EAST INDIA.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

INDIA,

DURING THE YEAR 1859-60.

4

India Office,
14 May 1861.

T. L. SECCOMBE,
Secretary, Financial Department.

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

PART IV.

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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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

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CHAPTER XI.

Chap. XI. North Western Provinces.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Administration of the North-Western Provinces, for the Year 1859-60.

Section I.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice.

This section and the next are copies, *verbatim*, of the Court's Reports, certain portions being omitted.

1. The following was the state of the regular files in all the District Courts of the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1859, and the 1st January 1860:—

Comparative state of the regular files in the Courts of the North Western Provinces, on the 1st January 1859, and 1st January 1860.

	1859.	1860.
Moonsiffs' - - - - - -	14,468	9,257
Sudder Ameens' - - - - -	1,297	1,141
Principal Sudder Ameens' - -	1,914	685
Judges' - - - - - -	1,471	1,898
Total - - -	19,150	12,981

showing in the number pending on the last-mentioned date a decrease of 6,169 suits and appeals.

appeals. This may be considered satisfactory, when regard is had to the greater number of suits instituted in the past, as compared with the preceding year.

2. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in the past two years, as shown in the following Table, exhibits an increase in the year under review of 25,543 original suits, and 2,874 appeals:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of original Suits and Appeals.

COURT.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	TOTAL.
1858:			
Moonsiffs'	37,776	0	37,776
Sudder Ameens'	1,229	0	1,229
Principal Sudder Ameens'	3,580	134	3,714
Judges'	336	2,695	3,031
TOTAL	42,921	2,829	45,750
1859:			
Moonsiffs'	59,659	0	59,659
Sudder Ameens'	2,182	0	2,182
Principal Sudder Ameens'	6,223	115	6,338
Judges'	400	5,588	5,988
TOTAL	68,464	5,703	74,167

This increase, which is general throughout all the courts, arises, of course, from the fact of 1858 having been an entirely exceptional year, during which, in many parts of the country, the administration of civil justice had but just re-commenced. It will be more fair, therefore, to compare the year under report with the year preceding the mutiny, and the result is as follows:—

	1856.	1859.	
Moonsiffs'	68,695	59,659	Original suits.
Sudder Ameens'	1,919	2,182	"
Principal Sudder Ameens'	4,047	6,223	"
TOTAL	74,661	68,064	

It will be seen that the litigation in the Moonsiffs' Courts has not yet recovered the effect of the recent convulsion, though some allowance must be made for the figures of 1856, including the income of the Delhi territory, since removed from the court's jurisdiction. In the courts of the principal Sudder Ameens the income of 1859 exceeds that of 1856 by 2,167 original suits, while in the department of appeals, taking those preferred in the courts of the Judges and principal Sudder Ameens together, the institutions in 1859 were 5,703 to 7,426 in 1856, or a decrease of 1,723.

3. The number of suits and appeals decided on their merits, and finally disposed of in the years 1858 and 1859, is given in the following Table:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Suits and Appeals decided on their Merits.

	1858.		1859.	
	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.
Moonsiffs'	23,710	54,255	48,512	66,372
Sudder Ameens'	1,241	2,388	2,268	3,924
Principal Sudder Ameens'	2,878	6,145	5,823	9,347
Judges'	1,131	3,841	2,230	6,186
TOTAL	28,960	66,827	58,823	85,829

This

This statement exhibits an increase under both heads, in the latter year of 29,863, and 19,002 suits and appeals respectively. These figures indicate that the courts have striven well to meet the greater demand upon their exertions, caused by the larger income of suits in the past year, and it is creditable to them that at the close of it the arrears on their respective files, with the exception only of the Zillah Courts, were, as shown above, smaller than at the close of the preceding year. As contrasted with 1856, the outturn of work in 1859 was less under the head of "decided on trial," but greater under the head of "finally disposed of," as the following figures will show:—

	Decided on Trial.	Finally disposed of.
1856 - - - - - -	64,481	81,847
1859 - - - - - -	58,823	85,829
Increase - - - - -	-	3,982
Decrease - - - - -	5,658	-

Ratio of confessions of judgment to the total number of cases which terminated in a decree for the plaintiff.

4. Out of the number of original suits and appeals decided on trial in the year 1859, in all the courts, 11,492 were *ex-parte*, and 19,733 on confession of judgment. Distributing these figures in detail over the Moonsiffs' Courts, as being the tribunals in which the mass of the litigation is disposed of, the following Table shows what proportion of suits decided in confession bear to the total number which terminated in a decree for the plaintiff:

DIVISION.	ZILLAH.	Number of Suits decided for Plaintiff in the Moonsiffs' Courts.				Proportion of Column 5 to Column 6.
		On the Merits.	Ex-parte.	Confession.	TOTAL.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Meerut - - -	Seharunpore - -	670	746	996	2,412	41·91
	Meerut - - -	670	416	1,300	2,386	54·40
	Allygurh - - -	898	906	1,731	3,535	48·96
Rohilcund - -	Mooradabad - -	1,593	832	2,106	4,531	46·47
	Bareilly - - -	576	524	719	1,819	39·52
	Shahjehanpore - -	1,445	1,394	2,058	4,897	42·02
Agra - - -	Agra - - -	946	1,044	1,834	3,824	47·96
	Mynpoorie - -	563	533	1,394	2,490	55·97
	Furruckabad - -	1,406	1,250	1,399	4,055	34·50
Allahabad - - -	Cawnpore - -	363	236	520	1,119	46·47
	Futtehpore - -	78	49	106	233	45·49
	Bundelkund - -	351	82	104	537	19·36
	Allahabad - -	587	493	521	1,601	32·54
Benares - - -	Goruckpore - -	623	386	2,012	3,021	66·66
	Azimghur - -	657	226	472	1,355	34·83
	Jounpore - - -	988	227	7	1,222	0·56
	Mirzapore - -	371	212	425	1,008	40·17
	Benares - - -	634	309	239	1,182	20·30
	Ghazeepore - -	1,303	482	157	1,942	8·08
	TOTAL - - -	14,722	10,347	18,100	43,169	41·92

Comparison of certain districts. Fraudulent confessions may be regarded as the exception, not as the rule.

5. It will be seen from the above statement that the general average (about 42 per cent.) is very greatly exceeded in the Moonsiffs' courts of zillahs Meerut, Allygurh, Agra, Mynpoory, and Goruckpore. In the last-mentioned district suits decided on confession of judgment bear the large proportion of 66 per cent. to the total number of cases disposed of in favour of plaintiff. The Jounpore return shows the other extreme, seven suits only having been decided on confession throughout the whole year; if this be correct, it offers a singular contrast with the results indicated in the returns of two neighbouring zillahs, Azimgurh and Mirzapore; but in Ghazeepore also the average of confessions is small. The court repeat on this occasion what has so often before been asserted by them, as being the general impression of all experienced officers who have looked into the subject, that fraudulent confessions may be regarded as the exception, and not as the rule. They add that *ex-parte* decisions and confessions occur generally in cases of trifling amount, in which the debtor, acknowledging the justness of the claim, does not think it worth while to oppose his creditor, and incur a further charge of costs. The object of the practice of obtaining a confession before making an advance, which is prevalent in some parts of the country, is the security of the lender rather than an intent to defraud, and would seem to point out the necessity of some summary procedure or system of resignation, which should have

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have the effect of a "*cognovit*" under the English system, by enabling parties to go before a public officer, and register a memorial of their transaction, which being conclusively binding on the parties, shall enable the creditor to issue out execution without further suit, on the occurrence of default. The court anticipate that the provisions of sections 73 and 272, Act VIII. of 1859, which empowers a civil court to make parties not before it, parties to the suit; and, further, to satisfy from the proceeds of attached property a *bonâ fide* decree-holder in preference to a fraudulent one, will tend much to stop collusive decrees.

Result of appeals.

6. The following statement exhibits the result of regular appeals from the decisions of the several local civil courts, the per-centage of appeals admitted to suits decided and of reversals to appeals tried and determined during the year under review :—

COURT.	Number of Suits decided.	Appeals admitted.	Appeals reversed and modified.	Appeals confirmed.	Proportion of Appeals admitted to Suits decided.	Proportion of Reversals to Appeals tried.
Moonsiffs' - - - - -	64,839	4,301	1,188	2,161	6·63	35·47
Sudder Ameens' - - -	3,473	412	132	189	11·86	41·12
Principal Sudder Ameens' -	7,673	996	262	505	12·98	34·15
Judges' - - - - -	2,704	394	6	1	14·54	85·71

These figures are, on the whole, most favourable to the moonsiffs, from whose decisions the proportion of appeals admitted was less than from the decrees of the other courts. In comparison with 1856, the statement shows no improvement as regards the proportion of reversals to appeals tried, excepting only in the instance of the Principal Sudder Ameens, whose average has diminished from 40 to 34 per cent. In the other courts the average of 1859 is higher than that of 1856; but it is only just to the zillah judges to remark that their high average of 85 per cent. is based on the result of so few appeals which were heard and decided, that the court will not accept it as a fair criterion of their decisions. The court have no doubt that, under the operation of the new code of procedure, which so largely curtails the facilities of appeal afforded by the old system, the return for the current year will exhibit a great advance for the latter upon its predecessor.

Suits which have en pending for a nger period than one year.

