	334	20	10	1	-	5
Total	168	11,656	15	11,839	7,769	370	3,305	24	31	340

DETAILS of STATEMENT No 6, of the Sessions Judges.

DISTRICTS.	Under Trial on 1 Jan. 1859.	Committed during the Year.	Received by Transfer.	TOTAL.	Convicted.	Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	Acquitted.	Discharged without Trial.	Otherwise Disposed of.	Under Trial on 31 Dec. 1859.
Hazareebaugh	36	156	-	192	59	15	90	6	-	22
Assam	3	147	-	160	84	11	46	2	6	1
Arracan	1	47	-	48	27	4	12	-	-	5
Cachar	1	20	-	21	19	-	2	-	-	-
Total	41	370	-	411	189	30	150	8	6	28

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—continued.

SENTENCED by the MAGISTRATES, &c.

DISTRICTS.	MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANTS.										DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.										PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS AND SUDDER AMEENS.															
	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment for 2 Years.	Imprisonment for 1 Year.	Imprisonment for 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment above 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment above 2 Years.	Imprisonment above 1 Year.	Imprisonment above 6 Months.	Imprisonment for less than 6 Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	Total.						
HAZAREEBAUGH:																																				
Hazareebaugh	15	10	9	6	17	57	7	20	18	159	20	-	40	1	100	216	23	60	8	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lohardugga	46	35	59	52	70	107	171	15	32	587	-	-	-	14	66	72	5	1	7	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	
Maunbhoom	59	36	38	58	121	507	71	73	52	1,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ASSAM:																																				
Singhoom	2	-	10	1	9	24	13	4	2	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gowalparah	4	-	11	18	35	71	5	2	13	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	
Kamroop	19	9	7	6	27	65	1	1	1	129	6	-	15	1	25	56	1	1	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	8	674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	
Durrang	-	-	7	24	67	141	8	6	8	261	-	-	-	-	7	47	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	1	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	
Nowgong	2	-	10	19	64	109	1	24	1	230	2	-	2	8	39	61	-	1	3	116	-	-	-	-	18	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118		
Seebsaugur	-	11	10	9	33	6	9	2	1	80	-	1	5	12	76	83	-	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	18	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125		
Luckimpore	4	-	8	15	50	161	18	4	2	271	-	-	-	1	26	80	3	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	14	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161		
Cossyah Hills	-	1	1	5	3	5	-	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ARACAN:																																				
Akyab	-	2	4	11	107	525	100	13	3	765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ramree	-	-	8	13	95	215	88	22	19	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	
Bandoway	1	-	6	-	25	170	4	7	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cachar	6	-	8	4	89	78	100	5	7	390	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43		
Total	153	97	196	241	813	2,241	596	200	159	4,701	23	1	62	37	836	616	32	63	18	1,190	-	-	-	-	65	1,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,872	

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES for 1859—continued.

STATEMENT, No. 10.

SENTENCED by the SESSIONS JUDGES.

DISTRICTS.	Imprisonment for 16 Years.	Imprisonment for 15 Years.	Imprisonment for 14 Years.	Imprisonment for 13 Years.	Imprisonment for 12 Years.	Imprisonment for 11 Years.	Imprisonment for 10 Years.	Imprisonment for 9 Years.	Imprisonment for 8 Years.	Imprisonment for 7 Years.	Imprisonment for 6 Years.	Imprisonment for 5 Years.	Imprisonment for 4 Years.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment for 2 Years.	Imprisonment for 1 Year.	Imprisonment for less than 1 Year.	Tried and Discharged.	Flogged.	Imprisonment for Life.	Total.
Hazareebagh	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	19	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	69
Assam	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	3	2	12	3	11	2	30	1	1	84
Arracan	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	1	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	27
Cachar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Total	7	1	17	1	1	1	1	2	1	48	1	28	6	20	14	16	2	30	1	1	189
SENTENCED by the NIZAMUT ADALYUT.																					
DISTRICTS.	Imprisonment for 16 Years.	Imprisonment for 15 Years.	Imprisonment for 14 Years.	Imprisonment for 13 Years.	Imprisonment for 12 Years.	Imprisonment for 11 Years.	Imprisonment for 10 Years.	Imprisonment for 9 Years.	Imprisonment for 8 Years.	Imprisonment for 7 Years.	Imprisonment for 6 Years.	Imprisonment for 5 Years.	Imprisonment for 4 Years.	Imprisonment for 3 Years.	Imprisonment for 2 Years.	Imprisonment for 1 Year.	Imprisonment for less than 1 Year.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
Assam	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	23
Arracan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	11
Chota Nagpore, or Hazareebagh	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	34
Total	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	7	34

EXTRA REGULATION PROVINCES FOR 1859—continued.

No. 13. TABLE showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and Brought to Trial in 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings—continued.

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.																		Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.				
		Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years and not exceeding 16 Years.			Above 16 Years and not exceeding 21 Years.	For Life.	Transportation.	Death.
No. 1. Offences against the Person Brought forward	96,721	16,834	3,286	180	48	56	28	109	5	119	2	5	27	1	1	47	1	2	2	41	32	20,719	1	13,696	
No. 2. Offences against Property Committed with Violence.																									
Dacoity with murder	79															9				9			17		29
Dacoity with torture	1																								1
Dacoity with wounding or personal injury	498															2				2			100		262
Dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,879	15	1																				442		1,188
River dacoity with murder	17																								
River dacoity with wounding or personal injury	60																								
River dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	134																								
Highway robbery with murder	36																								
Highway robbery with wounding or personal injury	67																								
Highway robbery unattended with aggravating circumstances	224																								
Suspicion of highway robbery	5																								
Burglary with murder	2																								
Burglary with wounding or personal injury	46		1																						
Theft with murder	24																								
Theft with wounding	26		2																						
Theft by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs	21																								
Cattle-stealing with murder																									
Cattle-stealing with wounding or personal injury																									
Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	250				7			16	89	5															
Affray with violent breach of the peace, &c.	146	12	84	5	2	4	1	2	2																
Attempt at dacoity	37																								
Attempt at river dacoity	7																								
Plunder with violence	665	183	84																						
Riot with assault and robbery, &c.	233	149	24	1	1																				
Suspicion of dacoity																									
Attempt at murder of a child with theft of its ornaments	2																								
Total	4,452	359	146	14	20	18	22	101	16	151	13	6	106		18				1	160		1,289		2,304	

No. 3. Offences against Property Committed without Violence.																										
Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	2,750	10	125	193	206	202	11	43	35	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	850	1,672				
Theft, including cattle-stealing	11,573	1,116	2,262	505	620	503	16	12	17	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5,003	5,837				
Receiving stolen property	611	12	113	55	60	66	2	22	13	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	353	258				
Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	1,472	319	326	13	9	9	3	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	695	691				
Plundering	2,015	575	273	30	6	6	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	917	902				
Trespass	402	204	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	132				
Suspicion of theft	171	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	113				
False personation	17	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1				
Snatching	173	50	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	95				
Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	242	20	98	10	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	108				
Forcibly taking away documents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Accessory to theft	20	-	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8				
Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8				
Apprehension with suspicious property	105	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	71				
Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	224	58	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	125				
Attempt at burglary	117	3	33	9	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	45				
Forcible entry and detainer	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2				
Total	19,011	2,401	3,363	820	926	801	32	91	94	1	13	15	4	1	-	18	-	2	-	-	8,582	10,114				
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																										
Arson	286	1	7	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	244				
Attempt at arson	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4				
Attack and plundering house, &c.	778	122	109	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	443				
Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	428	80	53	16	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	232				
Damaging crops, &c.	680	236	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	240				
Total	2,077	440	219	16	15	21	-	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	719	1,172				
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against Currency.																										
Forgery	187	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	115				
Counterfeiting coin	29	4	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16				
Having in possession counterfeit coin	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7				
Total	227	5	1	-	7	3	-	7	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	138				
No. 6. Miscellaneous.																										
Being at large under sentence of transportation	22	19	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-				
Prison breaking, harboring and aiding the escape of felons	325	74	94	39	22	13	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246	62				
Perjury and subornation of perjury	278	-	2	2	3	42	8	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	153				
Riot, sedition, &c.	747	386	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	523	176				
Rescue and refusing to aid peace officers	100	48	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	34				
Felonies not included in above denominations	1,851	803	115	18	5	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	783				
Misdemeanours not included in ditto	20,398	14,398	1,013	50	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,072	3,965				
Other offences not included above	22,005	15,105	1,797	46	4	78	2	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,105	4,765				
Total	40,112	31,403	3,104	156	38	148	10	15	1	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	8	35,075	10,908			
GRAND TOTAL	1,09,510	51,532	10,159	1,136	1,049	1,047	90	328	23	300	22	23	152	4	19	-	133	-	77	2	4	204	32	60,423	1	37,702

PUBLIC WORKS.—APPENDIX, No. 11.

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET PROGRESS REPORT.

DEPARTMENTAL ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE of 1859-60 on original Works.

DEPARTMENTS.		COMPLETE WORKS.										
		Number.	AMOUNT.						DIFFERENCE.			
			Sanctioned.		Disbursed.		More.		Less.			
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Military	166	25,73,285	—	—	32,08,354	—	—	6,35,069	—	—	—	—
Naval	8	27,520	—	—	32,165	—	—	4,645	—	—	—	—
Judicial	15	85,568	—	—	91,975	—	—	6,412	—	—	—	—
Revenue	9	36,001	—	—	88,264	—	—	52,263	—	—	—	—
Ecclesiastical	7	17,311	—	—	18,518	—	—	1,207	—	—	—	—
Educational	1	2,000	—	—	3,160	—	—	1,160	—	—	—	—
General	15	42,644	—	—	54,181	—	—	11,537	—	—	—	—
Municipal	1	1,912	—	—	2,451	—	—	539	—	—	—	—
Marine	1	2,241	—	—	1,469	—	—	—	—	—	772	—
Agricultural	17	48,099	—	—	97,331	—	—	49,232	—	—	—	—
Communication	17	1,20,770	—	—	1,08,363	—	—	—	—	—	12,407	—
Electric telegraph	4	10,858	—	—	16,413	—	—	5,555	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	256	29,68,204	—	—	37,22,684	—	—	7,67,609	—	—	18,179	—

DEPARTMENTS.		INCOMPLETE WORKS.										
		Number.	AMOUNT.						Overspent.			
			Sanctioned.		Disbursed.		Balance remaining to complete.		Overspent.			
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Military	107	10,52,054	—	—	5,97,441	—	—	4,54,613	—	—	—	—
Naval	4	14,987	—	—	14,909	—	—	78	—	—	—	—
Judicial	26	2,46,134	—	—	84,128	—	—	1,62,006	—	—	—	—
Revenue	23	3,31,015	—	—	1,89,126	—	—	1,41,889	—	—	—	—
Ecclesiastical	5	18,459	—	—	3,976	—	—	14,483	—	—	—	—
Educational	5	70,213	—	—	13,262	—	—	56,951	—	—	—	—
General	22	1,74,586	—	—	1,14,418	—	—	60,118	—	—	—	—
Municipal	3	20,894	—	—	4,102	—	—	16,792	—	—	—	—
Marine	2	15,607	—	—	5,783	—	—	9,824	—	—	—	—
Agricultural	33	1,87,774	—	—	5,033	—	—	1,82,741	—	—	—	—
Communication	62	25,82,480	—	—	9,82,337	—	—	15,50,093	—	—	—	—
Electric telegraph	1	2,789	—	—	1,419	—	—	1,380	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	293	46,66,902	—	—	20,15,984	—	—	26,50,968	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX, No. 12.

ABSTRACT.

DEPARTMENTS.	DISBURSEMENT OF				DIFFERENCE.			
	1858-59.		1859-60.		More.		Less.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Military	18,62,406	- -	10,52,633	- -	-	-	8,09,773	- -
Naval	-	-	32,386	- -	32,386	- -	-	- -
Judicial	77,131	- -	59,889	- -	-	-	17,242	- -
Revenue	18,136	- -	1,59,522	- -	1,41,386	- -	-	- -
Ecclesiastical	2,372	- -	19,639	- -	17,267	- -	-	- -
Educational	164	- -	11,906	- -	11,742	- -	-	- -
General	32,560	- -	78,652	- -	46,092	- -	-	- -
Municipal	3,707	- -	6,553	- -	2,846	- -	-	- -
Marine	17,701	- -	6,526	- -	-	-	11,175	- -
Agricultural	56,129	- -	44,200	- -	-	-	11,929	- -
Communication	2,37,143	- -	3,59,048	- -	1,21,905	- -	-	- -
Electric	25,800	- -	3,322	- -	-	-	22,478	- -
Industrial	306	- -	-	- -	-	-	306	- -
TOTAL	Rs. 23,33,535	- -	18,34,276	- -	3,73,624	- -	8,72,903	- -

APPENDIX, No. 13.

STATEMENT showing the entire DISBURSEMENTS of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, Lower Provinces, during 1859-60.

DEPARTMENTS.	Extraordinary.		Ordinary.		Sundry.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Military	10,52,633	- -	1,87,610	- -	24,702	- -	12,64,945	- -
Naval	32,386	- -	-	- -	-	-	32,386	- -
Judicial	59,889	- -	1,19,250	- -	652	- -	1,79,791	- -
Revenue	1,59,522	- -	61,102	- -	482	- -	2,21,106	- -
Ecclesiastical	19,639	- -	11,241	- -	236	- -	31,116	- -
Educational	11,906	- -	18,164	- -	54	- -	30,124	- -
General	78,652	- -	1,19,276	- -	85,778	- -	2,82,700	- -
Municipal	6,553	- -	-	- -	-	-	6,553	- -
Marine	6,526	- -	16,847	- -	3,410	- -	26,783	- -
Agricultural	44,200	- -	2,03,759	- -	1,217	- -	2,49,176	- -
Communication	3,59,048	- -	4,89,392	- -	6,191	- -	8,54,631	- -
Electric	3,322	- -	2,643	- -	-	-	5,965	- -
Industrial	-	- -	-	- -	1,824	- -	1,824	- -
Establishment and travelling allowance	-	- -	-	- -	-	-	7,35,232	- -
Stock surplus collected	-	- -	-	- -	-	-	6,01,559	- -
TOTAL	Rs. 18,34,276	- -	12,29,184	- -	1,24,546	- -	43,24,797	- -

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

MARINE APPENDIX, No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and CHARGES on account of the Ports of *Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab,* and *Kyook Phyoo* for the last Ten Years, and the ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of VESSELS with their REGISTERED TONNAGE.

CALCUTTA.

YEARS.	Receipts of the Port.		Charges of the Port.		Annual Number of Vessels arrived (exclusive of Dhonies.)	Annual Number of Vessels departed (exclusive of Dhonies.)	VESSELS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PILOTS.				Number of Pilots required to meet the wants of the Ports.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			Number of Arrivals.	Tonnage of Vessels arrived.	Number of Departures.	Tonnage of Vessels Departed.		
1850-51 -	6,02,485	12 10	8,97,328	1 5	699	712	699	3,45,689	712	3,54,834	96 Pilots and 55 Volunteers.	Entire Pilot Establishment (exclusive of those on leave).
1851-52 -	6,80,189	5 11	8,63,410	14 8	806	789	806	4,16,259	789	4,03,805	Ditto - ditto -	- Ditto - ditto.
1852-53 -	6,15,114	7 2	8,93,327	8 -	786	730	736	4,23,226	730	4,01,009	93 do. and 28 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1853-54 -	6,83,056	11 9	8,35,403	14 9	735	753	735	3,97,635	753	4,33,236	96 do. and 30 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1854-55 -	8,36,238	15 1	8,93,025	4 8	935	859	935	5,14,810	859	4,79,969	96 do. and 48 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1855-56 -	10,79,214	12 3	10,00,254	3 9	1,110	1,086	1,110	6,54,333	1,086	6,31,121	90 do. and 34 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1856-57 -	10,43,265	- 3	11,71,293	15 1	1,007	1,039	1,007	6,48,754	1,039	6,73,963	94 do. and 41 do. -	- Ditto - ditto.
1857-58 -	9,88,022	3 -	12,87,220	- 7	1,007	960	1,007	6,50,151	960	6,11,654	94 do., 39 do., and 8 licensed Pilots.	- Ditto - ditto.
1858-59 -	11,10,216	8 11	13,84,230	14 5	970	978	970	7,34,900	978	7,08,400	91 do., 44 do., and 5 do.	- Ditto - ditto.
1859-60 -	10,00,290	15 1	13,65,316	13 -	832	880	832	6,09,311	880	6,49,560	99 do., 37 do., and 8 do.	- Ditto - ditto.

CHITTAGONG.

1850-51 -	10,520	- -	7,254	- -	201	288	- -	23,941	- -	34,865	Two Pilots.	
1851-52 -	9,078	- -	7,264	- -	206	254	- -	24,438	- -	30,272	Ditto.	
1852-53 -	9,604	- -	6,648	- -	205	277	- -	24,975	- -	32,159	Ditto.	
1853-54 -	12,428	- -	8,327	- -	264	375	- -	31,717	- -	44,202	Ditto.	
1854-55 -	10,551	- -	6,795	10 -	193	324	- -	23,701	- -	37,635		
1855-56 -	10,078	- -	8,450	- 1	260	290	- -	29,631	- -	35,303		
1856-57 -	10,892	8 7	19,818	10 7	254	293	- -	31,982	- -	36,522		
1857-58 -	10,402	9 -	12,677	3 1	253	303	- -	28,768	- -	33,048		
1858-59 -	8,950	10 9	15,621	8 4	304	340	- -	28,944	- -	31,129		
1859-60 -	11,166	13 11	13,089	4 4	351	426	- -	37,366	- -	41,669		

AKYAB.

1850-51 -	19,046	6 6	11,114	3 8	408	394	- -	- -	- -	- -		Tonnage of these arrivals and departures unknown.
1851-52 -	12,090	2 -	5,174	8 5	326	321	- -	82,502	- -	59,052		
1852-53 -	16,207	10 6	3,731	4 0	387	390	77	37,431	130	61,776		
1853-54 -	16,146	7 5	8,162	13 3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1854-55 -	19,820	7 8	9,245	2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1855-56 -	31,330	5 9	10,600	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1856-57 -	16,630	13 5	24,968	12 9	261	251	- -	1,01,630	- -	91,472		
1857-58 -	34,487	9 -	54,255	- 7	370	350	- -	1,61,607	- -	1,45,095		
1858-59 -	24,218	- 6	18,159	10 4	339	351	- -	1,09,830	- -	1,18,235		
1859-60 -	18,695	- 3	29,828	11 7	219	233	- -	77,983	- -	84,009		

KYOOK PHYOO.

1850-51 -	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1851-52 -	-	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1852-53 -	-	-	273	4 4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1853-54 -	-	-	276	8 -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1854-55 -	-	-	249	3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1855-56 -	-	-	261	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1856-57 -	-	-	246	4 -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1857-58 -	-	-	749	15 10	4	4	- -	356	- -	356		
1858-59 -	704	4 6	276	- -	1	1	- -	113	- -	113		
1859-60 -	839	2 -	277	13 -	25	25	- -	3,669	- -	3,669		

APPENDIX, No. 15.

DIVISIONS.	Acres of Land taken up for Tea Cultivation.	Acres of Land under Cultivation.	Produce of last Year.	REMARKS.
			<i>Lbs.</i>	
Luckimpore - - -	14,038	1,700	2,82,000	
Kamroop - - -	12,207	297	6,100	
Durrung - - -	3,783 $\frac{1}{2}$	375	22,400	
Nowgong - - -	11,034	Not known	48,000	
Sebsaugor - - -	13,796 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,227	8,46,240	
GRAND TOTAL - - -	54,859 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,509	12,05,680	

APPENDIX, No. 8.

REFERRED to in the Chapter on PRISON DISCIPLINE.

General Expenditure.

The whole cost of the year amounted to Rs. 7,95,109. 11 a. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., viz.:

	1858-59.		1859-60.			
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
1. Cost of rations - - -	4,98,444	12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	4,52,363	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Money allowance - - -	1,922	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	2,400	14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Fixed establishment - - -	1,50,870	9 5	5,00,367	10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	4,54,770 4 3
4. Extra ditto - - -	71,700	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	1,87,695	10 8
5. European medicines - - -	5,181	6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,22,570	18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,094	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Bazar - ditto - - -	5,860	10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,00,289 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Sick diet - - -	8,358	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	4,138	12 5
8. Furniture, including bedding and extra blankets - - -	831	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	4,542	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9. Clothing, including bedding and blankets - - -	- - -	- - -	20,181	18 7	0,419	14 5
10. Contingencies, including stationery - - -	- - -	- - -	63,330	7 1	1,326	12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
11. Additions, alterations, and repairs by magistrates - - -	- - -	- - -	61,090	13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - - Rs.	- - -	- - -	16,377	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -
			8,83,919	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	16,423 3 6
			- - -	- - -	63,033	6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
			- - -	- - -	47,592	- 4
			- - -	- - -	14,000	14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			- - -	- - -	7,95,109	11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Against of the previous year - - - - Rs.		8,83,919	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Decrease - - - - Rs.		88,809	13 8

Chap. VIII.
Bengal.

APPENDIX, No. 9.

REFERRED to in the Chapter on PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Economical
Gaols.

The most economical Gaols were:

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Cuttack, in which each prisoner cost	25	15	9
Chumparun - - ditto - ditto	27	9	10
Midnapore - - ditto - ditto	81	4	6
Tipperah - - ditto - ditto	32	5	10
Hooghly - - ditto - ditto	32	10	11
Singbloom - - ditto - ditto	33	4	3
Burdwan - - ditto - ditto	35	0	4
Sumbulpore - - ditto - ditto	34	6	11
Lohardugga - - ditto - ditto	34	13	6

The most expensive Gaols were:

Sandoway, in which each prisoner cost	51	14	9
Sylhet - - - ditto - ditto	54	4	10
Durrung - - - ditto - ditto	54	15	2
Nowgong - - - ditto - ditto	61	1	1½
Debrooghur - - ditto - ditto	62	1	3
Ramree - - - ditto - ditto	62	9	½
Kamroop - - - ditto - ditto	63	9	11
Darjeeling - - ditto - ditto	64	8	3
Akyab - - - ditto - ditto	65	14	3
Cossyah Hills - ditto - ditto	65	15	11
Maldah - - - ditto - ditto	74	5	4

APPENDIX, No. 10.