7. On the 31st December 1859 there were pending in all the courts 115 suits and appeals, which had been under trial for a longer period than a twelvemonth, to 95 on the 31st December 1856. The year 1858 is not considered a fit period for comparison, as at the close of it there were in most zillahs very many suits on the files which had remained undisposed of, solely from the suspension of all civil business, consequent on the rebellion, the period of suppression being counted within the period of duration of suit. On the number of suits of long standing at the close of the past year, no fewer than 81 appertain to one district, *i. e.* 40 on the file of a single judge, and 40 on that of a single principal sudder ameen in the same district. Had it not been, therefore, for the neglect of these two gentlemen, only 34 suits of long standing would have remained pending at the close of 1859, a result which cannot but be regarded as extremely satisfactory.

8. The following statement shows the average duration of suits in the several classes of courts for the two past years, and also for the year antecedent to the mutiny :

COURTS.	DURATION OF SUITS.					
	1856.		1858.		1859.	
	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.
Moonsiffs' - - - - - - - - -	2	20	4	28	3	3
Sudder Ameens' - - - - - - - -	4	28	7	28	4	6
Principal Sudder Ameens' - - - - - -	5	-	5	28	4	7
Judges' - - - - - - - - -	4	26	6	19	6	7

Excluding from consideration the averages of 1858 by reason of their being effected by divers modes of calculation, and other causes, it will be observed that, as compared with 1856, the averages of the courts of the Moonsiffs and zillah Judges have risen, in 1859, from two months and 20 days, and four months and 26 days, to three months and three days, and six months and seven days respectively; while in the courts of the Sudder Ameens the period of duration has diminished by 22 days, and in those of the principal Sudder Ameens by 23 days. The increased duration of cases before the zillah Judges is fully accounted for by the press of criminal work created by the disturbances, and the employment of many of the Judges in special commission duties, both civil and criminal. It must be remembered that the full effect of the new code of civil procedure, in shortening the time of litigation, has not yet been felt. Act VIII. of 1859 having been in force only for the last.

last six months of the period under review, the court anticipate the exhibition of more favourable results in the returns of the current year.

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9. The following table, compiled from the Annual Statement, No. VIII., exhibits the degree of success attained in the execution of their decrees by the civil courts of the North Western Provinces:—

Result of executing of decrees.

DIVISION.	ZILLAH.	Number of Applications for Execution of Decree.				Proportion of Column 2 to Column 5.
		Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off.	Total disposed of in every way.	
Meerut - - -	Saharunpore - -	1,104	1,120	2,800	5,024	21·97
	Meerut - - -	748	770	1,814	3,332	21·24
	Allygurh - -	963	1,019	2,675	4,657	20·67
Rohilcund - - -	Moradabad - -	2,384	- -	3,608	5,992	39·78
	Bareilly - - -	498	228	1,316	2,042	24·38
	Shahjehanpore - -	1,031	858	3,718	5,607	18·38
Agra - - - -	Agra - - -	894	867	2,791	4,552	19·63
	Mynpoorie - -	572	543	1,025	2,140	26·72
	Furruckabad - -	1,147	827	2,211	4,185	25·78
Allahabad - - -	Cawnpore - -	470	175	618	1,263	37·22
	Futtehpore - -	215	94	197	509	42·40
	Bundelkund - -	348	- -	739	1,087	32·01
	Allahabad - -	682	447	1,573	2,652	23·83
Benares - - -	Goruckpore - -	1,770	351	2,009	4,130	42·85
	Azimgurh - -	928	319	1,074	2,321	37·98
	Jounpore - -	789	86	892	1,767	44·65
	Mirzapore - -	427	172	742	1,341	31·84
	Benares - - -	454	383	905	1,742	26·06
	Ghazeepore - -	1,082	465	1,362	2,909	37·19
	Kumaon - - -	347	135	300	782	44·38
	TOTAL - -	16,803	8,859	32,369	58,031	28·78

Classification of suits.

10. The following tabular statement is intended to show for each district the different descriptions of original suits instituted in the several courts of the judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, during the year 1859, classified under the heads of Land Rent, Real Property, Debts on Bond, and other suits:—

DIVISION.	ZILLAH.	Number of Suits Instituted for					Proportion of Column 5 to Column 7.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	TOTAL.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Meerut - -	Saharunpore -	54	202	3,377	216	3,849	87·73
	Meerut - -	243	264	2,770	278	3,555	77·90
	Allygurh - -	361	239	3,494	828	4,922	70·96
Rohilcund - -	Moradabad -	612	393	5,459	625	7,089	77·00
	Bareilly - -	133	179	2,462	299	3,073	80·11
	Shahjehanpore -	435	263	5,815	439	6,952	84·09
Agra - - -	Agra - -	734	210	4,368	367	5,679	76·91
	Mynpoorie -	123	197	2,405	457	3,182	75·58
	Furruckabad -	267	390	3,772	844	5,273	71·53
Allahabad - -	Cawnpore -	106	147	1,051	366	1,676	63·06
	Futtehpore -	60	143	249	189	641	38·84
	Bundelkund -	179	147	892	274	1,492	59·78
	Allahabad -	341	261	1,874	240	2,716	65·31
Benares - -	Goruckpore -	290	1,895	1,998	467	4,650	42·96
	Azimgurh -	398	883	1,164	184	2,629	49·27
	Jounpore - -	483	303	598	333	1,717	34·82
	Mirzapore -	219	111	858	293	1,481	57·93
	Benares - -	236	131	971	246	1,584	61·30
	Ghazeepore -	761	634	1,385	489	3,269	39·92
	TOTAL - -	6,035	6,992	44,968	7,434	65,429	68·72

The entries under the head of "Land Rent" are only for seven months of the year, as on the 1st August Act X. of 1859, which has withdrawn from the civil courts all original jurisdictions in suits relating to arrears and exactions of rent, come into operation. The extent to which this law will diminish the work of the civil tribunals in these Provinces will be fully seen at the close of the current year. It will be observed that suits for real property are more frequent in the districts comprised in the Benares Division than in other parts of the country, and that the largest proportion of debts on bonds was in the districts of the Meerut and Rohilcund Divisions; the fact of 44,968, out of a total of 65,429 suits, being for debts on bond, shows that the litigation is ordinarily simple.

11. The following memorandum exhibits the revenue derived by Government from the sale of judicial stamps in the civil courts of these Provinces, exclusive of the Sudder Court, during the past year. The diminished sale in the latter half of the year is of course attributable to the courts having been closed for a month or more for the Mohurrum and Dusserah vacations, perhaps also in some degree to a decrease of income of suits consequent on the charge of procedure under Act VIII. of 1859:

Revenue Derived from the Sale of Judicial Stamps.

PERIOD.	Aggregate Value of Stamps Filed.	Refunded on Razeonama.	Net TOTAL.
From January to June 1859 - - - - - -	4,27,779 - -	28,463 8 -	3,99,315 8 -
From July to December 1859 - - - - - -	2,66,964 11 -	27,786 8 -	2,39,178 3 -
TOTAL - - -	6,94,743 11 -	56,250 - -	6,38,493 11 -

Value and costs of suits, and per-centage of costs to value.

12. The following memorandum shows for each class of court (Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs) the total value and costs of all suits (original and appeal) disposed of in 1859, the average value and costs of each suit, and the per-centage of costs to value:

COURT.	Total Number of Suits disposed of (Original and Appeal).	Total Value of Ditto.	Total Costs of Ditto.	Average Value of each Suit.	Average Costs of each Suit.	Per-centage of Costs to Value.
Judges' - - - -	2,614	34,04,296 9 4	1,74,378 3 -	1,432 13 5	72 4 2	11·65
Principal Sudder Ameens -	6,693	54,61,984 3 6	6,45,854 11 10	1,273 11 -	134 14 10	11·66
Sudder Ameens' - -	1,962	7,40,570 5 2	1,22,542 15 3	448 6 1	65 2 5	15·
Moonsiffs' - - -	65,094	38,21,687 5 6	7,02,105 6 8	59 8 8	11 5 1	18·43

As might be supposed, the per-centage of costs to value is heavier in suits of small than in those of large amount, in the courts of the Moonsiffs than in those of the Principal Sudder Ameens and zillah Judges. The great discrepancy in the percentage of costs of suits has attracted the attention of the court, who are prosecuting inquiries on the subject, and it will form a point of special comment in the next annual report.

13. The former of the two following statements shows the number of regular and special appeals pending, admitted, and disposed of in the court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, in the years 1856 and 1859, and the latter exhibits the manner in which the appeals were disposed of. No comparison is instituted with 1858, as throughout that year the court was virtually closed, in so far as regards the decision of regular and admitted special appeals, for the decision of which, under the then existing law, a court of three judges was requisite, while there were two judges only present in the court. It will be observed that, though the income of regular appeals was nearly one half less in 1859 than in 1856, the number pending at the close of the former exceeded the number pending at the close of the latter year (the decisions being about equal) and this may be attributed to the very large balance with which the year under report commenced.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Regular and Special Appeals Pending, Admitted, and Disposed of in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in the Years 1856 and 1859, and the manner in which the Appeals were disposed of.

Appeals.	Pending.		Admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.
Regular - - - -	103	177	135	75	108	102	150	150
Special - - - -	53	291	161	578	167	145	47	724

Appeals.	Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Confirmed.		Amended.		Reversed.		Remanded.	
	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.	1856.	1859.
Regular - -	10	36	2	2	54	38	17	6	23	17	2	3
Special - -	3	30	-	1	34	38	24	11	33	41	73	24

So also in the special appeal file. At the beginning of 1859 there were 291 admitted special appeals awaiting decision to 53 only at the corresponding date of 1856, while in the course of the year, 578 were brought on the file, which, with a total number of 145 disposed of, left a balance on the 31st December last of 724 cases. The very large number of cases brought upon the special appeal file is entirely due to the operation of Act VIII. of 1859. This law came into force on the 1st July last, and as it was ruled that all applications of special appeals pending on that date must be disposed of under the new Code of Procedure, there was no alternative under the law, but to bring at once upon the file of special appeals all applications of this nature then awaiting disposal, and this without any reference to their merits. It has been also held that the summary power of rejection or return given by Section 375, Act VIII. of 1859, can be exercised only in respect to the formal correctness of the application for the admission of a special appeal, and that no inquiry into the nature of the objections urged in it can be made, but at a regular hearing by the court. This defect in Chapter X. of the Code, and the manner in which it affects this department of the work of the court, has been made the subject of a separate reference to the Legislative Council.

Turning back to the second of the two statements given in this paragraph, the marked difference in the result of the regular and of the special appeals preferred to the court will be perceived. Under the former head the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 38 instances, and reversed in 17, while under the latter the reversals exceeded the confirmations by three. But it is satisfactory to notice that the number of cases remanded in special appeal was much smaller in 1859 than in 1856.* This may partly arise from the modification under Act VIII. of 1859, of the former practice, which obtained of remanding a case when the lower court had decided it on a preliminary point, without giving any opinion on other points, although evidence had been filed by the parties on all the issues raised. This was a needless prolongation of litigation, and sections 351 to 353 of the Code very properly restrict the power of remand to those cases only, where the decision upon the preliminary point being set aside, there does not appear sufficient evidence on the record, on the other points, to enable the appellate court to decide at once; but when the evidence is sufficient, the appellate court must determine the case, though the lower court has decided on other grounds. As connected with the subject of remands, a memorandum is given below, showing the number of appeals decided by the zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens in the years 1856, 1859, the number of remands, and the proportion of remands to appeals disposed of. The provisions of the Code above noticed will, of course, operate as a check on this unsatisfactory mode of deciding appeals too prevalent in the lower appellate courts.

* 1856 - - 73
1859 - - 24

COURT.	YEAR.	Number of Appeals Decided.	Number of Remands.	Proportion of Remands to Appeals Decided.
Judges' - - - - - - -	1856	3,940	366	9·28
	1859	2,616	161	6·15
Principal Sudder Ameens' - -	1856	4,492	447	8·95
	1859	2,420	248	10·47

Chapter

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Chapter X. Act VIII. of 1859 having brought about so complete a revolution in the previous practice of hearing applications of special appeal, the court do not notice that department of their work further than to say, that from the 1st January to the 30th June 1859, 304 applications were disposed of, of which 71 were admitted for trial on certificate, and 233 rejected, without admission on certificate. As remarked above, this file has merged entirely in the file of admitted special appeals.

Act VIII. of 1859 promises to work well.

14. The court think it too early as yet to pronounce a definite opinion on the operation of the code, or to point out what may be considered defects in it. They merely state that the accounts submitted by zillah Judges generally lead to the conclusion that most important benefits have resulted, and will result from this Act, in the adminstration of the law; and that more may be expected when the civil courts shall have been brought to practice more in accordance with its fundamental principle.

Results of the civil administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

15. The report submitted by the Civil Judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories shows that the average duration of suits which, in 1854, 1855, and 1858 (no return having been made in 1856) was 68 days, has been reduced to 42 days during the past year, and a still further improvement may be looked for during the present year. The Judge also says that whether, as suggested by his *locum tenens* in his last report, from the primary courts being more efficient than in former days, or from other causes, there can be no question of the fact that common appeals have decreased in a very remarkable manner. In the year under report, the income of common appeals was 427 to 553 in the year 1856, being a decrease of 126 cases.

Other returns call for no remark.

16. The returns from the other jurisdictions subordinate to this Government call for no special remark.

Alteration in the rules for the examination of candidates for the post of Moonsiffs.

17. There has been a question of some importance under consideration during the year relating to the alteration of the present rules, under which a man is ineligible for the office of Moonsiff, unless he holds the diploma of a vakeel.

18. It is a matter of notoriety that respectable men of family dislike the office of pleader, and will not undergo the vakeely examination; and it has therefore been determined that there shall be a separate examination for the post of Moonsiff, the repectability, and fitness of the candidate to be certified of his own personal knowledge, in the first instance, by a local officer of standing. The candidate will be called upon to pay a preliminary fee of 50 rupees, and the examination will be conducted under two heads, the first to test the candidate's aptitude for grappling with such ordinary difficulties in the conduct of suits as may be expected to come practically before him in the judicial branch; the other, which will be conducted *vivâ voce*, to ascertain his acquaintance with the general body of civil and revenue law in force in the Mofussil Courts, whether consisting of procedure, principles of law, or practice.

19. It is confidently expected that, under this arrangement, an abler and more respectable body of men will be obtained, in due time, to fill the post of moonsiff, than can be found upon the bench at present.

Proposal to amend the law in respect of perjury and forgery.

20. A proposal to amend the present law in respect of perjury and forgery was forwarded to the Legislative Member for these Provinces, for the consideration of the Council during the past year.

Under the law, as at present constituted, if perjury be committed in the court of a Moonsiff, and that officer refuse to prefer the charge to the criminal court, the aggrieved parties are left absolutely without redress, as the law admits of no appeal from the Moonsiff's decision. As too much power is obviously left in the hands of this class of officers, under such circumstances this Government, at the instance of the court, has proposed that the law as at present constituted be modified.

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

21. There were for trial during the year the cases of 36,767 persons, all of which, with the exception of the cases in which 1,683 persons were concerned, were disposed of by its close. Of the prisoners under trial on the 31st December 1859, 808 were in gaol, and 875 on bail. The year 1858 having been of an exceptional nature in most of the districts of these Provinces, the court have selected for comparison with the past year, the year 1855, the last previous to the mutiny, of which statements are in existence. Judged by this standard, the number of persons under trial for offences of every description, for both crimes and misdemeanors, in the year under review, falls short of the same item for 1855 by 29,351 persons.

Persons

Persons under Trial during the Year.

YEAR.	Total Number of Cases.	Number of Persons under Trial.	Number of Persons under Trial at Close of the Year.		
			In Gaol.	On Bail.	TOTAL.
1855 - - - - - - -	48,890	101,798	1,075	1,052	2,127
1859 - - - - - - -	36,767	72,447	808	875	1,683

Proportion of acquittals to persons tried—returns altogether exceptional.

22. The difference between the number on trial at the close of the two years respectively was 444 persons. Of the 72,447 persons under trial, the cases of 35,250 terminated in conviction, of 3,699 in commitment for trial before the Sessions Court, and of 29,844 in acquital—the proportion of prisoners disposed of in this latter way being 43·38 per cent. to the total number tried. These figures embrace offences of every description. But from a tabular statement submitted by the court, it appears that 11,933 prisoners were convicted of heinous offences in 1855, and 8,125, in 1859; 4,106 prisoners committed in 1855, and 3,003 in 1859, and 11,951 prisoners acquitted in 1855, to 10,633 in 1859, the general proportion of acquittals to persons tried for heinous crime being, for the first year, 42·69 per cent., and for the second year 48·86 per cent.

23. The court regard the returns of the year under review to be, in this respect, altogether exceptional, because included in them appear a large number of persons who were arrested on charges connected with the late disturbances, and whose cases were compromised, or prosecution dropped, under the general instructions of Government, and also, from the great difficulty experienced by district officers in obtaining reliable proof in cases in which proceedings were necessarily so long delayed.

24. As noticed above, the average proportion of acquittals in all cases, to the total number of persons tried, was for 1855 about 36½ per cent., and for 1859 about 43¼ per cent. Upon this average the court confidently anticipate future improvement, both in regard to heinous and petty cases.

Number of witnesses under examination during the year and period of the detention of each.

25. The following Table shows the number of witnesses examined in the Magistrates' Courts of these Provinces, during the year past, and the period of their detention, from one day to four days and upwards. To this are added the similar figures of 1855 for purposes of contrast:—

YEARS.	Total Number of Witnesses Summoned.	PERIOD OF DETENTION.			
		One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	Four Days and more.
1855 - - - - - - -	323,346	287,487	23,818	6,939	5,102
1859 - - - - - - -	233,028	192,635	22,284	10,106	9,003

Duration of cases.

26. The period of duration of a case in which police investigation formed a part, was 1 day and 16 hours at the thannah, 17 days and 8 hours at the Magistrates' Court—total 19 days. In cases in which the police had no concern, that is in petty cases, the period of duration was 14 days.

1855. Cases with police agency 13¼ days. Cases without police agency nine days.

These averages are greatly in excess of those of 1855, the year selected for comparison, and even after allowance is made for the disturbing influences arising from the rebellion, must be looked upon as unsatisfactory. It may, however, be observed, that the districts in which the highest averages have occurred, and which have materially affected the general average of the whole Provinces, are those of the Jubbulpore and Jhansie divisions, in which order had hardly been restored, and the district officers of which had constantly to take the field suddenly against the rebels, leaving ordinary matters pending a quieter season. It may further be noted that the want of civil buildings in which to transact business, accounts in a great measure for the extended duration of cases, and especially for the prolonged detention of witnesses. In the districts noted in the margin the civil offices were totally destroyed, and had not been rebuilt during the year, while in the five districts of Bareilly, Azimghur, Jhansie, Jounpore, and Mooradabad, they were occupied by troops.

Futtehpore. Cawnpore. Banda. Allygur. Mattra. Boolundshuhur. Moozuffernuggur.

Increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment. Its salutary effects.