REFERRED to in the Chapter on PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Value of manufactured articles sold in the bazaar	<i>Rs.</i>	2,76,425	2	10½
Value of articles consumed for public purposes		22,159	8	2½
TOTAL Receipts	- - - Rs.	2,98,584	11	1½
Value of articles in store at the close of the year		79,076	8	3½
GRAND TOTAL	- - - Rs.	3,77,661	3	4½
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the past year		51,614	10	5½
Gross Receipts	- - -	3,26,046	8	11
Charges incurred during the year		1,52,103	8	10½
Net Profit	- - - Rs.	1,73,943	-	-½
Against of the previous year		1,05,377	11	8½
EXCESS	- - - Rs.	68,565	4	4½

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the DIVISIONS under the Lieutenant Governor
of Bengal, for the Years 1857-58, 1858-59, and 1859-60.

	1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.	
REVENUE:						
ORDINARY.						
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Land Revenue - - - - -	3,69,16,953	- -	3,72,12,820	- -	3,74,90,448	- -
Excise and Stamps - - - - -	57,52,229	- -	69,88,535	- -	70,98,281	- -
Post Office - - - - -	9,81,389	- -	11,27,564	- -	13,04,307	- -
Public Works - - - - -	14,43,736	- -	15,13,875	- -	11,96,035	- -
Customs and Salt - - - - -	2,32,52,438	- -	2,80,05,809	- -	3,36,12,827	- -
Opium - - - - -	5,21,19,833	- -	4,66,51,652	- -	4,31,14,833	- -
Marine - - - - -	6,63,832	- -	6,38,324	- -	6,11,224	- -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	10,16,142	- -	12,27,606	- -	11,69,893	- -
Sayer - - - - -	2,97,807	- -	3,73,279	- -	3,47,388	- -
Total Ordinary - - - - -	Rs. 12,24,44,359	- -	12,31,49,464	- -	12,59,48,236	- -
EXTRAORDINARY.						
Miscellaneous, including Public Works - - - - -	9,40,500	- -	8,46,989	- -	7,78,753	- -
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.,						
Convict Labour Fund - - - - -	59,314	- -	1,05,940	- -	1,16,370	- -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,75,964	- -	3,95,695	- -	4,45,371	- -
Total Funds - - - - -	Rs. 3,35,278	- -	5,01,635	- -	5,61,741	- -
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 12,37,20,137	- -	12,44,98,088	- -	12,72,88,732	- -
EXPENDITURE:						
ORDINARY.						
General Department - - - - -	25,11,833	- -	27,91,518	- -	34,55,063	- -
Post Office - - - - -	10,20,917	- -	10,28,145	- -	13,30,437	- -
Public Instruction - - - - -	16,33,514	- -	10,33,473	- -	10,38,468	- -
Pensions - - - - -	18,07,825	- -	18,12,251	- -	15,56,393	- -
Judicial Department - - - - -	70,93,939	- -	71,53,391	- -	73,60,617	- -
Revenue Department - - - - -	32,40,966	- -	31,06,546	- -	30,84,338	- -
Excise and Stamps - - - - -	4,12,890	- -	4,09,094	- -	4,01,711	- -
Customs and Salt - - - - -	42,91,962	- -	45,37,954	- -	39,26,101	- -
Public Works - - - - -	22,35,257	- -	37,62,652	- -	42,32,728	- -
Sayer - - - - -	1,594	- -	1,118	- -	332	- -
Miscellaneous, General - - - - -	1,38,291	- -	1,43,581	- -	91,886	- -
Opium - - - - -	89,06,180	- -	76,93,580	- -	65,93,823	- -
Marine - - - - -	37,05,808	- -	40,67,328	- -	42,68,397	- -
Total Ordinary - - - - -	Rs. 3,64,01,077	- -	3,75,40,631	- -	3,73,40,296	- -
EXTRAORDINARY.						
Public Works - - - - -	28,06,645	- -	39,88,828	- -	11,06,586	- -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	5,30,171	- -	1,70,023	- -	5,27,288	- -
Total Extraordinary - - - - -	Rs. 33,36,816	- -	41,58,851	- -	16,33,874	- -
LOCAL FUNDS, VIZ.,						
Convict Labour Fund - - - - -	56,458	- -	64,713	- -	46,859	- -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,05,701	- -	3,32,750	- -	3,31,444	- -
Total Funds - - - - -	Rs. 2,62,159	- -	3,96,863	- -	3,78,303	- -
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	Rs. 4,00,00,052	- -	4,20,96,345	- -	3,93,52,473	- -
SURPLUS OF REMAINDER - - - - -	Rs. 8,37,20,085	- -	8,24,01,743	- -	8,79,36,259	- -

(Errors excepted.)

Fort William,
Office of Accountant to the Government of Bengal,
30 December 1860.F. Lushington,
Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT of the MONIES or TERRITORIES that have been assigned to NATIVE CHIEFS and Others in Reward for the SERVICES rendered by them to GOVERNMENT during the MUTINIES.

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DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
				Rs.	a. p.	
Assam - - -	Pritram Chowdry -	Zemindar of Mechparah -	-- For constant and persevering exertions in bringing heinous offenders to justice, and general co-operation with the local authorities in the administration of the laws; conduct strikingly in contrast with that of the generality of his class.	-- The title of Roy Bahadoor and a khillut.	- - - -	-- General Letter, No. 6 of 1856.
Behar - - -	Shaikh Syudoodeen -	-- Koteghusht, darogah of Jehanabad.	-- The gallantry and devotion of Syudoodeen were very conspicuous. The <i>émeute</i> at Patna on the 3d July 1857 did not occur in his division; but on his hearing of it he immediately hastened to the spot, shot one of the insurgents himself, and, being deserted by his men, was desperately wounded. The insurgents carried a flag with a verse of the Koran inscribed on it, proclaiming a "Jehad," or holy war against all Christians. Though a Mahomedan, the darogah did not hesitate an instant between the calls of duty and fanaticism. He headed the attack on the insurgents with distinguished bravery, and died of wounds received in the faithful and intrepid execution of his duty.	-- Immediate promotion from the third to the second grade, and a donation of - - -	300 - -	Special Letter, No. 27 of 1857.
				On his death a pension to his widow of, per month - - -	25 - -	
Patna - - -	Not given - - -	-- Three men of Captain Rattray's Sikh Police Battalion.	-- They promptly seized a nujeeb of the Behar Station Guards, who attempted to tamper with them, and made him over to the authorities, thus discouraging others from similar attempts, when the desire prevailed throughout the town of Patna to shake the fidelity of their regiment by taunts, reproaches, and other means.	Donation of 50 rupees to each	150 - -	-- Special Letter, No. 15 of 1857.
Sarun - - -	Ishendyal - - -	-- Acting darogah of Sudder Thannah of Sarun.	-- When the disturbances commenced, the magistrate of Sarun, finding his sudder darogah wanting in zeal and energy, suspended him temporarily, and appointed Lalla Ishendyal to act for him. The Lalla performed his duties so efficiently, and was so zealous in his exertions, that the magistrate brought his services to the favourable notice of Government. He had served Government 17 years, and had frequently acted as a darogah.	-- He was promoted to the second grade of darogahs as a supernumerary.	- - - -	-- ditto.
Ditto - - -	Sew Churn Shuttul -	-- Jemadar of Sudder Thannah Sarun.	-- This officer exerted himself equally with the Lalla, and his services were represented at the same time by the magistrate of Sarun as deserving special notice. He had served Government upwards of 20 years.	He received a donation of -	200 - -	-- ditto.
Hooghly - - -	Bechu Sing - - -	-- Nujeeb of the Dacoity Commissioner's establishment.	-- For disclosing a conspiracy to rebel against the State, incited by Pirsq Dhobe, a nujeeb of the establishment of the Dacoity Commissioner.	He received a donation of -	150 - -	Special Letter, No. 18 of 1857.
Ditto - - -	Govindo Sing - - -	Ditto - - -	For his evidence, which led to the conviction and punishment of Pirsq Dhobe	-- ditto - - -	100 - -	
Marine Department	Not given - - -	-- Native crew of steamer "Berhampootee."	-- For having steadily remained at their posts while proceeding from Allahabad to Cawnpore, constantly under fire of the rebels, and especially at Bithoor, where a large body of the enemy fired on the vessel.	-- Gratuity to the native crew of six months' pay to each.	- - - -	-- Special Letter, No. 25 of 1857.
Behar - - -	Mr. Alonzo Money -	-- Officiating magistrate and Collector of Behar.	-- When the abandonment of Gya, in common with other stations in Behar, was ordered by the Commissioner of the division, Mr. Money, in spite of the order, remained at his post, although the European and Sikh troops who had been sent to Gya some time previously had been withdrawn, and there remained only a few nujeebs, who were believed to be unworthy of trust, and to be prepared for mutiny at the first opportunity. Mr. Money's stay at Gya, at imminent personal risk, kept the Nujeebs in check until the arrival three days after of 80 men of Her Majesty's 64th, with whose assistance the Public Treasury, amounting to about eight lacs of rupees, was removed from the station, and, notwithstanding an attack by the revolted Nujeebs, and the prisoners in the goal, to the number of 750, who had been liberated, was conveyed to Calcutta and deposited in the Treasury. Mr. Money's subsequent most valuable services on several occasions have been reported to the Supreme Government from time to time.	-- Appointed to be magistrate and Collector of Behar, on a salary of 24,000 rupees per annum, his substantive pay before these events being Rs. 1,916. 10. 8.	- - - -	-- Special Letter, No. 22 of 1857.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Ditto	Mr. C. Hollings	Sub-deputy Opium Agent	<p>-- Mr. Hollings remained with Mr. Money at Gys, sharing the personal risk, and taking part in the measures adopted for the removal of the Treasure, and its conveyance to the Presidency.</p> <p>His services were almost gratuitous. He was not bound by any special responsibilities to remain at his post after having been recalled by the Commissioner, and in this point of view his conduct was peculiarly meritorious.</p>	<p>-- As Mr. Hollings had already attained the highest grade of uncovenanted officers in the opium department, on a salary of 750 rupees per mensem, he was appointed a deputy magistrate and Deputy Collector, as well as Sub-deputy Opium Agent, on 12,000 rupees per annum.</p>	ditto.
Sarun	Ramzan Ally	Kazee of Sarun	<p>-- From the commencement of the disturbances he appeared willing to assist, and he several times supplied valuable information to the magistrate. When intelligence reached Chappra of the mutinies at Dinapore and Segowlie, he tendered his assistance to the magistrate, offering to remain at his residence. While in charge of the district under the Commissioner's authority, he displayed great energy and discretion; immediately on hearing of Major Eyre's success at Arrah, he proclaimed the news by beat of tom-tom, to encourage the well-disposed, and to intimidate the disaffected. The respectable inhabitants spoke of his courage, zeal, activity, and vigilance in terms of gratitude and the highest praise, and the officiating judge considered the preservation of order to be due chiefly to the exertions of Ramzan Ally and the other native officials who remained at their posts.</p>	<p>-- Appointed a deputy magistrate on 300 rupees per month, and received the thanks of Government.</p>	-- Special Letters, Nos. 22 and 34 of 1857, and 10 of 1858.
Tirhoot	Not given	-- Native officers and men, to the number of 115, who formed the Nujeeb Guard at Mozufferpore.	<p>-- When the detachment at Mozufferpore of the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied, and, after committing certain outrages, proceeded to the gaol to release the prisoners, the Nujeeb Guards, firmly resisting all the temptations held out to them by the Sowars and others who had joined them, refused to listen to their proposal to free the prisoners and plunder the Treasury, in which there was a sum of about four lakhs of rupees. Under the command of their chief native officer, they loaded their muskets and prepared to oppose the mutineers and insurgents. The latter, finding their attempts to seduce the Nujeebs unsuccessful, stealthily retreated; were fired upon by some of the Nujeebs, and had one of their number wounded. The escape of Mozufferpore from the horrors which followed mutiny at other stations, as well as the safety of the public buildings and treasure, were owing to the fidelity of the Nujeebs, which was doubly meritorious under the very trying circumstance of the station having been left by every European or Christian officer and resident, before the detachment mutinied.</p>	<p>-- Donation granted equal to two months' pay of each, the total disbursement being 1,579</p>	-- Special Letter, No. 36 of 1857.
Shahabad		Town of Sasseram	<p>-- For loyal services rendered by the town-people during the disturbances in repelling the mutineers.</p>	<p>-- The honorary designation of "Nazir-ool-Kookkam Kusbah, Sasseram," or Sasseram, the supporter or sizer of the rulers, and the restoration, at Government expense, of the tank surrounding the tomb of Shere Shah.</p>	-- Special Letter, No. 29 of 1858. Separate Letter, No. 36 of 1858.
Ditto	Not given	-- Detachment of Captain Rattray's Police Battalion, consisting of one jemadar, two havildars, two musketeers, 45 privates, one bugler, one bheestie, and one cook, who formed part of the garrison of Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah.	<p>-- When besieged in Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah by the mutineers of the 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments Native Infantry and the insurgents, they resisted every endeavour made by the enemy (and constantly maintained throughout the term of the siege, which lasted seven days) to induce them to abandon the garrison, and give up the Government officers. They treated every offer, even from their own countrymen amongst the insurgents, with derision, and evinced, during the whole of that trying time, perfect obedience and alacrity in arduous labour, as well as gallantry and fortitude beyond all praise.</p>	<p>-- Promotion to the officers and men of the detachment, according to the recommendations of the magistrate, Mr. H. C. Wake, and a gratuity of 12 months' pay each to the whole detachment.</p>	-- Special Letters, Nos. 21 and 22 of 1857.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

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DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Shahabad	Huzrut Shah Kubeer-ooddeen.	-- Shazadeh Nasheen of Sasseram.	-- He did everything in his power to facilitate the march of troops along the Grand Trunk Road. He himself with great courage resisted Koer Sing, and by great exertions succeeded in inducing the villagers and townspeople to do likewise. After the departure of Koer Sing, he laboured strenuously to restore order around Sasseram, and was prompt and regular in communicating the movement of the rebels in his neighbourhood. He incurred considerable expense in maintaining fighting-men, messengers, &c. Throughout the disturbances he exhibited an active, steady, and devoted loyalty to the British Government, and rendered most valuable services.	-- Was appointed an honorary magistrate in September 1857. Received a Sunnud conferring the title of Huzrut, a perwanah of acknowledgments, and a khillut of the value of Vested with special powers of an assistant magistrate in March 1858. Received for the maintenance of a humnaum for travellers, an allowance per month, of Also, pending arrangements for conferring a Jagheer out of the confiscated estates, an allowance from the rent of the same of, per annum	10,000 0 0 50 -- 10,000 --	Special letters, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, and 36, of 1857, and Nos. 29 and 36 of 1858.
Rungpore	Diaram Doobey	-- Sepoy of No. 6 Company, 73d Native Infantry.	-- For promptly disclosing seditious language on the part of a sepoy of the Sappers and Miners, and bringing him to punishment.	Promoted in his Regiment	--	-- Special letter, No. 15 of 1857.
Ditto	Not given	-- Certain sepoy of the 73d Native Infantry.	-- In August 1857 a plot was formed by three sepoy of the 73d Native Infantry at Julpigoree to murder their officers. Information being given to the military authorities, two of the plotters were quietly arrested. The third concealed himself, and when ordered to leave his hiding place, refused to do so, threatening to shoot the native officer who was required to arrest him. Soon after he rushed suddenly out into the open space between two rows of sepoy huts, and urged his comrades to rise in arms. Refusing to listen to the oft-repeated order to lay down his arms, a sepoy of the guard attending the officer who endeavoured to reduce the mutineer to submission, shot him dead on the spot, two others having also fired. Those sepoy who were most active in putting down the disturbance were immediately rewarded.	-- Promotion and presents; particulars not given.	--	-- Special letters, Nos. 21 and 23, of 1857.
Moorshedabad	Not given	-- Guard, consisting of one havildar, one naik, and 24 men of the Nizamut troops.	-- For excellent behaviour while escorting, under the orders of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, a batch of 70 horses for the yeomanry cavalry, on the way from Berhampore to Suerie.	Donation of	100 --	-- Special letter, No. 33, of 1857.
Ditto	Not given	-- Guard consisting of one adjutant, one subadar, and 40 sepoy of Nizamut troops.	-- For excellent conduct and orderly behaviour while escorting, under the orders of the Nawab Nazim, a large number of Government horses, formerly belonging to the 11th Irregular Cavalry, from Berhampore to Raneegunge.	Donation of	150 --	
Chota Nagpore	Sumbhoonsuth Sing	Rajah of Ramghur	-- When the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion mutinied, and the European officers of the corps and of the commission at Chota Nagpore were compelled to abandon the station and to repair to Hazareebaugh, he visited them there, and placed at their command about 50 armed men. He constantly assisted the authorities, and did his best to repress crime on his large zemindarce. During the disturbances in Chota Nagpore, he displayed distinguished loyalty and devotion to the British Government, and promptly responded to all requisitions for means of conveyance for troops and their baggage.	-- Received the thanks of Government on several occasions, and a khillut of the value of	2,981 --	-- Special letters, Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 31 of 1857.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Singbhoom	Chuckerdhar Sing	Rajah of Seraikellah	- - By his loyal exertions the detachment at Chyebassa of the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion were restrained for a considerable time from mutiny and from removing the Government treasure in their charge. He protected the principal Assistant Commissioner and his family, and provided an escort of 250 men to guard them on the way to Calcutta. He advanced from his own funds one month's pay of the police in Singbhoom and of the gaol establishment, and arranged for feeding the prisoners. When Chyebassa was abandoned in consequence of the mutiny of the Ramgurh Battalion at Dorunda, he took prompt measures for the preservation of the peace of the district, and for the protection of the Government treasury, gaol, and other property. In the operations against the rebel Rajah of Porahaut, he aided the authorities with armed men and supplies, promptly meeting all requisitions; and he evinced throughout the disturbances conspicuous loyalty to the Government.	- - Presented with 12 muskets and 240 rounds of ammunition, also a khillut consisting of 10 pieces (value not stated). Also a revolver rifle, value - 400 - - Also as a rent free service tenure, pergunnah Koraikellah, of the confiscated Porahaut estate, excepting the attached Cole peers, and two villages otherwise bestowed, the annual jumma of the portion he received being - 700 - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 23, 25, 26, 29, 33, 37, of 1857, and No. 23 of 1858. - - (24th September 1857, 407-9.)
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Ennus Khan	- - Woordie Major, 5th Irregular Cavalry.	- - For good services rendered by him in tracing out and bringing to punishment three men of the 5th Irregular Cavalry concerned in the murder of Sir N. R. Leslie, Adjutant of the Regiment. On receipt of intelligence of the murder, a reward was offered of 1,000 rupees for each murderer apprehended and convicted. When told of his right to a share, he unhesitatingly and firmly declined it.	- - Presented with a sword of honour, value - 275 - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 15, 22, 29, and 33, of 1857.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Heera Sing Goinda Khan Humeed Khan Syud Ahmed Ali Shere Khan	Duffadar Nisbanburdar Lance Duffadar Sowars	For good services on the same occasion	A donation to each of - 300 - -	- - Special letters, Nos. 15, 22, 29, and 33, of 1857.
Shahabad	Ram Killawan Misser	Chupprassie	- - For conveying safely and speedily, at great personal risk, a letter from Mr. Wake, magistrate of Shahabad, to the commanding officer at Dinapore, giving an account of the situation of the party beleaguered at Arrah.	Received a donation of - 100 - -	- - Special letter, No. 24, of 1857,
Behar	Jye Percash Sing	- - Rajah of Deomoongah in Zillah Behar.	- - During the disturbances in his neighbourhood the Rajah did every thing which his means permitted to assist in preserving order; he readily gave the services of armed horsemen and peons to protect the Grand Trunk road, to strengthen the police, to convey information, and to facilitate supplies for the troops. Though his small resources did not permit his bringing a large body into the field at his own charges, his local and family influence, and the effect of his hereditary rank and position were of great service in guiding the popular mind over a large and important tract of country. His steady loyalty was of the more importance, because of his relationship to Koer Sing, who made many efforts, as is generally believed, to win him over to rebellion, and was vexed and astonished at his failure. When the insurrection broke out in Palamow, the Rajah was called upon to raise a temporary force and to march in person to the assistance of Lieutenant Graham, then beleaguered by the rebels and in danger. The Rajah promptly and effectively complied; merely soliciting that, in consideration of his known poverty, the cost might be defrayed by Government. His arrival at Palamow was opportune. The force raised by him was variously employed in detachments, and rendered valuable service in guarding several posts which were then threatened; in assisting at the attack on the Palamow Fort and against the Bhogtah insurgents; in holding Ghauts; in the attack on Cheemoo; in scouring the hills; in capturing rebels; and recovering plunder. The Rajah was eager for an opportunity of distinguishing himself, and would have behaved well had he found it. He kept his force in good order. There were few complaints, and these he took care to have speedily redressed.	- - Received, in reimbursement of the cost of maintaining for three-half the force raised by him on the requisition of Government, a sum of - 19,602 12 - - Received also, out of confiscated estates a zemindaree with a net rental per annum of - 10,461 4 4 - - To be held rent free for life, and afterwards by his heirs, subject to a permanent assessment of 5,000 rupees per annum. Presented with two maunds of powder and 1,000 percussion caps. Received also the title of Maharajah Bahadoor, and a khillut, consisting of seven pieces, value not stated.	- - Special letters, Nos. 24, 26, and 31, of 1857; Nos. 30, 40, and 58, of 1858.
Shahabad	Hookum Sing	- - Jemadar of the Seikh Police Battalion.	- - In furnishing a list of those Seikhs of the Police Battalion forming part of the garrison of Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah, who especially distinguished themselves, the magistrate of Shahabad reported as follows:—"First in the list I must place Hookum Sing, the Jemadar, whose conduct throughout was admirable and cannot be overrated." The detachment which was in the Arrah fortified Bungalow took part also in the action at Dullour, and in the capture of Jugdespore. Though harassed throughout the march with skirmishing through heavy ground in advance of the column, they were well forward in the attack, and many of them joined in the charge which finally dispersed the rebels. Hookum Sing commanded the detachment.	- - Promoted to the next superior grade as supernumerary, and admitted by G. O. G. G., No. 1216 of 1857, to the 1st class of the Order of Merit.	- - Special letters, Nos. 24, 26 and 29, of 1857.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
				Rs.	a. p.	
Shahabad	Sultan Bux	Havildar	-- For distinguished gallantry and exemplary conduct on the occasions above mentioned.	-- Promoted each to the next superior grade as supernumeraries, and admitted to the 3d class of the Order of Merit.		-- Special letters, Nos. 24, 26, and 29 of 1857.
	Juswant Sing	Sepoys of the same corps				
Ditto	Sahab Sing	Sepoy	-- For distinguished gallantry and exemplary conduct on the occasions above-mentioned.	-- Admitted to the 3d class of the Order of Merit.		
	Heera Sing	Ditto				
	Motee	Ditto				
	Dewan Sing	Ditto				
	Nehal Sing	Ditto				
	Utter Sing	Ditto				
	Sunmut Sing	Ditto				
Patna	James Sing	Ditto	-- When in the 8th Regiment Native Infantry he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Mooltan, in 1848, by capturing a noted rebel of the name of Oomrao Sing, who had been tampering with the British troops in hopes of withdrawing them to the standard of the enemy. Soon after the Bengal police battalion was raised, he was transferred to it in February 1856, and greatly assisted in drilling the corps. At Soorie, when the 32d Native Infantry showed signs of mutiny, he was the first to warn his commanding officer, and exerted himself zealously to counteract the attempts of the men of that corps to tamper with the police battalion. He was leader of the corps in volunteering for service against the rebels. At Patna he highly distinguished himself in assisting the local police to capture rebels. During the excitement in the three native regiments at Dinapore before their outbreak, he exhibited the most determined loyalty, and constantly exerted himself to preserve a good understanding between the men and officers of the 8th Native Infantry. He exercised for the best purposes his influence with the men of that corps, in which he himself had been brought up, and in which his father and grandfather had served in the rank of soobadar. His commanding officer reported of him, that "he is cool and determined in action, and has great influence over his men. If there is anything to do in the way of capturing mutineers or rebels, Hedayut Ali is the first to volunteer. Were I to write reams" (Major Rattray added) "in favour of this most deserving servant of the British Government, I could not say too much. I do not believe the Government has a more devoted servant in Bengal, and few who have done more good service. I consider him worthy of the highest honour the Government could bestow." Subsequently, Major Rattray wrote of him in these terms, "That the regiment not three years old has past through the difficult ordeal it has done with honour to itself, and all belonging to it is chiefly due to the unwearied zeal and exertions of Sirdar Bahadoor Hedayut Ali. "I cannot speak in too high terms of this noble officer. The time of difficulty and danger is his opportunity, and whether in battle, in times of difficulty on account of a scarcity of provisions, or when information is required, he is ever to the front. His conduct was most prominent on the occasion of the capture of the rebel chief, Sirmam Sing. He entered into all the arrangements with his usual zeal, and begged to be allowed to form one of the party; but I told him, and with truth, that the Government could not afford to lose so valuable a servant. I have to thank this officer for all information I have received of the movements and acts of the rebels; and it is owing to his exertions also, and to his justice in seeing the ryots duly paid, that my bazar was ever full of provisions, when others were empty."	-- He was admitted by the Supreme Government in G. G. O., No. 1427, dated 13th November 1857, to the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor. He was subsequently admitted to the 1st class of the Order of Merit, by G. G. O., No. 1708, dated 23d December 1858. In January 1859, he was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant in the 1st Bengal Police Battalion, on a salary of 150 rupees per mensem.		-- Special letters, Nos. 29, 33, and 36 of 1857.
	Sahab Sing	Ditto				
	(Same corps)					
	Shaikh Hedayut Ali Khan.	-- Subadar of the Seikh Police Battalion.				