27. There has been a marked increase in the number of sentences of corporal punishment in 1859, as compared with 1855: in the first year 1,372 persons were flogged, in 1859, 4,242. This is of course due to the operation of certain stringent enactments passed by the Legislature, in consequence of the mutiny, rendering resort to that mode of punishment more necessary than heretofore. The salutary effect of this innovation has been commented on by more than one Sessions Judge and Magistrate, and the court are inclined to think that the perpetuation, in a modified form, of the provisions of Act XI. of 1858, which expired on the 4th April 1860, would be advantageous, and that corporal

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corporal punishment might, to a great extent, be substituted with benefit for imprisonment, in the punishment of all crimes of a disgraceful nature.

Results of committals to the Sessions Courts.

28. Three thousand six hundred and forty-two persons were committed to the Sessions Courts, of whom 1,364 were convicted, 723 referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, and 1,333, or a proportion of 38·97 per cent. acquitted; 151 prisoners died or escaped under trial, and the commitments of 172 were cancelled. Contrasted with 1855, the figures show as follows:—

YEAR.	Convicted.	Referred.	Acquitted.	Died, Escaped, &c., &c.	Commitments Cancelled.	Proportion of Acquittals to Persons Tried.
1855 - - - - - - -	2,753	672	997	57	145	22·54
1859 - - - - - - -	1,364	723	1,333	151	172	38·97

29. The court, however, are not disposed to regard a large proportion of acquittals to convictions when shown in these returns, as being in every case conclusive indication of want of proper judgment in the magistrate.

30. The result of the appeals preferred to the Sessions Court during the past year, from the orders of the magistrates and their subordinates, shows that for criminal trials the general proportion of reversals to appeals was 37·05 per cent., and for miscellaneous cases 30·76 per cent.

Sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut.

31. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut in the year under review, as also in the year 1855, is shown below:—

	1855.	1859.
Death - - - - - - - -	80	129
Transportation - - - - - - -	160	198
Imprisonment for life - - - - - -	25	1
Above 12, and not more than 21 years - -	64	64
Above 5, and not more than 12 years - -	145	57
Not exceeding 5 years - - - - - -	307	46
TOTAL - - -	781	495

Average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

32. The average duration of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under report was 142 days from the date of the apprehension of the prisoner; the average in 1858 was 191 days.

Sentences showing the number of persons convicted of those brought to trial.

33. An abstract statement showing the number of persons brought to trial and convicted in the several districts in the North Western Provinces, during the year 1859, and the result of the proceedings will be found in the Appendix, No. I. Its most marked feature is the want of success in bringing serious crimes home to the offenders, and the earnest attention of the court will be called to the subject.

Proposed rules for limiting the number of mookhtears practising in the courts of Magistrates and Collectors, and for securing the services of more efficient and respectable men in that capacity.

34. A correspondence has taken place during the year, having for its object the limitation of the number of mookhtears practising in the courts of the Magistrates and Collectors, and the improvement of the general character and attainments of these men.

The proposals generally are—

1st. That the Magistrate and Collectors shall be authorised to impose a limit on the number of mookhtears who shall be permitted to practise in his court.

2d. That he shall be at liberty to exclude from future practice such of the mookhtears now employed in his court as may fail, within the period of six months, to satisfy the Magistrate and Collector, either by the production of certificates, or in such other manner as he may require, that they are persons of respectable character, and may be unable to prove, by passing the examination prescribed below, that they are qualified to practice as mookhtears in the said courts.

3d. That whenever the number of practising mookhtears has been reduced to the limit prescribed, the number so prescribed shall not be exceeded, new candidates being admitted only as vacancies occur, after they shall have satisfied the Magistrate and Collector of their respectability, and shall have obtained a certificate of qualification, as below prescribed.

4th. That subject to an appeal to the Commissioner or to the Sessions Judge, as may be, the Magistrate and Collector shall have authority to dismiss any authorised mookhtear

tear for general disrepute, or for any misconduct in the execution of his duty, such as fomenting litigation, neglect of his client's interests, &c., recording in a proceeding his reasons in detail for such dismissal.

5th. That persons who may have satisfied the Magistrate and Collector of their respectability shall be examined before the judge of the district, and the Magistrate and Collector upon points of criminal and revenue law and practice, and on such other matters relating to the duties of a mookhtear as may be thought necessary.

6th. That the officers above-named shall ordinarily meet in committee once in six months, due notice of the day being given, for the purpose of examining candidates for the office of mookhtear.

7th. That to those who may pass the examination successfully, certificates of qualification shall be given, and they shall have a right to be admitted as authorised mookhtears in the court of the Magistrate and Collector of the district, on vacancies occurring.

The scheme, however, has not yet been matured, and may involve a reference to the Legislative Council.

35. The system of *vivâ voce* proceedings in petty criminal cases has been introduced in the non-regulation districts of these Provinces. The petty cases referred to are those of the nature specified in Section VIII., Regulation VI. of 1803, viz., abusive language, calumny, inconsiderable assaults and affrays, as well as cases of simple theft and burglary, under 50 rupees, when not attended with any aggravating circumstances; the measure being purely tentative, it was thought right to try the experiment in the first instance in "*corpore vile*." If its success be marked, its sphere can be easily extended. If it fail, no irreparable injustice will have been caused by it. The system was confined, in the first instance, to courts presided over by European or East Indian officers, the record was ordered to be made in English, and by the hand of the presiding officer himself. It was ruled that one consecutive English proceeding should suffice for each case, at the head of which the presiding officer should enter the names of the parties, and the charge, and afterwards a concise abstract of the evidence material to the issue given by each successive witness; the proceeding to conclude with the grounds of the decision, and the sentence or order passed in the case. It was subsequently determined that the system should be extended to courts presided over by such of the native deputy magistrates as the Commissioner of the division and the Sessions Judge might concur in recommending, by reason of their ability and integrity, to be entrusted with these powers. A report on the working of the system has been called for at the end of the year.

Introduction of *vivâ voce* proceedings in petty criminal cases in the non-regulation provinces.

SECTION III.—MILITARY POLICE.

36. The report of the Commissioner of Military Police shows that during the year under review the military police have been heavily taxed. They have performed with cheerfulness and alacrity and steadiness much harassing and wearisome duty, and have, besides, in some parts of the country, distinguished themselves by sustained effort in making long marches in pursuit of rebels, and by much enterprise and gallantry in various engagements. Their conduct in quarters has, for the most part, been highly commendable. Serious crime has been very limited, and has arisen out of circumstances which the European officers could hardly have controlled. The account given of the drill and discipline of the several battalions is creditable, especially when their extensive employment in escort and outpost duties, detaching them from their head quarters, is borne in mind.

Military Police.

37. During the year a few of the Cantonment Joint Magistrates have been vested with powers under Act III. of 1859; but a sufficient period has not elapsed to enable the Government to form a judgment on the working of the Act.

Extension of Act III. of 1859.

38. It is remarkable that a much larger average of stolen property is recovered within the jurisdictions of Cantonment Joint Magistrates, than within the ordinary criminal jurisdictions of the magistrates of the districts.

Cantonment Joint Magistrates successful in the recovery of stolen property.

39. The wondrous peculiarities of native character and ideas are remarkably exemplified in a case of rape which occurred within the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Saugor. It appears, that a syce, attached to the battery of artillery stationed there, detected another syce in adulterous intercourse with his wife. The adulterer was apprehended and lodged in the quarter guard. A conclave, however, of the chowdrees and syces assembled, and induced the officer in charge to render him up to them, to be dealt with according to their usages. Having got possession of the adulterer, these men declared that the proper penalty for his crime was that the injured husband should have intercourse with his (the adulterer's) wife, and this determination was at once carried into execution. The unfortunate woman was dragged out, in open day, from a house in which she had vainly endeavoured to conceal herself, and violated in the presence of her husband, by the man whom he had previously injured, and this with the cognizance, if not actually in

A remarkable case of crime in the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Saugor.

in the sight, of from 50 to 100 men. A more wonderful instance of the *lex talionis* was perhaps never recorded. It is also most extraordinary that they failed to perceive the cruel injury and injustice perpetrated on the innocent wife, who was not only wronged by her husband, but had also to pay the penalty for his crime.

Operations against the Meenas.

40. During the past year a most important blow has been struck against the robber Meenas of the Kherar. A combined force from the Meywar, Joypore, and Boondee States, accompanied by Captain Beynon, marched against these marauders, who were taken completely by surprise. Four of their principal villages were destroyed, and several of the chief leaders taken, and summarily executed. The effect was such that the tribe at once surrendered their arms, and promised to behave peaceably for the future. To ensure this, thannahs have been placed in the Kherar, and along the high roads, and a strong force posted in the vicinity. The result has shown that it was the vigorous and determined action of the native states alone that was required to stay the depredations of these tribes; and it may now be confidently expected that the Neemuch district, which has been a chief sufferer from their incursions, will enjoy a season of tranquillity and repose.

Increase of theft by poisoning on the Grand Trunk Road.

41. It is to be regretted that the crime of poisoning on the Grand Trunk Road has revived. The efforts of the police to detect these criminals have, with the exception of one instance, been unsuccessful. The reason for their failure is obvious. If the poisoned people die at once, there is no evidence against their murderers; and, if they survive, they are generally left insensible, and do not recover sufficiently to enable them to bear testimony for several hours. In this interval the criminals have ample time to escape. The only way of suppressing the crime is to depute an officer with an organized establishment on this special duty; and Major Harvey, the Superintendent of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee, has been asked whether he can detach a skilful and experienced officer for the purpose.

Measures successfully taken for the reclamation of certain predatory tribes.