Ditto	Uttum Sing	-- Sepoy in the Seikh Police Battalion.	-- For distinguished gallantry in the field in the engagement with the mutineers of the Ranghur Battalion at Chuttra.	-- Promoted as a supernumerary to the rank of bavildar in his corps, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, and admitted to 3d class of the Order of Merit.	-- Special letters, Nos. 32 and 35 of 1857.
Ditto	Hazaroo	-- Havildar in the Police Battalion.	-- For distinguished gallantry in the field on the same occasion, and in consideration of his having had a portion of a thigh and the calf of one leg torn away by grape.	-- Promoted as a supernumerary to the rank of jemadar in the battalion.	-- Special letters, Nos. 32 of 1857, and 4 of 1858.
Ditto	Utter Sing	-- Subadar in the Police Battalion.	-- For conspicuous gallantry and exemplary loyalty to the State displayed on the 2d October 1857, in an engagement with the mutineers of the Ramghur battalion.	-- Admitted to 3d class of the Order of Merit.	
Ditto	Nehal Sing	-- Subadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	-- When the rebels under Koer Sing established themselves in the Jugdespore jungle, a force of Europeans and Seikhs marched from Arrah to dislodge them. The Seikhs belonging to the Bengal police battalion were commanded by Lieutenant Waller, who was wounded at the commencement of the engagement. Nehal Sing mounted him on his own horse, deputed four privates to attend him, and keep him in the saddle, and so conducted him safely into the Arrah Fort. The force being out-numbered was compelled to retire. Under Nehal Sing, who took command in consequence of Lieutenant Waller being disabled, the Seikhs covered the retreat. When about three miles from Arrah they made a stand against the pursuing enemy, beat them back, and prevented the disastrous consequences which must have ensued had the enemy forced their way into the station after the enfeebled force in retreat.	-- Admitted to the 1st class of the Order of Merit, by G. O. G. G., No. 1150, dated 3d August 1858.	-- Special letter, No. 28 of 1858, Narrative 42.
Ditto	Sewdial Sing	-- Jemadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	-- For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, and for saving the life of Mr. J. C. Colvin, assistant magistrate, by placing him on an elephant when overcous with heat and fatigue, and guarding him on the retreat.	-- Admitted to the 3d class Order of Merit, by G. O. G. G., No. 819, dated 25th May 1858.	-- Special letter, No. 28 of 1858.
Ditto	Mahomed Khan. Wazeer	-- Ressaldar, Bengal Police Battalion.	-- From the commencement of the mutinies he showed marked zeal, and was untiring in his exertions. He conducted himself so well under Colonel Corfield, that the latter intended to recommend him for some special reward, but was unable to carry out the purpose. Lieutenant Baker reported most favourably of his behaviour in the pursuit of the rebels from Bickramgunge to Buxar. Major Rattray reported that his conduct throughout the disturbances was most admirable, and that he was anxious to obtain for the Ressaldar some mark of the approbation of Government, more especially as he entered the police battalion, expecting to receive 150 rupees per month, and though he received only 100 rupees, and was of course disappointed, his conduct was most praiseworthy.	-- Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 1552, dated 16th November 1858, to the 2d class of the Order of Merit, with the title of Bahadour.	-- Special letter, No. 40 of 1858.
Ditto	Achaiber Pandey	-- Sepoy in the Bengal Police Battalion.	-- When the notorious rebel Sirmam Sing, his brother and certain relatives, had established themselves in a difficult position on the Rhotas Hills, and had, for about 12 months, wasted the neighbourhood by robbery, plunder and destruction of villages and indigo factories, all endeavours to crush them by open attack having failed, owing to the advantages of their retreat, and their familiarity with the jungles, Major Rattray resolved to attempt the capture or destruction of the party by stratagem. As Seikhs could not be employed, their appearance and language rendering successful disguise hopeless, volunteers from among the Poorbeahs of the police battalion were called for. Achaiber Pandey and another promptly offered themselves, and with the aid of six others, who subsequently enlisted in the enterprise, they carried out the scheme with complete success, at imminent personal risk, capturing Sirmam Sing alive, and killing the remainder, 10 in number, on the spot. Major Rattray attributed this most satisfactory result chiefly to Achaiber Pandey and Havildar Meherban Tewarree (the next in this list), who executed the most difficult and dangerous part of the undertaking.	-- Promoted to the rank of jemadar in the Samseram Levy.	-- Special letter, No. 45 of 1858.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	REMARKS.
Patna - - -	Meherban Tewarree	-- Havildar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - He joined Achaiber Pandey in offering his services on the first call for Volunteers, and, as stated above, had the most difficult part of the scheme to carry out. He was also one of the Garrison of the besieged Bungalow at Arrah.	-- Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 1483, of 30th October 1858, to the 2d class of the Order of Merit.	Rs. a. p.
Ditto - - -	Sewdial Sing - -	-- Jemadar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - When he joined the expedition against the rebels he had a dislocated shoulder; yet he killed two of them. He also was one of the Arrah Garrison.	-- Promoted in G. O. G. G., No. 1484, dated 30th October 1858, from 3rd to 2d class of the Order of Merit.	
Ditto - - -	Luchmun Sing - Sheik Ibrahim - Mohun Sing - Hamoter Sing - Gungaram Sing -	Havildar - - - Naick - - - Privates, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - These men assisted in the capture of Sirnam Sing, and in the destruction of the rest of the gang.	-- Admitted by the same G. O. G. G. to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.	
Ditto - - -	Mahomed Wazeer Khan.	-- Ressaldar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - For excellent conduct while serving with a column under command of Lieutenant Colonel Turner, C.B., engaged in operations against the rebels at Dellabagh, on the Nusseergunge road, where the rebels had established a thannah in the name of the noted rebel chief Umsour Sing. By his untiring energy and persevering exertions, two bodies of rebels were surprised, sixteen cut up, and eight captured. Of the detachment of the Bengal Police Battalion engaged on the occasion, it was reported that, though exposed to very severe weather, and with very scant rations and rest, they did their work heartily, zealously, and cheerfully.	-- Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 493 of 1858, to the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor.	
Ditto - - -	Akber Khan - - Kala Khan - - Shabaz Khan - - Gholab Sing - - Hakim Sing - -	Duffadar - - - Lance Duffadar - - Troopers, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - For their gallant conduct on the occasion above referred to, and in the action against the rebels at Suhajnes, near Peeroo, on the 27th.	-- Admitted in G. O. G. G., No. 493 of 1858, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.	
Ditto - - -	Thakoore Sing - -	-- Havildar, Bengal Police Battalion.	- - For conspicuous gallantry, in having, at the imminent risk of his life, proceeded to the camp of the rebels at Jugdespore, and from thence procured information of their movements.	-- Promoted in G. O. G. G., No. 256, dated Allahabad the 6th July 1858, to the rank of Jemadar, and presented with a gratuity of - - -	200 - -
Ditto - - -	- - - - -	-- The Bengal Police Battalion.	- - In reporting the defeat of the rebel Joodhur Sing and his party at Kusma, in Behar, on the 4th July 1858, the Commissioner of Patna observed:— "The chastisement inflicted on this body of rebels has already had an excellent effect throughout the District of Behar, where people, looking to the impunity with which the rebel bands previously traversed the country and loaded themselves with plunder, had begun to doubt the power of the Government to protect them. This is the last of many valuable services rendered by Captain Rattray and his battalion. The corps was in the Sonthal Pergunnahs when the mutiny commenced. "They immediately volunteered for service against the rebels, and proceeded by forced march to Patna, where they arrived in time to secure the place against the probable consequences of the mutiny at Dinapore. Since then they have held all the districts of the division; often, for many months together, wholly unaided, and have rendered most valuable assistance to the magistrates. A small party of the corps composed, with the European residents, the garrison of Arrah; where, besieged in a small house of no strength by three disciplined regiments and a host of Rajpoots, with but faint hope of succour, they nobly spurned all the inducements offered to them by the rebels to secure their own safety by abandoning the Europeans, and held out until relieved. Another party fought under Colonel Rowcroft with distinguished gallantry in all the actions in which that officer was engaged in Goruckpore. In the neighbourhood of Gya, at Dunchooos, at Jugdespore, and at Kusma, the main body of the battalion engaged the enemy, and always with the same distinguished gallantry which rendered the victory at Kusma so rapid and decisive.	- - Received a donation of six months' batta of a corps of the line.	- - Special letters, No. 30 of 1857, Nos. 39, 41, 42 of 1858.

		<p>" In both the disastrous retreats which Arrah witnessed, this noble corps set a bright example of steadiness, and by their conduct contributed mainly to the salvation of the few Europeans who escaped. It is impossible to over-rate the services rendered to Behar. Almost constantly on the move, separated from their bedding and spare clothes, now called on to protect one extremity, then hurried off to the other, they have always stood ready to confront danger, and to maintain the peace of the division."</p>			
Ditto	Captain T. Rattray	-- Commandant, Begal Police Battalion.	-- A representation of Captain Rattray's services is embraced in the foregoing narratives of the services of the battalion he commanded.	-- Received the Brevet rank of Major, and the appointment of inspector of police battalions.	
Saran	Brijonath Pundit	-- Second grade darogah of police at Sewan.	-- For valuable assistance rendered to the deputy magistrate of Sewan in June 1857, in preserving the peace of the sub-division while the neighbouring districts were disturbed, and re-assuring the population of the town, then under great excitement and alarm.	-- Promotion as a supernumerary from 2d to 1st grade.	
Ditto	Enayuth Hossein	-- Third grade darogah of police at Sewan.	-- For similar services on the same occasion; and for further valuable services during the subsequent disturbances, especially on the occurrence of a riot at a place called Poojwar, in assisting to quell which he was wounded.	-- Promotion as a supernumerary from 3d to 2d grade, and again from 2d to 1st grade.	-- Special letter, No. 15 of 1857.
Behar	Baboo Anund Coomar Roy.	Assistant overseer	<p>-- When Shergotty was for a time abandoned by the European and Christian officers and residents, these two men, by their exertions, preserved order in the place, and induced the inhabitants of the city to prepare to repel any attack by the rebels. When it was reported that a large number of escaped prisoners and others were on the way to sack the place, a large body turned out to oppose them, and though the surrounding country was entirely disordered, no disturbance took place at Shergotty</p>	<p>-- Baboo Anund Coomar Roy's conduct was reported to the Public Works Department of the Government of India for recognition. -- Rujeeb Ali was appointed a supernumerary police darogah on 50 rupees per month, and subsequently advanced to the 2d grade.</p>	<p>-- Special letter, No. 24 of 1857.</p>
	Rujeeb Ali	-- Foujdary Darogah of Shergotty.			
Monghyr	Syo Mongul Sing	Rajah of Monghyr	-- For material assistance rendered by him in placing spies on the track of the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry; keeping the Government officers informed of their movements; sending armed men to aid the civil authorities, and to intercept the mutineers of the 32d Native Infantry; and assisting the military officers at Deoghar to procure needful supplies.	-- A pair of handsome silver mounted pistols, value	340
Burdwan	Not named	-- Deputy magistrate of Cutwa and parties of police at Culna and Burdwan.	-- For capturing, in June 1857, 20 deserters from native infantry regiments then in Calcutta and Barrackpore.	-- 50 rupees for each deserter, according to Circular Order, dated 20th June 1857.	1,450
Ditto	Juggernath Sing	-- Jemadar in the employ of the Zemindar of Pergunnah Futtah Sing	<p>-- For capturing, in June 1857, 13 deserters from the 43d Light Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore</p>	<p>-- 30 rupees for each deserter, according to the proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 10th July 1857.</p>	<p>390</p>
	Jeeboon-	-- Pidda in the employ of Zemindar Juggernath Dhoba			
Ditto	Moorye Sheikh	-- Jemadar of police, Moorsheedabad.	<p>-- For capturing, in June 1857, 13 deserters from the 43d Light Infantry, stationed at Barrackpore</p>	<p>-- 30 rupees for each deserter, according to the proclamation of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 10th July 1857.</p>	<p>300</p>
	Junrut Singh	-- Burkundauz of police, Moorsheedabad.			
	Hefaut Shelkh	Ditto ditto			
	Nakoree Khan	Ditto ditto			
	Kootub Khan	Ditto ditto			
	Meer Tameerjooddeen	Ditto ditto			
	Podarut Sing	Ditto ditto			
	Luchman Sing	Ditto ditto			
	Sunkur Sing	Ditto ditto			
	Beneo Sing	Ditto ditto			
Toylnocko Sing	Ditto ditto				
Nundkissore Tewary	Ditto ditto				
Than Sing	Ditto ditto				

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Not given	Messenger	-- When the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry left Bhaugulpore on the night of the 14th of August 1857, this messenger conveyed a letter from the Commissioner to Colonel Burney, commanding 32d Native Infantry at Bowsee, apprising him of their departure. As he could not proceed by any road other than that which the Sowars had taken, it was only by exposing himself to imminent danger that he gained the chief object of the errand, in reaching Bowsee half an hour before the Sowars came in sight. He very narrowly escaped capture by the mutineers.	Received a donation of -	1,000 - -	-- Special letter, No. 24 of 1857.
Ditto	Not given	Messenger	-- This man conveyed, on the same occasion, a letter to Deoghur to warn the officers of the detachment, 32d Native Infantry, at that place. He incurred no risk, but walked 80 miles in 30 hours.	Received a donation of -	100 - -	As above.
Lohardugga	Juggut Pal Sing	Pergunite of Pittorea	-- When the mutineers of the 8th Native Infantry from Dinapore assayed to march on Lohardugga, the Pergunite closed the Pittorea Ghut, and held it against them, frustrating their designs. When the Ramghur Battalion mutinied in August 1857, he sheltered and assisted the Europeans, who were compelled to abandon the station of Dorundah. He exerted himself to furnish information of the movements of the mutineers, and in providing supplies for the British troops sent to re-occupy the division. Though within 10 miles of the mutineers when in possession of Dorundah, he steadily refused all intercourse with, or assistance to them, and when threatened with an attack, he retreated with his family into the jungles. His whole conduct was represented to be conspicuously loyal, and deserving of some special and substantial mark of the approbation of Government.	-- Received the title of Rai Bahadoor. A khillut of a double-barrel rifle, value - And a life pension per annum, of - Received also a shawl, value -	200 - - 313 - - 375 - -	-- Special letter, No. 35 of 1857, and No. 4 of 1858.
Ditto	Baraik Hurry Sing - Emanbux Khan - Baraik Jubboo Sing - Thakoor Bheem Sing - Chummar Sing - Bichem Misseer -	Landholders of Lohardugga	-- For their loyalty, and the valuable assistance to Government rendered by them in opposing the mutineers of the Ramghur battalion at the Teko and Chundwah Ghats.	-- They received each an English double-barrel gun -	150 - -	-- Special letter, No. 35 of 1857, and No. 4 of 1858.
Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.	--Guddadhur Naraine Bhunj Deo Bahadur.	-- Rajah of Killah Keonjore.	-- This Rajah, with perhaps one exception, is the most powerful of the tributary Mehal chiefs, and on the breaking out of the rebellion at Ranches, Hazareebagh, and Parulia, frequent and strenuous efforts were made by the mutineers to induce him to join in the insurrection, and to assist in the overthrow of the Government. But he steadily refused to entertain any such proposals; unhesitatingly declared his intention to remain firm in his allegiance; and neglected no opportunity of testifying by his conduct the sincerity of his professions. His exertions were active and exceedingly useful during the disturbances. On the departure of the Senior Assistant Commissioner from Chyebassa, the Rajah sent a force of 500 men to guard the treasury at that station, and posted detachments at the several passes and roads leading into his territory to oppose the entrance of the mutineers. He subsequently sent 500 Paiks to Jyutgurb to assist in the operations against the rebel Rajah of Porahaut, and all along maintained, at his own expense, a considerable force, amounting at one time to 1,000 men, to act against the refractory Coles in the Singbhoom district. On the outbreak of rebellion in Sumbulpore, the Rajah again promptly came forward to aid in its suppression, and 500 of his Paiks had proceeded 10 or 12 marches towards that district, when they were recalled by the Commissioner, who considered it imprudent to remove from Keonjore so large a portion of its means of defence, while the Coles in its neighbourhood were in insurrection.	-- Received the title of Maharajah; a remission in perpetuity of 1,000 rupees per annum, out of the Peshcush paid by him to Government, and a khillut of the value -	- - - - -	-- Special letters, Nos. 26, 27, 29, and 37 of 1857.