42. Measures have been in progress under the supervision of Mr. Strachey, the able magistrate of the Moradabad district, to reclaim the wandering and predatory tribes of Nuts and Sansceas. About 80 families have been located in estates on the Ramgunga and Kosee rivers, where waste land is available, and up to the present time the experiment has been successful.

Abstract statement of crime.

43. The following is an abstract statement of the most serious offences committed in the several divisions of these Provinces during 1859, as compared with 1855:—

ABSTRACT Comparative Statement of serious Predatory Offences committed in the several Divisions of the North Western Provinces, during 1855-56 and 1859-60.

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Meerut.		Agra.		Rohilcund.		Allahabad.		Benares.		Jhansie and Jubbulpore.		Kumaon.		Nimar.		Neemuch.		Ajmere and Mhairwarra.		TOTAL.	
	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1859-60.
Dacoities with murder	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	2	-	5	3	9	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	9	22
Ditto torture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
Ditto wounding or serious injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	13	9
Ditto simple	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	2	10	26	5	11	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	13	52
Highway robberies with murder	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	7
Ditto torture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto wounding or serious injury	6	12	10	5	7	7	13	5	5	5	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	58	46
Ditto simple	2	29	9	8	5	13	2	11	10	33	50	107	-	-	-	15	-	34	-	16	78	266
Burglaries with murder	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Ditto wounding or serious injury	11	7	20	2	16	11	3	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	57	30
Thefts with murder, including murders of children for the sake of their ornaments	4	11	11	14	12	7	18	8	12	5	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	47
Ditto with wounding or serious injury, including thefts by drugging	14	19	28	19	17	11	8	1	18	7	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	91	68
Cattle-stealing with murder	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Ditto wounding or serious injury	4	7	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	9

Results in the Meerut division.

44. It will be seen that in the Meerut division a larger number of highway robberies and thefts occurred during the past year than during the year 1855. This result is rightly ascribed to men concerned in the rebellion, who have no means of livelihood, and have therefore no alternative but to pillage or to starve.

45. The

45. The only remarkable point in the Agra division is the occurrence of dacoities which were unknown in 1855. This crime, it is to be hoped, has now been suppressed by the death of the leader of an organized gang which committed these depredations. In two cases the dacoits came from the Gwalior territory, across the Chumbul.

Results in the Agra division.

46. In the Rohilcund division it is satisfactory to perceive that, with the exception of simple highway robbery, crime of a serious nature is on the decrease. The same may be said of the Allahabad division.

Results in the Rohilcund and Allahabad divisions.

47. The dacoities and other heinous crime which, in the Benares division, bear such a large preponderance over the results in 1855, may be ascribed to mutineer Sepoys. The band which followed Kooer Singh were slow to avail themselves of the provisions of the amnesty; and when they did at last return to their homes it was only to be the terror of the well-disposed. Hardly an outrage occurred in which some of the perpetrators were not reported to have been fully accoutred and armed with percussion muskets.

Results in the Benares division.

48. The returns for the Jhansie and Saugor divisions are altogether exceptional. It may be noted, however, that the district officers, in some instances, have entered a case under the heading "dacoity with torture," in which blows only passed; the return under that heading is consequently not trustworthy. But during the year to which this report relates, the districts of the Jhansie division were in an abnormal state. They were run over by rebels who committed plunder, murder, and mutilation; and who, composed of different bands, under separate leaders, wandering in strength through different and distant parts of the several districts, and finding asylum always, and active assistance sometimes, in the adjacent native states, could not be encountered by the ordinary civil police. To retain our hold upon the districts every civil officer was compelled to hold himself in readiness to take the field at a moment's notice, to pursue marauding bands, to resist anticipated attacks, or to accompany military expeditions.

Results in the Jhansie and Jubbulpore divisions.

49. In such a state of things it is obvious, police administration, in the ordinary sense of the term, could not exist. The rebels could be dealt with only by military force, guided by officers acquainted with the country, and determined to restore peace. It is due to the energy and unsparing exertions of the officers attached to the districts of this division, no less than to the activity, zeal, and gallantry of the officers of the military police, that the Commissioner was enabled to report, at the end of the year, that the rebel bands had been dispersed, that their inroads had almost ceased, and that, except in the newly acquired pergunnah Morowrah, of Shahgurh, and the pergunnah Balabuhut of Chundeyree, and except in a part of Jeitpore, of Humeerpore, tranquillity and confidence had been restored.

50. Broad vistas have been cut through the rebel-infested jungles of Balabuhut and Jeitpore. These vistas are in all 50 miles in length, and from 220 to 150 yards broad: the measure has been productive of the best effects, and the district officers have been enjoined to take care that the avenues are not suffered to be closed by the reproduction of the jungle.

Vistas cut through the jungle.

51. The difficulty with which the police have to contend in the pursuit and apprehension of proclaimed offenders, and in the execution of their duties, generally, is attributed to the proximity of foreign states, and the intermixture of foreign villages with our own, and also to the lukewarmness and the want of co-operation on the part of those states. The experience of the past year has put these facts beyond question. The power which the native states can exert, if they please, is shown incontestably by Major Pinkney, who points out that, as soon as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India fined the Duttea State, they refrained at once from assisting the rebel Burjore Singh; and his family, who were living there, were secured. Since then Burjore Singh has not resorted to the Duttea territory.

Conduct of native states.

52. To turn to general results, it is satisfactory to find that affrays are less prevalent, and that in hardly any case have the combatants had recourse to lethal weapons, which shows that, if the disarming operations have not been entirely successful, at least the people are afraid to use those which remain to them.

Diminution in the number of affrays; its causes.

53. A statement showing the number of arms collected in these Provinces, will be found in Appendix II., an abstract of which is entered in the margin: this estimate is exclusive of 1,263 muskets, 115 rifles, 57 carbines, 273 pistols, 135 swords, and 159 bayonets, the property of Government, which have been recovered from mutineers and rebels. It is calculated that about 1,432,906 weapons of all descriptions remain unsurrendered.

Result of the Disarming Operations.

	Pieces.
Ordnance - - - -	795
Fire Arms - - - -	307,372
Swords - - - -	1,421,223
Spears - - - -	6,64,015
Daggers and other lethal weapons - - - -	1,215,275
TOTAL - -	3,611,180

54. The want of success in the detection of petty crime, and in the recovery of stolen property, justify the remark of Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of Meerut, that the failure of the police is only what must be expected in the present state of the law, under which the people allow thieves to live among them, sally out to steal, return with the property, and dispose of it; and not only do not attempt to assist the police, but thwart them. The same officer observes, "The marked comparative success in tracing out and prosecuting to conviction the criminals in cases of assault with wounding, homicides, wounding

Want of success in the detection of petty crime; its causes.

wounding with intent to murder, and even murder of children for their ornaments, shows what even the present police can do when the people help them, as they do in these cases. The universal failure when the people have to deal with thieves of all classes would indicate that the people should be made to interest themselves in the prosecution of such offenders also."

Outrages by European soldiers.

55. Murder and assaults by European soldiers on the march is a novel and painful feature in the criminal returns. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has recently issued stringent orders for the regulation of troops on the march, which, it may be trusted, will have the desired effect. No fresh instance of crime has been reported since the promulgation of these orders, which have been made known to every police officer throughout the country.

Female infanticide.

56. The only division in which female infanticide prevails to any extent, is that of Benares, where it appears that this crime is as prevalent as it was before the rebellion. The question of bringing before the Legislative Council a Bill to enable the Government to take measures for the repression of female infanticide was placed in abeyance by the outbreak of the disturbances, and has been since laid by, owing to the pressure of more emergent matters. The subject will be brought under re-consideration as soon as possible.

Robbery of European travellers on the Grand Trunk Road.

57. A novel description of offence has been brought to notice by the Magistrate of Allygurh. European travellers passing up and down the Grand Trunk Road have reported to him the theft of property from their carriages while they were asleep in transit. In one instance a pistol was taken from under the pillow of the sleeping traveller; the thieves are supposed to be of the wandering tribe of Aheryas. They get up behind the carriage, through the back window of which they can see whether the traveller is asleep, and act accordingly. The obvious remedy is for the syce, who ordinarily sits on the coach box, to take up his position behind. The attention of the several Dâk Companies has been directed to the subject by the Commissioner.

Suttees.

58. Two suttees have been reported in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. In the one case the corpse was left burning while the performers of the funeral rite went to bathe; the widow took the opportunity of their absence to throw herself on the pyre. She was removed, taken to her house, and tied down to a cot. Her relatives then, instead of watching her, went about their own business. She extricated herself, returned once more to the pyre, and was burnt. The case is still pending. The other case is very similar. An old woman, it appears, went to her husband's pyre, after the relatives had left, and burnt herself upon it. These cases show how deeply the desire of self-immolation must have been inculcated in the minds of the women, as in neither case was any artificial stimulus had recourse to, to excite them, first to entertain the idea of the crime, and afterwards to carry it into effect.

Singular murder in the Meerut district.

59. A murder, accompanied by singular circumstances, occurred in the Meerut district. A Jât, named Hurdyal, who has incurred enmity owing to his gallantries, and for having purchased other shares in his village, was met by a man in the garb of a chupprassee, who told him that the magistrate was coming, with a party, to his well, and advised him to hasten there. Hurdyal went, and on leaving the well, the pseudo chupprassee told Hurdyal to collect all his family, and light a good fire. This was done, and eight of Hurdyal's relatives and servants were gathered round the flame. In a short time a tremendous explosion took place, three men were blown to pieces, and two others severely burnt, Hurdyal himself escaping with a slight scorch. On an examination of the place, it appeared that a large and thick earthen vessel had been filled with powder, and pieces of kunkur, and placed directly under the spot where the fire was usually lit, and then covered over with ashes and cinder, and as these became heated, the powder ignited. The efforts of the police to detect the perpetrators of this crime have hitherto proved unavailing. There can be little reason to doubt that it was designed by a man of whose share in the village Hurdyal became the possessor by purchase, who was seen in the vicinity at the time, and who has absconded.

Suicides.

60. Suicides appear to be very prevalent in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. It may be, however, that the subject receives more attention from the district officers here than elsewhere, as in almost every instance they are attributed to ordinary causes, such as distaste of life from disease or old age, or fear of the disgrace attendant on the detection of an intrigue.

Proposition to enhance the efficiency of Thannadars, by awarding annual khilluts to the three best and most successful among them during the year.

61. A difficulty which is felt more or less all over the country, appears to be peculiarly felt in this division, which is a *terra incognita* to most natives instructed in our system. By some their inefficiency has been ascribed to the lowness of their pay. Others declare it to be almost impossible to procure the services of qualified men in those distant parts. The matter has seemed to the Lieutenant Governor to call for some special action. The object should be to make the department of the public service more honourable and more attractive; and this he considered might be in some degree accomplished by selecting every year, out of the whole number of thannadars, the three who have been the most successful in the detection of crime, the apprehension of criminals, and in the performance of their duties generally, and whose conduct, at the same time, has been open to no blame, and awarding to each of the three, on the part of the Government, in open durbar, a khillut of 350 rupees.

62. The

62. The selection is left to the Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Government, on report; and sanction being given, the Commissioner will present the khilluts in as public and marked a manner as possible. That officer has been given to understand that the intention is not to give three khilluts every year, as a matter of course, but to hold out an incentive to exertion and good behaviour. If it should be found that none has so conducted himself as to deserve this mark of honour and favour, then no khillut will be given. The whole annual expense cannot exceed 1,050 rupees; and if the measure have the effect of inducing the thannadars to exert themselves in the performance of their duties, and to be circumspect in their conduct, the result will be cheaply purchased.

Proposed Act for enforcing the responsibilities of landholders for the suppression of crime, and the arrest of criminals.

63. Act X. of 1858 having expired, the necessity of providing some law for enforcing the responsibility of landholders forced itself on the attention of the Lieutenant Governor. It is evident that whatever changes are effected in the organization of the police they will be comparatively useless, so long as the Government is unassisted by the representatives of the people. These are the landholders, and that they can aid the police is not to be denied; that, under the present law, they do not, and cannot be made to do so, must also be acknowledged. It is true that Government is bound, to the extent of its power, to protect those who contribute to its revenues; but it is no less true that the owners of land are bound to assist the efforts of Government as a service incidental to their tenure. This principle has always been acknowledged in our own, and in native legislation, and, although the landholders have not the same power of oppression, or of punishing crime themselves under our rule, as they may have had under native government, still they are just as influential to prevent the commission, and to report the occurrence of crime, and as powerful to detect the criminal, and ensure his apprehension. A draft Act to effect the above objects has been submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Result of operations under Act III. of 1857. Pounds.

64. The provisions of Act III. of 1857 have been introduced generally into these Provinces during the past year, with varying results. In the majority of the districts the pounds are self-supporting, and in the Jubbulpore division the proceeds are so large as to afford a considerable surplus for the construction of Public Works. In the Benares and Agra divisions, on the other hand, the income of the pounds does not cover the outlay or their construction, and the pay of a pound-keeper. Of the utility of the Act, and of the satisfaction it has afforded to the people, there can be no doubt. But it is also certain that its very efficacy, by preventing the straying of cattle, tends, after a time, to reduce the income derived from the pounds below the amount required to enable them to pay their expenses. In which case they must either be relinquished altogether, or the cost of their maintenance must be borne by Government. A further report on this subject, at the expiration of the present year, has been called for, and the result will be duly noticed in the next report.

Result of operations under Act XX. of 1856.

65. The provisions of Act XX. of 1856 have been introduced generally into the regulation districts under this Government, and have hitherto been found to work well. The surplus proceeds of the collections, after paying the chowkeedars, are devoted to municipal improvements, which have already caused a striking change in the appearance of several of the large towns, and fraught with benefit to the health of their inhabitants. The assessment under the Act has been made, in the majority of cases, according to the circumstances and property of the person assessed.

Reductions effected in the civil police.

66. A saving of *Rs.* 24,474. 1. 9. has been effected during the year by the reduction of extra police establishments, which had been entertained during the disturbances.

Cess levied on the inhabitants of towns for the reconstruction of public buildings, which they failed to protect during the mutiny.

67. The cost of the repair of the civil buildings in the North Western Provinces, which the adjacent inhabitants had taken no pains to protect, and which were consequently destroyed during the mutiny, has been met by a cess levied on the inhabitants of the principal cities and towns, and their vicinities. The object has been to impress upon the people that this cess is not to be regarded as penal, but merely as a contribution on their part to re-construct buildings which had been originally erected, for the most part, with a view to their benefit. The people generally would seem to have acknowledged the justice of the demand, inasmuch as the cess has every where been collected without opposition, and without difficulty, and very few complaints have been received by the Government.

68. It remains only to notice briefly the police administration in the districts of Ajmere, Neemuch, and Nimah, which are separated from the circle of the North Western Provinces, and present some peculiarities.

69. A feature common to them all is their isolation in foreign territory, and from this arise difficulties in the detection of crime, the pursuit and apprehension of criminals, and the recovery of stolen property, which are not found in the same degree elsewere.

Ajmere.

70. There has been very little heinous crime in the territory of Ajmere, and this is the more satisfactory, regard being had to the disturbed condition of some of the native states. The State of Kishengurh marches with Ajmere for a continuous distance of about 70 miles, and for some three or four months of the year a portion of its subjects were in open rebellion against their own sovereign. Yet, notwithstanding this, and that the fort of Narayna, within two miles of the Ajmere thannah of Hurmarah, was seized and occupied by the insurgents for a considerable time, no single outrage was committed in the Ajmere territory, although numerous persons were plundered close to the border, and traffic was seriously impeded. The greater number of the robberies, and certainly all the highway robberies, are said to have been committed by bad characters belonging to native states, the

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the proof of which is, that the majority of these occur on the border, and not in the interior of the district. These facts illustrate, in a gratifying manner, the contentment, the peaceable character, and the orderly conduct of our own subjects.

Neemuch.

71. The want of success in the apprehension of offenders, and the prevention of crime observable in this district, is due to its peculiar configuration, it being literally encircled by the ill-governed state of Meywar, and also to the inefficiency of the police, which is not only numerically inadequate, but its form and constitution unsuited to a district surrounded on all sides by the subjects of native states. The Agent to the Governor General has been requested to exert his best influence to secure a complete reciprocity of intention and of action on the part of the Meywar and other neighbouring states. That officer has himself expressed his intention of endeavouring to induce the native states to allow our officers, in the pursuit of criminals, to enter their territory. Upon this co-operation, and upon such assistance as Major Eden may be able to give, by placing detachments of the Meena Battalion at the disposal of the district officer, dependence must mainly be placed for suppressing, or at least checking the prevalence of the dacoities and highway robberies which disfigure the returns.

72. The police administration of Nimar calls for no observation beyond the remark that serious crime does not prevail, apparently to any great extent, in that district.

73. The paucity of heinous crimes in the division of Kumaon is satisfactory, though, possibly, it is due as much to the character of the hill people, as to the exertions of the police.

74. No return of the state of crime in these districts, during the year 1855, having been made, no comparison between the results of that year and of 1859 can be instituted.

SECTION IV.—GAOLS.

Interruption of prison discipline by the mutiny.

74. The system of prison discipline in these provinces, so successfully matured by the late Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and continued with equal ability and perseverance by his successor, Mr. C. B. Thornhill, was suddenly interrupted by the destruction of almost all the gaols, and the liberation of the prisoners in 1857.

Escape of prisoners during the mutiny.

75. During the mutiny about 19,217 prisoners escaped from gaol. Of this number 4,962 are once more in custody; of these 1,183 surrendered themselves, and 3,779 were recaptured, so that about 14,267 of these men are still at large. It is generally supposed that a large portion of those liberated by the mutineers joined their ranks, and were either killed, or died of want and exposure. It is therefore most probable that fully one-half of those still alive are again in confinement; 124 men have escaped from gaol within the year, of whom 62, or exactly one-half, have been recaptured.

Restoration of the gaols and employment of the prisoners on out-door labour.

76. As order was restored, the gaols that were not completely destroyed or occupied by the military, were very soon repaired and placed on their former footing. Where the old gaols were not available, temporary places of confinement were selected; but, with the restoration of the gaols, the old custom of employing the prisoners on out-door labour was re-introduced, and, with the exception of the Agra, Meerut, and Allahabad central prisons, scarcely a vestige of the discipline that obtained antecedent to the mutiny remained. However, by the end of 1858, these prisons were so far restored to their former state of efficiency as to admit of the transfer of all the long-term prisoners from the neighbouring districts, and upwards of 3,243 were placed under strict discipline; and had the Bareilly central prison not been appropriated by the military, a circumstance in respect to prison discipline and economy much to be regretted, it also would have been reoccupied as a gaol, and thus four out of the six central prisons, commenced prior to 1857, would again, in the short space of a few months, have been in complete operation.

Incompatibility of out-door labour with sound discipline.