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Ditto - - -	Chunder Seekur Roy	Dewan of the Rajah of Killah Keonjore.	-- A considerable share of the credit of the Rajah's services is due to this individual, who materially influenced his master by sound and proper advice. He led the force sent by the Rajah into Singbhoom, and his exertions contributed greatly to the speedy restoration of peace and order in the south of the district, and to the surrender of the rebel Rajah of Porahant.	-- Received the title of Rai Bahadoor, a khullut, and a life pension, per mensem of - -	200 - -	
Tributary Mahals, Cuttack.	Dhurronoe Dhur Bhujo.	Bahoe of Keonjore - -	-- He accompanied Lieutenant Birch in command of the Keonjore contingent during the operations which resulted in the capture of the ex-Rajah of Porahant, and rendered valuable services on the occasion.	-- Received a handsome sword, value - - - - -	350 - -	
Sumbulpore - -	Shaik Panch Cowrie	-- Senior subadar of the Ramgurh Battalion, in command of detachment at Sumbulpore.	-- When the detachment at Ranehee, of the Ramgurh battalion, mutinied, the subadar in command of it wrote to Shaik Pannch Cowrie, subadar, desiring him to march for Ranehee with the treasure at Sumbulpore, and if carriage for it should not be procurable otherwise, to release the prisoners and make them carry it. He immediately communicated the contents of the letter to the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sumbulpore, and it was by his constant exertions, and the proper use of his influence, as the senior subadar of the Ramgurh battalion, that the detachment at Sumbulpore were kept together and well-behaved.	-- Admitted in G. O. No. 1274, dated 9th October 1857, to the 3d class of the Order of Merit.	- - - -	-- Special letters, Nos. 25, 27, and 31, of 1857.
Singbhoom - -	Meerdoll - -	-- Sherishtadar of the Court of the Senior Assistant Commissioner at Chyebassa.	-- He was mainly instrumental in staying off the mutiny of the Chyebassa detachment of the Rungurh battalion by borrowing and advancing money for their pay and allowances, when they showed signs of disaffection in consequence of their pay having fallen into arrear. By the same means he retained the gaol establishment, and during the absence of the Senior Assistant Commissioner from Chyebassa, he was very active in his exertions to preserve order at the sudder station, and to keep the surrounding authorities informed of what was taking place. He greatly assisted the Government officers by his local knowledge, experience, and zeal.	-- Received a pair of shawls of the value of - - -	500 - -	-- Special letters, Nos. 20 of 1857, and 28 of 1858.
Bhababad - -	Rachmura - -	-- Formerly Duffadar of the Soane Ghat, now Subadar 2d Bengal Police Battalion.	-- He remained at his post throughout the disturbances, and prevented the arrangements of the Soane Ghat from falling into confusion, greatly facilitating thereby the passage of European troops to the north-west. He continued the toll collections notwithstanding all difficulties; and on the return of the Government officers to Shergotty, he supplied them daily with correct information of the movements of Koer Sing and his followers. He subsequently attended Mr. Nolan, of the Department Public Works, with 200 men, and acting under his directions, captured a number of prisoners and budmashes, Wazeer Khan, a ringleader of insurrection, amongst them. He also recovered a lot of arms of different kinds, and in various ways rendered valuable services to Government. After he entered the Sasserim Sebundy levy, he volunteered with 23 recruits to capture the rebel chief Nishan Sing, then encamped in a dense jungle, and he displayed great courage and intelligence in the successful performance of this undertaking.	Received a donation of - - Received also a silver mounted sword, and 100 beegahs of land to be held rent-free for life, and afterwards by his heirs, at a moderate assessment. Was appointed a jemadar in the Sasseram Levy, and promoted to the rank of Subadar. For the capture of Nishan Singh received - - -	100 - - 50 - -	-- Revenue Narrative, No. 7, of 1858, paragraphs 43-4.
Moorshedabad -	Not given - -	-- A guard of Nizamut troops, consisting of one jemadar, one naick, and 15 sepoyas.	-- Under the orders of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, they safely escorted from Berhampore to Kishengunge, on the way to Darjeeling, a quantity of ammunition required for the use of the convalescent depôt at that place.	Donation to the Jemadar of - Distributed among the rest -	20 - - 50 - -	-- Special letter, No. 30, of 1850.
Tributary Mahals, Cuttack.	Denoobundoo Mahunty.	Tehsildar of Boud - -	-- He was formerly employed in the Madras Presidency as duffadar of the sebundy establishment at Ganjam, and for good services was promoted to the important office of head of police of Poornaghur. In 1854-55 he contributed greatly to the success of the operations for the suppression of the outbreak in Upper Goomsoor, by his intelligence, sagacity, judicious advice, and local experience. For these qualifications he was selected to fill the post of Tehsildar of Boud, and he distinguished himself by indefatigable and very successful efforts to clear the place of rebels and marauders. In 1855, when the officer in charge of the Meriah agency was attacked by the rebels, Denoobundoo Mahunty hastened to his relief with the greatest promptitude, and rendered all the assistance in his power. In 1857 he again distinguished himself by his activity and zeal in retaking 16 out of 32 prisoners released from the Hazareebagh gaol. Learning from them that disturbances were likely to arise at Sumbulpore, he hastened across country a considerable distance, and arrived at the station with 48 men. He made himself so useful to the Senior Assistant Commissioner, that he was detained for the benefit of his services. The superintendent, Tributary Mahals, stated, that he could not conduct the management of the Khond Malias without the aid of Denoobundoo Mahunty, or an officer of his stamp. His head quarters are at a distance from Cuttack, the best available means of communication, occupying no less than 14 to 16 days, so that, without an efficient local subordinate, tranquillity could not be ensured for a single day.	-- Received a life Jagheer in Ganjam yielding annually - And was vested with the powers of deputy magistrate.	400 - -	-- Special letters, Nos. 33 and 35, of 1857, and Nos. 37 and 45 of 1858.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Chittagong	Not named	Three Chittagong ryots	-- For catching and restoring to the authorities, two Government elephants abandoned by the mutineers of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry stationed at Chittagong.	Received	30	
Patna	Not given	-- A servant of the Darogah of Arrah, and two Buhelias of the Thannah.	-- During the operations against the rebels in Shahabad, when Colonel Walter was requested to report on the fitness of Belountee as an outpost for troops, the rebels taking advantage of his absence from Arrah, entered the town, and released the prisoners. In the encounter between them and the townspeople with part of the police, these persons distinguished themselves, killing one and capturing two other rebels who were shot.	The darogah's servant received The Buhelias 30 rupees each	50 60	-- Special letter, No. 48, of 1858.
Chota Nagpore	Shaikh Mowla Bux	-- Naib Ressoldar, Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry.	-- During the disturbances in August 1857, he commanded a detachment of the Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry posted on the Grand Trunk Road, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as well the Government officers, represented him as deserving of high commendation for his constant and zealous exertions to preserve order and to inspire confidence along the Grand Trunk Road within his charge.	-- Promoted to the rank of resaidar and again to that of resaidar.		-- Special letter, No. 22, of 1857, and 35, of 1858.
Patna	Achaiber Panday Meherban Tewaree Sewdial Sing Luchman Sing Sheik Ibrahim Mohun Sing Ramoter Sing Gungaram Sing	Sepoy Havildar Jemadar Havildar Naick Privates of the Seikh Police Battalion.	For the capture of Surnam Sing, and the destruction of the following: Radhey Sing, brother to Surnam Sing Rammourut Sing, son of Surnam Sing Jamath Sing, son of Radhey Sing Burwat Sing, son of Radhey Sing Bishmut Sing, son of Radhey Sing Runcoo Sing, grandson of Surnam Sing Dario Sing, grandson of Surnam Sing Indrojeet Surnam Sing's pundit Surnam Sing's servant	Received a reward of	1,100	
Shahabad	Mr. Nolan Not given Ram Churn Not given	Deputy superintendent, Sasseram Levy. Darogah of Sasseram Jemadar, Sasseram Levy 6 Villagers of Buddree 1 Havildar 1 Duffadar 2 Naib duffadars 1 Naick 16 Sowars 23 Privates of the Sasseram Levy. 2 Burkundauses 3 Chowkedars 4 Matchlockmen	For the capture of the notorious rebel chief, Nishan Sing	Received a reward of	1,000	
Sarun	Not given	-- The guard of nujeebs stationed at Sarun.	-- For their loyalty, prompt obedience, and steady discharge of their duties at a very trying time, during the disturbances in Shahabad.	Received a donation of	500	-- Special letter, No. 34, of 1857.
Behar	Mewa Loll	-- Nazir of Foujdaree Court of Gya.	-- In June 1857, when Gya was in danger of serious disturbance, and later when the district was traversed and unsettled by the mutineers, Mewa Loll, a very old servant of the Government, and the most intelligent and active native officer of the Foujdaree Court, rendered great assistance to the magistrates and collector, Mr. Money. His zeal was indefatigable, his information always correct, and his services very valuable.	-- Received a handsome sword, value	262	-- Special letter, No. 30, of 1858.

Ditto	Moonshee Hossein.	Jeennut	-- Government pleader at Gya.	-- Of Moonshee Jeenut Hossein the magistrate of Gya stated: "He is a gentleman of great influence in the district, both among the zemindars and gywals, and this influence he has always exercised in favour of Government. He is a thorough well-wisher to the Government, and has been of great service to the public cause. His well-known zeal for the Government has made him many enemies; but straightforward, honest, and courageous, he has never swerved from the line of his duty, and has been of the greatest assistance to me."	-- Received a pair of shawls, } value - - - - - }	242	-- Special letter, No. 30 of 1858.
Sylhet	Not given	-	-- Detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	-- For excellent services rendered by them in an engagement with a portion of the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry, when they took three armed mutineers, and subsequently shot them in attempting to escape.	-- Received a reward of 50 rupees for each mutineer.	150	Special letter.
Ditto	-	-	-- The Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	-- For the conspicuous loyalty and good services of the regiment during the disturbances. The corps had heard of the events in the North-Western Provinces, and the rumours then in circulation of the approaching dissolution of the British Empire in India; no doubt the usual traitorous attempts had been made to seduce them from their allegiance, yet they remained faithful and obedient, and did their duty, not as by constraint, but in a manner that would have been most creditable to them in the palmiest days of British power. They were known to be eager to volunteer for service against the mutineers, and they would have done so had they been encouraged. The battalion fought two actions, and had five skirmishes with the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry and their armed associates. Though the latter always had the advantage in numbers, and often in position, they were repeatedly defeated, and eventually dispersed or destroyed, without doing any serious mischief in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar. Nothing could have been better than the bearing of the men of the battalion of all grades on every occasion.	-- The corps was placed on the same footing, with respect to pay, as the regiments of the Punjab Irregular force.	-	-- Special letter, No. 23 of 1858.
Ditto	Poorun Sing	-	-- Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	-- He commanded the detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion which escorted two half lacs of Government treasure from Sylhet to Dacca in October 1857, and faithfully discharged a duty with which few native officers in the army could have been trusted at that period of general disaffection.	-- Admitted to the 2d class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadour.	-	-- Special letters, Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Ditto	Ajoodeah Sing	-	-- Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	-- He commanded a large detachment of the battalion at Sylhet for three months at the commencement of the outbreak, when no European officer was available. The large civil jail and Treasury were guarded entirely by the men of the detachment, and the subadar exercised his command at that critical time with such judgment and discretion, that not a single occasion was found for complaint against any sepoy of the detachment. For gallant conduct in resisting an attack on the north-east frontier in 1837. He had before received a sword and belt, and the special thanks of Government.	-- Admitted to the 2d class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadour.	-	-- Special letters, Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Ditto	Byrow Towary	-	-- Subadar Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	-- He commanded the detachment of the battalion at Cachar, and afforded the highest satisfaction by keeping his men throughout the disturbances in a high state of discipline and order. For long and faithful service, and as bearing the highest character among all classes and grades, he was especially recommended to the favourable notice of Government.	-- Admitted to the 2d class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadour.	-	-- Special letters, Nos. 26 and 53 of 1858.
Behar	Teepnaris Sing	-	-- Tekait of Mouzah Ektara.	-- Charged with a Perwannah from the deputy magistrate of Nowadah, he went with some of his own followers, and others obtained from a neighbouring zemindar to a distant village in the Hazareebaugh district, the hiding place of Muckhoo Bhookta Rajwar, a noted rebel and sirdar dacoit, who had committed many depredations, and long evaded justice, for the purpose of apprehending him. Being opposed, the party attacked the rebel and his followers, killed the former, and captured his relative Jhunan Rajwar, another rebel and sirdar dacoit.	-- Received a sword of the } value of - - - - - }	200	-
Shahabad	Not given	-	-- Two men of the hills near Rhotas.	-- For communicating information of the hiding place in the Jugdespore jungle, of Ummer Sing and his followers, and for guiding a party of the Seikh police battalion sent to seize him. The rebel narrowly escaped, but the detachment seized all his personal property, two elephants, two horses, and a number of matchlocks.	Received a reward of - -	50	-- Special letter, No. 4 of 1858.

STATEMENT of the Monays or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Cachar - - -	Poorun Sing, Choulesh	Scouts of Munneepore	- - For valuable services rendered by them while employed in the Intelligence Department in Sylhet and Cachar. They followed the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry through the densest jungles; frequently entered their camp at great risk, and were most zealous and faithful in the discharge of their difficult and dangerous duty.	Received each 100 rupees	200 - -	
Sarun - - -	Baboo Bishnauth Panday.	Road superintendent	- - For the valuable assistance rendered by him in the construction of a bridge of boats across the river Gunday, which greatly facilitated the passage of the Goorkha forces in April 1858. The joint magistrate of Chumparun reported that "the whole credit of the success is due to Baboo Bishnauth Panday, who gained the thanks of Government for his valuable assistance in December last." Notwithstanding the novelty of the work, the difficulties caused by the strength of the current, and the distance from which materials and labour were procured, the Baboo's exertions were completely successful, the cost was trifling, and the saving of expense by expediting the passage very considerable.	Received a donation of	500 - -	
Ditto - - -	Chooneeloll	Ex-Darogah of Bagha	For the assistance rendered by him on the same occasion	Received a donation of	100 - -	
Ditto - - -	Radhey Doobey	-- Servant of the Rajah of Bettiah.	For the same	Received a donation of	100 - -	
Ditto - - -	Not given	-- Darogah of Thannah Bhunjurra in Sarun.	- - On the passage across the river Gunday in December 1857, of the army of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, the Darogah exerted himself unremittingly to expedite the passage of the carts, baggage, &c., and made himself generally very useful on the occasion.	Received a donation of	100 - -	
Ditto - - -	Mahomed Wajid	-- First Grade Moonisiff of Sewan.	- - When the European officers quitted Sewan on the approach of the mutineers of the Irregular Cavalry from Segowlie, he remained at his post; and having obtained the assistance of a few men from the rajah of Hutwah, he exerted himself to prevent the bad characters of the district from breaking out. From that time, until the return of the deputy magistrate, he performed all the duties of the Sub-Division, and daily supplied the Commissioner with clear and intelligent reports of the state of affairs in Sewan and Goruckpore.	- - Promoted to the office of Principal Sudder Ameen.	- - - -	- - Special letter, No. 10 of 1858.
Tirhoot - - -	Baboo Nundiput Mahto.	-- A wealthy Mahajun of Mozufferpore.	- - He exerted himself most conspicuously, when the Sowars at Mozufferpore mutinied after the departure of the authorities, to keep the Nujeebs faithful; he paid them a sum of money from his own private funds, and used his influence with the towns-people to keep them true to the Government. He subsequently rendered valuable assistance to the collector and the magistrate, furnishing the former with funds to a large amount, and aiding the latter to maintain the peace of the district.	- - Received the title of Rai Bahadoor, and a gold watch of the value of	538 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Hyder Buksh	-- Nazir of the Foujdaree Court of Tirhoot.	- - For faithful conduct on the same occasion. He rallied the town police, and opposed the mutinous Sowars, effectually preventing them from plundering the place. He had also distinguished himself on former occasions, not particularised.	- Received a handsome sword, value and a donation of	269 - - 500 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Mohesh Loll	-- Jail Darogah at Mozufferpore.	- - He exerted himself on the same occasion in maintaining order in the jail during the absence of the authorities from the station.	- - Received a handsome sword, value	250 - -	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Mahomed Takee Khan	Resident of Mozufferpore	- - He manifested a good spirit during the excitement at Mozufferpore, which had an excellent effect on his co-religionists. After the return of the authorities he co-operated with them very heartily, and also with Baboo Nundiput Mahto in his efforts to keep the people quiet.	- Received a gold-watch, value	370 - -	Ditto.

Saran	Luchmun Saboy	-- First Grade Darogah of Burrowly.	-- Mr. Lynch, the deputy magistrate of Sewan, and Mr. M'Donnell, sub-deputy ophiu agent, were indebted for their lives to the timely intimation of the approach of the mutinous sowars from Segowlie given them by this thanadar.	-- Received a handsome sword, value - - - - -	250 - -	Ditto.
Tirhoot	Shah Khyrat Hossein and Shah Ahmad Hossein.	Residents of Tirhoot	-- They showed great kindness and attention to Messrs. Lynch and M'Donnell on the occasion of their quitting Sowan during the disturbances in 1857, and they protected the persons of those officers, as well as their property, from being plundered by the disaffected villagers and zemindars.	-- Received each a gold watch, value - - - - -	520 & 408	Ditto.
Behar	Mahomed Furreed-goddeen,	-- First Grade Moonsiff of Jehanabad in Patna.	-- He exerted himself very creditably in the cause of Government when the Rajput villagers in the neighbourhood of Jehanabad broke out in rebellion and joined Koer Sing. He also rendered great assistance to the assistant magistrate of Patna during the disturbances.	-- He was promoted to the next grade superior of native judges.	- - - -	Ditto.
Darjeeling	Bhikum - - -	-- Burkundauze of Police at Darjeeling.	-- He apprehended Munhoodh Sing, sepoy, of the 2d company, 9th battalion, Artillery, who deserted from the detachment of that battalion stationed at Dacca, on the mutiny at that place in November 1857.	Received a donation of - -	80 - -	- - - -
Singbhoom	Juggernaut Sing	-- Brother of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	-- He commanded the force furnished by his brother, the Rajah of Seraikellah, in the operations against the rebel Rajah of Porahaut, and for the suppression of the disturbances in Singbhoom. He also commanded the body of the Seraikellah Rajah's retainers who escorted Captain Sissmore and family from Chyebassa to Rauegunge, and he accompanied that officer's successor, Lieutenant Birch, when proceeding to join his appointment at Chyebassa. Until the restoration of tranquillity, he continued to co-operate with the authorities, and assisted in several engagements with the rebels.	-- Received the title of "Koonwer," and, as a rent-free service tenure, a village in the confiscated Porahaut estate of Koraikellah, with an estimated jumma of - - - - - Also a shawl - - - - - And sword - - - - -	- - - - 70 11 6 392 - - 200 - -	-- Special letter, No. 37 of 1858.
Ditto	Bullohudder Sing	-- A relative of the Rajah of Seraikellah.	-- Before the mutiny broke out at Ranchee, he was one of the first to warn the authorities of the designs of the sepoys, and urged them to leave the station; after the mutiny, he went, at some personal risk, from Ranchee to Chyebassa, in two days to warn the senior Assistant Commissioner at the latter place; and he showed himself ready on all occasions actively to assist the authorities as far as lay in his power.	-- Received the grant of a pension of, per annum - - - Also a sword of the value of -	300 - - 200 - -	Ditto.
Ditto	Lokenauth Sing	Baboo of Keyrah - -	-- From the time of Lieutenant Birch's arrival at Chyebassa, he maintained constant communication with him, and he acknowledged that officer's authority when his chief, the Rajah of Porahaut, was traitorously attempting to raise the Colehan. For his loyalty he suffered the loss of much property, his house having been burnt by the rebels. He furnished a small contingent which was always actively employed.	-- Received the title of "Thakoor;" the assessment on his estate, amounting to - - - was remitted, and he was permitted to hold it as a rent-free service tenure. He was also presented with a sword,* and a shawl † - - - - -	- - - - 164 5 - *200 - - †392 - -	Ditto.
Ditto	Baboo Ojoynauth Sing	Uncle to the above - -	-- He conducted himself very creditably during the disturbances, and always gave good counsel to his nephew, the Baboo of Keyrah. Subsequent to the restoration of tranquillity, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore reported concerning him:—"Amongst the native gentlemen of Singbhoom I had no more active, intelligent, or efficient condjutor than this Baboo. He, too, lost all his property at the burning of Keyrah by the rebels."	-- Received lakhiraj to be held for two lives, a village in the Porahaut zemindaree, containing about nine bails of land. The limitation was subsequently removed, and the village granted in perpetuity to direct heirs male, and liable to conditions of service. A sword was also presented to him, value - - - - -	- - - - 200 - -	-- Special letter, No. 37 of 1858, also Revenue Narrative, No. 6 of 1850.

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
				Rs.	a. p.	
Singbhoom	Gungaram Sing	Thakoor of Kursowan	<p>-- In the earlier reports of the good services rendered by the various chiefs in the Singbhoom district, this zemindar's name was omitted, because it was believed he had wilfully or negligently allowed two emissaries from the Ramgurh mutineers to cross the ghats between Ranchee and Chyebassa.</p> <p>Though blameworthy in that respect, his whole conduct otherwise evinced zeal and loyalty. He prevented the Chyebassa mutineers from going to Ranchee, and since September 1857, he constantly attended on the authorities; lent his elephants; furnished men; performed himself, or through agents, whatever service was required of him; and lost no opportunity of manifesting a firm adherence to Government. He supplied a contingent large in comparison with his means, for the operations against the Rajah of Porabaut.</p>	<p>Received a pair of shawls, value 580</p> <p>Also, as a rent-free service tenure, four villages of the confiscated Porabaut Estate, with an annual estimated jumma of 273 2</p> <p>Likewise a sword of the value of 250</p>		-- Special letter, No. 22 of 1858.
Patna	Peer Beg	-- A sowar of the extra police temporarily entertained at Patna.	<p>-- During the <i>émeute</i> at Patna on the night of the 3d July 1857, he behaved with great gallantry. He cut off the right hand of one of the rebels, and wounded several others.</p>	<p>Received a donation of 200</p>		
Lohardugga	Lall Soorajbhan Sing Daboo Dhunee Sing Baboo Persad Narain Sing Baboo Bugghoonauth Sing Baboo Futteh Hossein Khan Baboo Radhey Sing Baboo Rukeer Sing Baboo Meyhal Sing Rundun Kour Baboo Meharwan Sing Roshun Ali Khan Myam Ali Khan Bheechookh Khan	Zemindar of Bhogwanpore Zemindar of Umceerpore Zemindar of Tooree Zemindar of Mussaih Dewan of Baree Chowdhree of Koypaspore Chowdhree of Ramgurh Chowdhree of Quoindee Chowdhree of Surreyah Chowdhree of Jydepoor Dewan of Nogurrah ditto ditto	<p>-- Throughout the disturbances in Palamow these zemindars behaved remarkably well; affording cheerful aid to the authorities, and turning out to oppose the rebels whenever they were called upon to do so.</p> <p>When Mr. Bingham, an indigo planter of Nogurrah Factory in Chydepore, was obliged to quit his house and fly to Benares, they took charge of all his property, mounting guard over it in person, and restored it to him on his return after a considerable absence, in perfect order, without the loss of a single rupee, or the displacement of a single article. They assembled in the Jumma Musjid, and by the zealous exercise of their influence, joined with threats of punishment, they kept the disaffected in check, and maintained the peace of the district. A cart conveying Mr. Bingham's baggage to Benares having been plundered on the road, the zemindars sallied after the robbers, recovered the property, and forwarded it to Benares under a guard of their own retainers. The mutineers of the 32d Native Infantry, in passing through Palamow, encamped twice near Chydepore. The people, encouraged by the Malik, opposed them so boldly, that they were compelled to retire without plunder, or an attack on the factory, and owing to the exertions of the zemindars, no rebels or budmashes were allowed to remain in the Chydepore Hills. For the column which proceeded to the Hills in search of Ummer Sing, the Malik furnished in one day complete carriage, rations for 10 days, and a contingent of 300 armed men.</p>	<p>-- Under express instructions from Government, they were all allowed, in consideration of their services, a preference in the settlement of the estates confiscated in Chydepore.</p> <p>Lall Soorajbhan Sing received the title of Rajah, and a gold watch. Subsequently land yielding to Government a jumma of 5,000 rupees per annum was settled upon him at half rental for two lives, viz., that of the present rajah and that of his next heir.</p> <p>Dewan Futteh Hossein Khan, Chowdhry Radhey Sing, and Dewan Roshun Ali Khan, received, each, a gold watch 600</p> <p>The rest received, each, a double barrel English gun 214</p>		-- Special letters, Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858. -- Each, or 1,800 rupees for three. Each.
Shahabad	Shah Hiltaf Hossein	-- A Mahomedan priest of Chydepore.	<p>-- He did much in restraining the poor and turbulent population of Chydepore, in the commencement of the disturbances. He assembled the principal Musulman inhabitants in the Jumma Musjid, and made them swear, on the Koran, to maintain order, with such good effect that, though there was no civil or military authority in the district, peace was not broken to any serious extent, and the thannahs of Bubboah and Hatta, as well as the chowkeo at Chydepore, were maintained.</p> <p>-- In bringing to notice the services of certain zemindars of Behar, the Commissioner of Patna stated as follows, in regard to the Baboos of Chundergurh, after proposing rewards for others:—"They deserve a still more substantial acknowledgment from Government. They are now with their</p>	<p>-- Received a gold watch and a pair of shawls, value 610</p> <p>300</p>		-- Special letter, No. 72 of 1858; General letter, No. 36 of 1859.