77. Past experience has clearly convinced all who have given the subject of prison discipline serious consideration, of the incompatibility of out-door labour, as enforced at the district gaols, with anything like sound discipline or deterring influences. The already onerous duties, independently of the variety of individual opinion on a still undetermined question, preclude the possibility of magistrates taking an active interest in gaol discipline, and the prisoners, instead of being under the superintendence of competent officers, are scattered in detached parties all over the country, under the charge of petty officials and timid venal guards, always ready to relax discipline for the bribe of the wealthy or the threat of the desperate.

Proper discipline can only be maintained in central prisons.

78. It is the opinion of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor that proper discipline can only be maintained through the agency of central prisons, where the prisoners are under the constant supervision of able and energetic officers, whose sole duty must be confined to prison government. He is decidedly in favour of complete isolation at night, but considers the plan combining a certain degree of separation with association, on which the new central prisons are being constructed, well suited for carrying out a very good and economical system of discipline, and is of opinion that each central prison should have properly ventilated solitary cells for a considerable portion of the inmates, so as to afford the means of punishing any prisoner according to the nature of his crime and disposition.

79. The

79. The proposition of dividing the North Western Provinces, including the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, into six circles, with a central prison at the chief station of each, viz. Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Benares, Allahabad, and Jubbulpore, has, to a certain extent, been carried out with very satisfactory results. The Bareilly central prison, which is still occupied by the military, will shortly, it is expected, be made over to the civil authorities, and reoccupied as a gaol. The new buildings which were being erected at Benares and Jubbulpore fell into ruins during the mutiny; but it is intended to commence active operations on these two gaols, and complete the original design, as soon as circumstances will permit. Independently of central prisons being a great saving to the State, it is the opinion of the most experienced that no permanent improvement on the lax system already noticed, can be looked for without such places of punishment. Original proposition anent central prisons to a certain extent carried out.

80. The labour in the central prisons is in accordance with the original design, strictly intramural and chiefly in industrial products, such as paper-making, lithograph printing, manufacture of blankets, prison and other clothing of various kinds, cotton fabrics, carpets, boots and shoes, saddlery, &c. &c., and the system altogether, as enforced in these gaols, renders the sentence of imprisonment, with hard labour, a very serious and deterring punishment. Labour in central prisons, discipline of.

81. Prison education has not received very marked attention since the restoration of order. Under the lax discipline in the district gaols, already noticed, satisfactory results are hopeless; but there are classes in the central prisons for the instruction of young men and boys, and the system is gradually being extended to all the inmates. Out of 13,015 prisoners in confinement in the gaols of these Provinces at the close of the year, only 956 could read and write: 40 of these had learnt these arts since their conviction. Prison education.

82. The influence of complete incarceration, with hard labour, in deterring from crime, though one of the first objects, is not the only advantage likely to arise from the intramural employment of criminals in industrial manufactures. It is to be hoped that many of the released prisoners will take back to their native villages something of the knowledge of handicrafts acquired during their incarceration, and thus be the means, in some measure, of diffusing new ideas, and introducing new kinds of work, and even new kinds of machinery and its advantages, in distant parts of the country, where no new idea has penetrated for ages. Moreover, there can be no doubt that the concentration of prisoners in central prisons, while it secures a more perfect discipline, and a more effective punishment of the criminal, leads to a very large saving of expenditure. Advantages of intramural employments of criminals.

83. The ratio of mortality, viz., 10·73 per cent., which was higher than that of former years, may fairly be attributed to the wretched state of many of the prisoners at the time of admission. During the mutiny, not only the rebels and those who followed their fortunes, but a great many of the classes that fill our gaols, were reduced to the most miserable condition, from exposure and want; and since that time a large portion of the prisoners are admitted with their general health at the lowest possible ebb, and they consequently fall a ready prey to any prevailing sickness, and suffer besides from the reaction that supervenes on long continued hardships. Many of the deaths were also aged and infirm subjects at the time of imprisonment. Want of proper accommodation, too, owing to several of the gaols having been destroyed or occupied by the military, and the prisoners consequently having been confined in old tombs, serais, and other places unadapted for the purpose has, doubtless, tended to increase the mortality. The best proof that the deaths are really ascribable to the above causes, is the proportion of deaths to sick, viz., 6·71 per cent. Mortality.

84. The daily average number of prisoners throughout the year was 13,865, and the total expenditure, *Rs.* 6,41,933. 12. 3, or *Rs.* 46. 4. 9 per annum for each prisoner, which is a higher ratio per head than in former years. This, however, is due to the enhanced price of provisions, and to the whole cost of permanent establishment, guarding, repairs of buildings, transit charges of a much larger number of transported convicts, &c. having been debited to a smaller number of prisoners. These expenses would have been the same had the number of prisoners been 22,011, the average of the three years immediately preceding the mutiny. The higher rates of pay, too, of the military police, must be taken into consideration; the excess of expenditure arising from this cause, on the aggregate number of men employed, amounts to the large sum of 52,752 rupees. As many of the gaols were unavailable, the old serais, courts, and other native buildings, selected as temporary places of confinement, required strong guards, and this will further help to explain the larger outlay on this account. Number and cost of prisoners.

85. The net profits on the sale of manufactured articles during the year were *Rs.* 30,115. 11. 7, and the value of manufactured goods in store, *Rs.* 18,807. 6. 9, which may be considered very fair results, seeing that the value of convict labour on clothing and other articles made up for prison use, menial services within the gaols, gaol buildings, and other public works, are not taken into account. Profits on prison manufactures.

86. The mortality among the prisoners in the Ajmere gaol has been no less than 20 per cent. This unhappy fact is due to no want of care or vigilance, or of practicable preventive measures on the part of the district officers. Neither has there been any inattention on the part of the Civil Assistant Surgeon. The unhealthy site, and the crowded condition of the gaol are alone in fault. The district officer has been directed either to remove some of

of the prisoners to other premises hired for the purpose, or to construct temporary buildings for the accommodation of the prisoners; and the Commissioner has been instructed to urge upon the Bombay Government the necessity of resuming work on the new gaol buildings, which are under construction, at the earliest practicable period.

Escape in the Nimar Gaol.

87. During the month of August the life prisoners confined in the fort of Mundlaisur, in the Nimar district, overpowered their guard, closed the gates, and made themselves masters of the fort. The superintendent, Captain Hawes, immediately proceeded to the spot with a detachment of the 19th Bombay N. I., and a fire was opened on the prisoners, who, having secured all the ammunition, briskly replied to it. In about an hour, Captain Hawes, after having been slightly wounded, decided in sending to the Maharajah Holkar, who was then at Meheswur, for his guns. His Highness promptly responded to the call, and about five o'clock in the evening two were put in position to blow open one of the gates, but owing to their smallness of calibre, and the gates having been well barricaded inside, they made no impression. At this time Captain Hawes was killed, and the fire from the fort became so hot that the artillerymen had to seek shelter behind a wall. Detachments of the 19th Bombay N. I. and burkundauzes were then placed all round the fort in the hope of keeping the prisoners in until guns should arrive from Mhow. Rain, however, set in, and in the darkness of the night 208 prisoners succeeded in making their escape, carrying with them 76,960 rupees. Of these, however, 200 men and 34,273 rupees have been recaptured, owing to the exertions of the police, aided by 100 sowars, placed at the district officer's disposal by the Maharajah Holkar. Some of the ringleaders have been executed, and others sentenced to various periods of additional imprisonment.

Tabular statements.

88. Tabular statistical statements showing the average cost of each prisoner in 1858 and in 1859, a summary of the total expenditure and of the financial results of the gaols during the past 16 years, or since the new system of management was introduced by Mr. Woodcock, the strength of the prisoners, and the ratio per cent. of sick and deaths to strength, during the year 1858–59, will be found in the Appendices III. to VIII.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Season.

89. The result of the Revenue administration during the year under report may be described nearly in the words of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

The rubbee crop of 1859, which depended upon the rains of 1858, and the showers of the succeeding winter, was generally good throughout the country; but the rains of 1859 were everywhere unfavourable. They set in early and irregularly; they continued to be partial and insufficient, and they broke up at an unusually early period. The deficiency was not made up by succeeding showers. The result has been an extremely scanty khureef. The rubbee crop of 1860 has, in many quarters, altogether failed, and the prospects of the current year are in several districts gloomy, owing as well to the fact just stated, as to the very scanty falls of rain this season.

90. The Upper Doab and Rohilcund are the quarters in which the greatest scarcity has prevailed. On the other hand prices have been high in every direction, and some of the auxiliary products, as indigo and cotton, in Allygurh and Saugor, and cotton in Rohilcund, have made up by their profits for the dearth of cereals. The extent of the scarcity in Rohilcund may be judged of by the fact that, instead of grain being as usual exported, it was imported by the western traders to the marts in this division, in barter for sugar.

Land revenue.

91. The total demand of the year was 4,18,59,982 rupees (4,185,998 *l.*) Of this, 4,08,82,217 rupees were collected within the year, and 9,77,765 rupees or 2½ per cent. remained uncollected. This is a material improvement on the preceding year, in which the balance amounted to nearly 6½ per cent. of the demand. But this was to be expected from the almost complete restoration of tranquillity during the past year. It will be remembered that the districts of the Rohilcund Division were not fully re-occupied until after the middle of 1858, and those of the Jhansie Division not until a much later period. The districts of the Jubbulpore Division also were not undisturbed. These circumstances could not but have affected the revenue collections. During 1859 disturbances were, for the most part, confined to the Jhansie Division, and to the district of Saugor.