Behar	Moheepnarin Sing Hetnarin Sing Luchmenarin Sing	Zemindars of Chundergurbh in Behar	retainers in the field with the British troops." When called upon by the magistrate of Behar, they promptly crossed over into the Shahabad district to the aid of the authorities, and rendered valuable assistance, on one occasion beating back a body of rebels. At great expense they maintained an armed body for several months at Ackberpore for its protection. They accompanied Colonel Mitchell in the operations in Shahabad with 100 of their own retainers, and zealously afforded him every assistance in their power. During six months they were away from their zemindarce, assisting to hold the fortress of Rhotas, and it was owing mainly to their exertions that the entire garrison was regularly and liberally furnished with supplies. Throughout the disturbances their conduct evinced the most conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the Government.	-- They received a life jagheer of	3,000	-- Special letters, Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.
Ditto	Rajkoomar Sing Rampertab Sing	Zemindars of Tendooah in Behar	-- These zemindars took part generally in the services rendered by the Baboos of Chundergurbh; and they also displayed throughout the disturbances conspicuous loyalty and devotion to the Government	-- They received a life jagheer of	2,000	-- Special letters, Nos. 58 and 72 of 1858.
Purneah	Mr. Featherstonehaugh and Mr. Proby.	Indigo planters in Purneah	-- In 1857, when the Dacca mutineers had crossed the Berhampooter River, and were reported to be only a few miles from, and marching upon, the Sudder Station of Rungpore, the Collector thought it necessary to remove the Government treasure, amounting to about 74,000 rupees (in silver), to a place of safety. These gentlemen volunteered to escort it, and accordingly did so as far as Toolseghat, a distance of 36 miles, and back again to Rungpore, when they were recalled six days after.	They received each a sum of	500	
Chittagong	Abdool	-- Coachman in the service of the Officiating Commissioner.	-- He safely and expeditiously conveyed to Tipperah a message from the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, apprising the authorities of the mutiny of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed at the latter place. This was done at considerable risk, the main road being in possession of the mutineers.	Received a donation of	100	
Seabaugor	Hurnath Parbuttee Booroah.	-- 1st Grade Darogah of Jorehaut.	-- At considerable risk of life and property he rendered eminent and most valuable services to the State during the period of excitement and threatened disturbance in Assam. It was mainly owing to his seasonable warning at first, and his untiring exertions afterwards, that success crowned the measures of the local authorities to counteract the treasonable intrigues and evil designs of the disaffected in the province. The Principal Assistant Commissioner testified, in emphatic terms, to his zeal and industry, his perseverance and energy, his integrity and attachment to the Government; and this testimony was corroborated by the Commissioner of Assam. The European tea planters of the district, 14 in number, voluntarily addressed the Principal Assistant Commissioner, desiring him to convey to Hurnath Parbuttee their acknowledgments for his zealous and unvaried exertions, and their sense of obligation to him, as the primary means of saving their lives and property.	-- He was promoted to the office of Sudder Ameen of Golaghat; he received a grant of 50 acres of waste land, to be held rent free in perpetuity; and the title of Rai Bahadoor.		-- Special letter, No. 41 of 1858.
Rambulpore	Not given	-- A detachment at the Khond Mal Sebandies, consisting of one havildar, two duffadars, one naick, one lance naick, 20 privates.	-- The detachment being suddenly ordered by the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore to afford protection to Dr. Moore and Mr. Hanson, then on their way to the district, marched 18 miles the first day, and on the following morning came up with Mr. Hanson, who was flying for his life from the insurgents, who had murdered Dr. Moore. They rescued him, and steadily refusing to yield to the demands of the insurgents for his surrender, they conveyed him safely to Rampore, firing on the enemy when pressed, and hastening their retreat when opportunities offered.	They received a donation of	100	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Behar - - -	Mr. J. Curton -	-- Head Writer in the Office of the Collector of Gya.	-- On the night of the 8th October 1857, when the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry entered Gya, and the residents had shut themselves up in a fortified house, Mr. Curton volunteered to convey a message to the city darogah. He did so, and on his way back captured the notorious rebel, Hyder Ali Khan and another, both of whom had been released from jail by the sowars. He also brought in the horse and arms of one of the sowars, whom (as he alleged) he had shot. In this service, performed at great personal risk, Mr. Curton displayed much courage and public spirit, and he greatly benefited the State by preventing the return to Behar of a dangerous rebel.	Received a donation of - -	200 - -	
Sylhet - - -	Mr. G. N. Dodd -	-- 4th Class Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division.	-- At the request of Mr. W. J. Allen, Member of the Revenue Board, on deputation to Sylhet, Mr. Dodd undertook to superintend the intelligence department organized for the purpose of ascertaining the movements of the mutineers of the detachment of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed at Chittagong, who were then reported to be marching towards Sylhet. On the morning of the 17th December 1857, Mr. Dodd rode out towards the quarter whence the mutineers were said to be approaching, and returned at 5 p. m. the same day with intelligence of their having plundered several villages, and afterwards taken the route to Munneepore. By a forced march, made in consequence of the receipt of this information, the Sylhet Light Infantry overtook the mutineers at a place called Latoo. This was entirely owing to the unsurpassed zeal, energy, and activity of Mr. Dodd, who behaved with the most determined gallantry in the engagement that followed, in which the enemy were overthrown, and almost entirely destroyed. He led one of the companies into action, and was slightly wounded by a musket ball in the ear. His personal daring was conspicuous.	-- His promotion to the 3d Class of Executive Engineers was recommended to the Government of India, Public Works Department.	- - - -	-- Special letter, No. 29 of 1858.
Cuttack, Goomsoor	Not given - -	Ex Zemindar of Hatgorh	-- Hearing that elephants were wanted by Government, he voluntarily placed two at the disposal of the Commissioner of Cuttack, declining to receive any price for them, although not in a position to afford such a gift.	Received a donation of - -	1,600 - -	
Hassreebagh -	Not given - -	-- Certain pensioned Native officers and men of the Ramgurh Battalion.	-- When the station of Hazareebagh was re-occupied after the mutiny, these pensioners assisted in maintaining order there, and guarding the property recovered. They showed great alacrity in coming forward, and were very useful when the authorities had a very small force at their disposal.	-- The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore was authorised to disburse among them a sum of -	335 12 -	
Sumbulpore -	Muthoora Panday and Mathabcer Khan.	-- Sepoys, Ramgurh Battalion.	-- In February 1858, when Captain Woodbridge was killed in an attack on the Sumbulpore insurgents, and his body left on the scene of action, the detachment of the Ramgurh Battalion which he commanded, determined, in order to retrieve the disgrace of such an error, to recover the bodies of their commander and of two comrades who had also fallen. These men distinguished themselves on the occasion, and were wounded in bringing off the bodies.	-- Promoted to the rank of Havildars, by G. G. O. No. 463, dated 19th March 1858.	- - - -	
Patna - - -	Elahee Bux - -	Not given - - -	He apprehended the noted Antea rebel Mehndee Ali Khan - - - - -	Received a donation of - -	200 - -	-- Special letter, No. 27 of 1858.
Sumbulpore -	Damoo - - -	-- Garhotia of Baisac, in Sumbulpore.	-- Of the 16 zamindars in Sumbulpore nearly all rebelled: this zamindar is one of the few who did not. He not only remained faithful to Government, but throughout the disturbance furnished a body of armed men in aid of Government troops. He suffered for his loyalty, part of his principal village having been burned down by the rebels.	-- Received a present of an ornament called a pudduck, with chains, prepared at Cuttack, at a cost of - - - -	200 - -	-- Special letter, No. 52 of 1858.
Ditto - - -	Duaruth - - -	-- Gountia of Chucercund, in Sumbulpore.	-- By the Gountias, or village headmen of Sumbulpore, even among those who were not positively unfaithful, very little assistance was rendered to Government. This Gountia, however, always aided the troops with men, guides, and supplies, and he also suffered for his loyalty by having his village burnt to the ground by the rebels.	-- Received a similar present of the value of - - -	100 - -	Ditto.

Shahabad	Mr. Kenneth Macleod	-- Proprietor of the Now-saugor Indigo Concern in Shahabad.	-- Regarding the agency for the supply of carriage for troops proceeding to the North-West Provinces during the disturbances, voluntarily undertaken by Mr. Macleod, the Commissioner of Patna, stated in April 1858. The agency is now closed, and I cannot allow the connexion which has subsisted between Mr. Macleod and the authorities of Patna for the last six months to be dissolved without recording my sense of the very efficient manner in which Mr. Macleod has discharged the duty which he undertook at a very critical period. Every requisition for the supply of carts and bullocks, whether for the army in the Central Provinces, for the force of Maharajah Jung Bahadoor and Colonel Rowcroft, or for the troops at Dinapore, has been promptly met; the carriage furnished has been of excellent quality; the arrangements for forwarding it where required have been good; the cost to Government moderate; and large as the quantity supplied has been, the whole has been obtained without compulsion; and that Mr. Macleod should receive the thanks of Government for the public spirit and success with which he devoted his time and energies to the assistance of Government in a very important department.	-- He received a gold watch and chain, value -	765	-- Special letters, Nos. 22 and 26 of 1858.
Sarun	Heat Khan Shamut Khan Brijnath Roy Mahboob Khan Mozuffor Khan	-- Sowars furnished in aid of Government by Zemindars of Chynepore, Moon-gah, and Hutwah.	-- Without any pay from Government, they rendered zealous, active, and faithful services with the Sarun Field Force, from October 1857 to April 1858, and were frequently exposed to danger in acting as videttes to Colonel Rowcroft.	-- They received donations, the three first of 50 rupees each, and the other two of 30 rupees each, total	210	-- Special letter, No. 29 of 1858.
Cachar	Manjihow	Kookie Rajah	-- For conveying a message from the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar to the Soochai country, notifying the approach from Tipperah of the Chittagong Mutineers, and prescribing the manner in which they should be dealt with.	Received a donation of	50	
Ditto	Kalleem Med Kalla Med	Cacharees	For information regarding the mutineers while yet in Sylhet	Received a donation of	4	
Ditto	Ferai Patni	Ditto	For leading the troops to the position of the mutineers at Mohunpore	Received a donation of	50	
Ditto	Nagah	Ditto	For information regarding the movements of the mutineers at Bimeasandy	Received a donation of	15	
Ditto	Not given	Cacharee woman	For leading the police to the hiding place of two mutineers	Received a donation of	10	
Ditto		-- Cacharees not in the employ of Government.	-- For the under-mentioned services, rewards, as detailed in the proper column, were disbursed by the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar, with the sanction of this Government. The names and designation of the recipients are not given.			
			For assisting to apprehend a mutinous sepoy		15	
			For ditto, ditto, six ditto		100	
			For apprehending 20 armed mutineers		1,000	
			For ditto 60 unarmed ditto		1,800	
			For ditto one mutinous camp follower		20	
			For ditto six Chittagong convicts		180	
			For the recovery of 10 muskets, accoutrements, &c.		14	
			For the recovery of Government treasure, amounting to Rs. 736. 4. 6.		147 4	
			For the recovery of Government treasure, amounting to Rs. 12,213. 5. 2.		1,221	
Ditto	Govind Ram	-- Head scout to the Officiating Superintendent of Cachar.	-- He distinguished himself for zeal and fidelity, and although he apprehended many mutineers and recovered much of the Government treasure, he was precluded from receiving any of the rewards above detailed by his being a Government servant. He followed the trail of the Chittagong mutineers from the time of their entrance into Cachar, and rendered very valuable services throughout the operations against them.	Received a donation of	300	
Balasore	Shaikh Kurroon Bux	-- Town Darogah (first Grade) of Balasore.	-- In the matter of one Anond Manjee, who, in the latter part of 1857, endeavoured to raise the Pergunnah of Futteabad, in the district of Balasore, as well as the Moharbhunge territory in rebellion, this darogah greatly distinguished himself. On information of Anond Manjee's proceedings being received at Balasore, he started at a moment's notice on a duty that might have been attended with considerable danger; he tracked the traitor from village to village, both in Balasore and the Moharbhunge jungles, and lost not a moment in apprehending him. His energy and judgment contributed mainly to the conviction and punishment of Anond Manjee, as well as the prevention of the mischief he laboured to bring about.	-- Received a chain * and gold medal, † value	* 150 † 100	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Balasore	Karoo	Sonthal	-- On hearing of the proceedings of Annond Manjee (mentioned in the foregoing case), Karoo Sonthal sought him out, and kept him in sight for three days, while Limb Sonthal went to report the circumstance to the authorities. Both afterwards assisted the town darogah of Balasore in tracing and arresting Annond Manjee	Karoo Sonthal received	50	
	Limb	Ditto		Limb Sonthal	25	
Sarun	Baboo Dhoondur Loll	Zemindar of Sendhwara	-- On the 29th April 1858, the Dāk from Chupprah to Moteeharce was plundered by four men about 20 miles from the former station. On the alarm being given, the zemindar turned out with his servants in pursuit of the robbers, and overtaking three of them, cut down one who resisted, and drove the other two into a jheel, where they were taken the next morning, the Dāk-wallets also being recovered with their entire contents, excepting three skeins of gold fringe of trifling value. The two robbers captured were tried and sentenced to transportation for life, and forfeiture of property. These satisfactory results were owing to the promptitude and energy displayed by the zemindar on the occasion	The zemindar received a gold watch	400	-- Special letter, No. 31 of 1858.
	Durbiga Rae, Harunjun Raool, and others not named.	Servants of the zemindar		Durbiga Rai	50	
			Among the rest (number not given)	50		
Tirhoot	Baboo Kooldeepnarain Sing.	-- Zemindar of Ghur in Tirhoot.	-- When the sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry mutinied at Mozufferpore he sent his servants and dependents to aid in guarding the treasury and gaol. He also maintained for about one month, at his own cost (subsequently reimbursed by Government), 50 extra burkandazes for the service of the State, and showed himself anxious on all occasions to co-operate with, and to assist the authorities during the disturbances.	-- Received the appointment of a Deputy Magistrate, on a salary per mensem	200	
Jessore	Barodakaunt Roy	Rajah of Jessore	-- He exerted himself zealously to assist the authorities in procuring carriage for public service; he made over for that purpose the only elephant he possessed, and had always manifested a firm attachment to the British Government.	-- Received the title of Rajah Bahadoo (with exemption from the usual Nuzzerana) and a khillat consisting of 7 pieces.		-- Special letter, No. 31 of 1858.
Sumbulpore	Baboo Roop Sing	-- Rai Bahadour, Moonsiff of Sumbulpore.	-- Of this officer the Commissioner of Sumbulpore reported as follows: "I cannot omit this opportunity of mentioning the name of Baboo Roop Singh Rai Bahadour, whose untiring zeal, activity, and general influence are manifest, and who has rendered me much valuable assistance in arduous duties in which I have been engaged for the past two months." Soon after the Commissioner again brought to notice "the energetic and unwearied perseverance of Baboo Roop Sing, whose indefatigable activity ever since he went out into the district, his example and influence have proved of the highest value to me in carrying out measures for the pacification of the country, and to whose excellent conduct I feel bound to bear such testimony."	-- Six villages in the Sumbulpore District, attached on account of the rebellion of the Gounteahs, were made over to him at an assessment of 2,345 rupees per annum, fixed for 40 years.		-- Special letters, Nos. 33 and 45 of 1858.
Shahabad	Mahadeo Loll	-- An extra Burkundaz of Thannah Doomraon.	-- In May 1858 he conveyed a letter from Arrah to Sasseram, and on his return with the answer was seized by the rebels, beaten and carried into the jungles, and there brutally mutilated, his nose and hand having been cut off.	He received a donation of	100	-- Special letters, Nos. 34 and 70 of 1858.
Behar	Mr. G. Nolan	-- Assistant Supervisor, Department Public Works.	-- In August 1857, he accompanied the Executive engineer of the 2d Division, Grand Trunk Road, at Shergotty, to Gya, going with the detachment, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, under Captain Thompson, and assisted in removing the treasure. Soon after he started for the Soane, and collecting a body of men he seized the Dacoit leader, Wazeer Khan, and thereby restored order and confidence in that part of the district, at a critical time, when the minds of the people were greatly unsettled. He then accompanied the detachment of Seikhs sent from Shergotty to Dehree, to protect the crossing of the Soane; and on two 6-pounder guns being sent from Calcutta, to be posted at Dehree, he trained 20 of the Seikhs to work them. So long as that place was threatened by the rebels, he exerted himself most usefully in every way. He, subsequently, in charge of the guns above-mentioned, accompanied the	-- Appointed in March 1858 to command a police force, for the occupation of Fort Rhetas, on a salary of, per month	200	-- Special letter, No. 34 of 1858.
				Promoted to be Deputy Superintendent of the Sasseram Sebundy Levy, and allowed 250 rupees per month from date of joining the Levy. He was offered the appointment of lieutenant and adjutant of the 2d		-- Narratives 48, 49, 56, 57, 60, 65.

Patna	G. C. Baker	-- Lieutenant and second in command, 1st Bengal Police Battalion.	<p>Pharee under Captain Rattray, and at the action at Dunchooa behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Returning, then, to his duty on the Grand Trunk Road, he frequently organized small bodies of men, and with them captured, at different times, several mutineers and rebels. After his appointment to the Sasseram Levy he greatly distinguished himself by capturing Nisham Sing, the noted Rebel and Commander in Chief of Koer Sing's army.</p> <p>-- In reporting particulars of the action at Kissma, on the 4th July 1858, between the Sikh Police Battalion and the rebels under Joodhur Sing, Captain Rattray noticed the conduct of Lieutenant Baker in these terms:— "The cavalry behaved splendidly, most ably led by Lieutenant Baker. They alone cut up 50 of the rebels." Again, in reporting the action at Subujnee, on the 27th September 1858, Captain Rattray wrote:—"I beg permission to bring especially to the notice of the commanding officer (Colonel Turner, c. n.) the gallant and excellent conduct displayed by Lieutenant Baker on this occasion, the command having devolved upon him. "All the officers concerned are of opinion that but for him the charge would not have been effected, which ended in such a happy result. I have before had occasion to speak of Lieutenant Baker's gallantry, and consider him well worthy of honourable mention." In commenting on the report of the action at Subujnee, furnished by Colonel Turner, c. n., the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief drew attention "to the brilliancy of the exploit performed by Lieutenant G. C. Baker, which is deserving of the highest encomium, on account both of conception and execution," and Lord Clyde expressed the opinion that the Victoria Cross should be awarded to him.</p>	300	-- As a special reward he received the appointment of Commandant, 1st Bengal Police Battalion, an exception in his case being sanctioned by the Government of India, to the rule that the command of police battalions shall be held only by commanding officers of the army. The question of granting him a commission in the army is under the consideration of the Government of India in the Military Department, and the Commander in Chief recommended him for the honour of the Victoria Cross.	-- Special Letters, Nos. 41 and 61 of 1858.
Ditto	W. Campbell	-- Lieutenant 1st Bengal Police Battalion.	<p>-- The services of this officer do not appear to have been specially brought to notice; but he was appointed to the Sikh police battalion when it was first raised, and continued with it throughout the disturbances, until January 1859, taking part, doubtless, in most, if not all, the operations in which the regiment was engaged, and in the highly valuable services for which the corps was so frequently commended.</p>		-- Promoted to be 2d in command of the 7th Bengal Police Battalion. In this case also the Government of India in the Military Department have under consideration the expediency of granting a commission in the army.	Ditto.
Lohargugga	Koonwar Bhikaree Sing.	Jagheerदार of Manika	<p>-- Koonwar Bhikaree Sing, a petty Jagheerदार, proved himself a truly loyal and deserving subject. He was the only one of the Cheroo Yeomanry who, from first to last, stood boldly aloof from all conspiracy against Government, and exerted himself in every way to check disorder and disaffection. He was one of the first to join Lieutenant Graham, and his information was of great service. In consequence of this his house at Manika was attacked and burnt, and his family escaped slaughter only by the good offices of some friendly Coles.</p>		-- In July 1858 Government sanctioned the bestowal of a Khillut and a small confiscated jagheer of five villages, paying an annual rent of 30 rupees. In May 1859 Government authorised an addition to his jagheer, so as to increase his income by 100 or 150 rupees per annum.	-- Special Letter, No. 49 of 1858.
Sumbulpore	Undo Baboo and others	-- Izardar ryots of Russrah, a village in Sumbulpore.	<p>-- They captured and made over to the authorities at Sumbulpore two followers of the rebel chief Manour Sing, one of the leaders of the insurrection in that district.</p>	50	-- Received amongst them a sum of rupees	-- Special Letter, No. 41 of 1858.
Sarun	Mr. E. Macdonell	-- Sub-deputy opium agent of Sewan.	<p>-- Regarding this officer, the Commissioner of Patna reported thus in July 1858:— "During the past year I have repeatedly had occasion to notice the praiseworthy conduct of Mr. E. Macdonell. When the Sarun Frontier was threatened last year by the Goruckpore rebels, Mr. M. was always ready to assist Mr. Lynch and the military authorities in devising means for the protection of the district. "He took a warm interest in the formation of the Sewan Levy, and while Mr. Lynch was employed in Goruckpore with Colonel Rowcroft, took the entire management of the Levy: of the credit of its present efficiency a large share is due to Mr. Macdonell. When the Sarun District was invaded, Mr. Mangles, the Joint Magistrate of Sewan, was laid up with fever, and Mr. Macdonell, at my request, at once assumed his duties, joined the Levy in the field at a most trying period of the year, and exerted himself most successfully to maintain order. It is chiefly owing to his influence with the people, and to his judicious measures, that so little commotion was excited in the Sewan Sub-Division, by the presence of the rebels. Mr. Macdonell continued with the Levy after Captain Miles took the command, and was present at the affairs of Ekma and Lobacc."</p>		-- He was vested with the full powers of a Deputy Magistrate, and placed in charge of the subdivision of Sewan, with an increase of 200 rupees per month to his salary, the Government of India sanctioning the measure expressly as a recognition of his valuable services. The Lieutenant Governor has also signified his willingness to recommend a pension on more favourable terms than the rules authorised, in case of Mr. Macdonell desiring to retire.	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. a p.	
Saran	Mr. W. F. Macdonell	Magistrate of Chuprah	<p>-- When Mr. W. F. Macdonell rejoined his appointment as magistrate of Chuprah, after having acted as civil officer with Sir Edward Lugard's column, during the operations in Shahabad, the Commissioner of Patna reported thus:--</p> <p>"His personal exertions in facilitating the movements of troops, especially their passage of the Ganges, and in conducting the onerous civil duties of the camp during a season of unusual heat, were most conspicuous, and elicited the marked approbation of all the military authorities with whom he came in contact. His management of the Intelligence Department was all that could be desired. On no occasion did he fail to give the general accurate information of the numbers, position, and general movements of the enemy, and his reports to me were always clear and full."</p> <p>Sir E. Lugard himself wrote to the Commissioner about Mr. Macdonell in these terms: "I positively know not what I should have done without him; full of intelligence and energy, and with the spirit of his race, he was ever with me, whether in the camp, or in the field, under fire, and always useful."</p> <p>"Independent of official thanks and eulogium, he has secured my sincere regard and esteem, indeed not only mine, but that of all my staff." Though suffering from illness, brought on by exposure in Sir E. Lugard's camp, he joined the force under Major Beamish the moment it entered the district, and conducted it to Sewan. He then joined Captain Miles, and continued with him until the rebels fled towards the Gogra, when he rode 22 miles through the rain to Major Beamish, to lead his detachment in pursuit."</p> <p>During the retreat of the force which attempted the relief of Arrah, in July 1857, Mr. Macdonell, who accompanied it as a volunteer, distinguished himself by an act of great personal daring. On the retreat the force had to cross a nulla swollen by heavy rain. Mr. M. and 35 soldiers embarked in a boat without an oar, the rudder of which was so lashed to the side, that soon after it was launched, it returned to the shore it had just quitted, which by that time was lined by the rebel sepoys, who had opened fire on the retreating party. Mr. Macdonell climbed outside the boat up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing, entirely exposed whilst so employed to the enemy's fire. Two bullets passed through his hat, and his escape from instant death was quite marvellous, the rebels being so close. After unfastening the rudder, Mr. Macdonell turned the boat, which drifted across, and 35 soldiers were saved from certain death.</p>	<p>-- He received, by express sanction of the Government of India, a special allowance for his services with Sir E. Lugard's force, of 300 rupees per month, and this Government have recommended him for the distinction of the Victoria Cross.</p>		
Dacca	Not given	A native of Dacca	<p>-- When the gun-boat sent from Dacca was on the watch for the Chittagong mutineers, this man engaged to procure the necessary information respecting their exact position at the time, and performed the service in a very satisfactory manner.</p>	Received a donation of	50	
Chittagong	Joshoda Coomar Pyne	Manager of the remanaries of the Rajahs of Bulloah, and of other extensive estates in Chittagong.	<p>-- As the chief manager of extensive estates in the Chittagong Zillah, the baboo possessed great influence with the mass of the population. Throughout the period of excitement in Chittagong, and especially at the time of the mutiny of the 34th Native Infantry, he exerted his influence in aid of the authorities, and assisted them in every possible way. He kept them informed of all the movements, and signs of uneasiness, among the Mahomedans, in all parts of his charge. When the sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry mutinied, he collected a large body of his tenantry to oppose them; provided a place of retreat for the Government officers, and laid in stores to serve for all who might have needed protection, for a considerable time. His whole conduct evinced the utmost zeal and loyalty towards the Government.</p>	<p>-- Received a gold watch and chain, value</p>	518	-- Special Letter, No. 45, of 1858.
Dacca	Baboo Jugobundho Bose.	Nazir of the magistrate's office.	<p>-- By the exertions and detective ability of the Nazir, the authorities at Dacca were kept informed of all that occurred in the lines previous to the mutiny, and of the movements and designs of the sepoys. He patrolled the town every night for months, and worked only as an officer will work who desires to bring himself to the notice of Government by good conduct.</p>	<p>-- He received a gold watch and chain, value</p>	572	

Lehardugga	Rughooberdyal Sing and Kiahendyal Sing.	Thakoorais of Palamow	<p>-- Throughout the disturbances in Palamow, the conduct of these zemindars was most exemplary, and deserving of the highest praise. In regard to personal exertions, the Government could not have been better served by the most zealous of its own officers; and the assistance rendered entailed very heavy expenss on the zemindars.</p> <p>They entertained for their means large bodies of men; co-operated with the Government troops in every possible way; on several occasions attacked and otherwise acted against the rebels, and never for a moment wavered in their allegiance. But for their hearty and indefatigable assistance, the operations in Palamow would have been neither so completely nor so speedily successful as they were. They were almost the only zemindars who were heart and soul with the authorities, and spared neither men, money, nor personal exertions in the service of the State.</p>	<p>-- They received each the title of Rai Bahadoor and a Khillut, including a double-barrel rifle.</p> <p>Also in equal shares a jagheer, consisting of 32 villages, to be held at a small quit-reat, which has been assessed at Rs. 90, 10, 9. rupees on each share.</p>	307	Each.														
Ditto	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sewchurn Sing 2. Debeebux Sing 3. Debnarain Sing 4. Mohur Surubjeet Sing. 5. Akhoree Gowree Churn Ram. 6. Rampertab Sing 7. Ranjeet Sing 8. Deonauth Sing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> of Ladee of Naundag of Bamundy of Monatoo of Sutgawa of Runka of Gurwah 	<p>-- These petty zemindars conducted themselves remarkably well throughout the disturbances, manifesting a steady adherence to the Government, furnishing men and supplies according to their means, and personally assisting the authorities in the operations against the rebels</p>	<p>-- Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive, receiving each a double-barrel gun and a shawl. No. 5 received a pair of shawls; No. 6 and 7 one shawl each; and No. 8 a double-barrel gun</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guns.</th> <th>Shawls.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>210</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>210</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>210</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>210</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>210</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>210</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Guns.	Shawls.	210	600	210	500	210	450	210	400	210	400	210	400	
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Shahabad	Shew Shunker Sing	Malik of Roop Saugor	<p>-- In August 1858 a body of about 30 or 40 rebels took possession of the village of Roop Saugor, in Shahabad, and established a thannah there. Shew Shunker Sing himself informed the officer commanding at Doomraon of the circumstance, and so guided the party sent to dislodge the rebels, that the latter were surrounded before day-light, 15 of them killed, and the rebels Thannadar and Jemadar captured and made over to the authorities. His loyal conduct so enraged the rebels, that they soon after plundered the village, and burnt Shew Shunker Sing's house and property.</p>	<p>-- He received the grant of a village, with a net annual rental of rupees, subject to payment of the sudder jumma during his life, and to moderate assessment when settled with his heirs afterwards.</p>	500	Special Letters Nos. 48, 49, and 63 of 1858.														
Cuttack	Not given	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Jemadar 3 Havildars 3 Naiks 65 Sepoys of the Orissa Paik Companies 	<p>-- During the disturbances in Sumbulpore, a detachment of the Orissa Paik Companies was sent to that district on service. A portion soon after returned to Cuttack; but these were retained by the Commissioner of Sumbulpore, and rendered very excellent service at the Station, at out-posts, and in the field. In serving at Sumbulpore they exceeded their engagement, and performed duties equal to if not more than those of regular troops. They were not admissible to pension if disabled by sickness or wounds, and in case of death, their families would have received no support. They thus incurred the risks without enjoying the advantages of the regular military service</p>	<p>-- They received among them a donation of</p>	500	Special Letter, No. 52 of 1858.														
Ditto	Not given	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Duffadar 2 Naib, ditto 1 Naik 23 Sepoys of the Khond Mal Sebundies 	<p>For similar service, and on the same considerations</p>	<p>They received among them a sum of</p>	198	Special Letter, No. 62 of 1858.														
Seebaugor	Doorgapersand	Jail Darogah of Seebaugor	<p>-- During the excitement in Assam he rendered the greatest assistance to the Principal Assistant Commissioner at Seebaugor, in the transportation of important papers; in writing out all the confidential instructions to the Darogah of Jorehaut, keeping inviolable secrecy at a time when it was all-important; and aiding zealously in watching the disaffected at Seebaugor.</p>	<p>-- Promoted to be a first grade Darogah of Jorehaut thannah.</p>																
Ditto	Surmnauth	Police Mohurrir of Jorehaut Thannah.	<p>-- He rendered every assistance to the Jail Darogah, and his conduct throughout the period of excitement was most exemplary.</p>	<p>-- Promoted to the grade of 2d mohurrir, and marked for further advancement.</p>																

STATEMENT of the Money or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD		REMARKS.
				Bestowed or Proposed.		
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Saebaugor	Ratoo Monie Jatee	Burkundaase Ticklahs of the Jorehaut Thannah.	-- Being men of tried fidelity, the Principal Assistant Commissioner stationed them for three months, during the rains, in a jungle on the road between Golaghat and Jorehaut, to be ready to cast adrift the bridges over the deep nullahs (the fastenings of which had been cut), in case of the Sepoys at Golaghat, making for Jorehaut, as they intended. In this important service they endured much hardship, and constantly supplied the police officers in the confidence of the authorities with information of the occurrences at Golaghat.	-- They received each a gratuity of six months' pay, the whole disbursement being	42 - -	
Sarun	Not given	Nujebs of the Sewan Levy	-- These men, though perfectly raw and undisciplined, behaved with great steadiness in the affair with the rebels at Ekma, which took place in June 1858, and as an incentive to future exertion, the officiating Collector of Sarun granted them on the spot a small reward, which was subsequently sanctioned by Government.	A gratuity among them of	157 - -	
Behar	Ameer Ally Khan	-- Ransalder, Behar Irregular Cavalry.	-- In May 1858 the Tehseelee and Thannah of Kaemgunga, in the Furruckabad district, was attacked by a body of rebels, estimated at from 100 to 300 foot and horse. On the first intimation of their approach, Ameer Ally Khan (who happened to be in the district, engaged in recruiting for the Behar Irregular Cavalry) volunteered his services. He planned and executed the defence of the Tehseelee, and with the aid of the police and some Chupprassies of the establishment, he managed, by great personal exertions, after a fight of four hours, during which he displayed conspicuous bravery, to repulse the enemy, thereby saving Government treasure amounting to about 4,000 rupees.	-- Admitted, by G. O. 1281 of 6th September 1858, to the 2d Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor.		
Tirhoot	Heola Put	3d Class Darogah of Paro	-- When Tirhoot was threatened by the Goruckpore rebels, this officer was stationed at one of the Ghâts on the Gunduck, by which the rebels were expected to attempt a passage over the river, to control the arrangements made for opposing them, and he exerted himself very creditably on the occasion.	Received a donation of	100 - -	-- Special Letter, No. 42 of 1858.
Ditto	Ram Churn Loll and Heola Pershad.	Jemadars of Police, Tirhoot	-- These two officers were stationed at two other Ghâts on the Gunduck, and exerted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the authorities.	-- Both were promoted to be Naib Darogahs	- - - -	-- Special Letter, No. 42 of 1858.
Ditto	Dumree Loll	-- Naib Nazir of the Foudaree Court.	-- Dumree Loll had general charge of the arrangements for guarding the Ghâts, and of the Intelligence Department. He obtained speedy and accurate intelligence of the movements of the rebels; was constantly on the move from post to post, and discharged his duties with the greatest promptitude and judgment.	Received a donation of	150 - -	Ditto.
Shahabad	Sewchurn Baghat	Butcher	-- This man supplied sheep for the use of the troops during the operations at Jugdespore, and because he had rendered service to the State, the rebels seized him, when General Sir E. Lugard's force retired, and brutally murdered him.	-- Twenty-five beegahs of land were granted to his widow, rent-free for life; or in case of her death, until her two sons, aged 10 and 12, attained the ages of 25 and 23; the land to be afterwards moderately assessed	- - - -	-- Special Letter, No. 58 of 1858.
Patus	Not given	-- Two native servants attached to the gunboat.	-- During the operations of the steam gunboat "Teak Naaf" on the River Soane, undertaken for the purpose of destroying the boats collected by the rebels, in order to cross and recross the river, these men were severely wounded by the fire of the enemy from the village of Khyra.	-- They received as compensation between them	50 - -	
Sumbulpore	Nursees, and Bhagoota and Natheena.	-- Havildar Sebundy Levy, Jemadars Zemindaree Police.	-- In September 1858, when a band of 60 rebels made a descent on Sumbulpore, from the Bara Pahur Hills, a party of Zemindaree Police and a detachment of the district Sebundy Levy, rapidly and cautiously marching from their posts, surprised the enemy at a village named Cheetakhai. Attacking them with great vigour and determination, they	-- They were presented with silver ornaments and fancy head dresses, at a cost of	100 - -	-- Special Letter, No. 59 of 1858.

			succeeded in killing Monohur Sing, the noted ringleader of rebellion in Sumbulpore; his two principal followers, Bhago Boee and Duonaro Boee; besides 17 other rebels. They also took a lot of arms, utensils, &c., and a horse. This satisfactory result was entirely owing to the tact and courage of the native officers named, who commanded the attacking party.		
Tipperah	Baboo Bungshelochun Mitter.	-- Manager of the Gunga Mundel Estate.	-- In November 1857, when Tipperah was threatened by the sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, who mutinied at Chittagong, the Baboo was applied to for assistance in removing the ladies, children, and non-official residents of the station to Dacca. These, forming a large and very helpless party, were forwarded to the Baboo's residence on very short notice, and he promptly supplied them with boats, supplies, and a guard of 50 men to escort them to Dacca. He also provided 30 armed men to guard the station, who were very useful to the authorities. Without being asked to do so, he kept two or three boats at Juffergunge, ready to convey away the officials of Tipperah, in case of their being compelled to quit the station for safety; and he maintained constant communication with them by runners stationed along the road, and paid from his private funds. Hearing that the despatch of European troops to Chittagong was contemplated, he collected, in anticipation, large supplies for their use, and despatched them with palkees, bearers, and 300 coolies, to the place where the troops, if sent, would most probably land.	-- He received the title of Rai Bahadour (with exemption from the customary Nuzzerana), and a gold watch with chain	755
Lohardugga	Indernauth Sahee	Thakoor of Govindpore	-- The services of this individual have not been specially reported. He was represented by the Commissioner to be "one of the most deserving of the Chota Nagpore Family;" and in conferring the grant mentioned in the next column, it was expressly declared to be in "acknowledgment of his loyal behaviour and services during the disturbances."	-- The estate in Chotah Nagpore, called "Khettinga Puttee," confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of Tekait Ooneroo Sing, was conferred on him	-- Special Letter, No. 61, of 1858.
Pains	Mr. W. Brown	-- Commander of the steam gunboat "Benares."	-- He rendered important and most valuable services to Government in the operations of the gunboat "Benares," against the rebels in the Kurumanssa Creek, on the Ganges, between Buxar and Ghazeepore; and in the Shahabad district. In several instances he distinguished himself greatly by the judgment, energy, and perseverance, which marked his proceedings. Many of the rebels were killed, and all their boats either captured or destroyed, while the vessel sustained but trifling injury, and there was not a single casualty on board.	-- He received a special allowance of batta at 8 rupees, per day, for one month; and the post of commander of the flotilla, with an increase of salary from 150 rupees to 500 rupees per month	-- Special Letters, Nos. 60 and 64, of 1858.
Ditto	Mr. W. A. Ducaase	Engineer of the above vessel	-- He rendered very valuable assistance to Mr. Brown during the operations above mentioned, and exerted himself most zealously throughout.	-- He received for the same period a special allowance of batta of his rank	
Sarun	Brijnauth Roy	-- Sower, furnished in aid of Government, by zemindars of Chynepore.	-- Among others, this man received on a former occasion (see page 135 of this statement), a sum of 50 rupees for good service with the Sarun Field Force in 1857-58. The Deputy Magistrate of Sarun having represented that he had rendered excellent service since the payment of the first reward, a further donation was authorised.	Received a further sum of	50 -- -- { -- Special Letter, No. 73, of 1858.
Patea	Not named	-- Amlah belonging to the factory of Mr. Eddis, indigo planter of Hislahut.	-- In June 1857, while the steamer "Charles Allan" was coaling at Comercolly, on her downward trip, the khalashees of the vessel disposed of a large quantity of Government stamp paper, and other articles. Mr. Eddis took upon himself the responsibility, in the absence of any police officer, to cause a search of the houses of the parties who were suspected of having purchased the stamp paper, &c.; and this led to the recovery of property to the value of upwards of 1,000 rupees. This satisfactory result was owing to the exertions of the amlah of Mr. Eddis' factory, who were employed by him in tracing the property which had been plundered at Allahabad.	-- As a remuneration for their exertions, they received amongst them a sum of	110 -- --
Shahabad	Not given	Certain Seikhs and others	-- They recovered from the rebels, and made over to the magistrate of Shahabad, a number of Government muskets.	-- A sum of	45 -- --
Behar	Baboo Nundokissore Sing.	Zemindar of Donah	-- During the disturbances in Behar, in the latter end of the year 1857, he distinguished himself by rendering important assistance to the Deputy Magistrate of the sub-division of Nowadah. He kept him constantly and correctly informed of the movements of the rebels, and actively co-operated in the measures adopted for checking riot and disorder, and restoring tranquillity. With the aid of his retainers, he resisted an attempt at dacoety, by a band headed by the noted Sirdar Jowahur Rajwar, who, with five of his followers, was killed in the encounter.	-- He received a handsome sword, value	380 -- --

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	REMARKS.
Bograh - - -	Not given - - -	- - Two Duffadars, and three Burkuandazes of the Gaol Guard.	- - For good conduct on the occasion of an outbreak of the prisoners in the Bograh Gaol, in December 1858. These men only, out of the whole gaol establishment, opposed the prisoners. They twice drove them back, though only five men against 12, but were forced back at last, and the prisoners escaped.	- - They received each a gratuity of three months' pay, total } 79 - -	- - General Letter, No. 36 of 1859, paragraphs 57, 58.
Ditto - - -	Mr. Davis - - -	- - Superintendent of the District Roads.	- - Happening to be near the gaol at the time of the outbreak, he promptly repaired to the spot, and assisted in opposing the escape of the prisoners, encouraging the small number of the guard, who were at their post, by his presence and example.	- - He was presented with a case of surveying instruments, value - } 300 - -	Ditto.
Shahabad - - -	Foornan Sing - - -	- - Jemadar, Arrah Ferry Fund Establishment.	- - In October and November 1858, he conducted Lieutenant Colonel Walter's column through the district of Shahabad. He was invariably foremost in every service required; did more in procuring guides, intelligence, and supplies, than all the rest of the establishment entertained for such services, and was always regardless of danger.	He received a sword, value - } And a purse of - - - } 350 - - 200 - -	- - Special Letter, No. 7 of 1859.
Ditto - - -	Bissaur Sing - - -	Zemindar of Unnawat - - -	- - He displayed conspicuous loyalty, and rendered good service to Government during the disturbances in Shahabad. He was the only man of the middle class in the district who was known to have actually resisted the rebels. He opposed them in person, and captured four of them with arms, whom he made over to the authorities. In consequence of this the rebels sought him out, destroyed his property, and inflicted on him every possible injury.	- - He received in farm some of the confiscated villages, for armed rebels captured, a sum of - } Also a sword - - - } And a pair of handsome shawls, value - - - } 100 - - 350 - - 812 - -	
Outback - - -	Kishnoo Sing - Ramehunder Sing Chintaman Sing	Relatives of the Rajah of Keonjhar - - -	- - In February 1859 they were sent by the Officiating Commissioner of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom to the rebel Rajah of Potehau, to try and induce him to surrender to the authorities - - - They were seized by the Rajah's adherents, and kept in confinement until January 1859, when they contrived to escape. While in confinement they suffered many privations and much ill-treatment at the hands of the rebels - - -	- - They received each a donation of 500 rupees; total disbursed } 1,500 - -	
Behar - - -	Phool Sing - - -	Zemindar of Soonter - - -	- - The Zemindar had been desired to watch the Ghats in the Rajgeer Hills, to prevent the passage of rebels. In February 1859, when a party of about 80 sepoyas attempted to pass towards Shahabad, the Zemindar opposed them, though he had only a few men with him. He lost one of his retainers in the encounter, and captured two sepoyas, who were made over to the authorities at Nowada.	- - Received a present of a sword, value - - - } 350 - -	
Shahabad - - -	Mr. T. Victor - - -	- - Formerly in the employ of the Railway Company.	- - He superintended the repairs and alterations to the Magistrate's catcherry at Arrah, executed for the purpose of converting it into a military hospital, and he also rendered general assistance to the Magistrate of Shahabad, during the disturbances in that district in 1858, and to Mr. Boyle, in constructing the Arrah Fort.	He received a donation of - - } 1,000 - -	- - General Letter, No. 37 of 1859, paragraph 4.
Ditto - - -	Mr. George Drummond	- - Indigo Planter of Non-saugor Factory.	- - He did good service as an honorary magistrate in Shahabad, and was very useful to Lieutenant Colonel Walter's column during the operations in that district. He afterwards had charge of one of the disarming posts in the Kurumwaree Trench, and his zeal and energy in carrying out the instructions for disarming the people, created many enemies.	- - Government authorised a preference (over other applicants who had rendered no service) being given to him in the settlement of the confiscated estates of Koer Sing. This order was issued before it had been determined to sell the Government right in the confiscated property, after the regular settlement and remissions of jumma, so that, under the altered circumstances, the preference promised could not be carried out literally. The villages of Balgaon, in pergunnah Rebeas, and Ummanurpore in pergunnah Arrah, both in Shahabad, were therefore subsequently settled in perpetuity with Mr. Drummond, at a reasonable jumma.	

Sarun	Baboo Harsara Narain	-- Zemindar of Chynepore, in Sarun.	-- When the rebels entered the Sarun District he joined the British troops in the attack and pursuit, and exhibited much loyalty and courage.	-- Two villages in Pergunnah Arrah, yielding a yearly rental of have been settled with him in perpetuity, at a reasonable jumma.	5,560	
Shahabad	Muthoora Loll	-- Mooktear and Zemindar of Arrah.	-- Mr. Money, the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, reported thus:—"I would add the expression of my own thanks to Muthoora Loll for the assistance he has given me since I have been Magistrate and Collector of this district. Through him and the men employed by him, I have derived most of the information I have been enabled to furnish to the troops in the field. He accompanied me when I went with Brigadier Douglas in the expedition which terminated in the ejection of the rebels from Jugdespore. Through him I was enabled, first, to inform Brigadier Douglas of the rebels having been successfully driven in on the 14th October 1858, from Burahpoot, Chowgin, and Peeroo; information upon which the Brigadier's ultimate plan of attack was based. Muthoora Loll's men, on several occasions, carried letters from the Brigadier to distant outposts, through tracts entirely held by the rebels. His services have been of a very valuable kind, by day and night. At all times I have found him willing to do anything required from him at any inconvenience to himself. He has, by his prominent adherence to the cause of order, and the valuable assistance he has given it, gained the ill-will of all the disaffected in the district, and has suffered very severely in the destruction of his property." This testimony was confirmed in all essential points by Sir Edward Lugard; Mr. W. F. Maodonell, Magistrate of Sarun; Mr. M. Brodhurst, Officiating Magistrate of Shahabad; and by the Commissioner of Patna.	-- On the settlement of the confiscated estates of Koer Sing, he is to receive a Jagheer in perpetuity, yielding a gross rental per annum of - meanwhile, he has been awarded a reduction to the extent of - in the jumma payable by him, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, for certain villages held by him under a summary settlement.	3,500	
Sarun	Ummernaath Pandit	Nazir of the Collectorate	-- At the commencement of the disturbances in the Patna Division, when the regiments at Dinapore were in open mutiny, he conveyed the Government treasure, amounting to one lakh of rupees, in sight of the rebels, from Sarun to Patna, in safety; and while the authorities were away at Dinapore, he guarded it, as well as other Government property, with the aid of 50 peons. At the same time he also provided 250 hackeries and 500 bullocks, and despatched them, under escort of his own people, to Benares for the use of the troops then assembling there. He also provided carriage to Bustee for ammunition and provisions urgently required for the use of the Naval Brigade stationed there. When Sarun was threatened by Koer Sing and his followers, the Nazir was ordered to fortify the town, and he contrived, with the utmost labour, to complete the necessary works in a very short space of time. The Collector represented that the services of the Nazir throughout the disturbances were most exemplary; and that his untiring energy and assiduity in the performance of very arduous and responsible duties deserved the favourable notice of Government.	-- He received a handsome sword, value -	350	-- General Letter, No. 36 of 1859, paragraph 101.
Shahabad	Pursan	Not given	-- During the operations against the rebels in Shahabad, he furnished valuable information regarding their movements, &c.	He received a donation of	70	-- General Letter, No. 37 of 1859, paragraph 5.
Ditto	Shaik Hossain Feelban	-- Ditto	-- He became obnoxious to the rebels on account of his adherence to the Government, and was severely wounded by them while engaged in the public service.	He received a donation of	100	-- Ditto.
Behar	Choky Loll	Barkundane	He was severely wounded in the execution of his duties by rebel Sowars in June 1858	He received a donation of	60	
Ditto	Bakur Ally	Chuprassy	He was killed by the rebels in September 1857, while in the execution of his duty	His family received a gratuity of	50	
Ditto	Chunoor Dosadh	Ditto	He was killed by the rebels in September 1857, while in the execution of his duty	His family also received	50	
Sarun	Ruchpaul	Burkundane, Taurpore Thana.	-- He was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a mutineer, whom he was attempting, with the aid of some others, to apprehend. During the disturbances in Singbhoom, some of the Cole Mankees of the Government Cole Peers, in the neighbourhood of Chybassa, were pre-eminently distinguished for undiminished loyalty and devoted zeal towards the British Government. Through their instrumentality mainly, the mutinous detachment at Chybassa was first opposed and prevented from joining the head quarters of the mutineers at Ranchee. The Mankees were the first to welcome back the authorities to Singbhoom, and their loyalty enabled Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, to assume charge of his appointment, without military aid. Though continually tempted by emissaries from the Porahaut insurgents, they never wavered.	He received a gratuity of -	100	

Ditto	Judhooath Sing	-- Cousin of the Serakellab Rajah.	ditto	Received a sword	200
Ditto	Ranjit Sing	-- Ditto	ditto	Ditto	200
Ditto	Urjoon Sing	-- Ditto	ditto	Ditto	200
Ditto	Baboo Jugjeebun Sing	-- Cousin of the Thakoor of Kursowan.	The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and Lieutenant Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, both testified that this gentleman was deserving of the consideration of Government for the zeal and fidelity he displayed throughout the disturbances, and his earnest endeavours to serve the State.	He received a shawl And a sword	392 200
Ditto	Ramchander Perdham	-- Headman of the village of Assuntulea.	-- His village was burnt in consequence of his loyalty to the Government, and he procured for the authorities much useful information.	-- He was granted for his life a remission of the revenue of the village under his charge, the annual rent being	112 2
Ditto	Gungadhur Perdham	-- Headman of the village of Rajgaon.	-- His father and brother were murdered by the rebels, because they had rendered good service to the authorities.	-- He was granted a similar reward, the annual rent of his village being	130
Ditto	Samoo Moondah	-- Headman of the village of Nukdee.	-- He was the best and boldest spy acting in aid of the authorities, and once very narrowly escaped death at the hands of the rebels. He possessed considerable influence amongst the Porahaut Coles, and used it very much to the advantage of the officers of Government.	-- The rent of his village, amounting annually to was remitted in perpetuity.	41 13 6
Sarun	Syud Hoessein Ally	-- Assistant to the sub-deputy Opium Agent at Sewan	-- When the mutinous sowars of the 12th Irregular Cavalry arrived from Segowlic, at Sewan, in July 1857, he adopted every possible means to preserve order in the district. By his influence and example he restrained many whose faith in the cause of order wavered, and by untiring exertions he constantly procured and transmitted to the authorities correct intelligence of current events. His forethought, tact, and judgment, undoubtedly benefited the public interests in Sewan. From the commencement of the outbreak, until its close, he laboured incessantly for the good of the State, and his exertions were conspicuous for the maintenance of a good spirit among the better classes in the sub-division of Sewan.	He received a donation of - and was appointed, on account of his good services, to be a Deputy Magistrate, on a salary of	500 200
Shahabad	Sheochurn	-- Ryot of Paramanpore, in Shahabad.	-- In April 1859, a band of rebels, passing through Shahabad, was pursued by a small detachment of the European mounted police and others, under command of the Magistrate, and surrendered at a village named Paramanpore. During the negotiation, which terminated in the surrender of the rebels, numbering 23, a sepoy, fully armed, attempted to escape. The ryot pursued and seized him with naked hands, holding him fast till he dropped his musket, bayonet, and sword, when he broke loose and rejoined the rebels, carrying information, which prevented any further attempt to make a way. This ryot rendered other assistance also to the Magistrate on the occasion in question.	He received a donation of - and permanent employment in the police of the district.	100
Lohardugga	Junuk Sing	Zemindar	-- This zemindar was associated with his brother, Pergunnite Jugget Pal Sing, Rae Bahadour of Pittooreah, in the services for which the latter was rewarded, as mentioned in a previous part of this statement. During the latter operations in the district, the brothers attended the Senior Assistant Commissioner with a body of 60 armed men, accompanied him to Chickaree, and occupied that pergunnah until the restoration of order permitted their return.	He received a shawl	375
Ditto	Loll Gokoolnauth Saha, Loll Moheep Narain Sahae, and Bhya Latchman Sing	Zemindars	-- These zemindars also joined the Senior Assistant Commissioner, accompanied him with their armed retainers throughout the operations, and made themselves most useful on all occasions, in procuring information and furnishing supplies	They received each a shawl	350 350 250
Sirgoojah	Loll Boodessary Permaud Sing Deo.	-- Brother of the Maharajah of Sirgoojah and manager of the estates.	-- During the general operations against the Palamow insurgents, this chief exerted himself as well as he could, considering that his own district was infested by rebels, to co-operate with the authorities. Subsequently, when Sirgoojah was clear of mutineers, he led a force against the insurgents in pergunnah Odeypore, in co-operation with two other friendly chiefs, and their combined movements resulted in complete success, the country having been entirely cleared of rebels, and some of their principal leaders captured. In carrying out the part assigned to him in these operations, this chief met with resistance in different places, but he drove the enemy from Ghât to Ghât, and pushed on to their retreat. After the expulsion of the rebels he collected a considerable portion of the revenue then due; and he supplied a body of trustworthy men to remain with the tehsildar for two months, to keep in check any of the people who might be disposed to be troublesome.	-- Proposed to bestow on him the title of Bahadour and a Khillut.	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. u. p.	
Jushpore	Pertab Narain Sing Dco.	Rajah of Jushpore	-- In reporting the result of the general operations in Palamow, the Senior Assistant Commissioner observed regarding this chief:—"The conduct of the Rajah of Jushpore is deserving of special commendation. He himself joined me with a large body of men at Checharee, in November, and was with me till we occupied Chemo Sunni in December. He was then compelled to return to his own district, but he sent to my assistance his dewan, with a large body of men, who continued to assist in the occupation of the Bhogta country, till the surrender of the rebel chiefs; subsequently, when requested to operate against the Oodeypore insurgents, he responded with meritorious alacrity. Having collected a large force on the boundary, he first endeavoured to induce the heads of villages and people to join him, but in this he failed, owing to the counteraction of the rebels, who had got into Oodeypore from Palamow. He then forced his way through, notwithstanding the resistance offered, but was compelled to retreat for the protection of his own territory." Soon after he again advanced, having the co-operation of the chiefs mentioned in the foregoing case, and the result of their movements has been already stated.	-- Proposed to bestow on him the title of Rajah Bahadour and a Khillut.		
Sarun	Baboo Sao Golam Bah	Merchant of Goldingunge	When the district of Sarun was disturbed, he displayed steady and conspicuous loyalty, and gave all possible assistance to the authorities. The Officiating Magistrate and Collector stated that, but for this Baboo's assistance in supplying carts, &c., on several emergent occasions, he would have failed to meet indents. For several weeks by means of his armed dependents, this Baboo guarded the banks of the River Gauges along many miles, thus rendering the Goldingunge Police available for employment elsewhere. The services he constantly and cheerfully rendered were very meritorious.	-- The title of Rai Bahadour was conferred on him.		
Shahabad	Mr. J. W. Garstin	-- Deputy Magistrate of Buxar.	Soon after his appointment to be Deputy Magistrate of Buxar, the three Native Infantry Regiments at Dinapore mutinied. For the purpose of joining his appointment, he accompanied as a volunteer the force sent from Dinapore on the 29th July 1857, for the relief of the garrison besieged in Mr. Boyle's house at Arrah. He was wounded in action with the enemy during the retreat of the relieving force, and while the wound was yet unhealed, he took charge of his sub-division. In December 1857 he proceeded with a detachment of a naval brigade and some sowars and matchlockmen of the Doornraon Rajah, to punish some refractory villagers out of his jurisdiction, which was effectually done. As civil officer he accompanied and rendered valuable services to the expeditions under Brigadier Douglas to Guhmar, under Major Carr to Bhojpoore and Doornraon, and in the attempt to capture Meggar Ray, and under Colonel Dunsford to Jugdespoore.	-- His application for a gratuity is under consideration.		
Cuttack	Jodoonath Bhanje	Rajah of Moharbhanje	-- In his private and confidential letters to the ex-Rajah of Porahaut, which were found in the residence of the latter after his escape, the Rajah of Moharbhanje not only refused to join his son-in-law in his treasonable designs, but he also laboured to dissuade the Porahaut Chief from his rebellious purposes. On the first appearance of symptoms of disturbance in Singbhoom, he made preparations for defending his own territory, and placed himself in communication with the authorities, to obviate all doubt of his loyalty and attachment to Government; he regularly furnished men for the protection of the treasury and station of Chyebassa at a very critical period, and he attended to all requisitions for supplies, &c. He subsequently furnished a contingent, and personally co-operated in the measures adopted for the suppression of rebellion in Singbhoom. He volunteered to bring about the surrender of his son-in-law, and though he did not succeed by negotiation, he took part in the coercive measures which eventually led to Ujjoon Sing's submission.	-- He received a Khillut and the title of Maharajah Bahadour.		-- Special letters, Nos. 26, 27, and 31 of 1857, and No. 35 of 1859.
Patna	Not given	Certain residents of Benares	For the capture of the Rebel Hurkissen Sing	-- They received the proclaimed reward of	3,000	
Benares Agency	Jumyut Lall	-- Gomastha of the Opium Kotee at Etawah.	-- He continued resolutely faithful to the Government in times of very great trial during the disturbances at Cawnpore, and by great exertions he saved the treasure of his opium kotee, amounting to 3,622 rupees, as well as the records.	-- He received a donation of and a gold watch of the value of	250 300	-- Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative No. 3 of 1858, paragraph 47, and No. 5 of 1859, paragraphs 43-5.

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Ditto	Gowreepershad	Gomashta of Kotee Cawnpore	-- These Gomashtas also remained faithful throughout the disturbances at Cawnpore, and rendered valuable service to Government in preserving the records of their respective Kotees	-- Each received a gratuity of three months pay	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 5 of 1859, paragraphs 43-5.
	Buldeo Sohye Jawahir Loll	Ditto Bellah Ditto Akberpore			
Sarun	Ahmad Hossain	-- Native Assistant to Sub-deputy Opium Agent at Chuprah.	-- Throughout the disturbances, and especially during the period that Chupra was threatened by the rebels under Koer Sing, he rendered very great assistance to his immediate superior, and relieved him of much anxiety by undertaking and most satisfactorily discharging the onerous and important duty of superintending the daily removal of the weighed opium from the godown to the boats, a distance of three miles. By extraordinary energy and vigilance which he never relaxed, notwithstanding the intervention of the long and trying Mahomedan feast called the Ramzan, he prevented any loss, damage, or confusion occurring. He also rendered most important service in preventing, by great tact and self-possession, the flight of the cultivators under advances on the occurrence of a panic.	He received a donation of - 200	-- Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
Ditto	Nirput Pershad Misser	Gomashta of Kotee Masruck	-- The ability and energy with which he executed the orders of the Sub-deputy Agent, relieved that officer of much trouble and anxiety during a very trying time. Owing to the Gomashta's untiring activity and efficient superintendence, more work was done in his kotee generally than in any other, and that with most creditable order, regularity, and punctuality. From first to last his duties were conducted in a manner deserving the highest praise, notwithstanding the extreme difficulty and danger attending the operations for the disposal of property of so much value during the excitement then prevailing, and when the weighing houses were daily surrounded by several thousand persons, including sepoys and their relatives.	He received a donation of - 100	Ditto.
Ditto	Not given	-- The subordinate Amlah and guard of the Chuprah Sub-deputy Agency.	-- Though these did not render any special service, their conduct was satisfactory, and they were considered deserving of encouragement for having remained at their posts and performed their duties during a very trying period	-- They received among them a sum of - 248	Ditto.
Ditto	Golan Ahea	-- Gomashta of Kotee Gopalgunge.	-- His loyalty was prominently manifested on all occasions during the disturbances. On the 3d June 1858, when Sewan was threatened with an attack by the rebels, the Gomashta held an advanced post with a body of fighting men, and on the 4th he accompanied Mr. Macdonell, Sub-deputy Agent, in an expedition with the Sewan levy. At Ekma he fought in the front ranks, and the commandant of the levy highly commended his conduct on the occasion. Again at Seheyjee he was well to the front, constantly encouraging the men of the levy to do their duty. Although 64 years of age, he exerted himself both at Ekma and Seheyjee with extraordinary vigour and energy. He afforded the utmost assistance to the Sub-deputy Agent in the opium weighments, and was always in that officer's confidence respecting the movements of the rebels.	He received a donation of - 200	Ditto.
Behar	Sivdyaal Kooar	Naib Nazir	-- When the opium kotee at Belkurreh was destroyed by the rebels under Joodhur Sing, in June 1858, and the Sub-deputy Opium Agency at Tehta was in danger of an attack, though the rebels were encamped within three miles distance, and reports were rife that they meditated a march on Tehta, these officers, encouraged by the Naib Nazir, remained steadily at their posts, having armed themselves for defence. The rebels were three times in the neighbourhood of Tehta, and that the Government buildings and property escaped destruction is attributed to its being known in the district that the Sub-deputy Agency guard were armed and resolved to defend the place	-- They received the following donations:	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 41-2. -- Financial Narrative, No. 2 of 1859, paragraph 7.
	Hurkoo Sing	Jemadar		Naib Nazir - - - - - 100	
	Dookit Patuck	Naib ditto		Jemadar - - - - - 60	
	Wajid Hossain	3d Mohurrir		Naib ditto - - - - - 30	
	Tejha	Bearer		Mohurrir - - - - - 10	
Sarun	Achaiber Loll	16 Burkundauses of the Tehta Sub-deputy Opium Agency		Bearer - - - - - 10	Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-9.
		-- 2d Mohurrir of Sub-deputy Agency at Allygunge.	-- He was deputed to superintend the transshipment of the Allygunge opium from dinghies to large boats. In the intermediate passage of two or three days along a winding nullah, there was great risk of the opium falling into the hands of the rebels, and the Mohurrir was selected for the duty on account of his pluck and judgment. The Ghat at which the large boats lay, where the opium was daily transhipped, was the point at which the rebels first crossed the Gogra. They had reached the opposite bank, when the Mohurrir, with the aid of coolies furnished by a neighbouring zemindar, speedily put on board all the opium then at the Ghat, and started off the boats before the rebels crossed. This officer's post was one of considerable danger, and he held it steadily and manfully throughout the disturbances, and always furnished correct and valuable information to the authorities.	He received a donation of - 100	

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered, &c.—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Sarun	Not given	-- Zillahdars and Kottes Burkundauzes of the Allygunge sub-agency.	-- They exerted themselves most zealously during the opium weighments; and throughout the disturbances they rendered very useful service, not easily specified. They carried letters to and fro, and obtained information when no others could be induced to act, and they kept the authorities constantly informed of the movements of the rebels.	-- They received among them a sum of - - - - -	150 - -	{ -- Miscellaneous Revenue Narrative, No. 4 of 1859, paragraphs 37-39.
Ditto	Not given	1 Jemadar - - - - - 1 Naick - - - - - 9 Burkundauzes, being the guard of the Allygunge sub-agency.	-- These men rendered excellent service throughout the disturbances. They preserved the records and the godown where they were stationed, when the other bungalows and the property in them were pillaged and destroyed. While Goruckpore was in the hands of the rebels, these men were trusted and behaved well. When the Sewan levy was raised, they were employed to drill the recruits; they subsequently took the field with the levy, and in the actions at Ekma and Scheyjee, they served as native officers. One of them was cut down by the rebels while bravely holding an advanced post at Ekma. Owing to the levy being without native officers or any experienced soldiers, the duties of the opium guard were very harrassing, and were throughout cheerfully performed. During the weighments, also, their duties were extremely onerous, part being constantly on picket, the rest as constantly in rapid movement to and from Chuprah, with treasure, of which they conveyed about three lakhs in one month.	-- Each received a donation of six months' pay, in the aggregate	354 - -	Ditto.
Shahabad	Lalla Ajoodeah Pershad	Gomashta of Kotee Koelwar	-- The services of this individual are not specially reported in any document on record in this office. The sub-deputy agent at Shahabad represented him to be deserving of special notice and reward for good conduct and assistance during the opium weighments, and assigned to him the largest of the rewards recommended for his subordinates; observing as follows:— "The excellent conduct of this officer I have already brought prominently to your (Behar Opium Agent's) notice in my letters, reporting the completion of the weighments in April and June last. I would suggest that he be presented with 200 rupees in cash, and a written acknowledgment of his services in the form of a nekhnatee perwaunah, as a reward for his most exemplary conduct."	He received a donation of - -	200 - -	Ditto.
Ditto	Lalla Hurry Pershad	Gomashta of Kotee Shahpore	-- This officer was most active and energetic throughout the weighments, and on the 23d April 1858, when the troops were beaten back from Jugdespore, and the rebels were expected to attack the station, the Gomashta went of his own accord, with his zillahdars, to guard the opium store godown during the night.	He received a donation of - -	100 - -	Ditto.
Ditto	Hurrahye Sing - Chutterdharee Sing - Sew Golam Sing - Hossein Buksh - Issury Sing - Shewthul Sing - Biscesaur Misser - Balkhera Sing -	Jemadar - - - - - Duffadar - - - - - Burkundauze - - - - - Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - - - -	-- These behaved admirably throughout the weighments in April 1858, during a very trying time, when hesitation or desertion of post by any one of them would most certainly have occasioned very heavy pecuniary loss to Government. They also escorted treasure from Buxar to Arrah, guarded the opium in transit to the boats, and the latter while at the Ghats. Those whose names are given likewise guarded the store godown on the night of the 23d April 1858, when the rebels from Jugdespore were expected to attack the station.	-- The eight men named received each three months' pay, aggregate - - - - - The other six received each two months' pay, aggregate - -	132 - - 60 - -	Ditto.
Ditto	Not given	-- And six other burkundauzes, all forming a sub-agency guard - - - - -				
Ditto	Not given	-- Twelve zillahdars and two burkundauzes of Kotees Dhungaan and Ghurhunny.	-- These men aided in guarding the store godown on the night of the 23d April 1858, and behaved well under very trying circumstances during the disturbances in Shahabad.	-- They received each one month's pay, aggregate - -	56 - -	Ditto.

Sarua	Mr. J. G. Pughe	-- Sub-deputy opium agent at Chuprah.	-- Mr. Pughe at Chuprah was exposed to much danger during the opium weighments, extending from the 1st of April to the 1st May, when 4,069 maunds were taken from 42,000 cultivators, at an outlay of 2,27,360 rupees, the disbursement of which occupied 32 days. Chuprah was then unprotected by European troops, and equally with Sewan open to incursion of rebels flying from Asimgnrb, and there were, in fact, two papes during the weighments, caused by a rumour that some sowars were coming down on the godowns. In one instance, it was only by resolute exertion, and the aid of his native assistant, who rode round and headed the flying crowd, that Mr. Pughe was enabled to continue the weighments. Notwithstanding all the difficulties, the duty, always arduous and trying to health, strength, and temper, was conducted to a close with all the usual checks and minute entries requisite for final adjustment with each individual cultivator or his representative. His conduct evinced a very high degree of courage, tact, and sense of duty, and was regarded as deserving of the highest praise and consideration.	He received a donation of	1,500	
Shahabad	Mr. R. V. Boyle	-- Engineer in the East Indian Railway Company's Service.	-- He was primarily the means of saving the lives of 15 Europeans and East Indians, principally Government officers, also of a native deputy collector, and 52 men of the Sikh police corps, who when the mutineers from Dinapore were marching upon Arrah, took shelter in a bungalow belonging to Mr. Boyle, which, with great forethought, he had previously fortified and furnished with weapons and supplies. He was himself a member of the garrison; he shared in the arduous exertions, perils, and privations of that memorable defence, and prominently distinguished himself for the high courage, gallantry, and endurance displayed by the whole of the little band who sustained that trying siege. The whole of his property was destroyed, and though he received compensation, the proportion was only about one-seventh of the aggregate of his losses. After the relief of Arrah, he served as field engineer with Major Eyre's force, until disabled by an accident. Throughout the disturbances he was conspicuous for alacrity, and zeal in rendering valuable assistance to the authorities, and providing for the general welfare by every means in his power, and he rendered further special service in fortifying the Arrah Collectorate, a work which he voluntarily undertook, and executed with signal efficiency and expedition. This fort afforded protection to the remnant of Captain Le Grand's party, who were repulsed by the rebels at Jugdespore in April 1858, and it was of great utility during the operations in Shahabad, in providing security for the sick, the ammunition, treasure and baggage of the troops, while the latter were engaged with the enemy.	-- The grant has been sanctioned of a jagbeer, yielding 10,000 rupees a year grossa jumma, to be held by Mr. Boyle, rent-free for life, and by his heirs in perpetuity, at an assessment of 5,000 rupees a year.		
Tirhoot	-- Baboo Sheonundun Sing.	Zemindar of Sewhar	-- Throughout the disturbances he afforded willing and hearty aid to the Government on all occasions. He provided and forwarded large supplies for the force stationed at Segowlee and Motecharee, also a number of elephants, carts, kahars, and banghydars, which he sent so far as Lucknow and other places. His loyal and zealous exertions were noticed and much commended by the local authorities.	-- The title of Rajah Bahadur and a khilut were conferred upon him.	-- Political Narrative, No. 1 of 1860, paragraphs 23-26.	
Sarua	-- Rajenderkishwar Sing.	-- Brother of the Raja of Bettiah.	-- For the excellent and valuable services rendered by his brother, the Rajah of Bettiah, during the rebellion. -- They signally distinguished themselves by marked loyalty and forwardness to aid the authorities by every means in their power. Though residing at the extremity of our territories, and therefore removed from the immediate influence of Europeans and officials, they, from the commencement of the disturbances, took our side openly: placed their fortune at the disposal of the Government; offered rewards for the capture of rebels, and deposited funds for the payment of the same; conduct which would have ensured the destruction of themselves and their families had any rebels entered the district. They gave up, unasked, their private elephants for the public service, furnished cattle, hackeries, and supplies in profusion for the army; kept the authorities regularly informed of all events in the Nepal Terai, and, had the rebels entered the district, they would doubtless have joined our troops with all the force they could muster.	-- He received the title of Bahadur and a khilut.	Ditto.	
Tirhoot	{ Rughoonundun Sing - Rishenprokash Sing - Harperkash Sing }	Zemindars of Sooran		-- The first-named received the title of Rajah Bahadur and a khilut, and the other two received a khilut each.	-- Political Narrative, No. 1 of 1860, paragraphs 26-29.	

PENSIONS and GRATUITIES to Relatives of Government Servants, who lost their Lives in consequence of the Mutinies.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
					Rs. s. p.	
Behar	Ramdellal Sing	-- First Toomun of the Behar Station Guards.	-- He belonged to the detachment of the Behar Station Guards which was sent in October 1857 towards Urwal, for the purpose of arresting the noted rebel Joodhur Sing, and was killed in the assault on the strongly-fortified and loop-holed house in which the rebel had shut himself.	-- A pension of two rupees per month was granted to his son, commencing from the 9th October 1857, the date of his father's death.	- - -	-- Special Letter, No. 35 of 1857.
Ditto	Ramphal Sing	-- Darogah of Thannah Jehanabad.	-- A party of Nujechs under Mr. Colin Lindsay were proceeding from Gya to relieve the Tehta sub-deputy opium agency reported to be under siege. When near Jehanabad they encountered a band of 200 armed rebels. The Darogah joined Mr. Lindsay, and in the fight he behaved like the rest of the party with great gallantry. He was severely wounded; his leg was amputated; and he subsequently died in consequence of the wound.	-- A pension of 29 rupees per month was granted to his widow, commencing from the date of her husband's death, and to cease on her re-marriage.	- - -	
	Mr. Arthur Coupar	-- In the service of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, and chief officer of their steamer "Bombay."	-- He accompanied, as a volunteer, the force sent from Dinapore in July 1857, under command of Captain Dunbar, Her Majesty's 10th Foot, to relieve Arrah, and was killed in the action with the rebels which took place on the 30th July.	-- A pension of 32 rupees per month was granted to his widow, commencing from the 30th July 1857, and to cease on re-marriage.	- - -	
Sylhet	Souban Ruttrie	-- A pensioned Sepoy of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.	-- When the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion was ordered on field service, he insisted, although aged and a pensioner, on accompanying his commanding officer, Major the Honourable R. B. P. Byng, and took an active part in the engagement at Latoo between the head-quarters of the battalion and the three companies of the 34th Native Infantry that mutinied at Chittagong in November 1857. He was mortally wounded with a bayonet in hand-to-hand conflict with a powerful Hindoostani sepoy, and died soon after.	-- A pension of two rupees per month was granted to his daughter, commencing from the date of her father's death, and to cease on her marriage.	- - -	-- Special Letter, Nos. 7 and 31 of 1858.
Sonthal Pergunnahs-	Mr. R. F. Ronald	-- Assistant Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.	-- He was murdered by the sepoys of the 32d who mutinied at Deogurh, and all his property was destroyed. He lost his life in consequence of his having remained firmly at his post, well knowing the danger he was exposed to, and actuated by a sense of duty.	-- Pensions were granted to his widow and five children; to the former, 64 rupees per month, commencing from the date of her husband's death, and to cease on re-marriage, and 22 rupees per month to each child, to cease in the case of the sons on their attaining the age of 18 years, and in the case of the daughters on marriage.	- - -	-- Special Letter, No. 26 of 1858.
Behar	Mr. F. B. Barber	-- Head Assistant of the Executive Engineer's Office, Patna Branch-road.	-- He died of apoplexy brought on by anxiety of mind occasioned by the disturbances at Gya. He had lost all his property, and was obliged to secrete himself and his family in the house of a native, who lodged and fed them for some time. His wife then fell ill, and his infant died, and these circumstances, weighing on his mind, hastened his death. He had served Government 24 years.	-- Pensions were granted to his widow and two children. To the former, 32 rupees per month, to cease on re-marriage; and to the children, 16 rupees each, to cease in the case of the daughter on her marriage; and in the case of the son on his attaining the age of 18 years.	- - -	Ditto.

Lohardugga	Boodhoo Ram	-- Native Doctor of the Charitable Hospital.	-- When the mutiny broke out at Lohardugga, the native doctor could not quit the station, having a wife and a young family. His house being attacked by the rebels, one of them, a faqueer and released convict, received a wound. The following day Boodhoo Ram was taken to the thannah, accused of having wounded the faqueer, and cruelly murdered by the mutineers. He had served Government for 30 years with a very high character.	-- Pensions were granted to his widow and children. Six rupees per month to the former, and two rupees to each of the latter (number not stated), to cease in the case of sons on their attaining the age of 18 years, and in the case of daughters on their marriage.	-- Special Letter, No. 50, of 1858.
Mongbyr	Miss Georgiana Anderson.	Refugee from Humeerpore	-- Her parents, two brothers, and two sisters were all massacred at Humeerpore in June 1857, and she herself was left for dead, having received two severe wounds, one of which disabled her right arm for life. Her father was a pensioned soldier, totally blind.	-- A pension was granted to her of eight rupees per month (equal to what her father received from the Military Orphan Fund), commencing from June 1857, and to cease on her marriage.	-- Special Letter, No. 69, of 1858.
Behar	Banee Pershad	-- Acting Third Grade Darogah of Thannah Jehanabad.	-- He became obnoxious to the rebels by his activity in apprehending mutineers, and was killed at Jehanabad on the 23d June 1858, while honestly and bravely doing his duty.	-- A pension of 29 rupees per month was granted to his widow.	-- Special Letter, No. 4, of 1859.
Sarun	Byjnauth Pandit	-- First Grade Darogah of Thannah Durrowlee.	-- He had served in the police with activity and zeal for 17½ years, and was raised to the first grade in July 1857, in recognition of his services at the commencement of the rebellion. He excited the enmity of the rebels by apprehending several mutineers, and the notorious rebel Purgass Bhuggur. This man afterwards escaped, and was probably the instigator of the Darogah's murder, for the rebels on reaching Durrowlee made a strict search for Byjnauth Pandit; they seized him at a village about two miles distant from the thannah, and carrying him across the Gogra, murdered him in the Asingush district.	-- A pension of 32 rupees per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.	
Ditto	Punah Ali	-- Third Grade Darogah of Thannah Tajpore.	-- He had served in the police for seven years and eight months. He was a good officer, and had become obnoxious to the rebels in consequence of his having apprehended several mutineers and deserters. He was waylaid on the night of the 2d June 1858, and murdered.	-- A pension of 29 rupees per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.	
Ditto	Choolun Khan	-- Extra Burkundaus of Thannah Tajpore.	-- He was appointed an extra burkundaus soon after the disturbance commenced, and was at his thannah when it was attacked and destroyed by the insurgents. They dragged him from a house in the village where he was concealed, and murdered him.	-- A pension of three rupees per month was granted to his widow, to cease on re-marriage.	
Ditto	Mohur Sing	Pensioned Soobadar	-- He was killed by the rebels on the 3d July 1858, for having given information to the magistrate of Sarun, which led to the capture of two sepoy, one of whom was hanged and another transported. He was the only pensioner in the district who came prominently forward to assist the Government officers.	-- His pension of 25 rupees per month was continued to his son for life.	
Chittagong	Amrit Sing	-- Burkundaus of the Chittagong Jail.	-- He was on duty at the main gate of the Chittagong Jail when the mutineers of the 34th Native Infantry went to liberate the prisoners, and was killed while in the faithful discharge of his duty. His body was found pierced by three musket balls.	-- A pension of five rupees per month was granted to the deceased's mother and two children, one rupee to be deducted on each child attaining the age of 12 years.	-- Special Letter, No. 4, of 1859.
Saran	Balkaru Sing	-- Burkundaus of the Sewan Opium Guard.	-- At the request of the deputy magistrate of Sewan he accompanied the portion of the Sewan levy which was taken out into the district in June 1858 to operate against the rebels, and he was subsequently with others placed at the disposal of the commandant of the levy to act as a non-commissioned officer. He was on picquet duty on the night of the 22d June when the rebels surrounded the force under Captain Miles at Ekna, and he seized an armed rebel who had approached the picquet. At daylight, on the morning of the 23d, the post was attacked, and though the assailants were beaten back, Balkaru Sing was killed while fighting bravely in the encounter.	-- A pension of three rupees per month was granted to his widow.	Ditto.

PENSIONS and Gratuities to Relatives of Government Servants and others, who lost their Lives in consequence of the Mutinies—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	N A M E.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.	REMARKS.
Shahabad - -	Unwar Moossulman -	Resident of Shahabad -	- - While assisting the troops in repelling the rebels in Shahabad in August 1858, he was accidentally shot through the knee by one of the European soldiers. The wound was so severe that amputation was found necessary, and he was thus disabled from earning a livelihood.	- - A pension of three rupees a month was granted to him for life.	
Ditto - - -	Rambarce Rae - -	- - Resident of Belawor, a village near Arrah.	- - In July 1858 a party of cavalry was sent on duty from Shahabad to a village a few miles south of Arrah. Rambarce Rae accompanied the cavalry to point out the way and supply certain information. On the return of the cavalry, after accomplishing their object, Rambarce Rae happening to fall somewhat in the rear was overtaken by some of the inhabitants of the village, and killed. He had, on several occasions, given evidence against parties charged with rebellion, and supplied the authorities with information regarding the movements of the rebels.	- - A pension of three rupees per month was granted to his mother.	
Behar - - -	Meghun Koeree -	- - A dependent of the Zemindar of Sooner.	- - His master had been desired to watch the gâts in the Rajgeer Hills to prevent the passage of rebels. In February 1859, when a party of about 80 sepoys attempted to cross to Shahabad, the Zemindar opposed them, and this man was killed in the encounter.	- - A pension of five rupees per month was granted to his widow.	
Ditto - - -	Mungur Dosadh -	Resident of Behar - -	- - He accompanied a party of police, sent in November 1857 by the authorities in Behar, to arrest some budmahes. The rebels attacked the police, and Mungur Dosadh was killed in the fight.	- - The grant of a gratuity of 50 rupees to his family has been sanctioned.	
Ditto - - -	Jhengoory Tewaree -	Ditto - - -	- - He rendered good service to Government in March 1858, by pointing out concealed guns in the Fort of Tekaree. When the rebels subsequently entered the district, and on asking for the guns, were told how they were discovered and removed, they searched for Jhengoory Tewaree with the intention of killing him, but not finding him, they killed his son.	- - The grant to him of a gratuity of 50 rupees has been sanctioned.	
Ditto - - -	Bhuttun Gwalla -	Ditto - - -	- - He was deputed by the Zemindar to accompany a party of police sent in October 1857, to arrest some offenders at Lukhaur, in the Behar district. Resistance was offered, and Bhuttun Gwalla was killed in the contest.	- - A gratuity of 50 rupees to his family has been sanctioned.	
Ditto - - -	Fukeera Sing - -	Ditto - - -	- - He was killed while assisting the police to arrest a rebel named Thakoor Kirpal Sing, in Nowada.	- - A gratuity of 50 rupees to his family has been sanctioned.	
Ditto - - -	Jowahir Kahar - -	- - Servant of the Sone-poorah Rajah.	- - Under orders of the Rajah of Dec, he accompanied a party of police, sent in June 1858, to arrest a budmah named Futteh Sing. In the engagement which took place, Jowahir Kahar was killed.	- - A gratuity of 50 rupees to his family has been sanctioned.	
Ditto - - -	Akbar Ally - -	- - Digwar of Choonunrah, Sheerghotty.	- - When the Futtehpora Thannah was attacked by the rebels in August 1857, and the officers had concealed themselves, he was asked to point out their hiding place. On his refusing, the rebels cut off his right arm.	- - A gratuity to him of 50 rupees has been sanctioned.	
Patna - - -	Lall Khan - -	- - Burkundaz of Chowkee ^s Mussowree in Patna.	He was killed in the attack made by the rebels on his chowkee in June 1858 - -	- - His situation was given to his son on his engaging to support the family, and his widow received a gratuity of - -	10 - -
Ditto - - -	Ramloll - -	Ditto - - -	He was severely wounded on the same occasion, and died the same day in consequence - -	- - His situation was given to a younger brother, and his widow received a gratuity of - -	12 8 -

Sarun - -	{ Nukechaid Khan Nud-a Khan -	Zemindaree Sowars	- - These men were placed by the zemindar at the disposal of the magistrate to assist the police, and were posted at the Durrowlee Thannah to convey information thence to Chuprah. - - When the rebels reached the thannah, these sowars were in the Serai. They were seized and carried off to the banks of the little Gunduck, and there murdered. They had served with the regular police throughout the disturbances.	- - A life pension of three rupees per month each has been granted to their widows.		
Shahabad - -	Mahomed Tokee	- - Burkundaz of Chowkee Nasreegunge.	- - On the 3d June 1858 he was despatched from Nasreegunge on an akka, to convey a letter from Captain Rattray to the officer commanding at Judgespore. At a place called Subejnee, in purgunnah Pecroo, he fell into the hands of the rebels and was murdered.	- - A life pension of three rupees per month has been granted to his widow.		
Singhboom - -	Bhurta - -	Cole Mankee - -	- - He was mankee of villages on the road between Chybassa and Chuckerderpore, and though he was subjected to considerable annoyances from the troops moving between those places, he was always ready to afford them every assistance in his power. In October 1858, when a camp-follower of the Naval Brigade was carried away by the stream in attempting to cross the Sunjye River, Bhurta plunged in to save him. The camp-follower grappled with the mankee and sunk him, but saved himself.	- - A gratuity of rupees was granted to his family.	150 - -	- - Second Quarter Narrative for 1859, Non-regulation Provinces.
Shahabad - -	Kulupnath Sing	- - A discharged Sepoy of the 52d Native Infantry.	- - When Mr. Bingham accompanied, as civil officer, the force under Brigadier Douglas in the hill campaign against the rebels, Kulupnath Sing was employed on secret service and furnished valuable information. He was captured by the rebels and escaped; but unfortunately fell into their hands a second time and was no doubt killed, as he has never been heard of since.	- - A pension was granted to his father of seven rupees per month, of which four rupees per month will, on the father's death, be continued to the widow of the deceased.		
U Sumbulpore - -	Girdharee Doss	- - Police Mohurir of Pharee Bheermo under Thannah Burgur.	- - He was killed by the rebels on the 27th March 1859, when they attacked the Burgur Thannah in Sumbulpore, while serving the Government at his post.	- - A gratuity of rupees was granted to his widow.	30 - -	
Lohardugga - -	Cheetoo Jolha - -	- - Matchlockman belonging to a contingent furnished by Rai Rughoobur Dyal Sing Bahadoor.	- - He assisted in the attack on the Palamow insurgents collected in the Palamow Fort, and was killed in action on the 22d January 1858.	- - A pension of Rs. 2. 8. per month has been granted to his son for life.		
Ditto - -	Damoo - -	Chuprassee - -	- - He was killed by the insurgents during the disturbances in Singhboom, while in the execution of his duty.	- - A pension of two rupees per month has been granted to his widow for life.		
Ditto - -	Rugghoo and Seekhoree	Chuprassee - -	- - They served Government for upwards of 20 years, from the first establishment of the Singhboom Office, and always displayed great fidelity and promptitude in the discharge of duties of an arduous or dangerous nature. While employed in collecting men for the construction of public buildings at Chuckerderpore, they fell into the hands of the insurgents and were decapitated.	- - A pension of three rupees month each has been granted to their widows for life.		
Shahabad - -	Ahmud Ally - -	- - Distraint Commissioner, Shahabad.	- - He had long and faithfully served the Government in the different offices of head mohurir, nazir, jail and police darogah in the districts of Monghyr, Noacolly, and Shahabad, and was then appointed distraint commissioner in Shahabad, which post he held for only two months. It is generally believed that his well-known probity excited the enmity of the zemindars and others in the district, and his long service and attachment to the Government brought down upon him the vengeance of the rebel followers of Koer Sing, by whom he was murdered during the siege of the Arrah garrison.	- - A pension of 30 rupees per month has been granted to his widow.		

STATEMENT of the Moneys or Territories that have been assigned to Native Chiefs and others, in Reward for the Services rendered by them to Government during the Mutinies.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	SERVICE PERFORMED.	REWARD Bestowed or Proposed.		REMARKS.
				Rs.	a. p.	
Shahabad	Tirlook Pandey		- - When Major Eyre, in 1857 after relieving the Arrah Garrison pursued the rebels to the Judgespore Jungles, Tirlook Pandey assisted in getting supplies for the troops, and in procuring information of the movements of the rebels. He subsequently accompanied the British troops throughout the operations of Sir E. Lugard, in the summer of 1858, in the Shababad district. He supplied correct intelligence of the rebels' movements, acted as a guide, and led the troops on more than one occasion to the camp of the rebels.	2,000	- -	- - Certain villages were leased out to him during the mutiny as a reward for his services, but these bordered on the Jungle and did not turn out as profitable as had been expected. In April 1860, therefore, villages yielding a sudder jumma of 2,000 rupees annually were settled with Tirlook Pandey in perpetuity.
Ditto	Kesub Chunder Chatterjee.	Sircar	- - At a critical moment he rendered valuable assistance to several Europeans who required his aid. At some risk and considerable trouble Kesub Chunder saved the lives of Mr. Thomas Victor, his wife, and children.			- - A gold watch bearing a suitable inscription was presented to him.
Singbhoom	Chithressur Dhull	Rajah of Dhulbhoom in the Singbhoom district.	- - He was on one occasion thanked by the Government of Bengal for his liberal attention to the wants of European troops passing through the zemiadary. He was of great service, furnishing supplies and lending elephants during the Singbhoom disturbances, and when called on to do so he also furnished a contingent which were employed in escorting provisions, &c.			- - A khillut was presented to the Rajah.
Singbhoom Colehan	Sao Mankie		- - When Lieutenant A. C. Birch, principal assistant Commissioner of Singbhoom, arrived at Chyebassa, he found that all his predecessor's property, except what must have been taken by his servants, was intact, and it is well known that the Government and private buildings at Chyebassa remained unharmed during the absence of any responsible officer. For this satisfactory state of affairs, credit should be given to Sao Mankie, who rendered besides other services to the State during the mutiny.	17	- -	- - The village of Dowbey Sha-bee, paying a rent to Government of 17 rupees yearly, was bestowed on Sao Mankie, and the heirs of his body.
Gya	Sharafut Hossein	Zemindar	- - He aided the Foujdaree Serishtadar in quelling disturbances in Village Lakowa in October 1857. His house at Mallattee was attacked and plundered of 30,000 rupees. And he apprehended Nadir Ally a rebel sepoy.			- - The thanks of Government were conveyed to him in Letter No. 1,908, dated 25th April 1860.
Shahabad	Lalla Rajcoomar Lall Sircar.		- - On the re-occupation of Arrah by Major Eyre's forces, in August 1857, and in its subsequent march towards Judgespore, Lalla Rajcoomar Lall accompanied that force, and procured valuable information regarding the rebels from time to time throughout the disturbances. When Koer Sing took refuge in the Judgespore Jungle, the troops found it impossible to penetrate into it, unless a portion of it were cleared. This was a task both hazardous and arduous. Still the Lallah undertook, and with the assistance of wood-cutters, procured with difficulty, accomplished it. On the arrival of the Dinapore mutineers at Arrah, Lalla Rajcoomar Lall assisted and conducted Mr. Mylne, (a railway officer) and his family safely to Dinapore.			- - Received the present of a gold watch.

Shahabad	Ramboojawun Chowbey	<p>-- He rendered valuable service at Cawnpore in 1857, and subsequently in the secret intelligence department, both at Lucknow and Shahabad. These services were highly appreciated by the officers under whom he was employed.</p> <p>Ramboojawun appears to have been in several actions with the enemy, going boldly into heavy fire, and when shut up by the insurgents in Lucknow he proved himself useful in getting men to convey letters; a very difficult task at that time.</p> <p>On one occasion Ramboojawun conducted our artillery so as to surprise a band of rebels, of whom 21 were killed; and on this occasion the firing caused Ramboojawun's horse to throw him, by which accident his arm was fractured. So conspicuous was Ramboojawun's loyalty that the rebels destroyed his house and all his property.</p>	<p>-- The Governor General was pleased to authorise the Commissioner of Patna to settle with Ramboojawun Chowbey, of Shahabad on half rental, and in perpetuity, a village or villages yielding a gross jumma of 2,000 rupees per annum</p>	2,000
Ditto	Urdheen Roy	<p>-- He gave information to the magistrate of Shahabad of certain mutineers being in his village, and assisted the troops in marching to the said village.</p>	<p>-- The village of Demchoah, in Shahabad, was settled with him at a reasonable jumma for his own lifetime.</p>	
Ditto	Bansi Dhur	<p>-- He gave warning to a small party of 40 Seikhs of the approach of a large force, which enabled this small outpost to repulse the enemy, by making timely preparations for encountering them.</p>	<p>-- The Commissioner of Patna was desired to endeavour to obtain for him such a situation under the local authorities as he is qualified to fill. Being a paid spy he was considered to be entitled to no other reward.</p>	
Ditto	Names not given	<p>-- They had received the fire-arms and ammunition belonging to Government, which had been carried off by Sepoys, when they mutinied.</p>	<p>-- The sum of 33 rupees was paid to them.</p>	
Ditto	Bhugwan Sing	<p>-- He conveyed safely to Arrah four men of Her Majesty's 84th foot, who had lost their way in the Jugdespore Jungle, and thereby probably saved their lives. He also brought, on several occasions, information of the rebels' movements.</p>	<p>-- The villages of Dooman Dehra, Kumba Dehra, and Soogrehul, in the district of Shahabad, were settled with him in perpetuity at a fair and reasonable jumma.</p>	