Of the balance a farther sum of 1,87,127 rupees is expected to be realised, while the remaining 7,90,638 rupees are doubtful, nominal, or irrecoverable.

92. The following Table sh[illegible] the percentage of balance on the demand for each District and Division:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Per Centage of Balances on Demand.
MEERUT	Dehra Doon	1·80
	Saharunpore	1·84
	Mozuffernugger	·81
	Meerut	·75
	Bolundshuhur	·59
	Allygurh	·18
	On the Division	·83
KUMAON	Kumaon	·21
	Gurhwal	·78
	On the Division	·40
ROHILKUND	Bijnour	1·33
	Moradabad	2·33
	Budaun	·77
	Bareilly	1·58
	Shahjehanpore	1·44
	On the Division	1·54
AGRA	Muttra	1·75
	Agra	·41
	Furruckabad	·59
	Mynpoory	1·71
	Etawah	·0
	Etah	·41
	On the Division	·87
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	·29
	Futtehpore	·10
	Banda	18·97
	Allahabad	4·83
	On the Division	5·65

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Per Centage of Balances on Demand.
GORUCKPORE	Goruckpore	·55
BENARES	Azimgurh	·15
	Jounpore	·0
	Mirzapore	·17
	Benares	·76
	Ghazeepore	1·26
	On the Division	·59
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	3·99
	Dumoh	19·33
	Jubbulpore	3·73
	Seonee	·14
	Mundlah	5·02
	Hoshungabad	·06
	Baitool	·0
	Nursingpore	·0
	On the Division	4·39
JHANSIE	Jaloun	6·48
	Jhansie	2·84
	Chundeyree	25·20
	Humeerpore	4·15
	On the Division	6·07
	Total on the North Western Provinces	2·33

93. The nominal balances in the districts noted marginally, are mainly attributable to re-settlement operations, by which a reduction to that extent has been proposed, but had not, at the close of the year, yet received the sanction of Government.

Saharunpore	10,808
Bolundshuhur	6,458
Banda	2,91,147
Allahabad	64,360
Dumoh	34,064
Jaloun	49,150

94. In Moradabad the arrears have been swelled out by an item of 21,000 rupees, due from the pergunnah of Thakoordwara, which has been placed, with the sanction of the Government, under direct management; and will, it is hoped, under the able administration of Mr. J. Strachey, by degrees recover its prosperity. The means have not yet offered of establishing irrigation works on a small scale, and until this be done, the progress of improvement will probably be slow.

The Jubbulpore and Jhansie Divisions have been, till very lately, disturbed by roving bands; the last embers of the rebellion having lingered longest in the inaccessible tracts abounding in that quarter. The financial difficulties in which some portions of these two divisions were already placed, have naturally been aggravated by the political state of the country, and it is not to be wondered that the land revenue balances should be heavy. The revenue settlement now in progress, will shortly re-adjust the demand of Government in proportion to the assets, and restore these tracts to a more healthy condition. Meanwhile, wherever the revenue was found to press with undue severity, a summary revision of the demand has been effected, and old balances have been either suspended or remitted with the sanction of this Government.

95. It remains only, as respects this branch of the Report, to offer a few remarks on the variation of the demand as compared with that of the previous year.

96. There has been a decrease in 20 districts, amounting to 3,48,574 rupees, and an increase in 14 districts, aggregating 2,25,939 rupees, leaving a net decrease in the demand of 1,22,635 rupees.

97. Excepting the few items to be noticed below, the variation is caused by the assessment of resumed lands, by diluvian and alluvion, by the occupation of lands for public purposes, and such like causes.

98. The revenue of the district of Chundeyree has been increased by about 90,000 rupees, arising out of the confiscation of the Bampore Chiefship.

99. The following large items of decrease arise from errors of account in the previous year's report, the revenue of transferred pergunnahs having continued to be erroneously exhibited in the several districts, after the transfers had been carried out.

100. Furruckabad

100. Furruckabad shows a decrease of 74,122 rupees, in consequence of the transfer of Pergunnah Azimnugger to Etah. When Etah was constituted an independent district in 1857-58, the transfer was neglected to be made in the annual report for Furruckabad. The demand has, accordingly, appeared for two years in the accounts of both districts.

101. A similar double entry of 2,33,044 rupees has, for four years, appeared on the administration statement of Jaloun, on account of Pergunnahs Mote and Bhandere transferred to Jhansie.

102. The last two items of decrease are consequently nominal, and so is a sum of 85,131 rupees, by which the jumma of Meerut and Bolundshuhur has been increased, in consequence of the transfer of the "Eastern Pergunnah" from the Dehli to the Meerut Division.

103. Deducting the three nominal items just enumerated, the aggregate decrease of demand is reduced from 3,48,574 rupees to 41,398 rupees, and the aggregate increase from 2,22,939 rupees to 1,37,808 rupees. There has therefore been an actual net increase in the demand of 1859-60, as compared with that of 1858-59, amounting to 96,410 rupees.

104. It will have been observed from paragraphs 93 and 94, that extensive operations have been in progress during the year in various parts of these provinces, for reducing the revenue where it has been found to press with injurious severity. In Banda, for example, a revision of the assessment, most ably and judiciously carried into effect by Mr. Mayne, resulted in the reduction of nearly three lakhs of rupees, or about 18 per cent. on the revenue. The reduction of demand consequent on all these measures, which are in some places still incomplete, will probably not fall short of four and a half lakhs of rupees. On the other hand a large gain to the revenue, estimated by the late senior member of the board, at about six and a half lakhs of rupees, may be looked for in the re-settlement of Goruckpore, now going rapidly forward. In the re-settlements of Saharunpore and Bolundshuhur it is probable that the net result will be a small gain to the Government; but in many of the districts which, in a few years, will become open to revision, it is likely that the application of the liberal rule of settlement at half the assets will, to some considerable extent, affect the revenue. Against this, however, may be placed the general tendency of the revenue to advance from the lapse of maafee tenures and the settlement of confiscated jageers. Upon the whole, then, it is not expected that the land revenue of these provinces will materially vary from its present amount.

Measures by which the revenue of the past year was collected.

105. The measures by which the revenue of the past year was collected call for no particular remarks.

Dustucks.

106. The number of dustucks, as compared with the previous year, has fallen from 1,42,788 to 1,25,633 rupees.

Coercive measures.

107. Excluding the divisions of Jubbulpore and Jhansie, which are exceptionally situated, and in portions of which the proprietary right in the land has not yet been admitted and defined, the following is a comparison between the coercive measures of the two past years:—

YEAR.	Sales.	Farms.	TRANSFERS.		Kham Tehseel.
			Mehals.	Puttees transferred.	
1858-59 - - -	12	38	25	92	4
1859-60 - - -	15	38	27	63	2

108. The sales (especially in Banda and Humeerpoor) are mainly those of rebel or deserted villages, sold in order to procure a full title, or purchased by Government for the purpose of reinstating the former occupants, or other party best entitled to the property.

109. The farms in the Jubbulpore division continue numerous. It is hoped that the proprietary settlement in that division will confer a value upon land in those quarters, which it certainly does not now possess.

110. The sale process has been introduced during the past year into the Saugor and Jhansie divisions. Captain Browne, the deputy Commissioner of Saugor, attributes an advantage to it in leading the malgoozars to see that persistent default and neglect of their estates will be followed by this severe penalty. But the process will be limited to the few examples which will suffice for this end. The Commissioner states that there is difficulty in finding purchasers.

111. Upon the whole, it is a matter of congratulation that the revenue has been realised with so great a degree of punctuality, and so small a resort to punitive measures. In very many districts there was need for neither sale nor farm, transfer nor sequestration.

112. The

112. The Summary Suit Court was not closed till the 31st July.

Summary suits are suits under Act X of 1859.

113. From 1st August the provisions of Act X. of 1859 were introduced. The Act is almost unanimously praised by Commissioners and Collectors in its working. The following is an abstract of the number of cases instituted and decided under the new law, during the nine months it was in operation:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of Cases Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
Meerut	1,709	1,390	319
Rohilcund	2,828	2,411	417
Agra	2,561	2,265	296
Allahabad	1,632	1,381	251
Benares	3,619	3,032	587
Jhansie	82	74	8
TOTAL	12,431	10,553	1,878

114. This is a great decrease in comparison with the average of summary suit cases before the mutinies, ranging as they used to do from 30,000 to 33,000 cases. But it is almost premature to form a judgment on the extent to which the law will be brought into operation, as it is still new to the people.

115. The great majority of the cases, it will be observed, are suits for arrears of rent. In the following statement they are arranged according to their several classes:—

CLASS OF CASES.	Total Number Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
Class I. Pottahs and Kabooleyts	765	583	182
Class II. Illegal exaction	395	339	56
Class III. Excess or abatement	620	527	93
Class IV. Arrears of rent	7,446	6,326	1,120
Class V. To eject tenants	669	568	101
Class VI. To recover possession	1,444	1,357	87
Class VII. Suits connected with distraint	1,020	789	231
Class VIII. Suits against agents	72	64	8
TOTAL	12,431	10,553	1,878

Mutations.

116. These, as was to be expected from the returning peace and tranquillity of the country, have very greatly increased under almost every heading, whether of enforced or private transfers. Transactions belonging to the period of disturbances are still said to have added to the aggregate in some districts.

117. While lamenting the number of sales in execution of civil decrees, some officers have given their testimony to the practical benefits of the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, by which the Collector may obtain the sanction of the Civil Court to stay the sale in prospect of a satisfactory adjustment between the decree-holder and defendant. The attention of Collectors has been recently called to this provision of the law, and its enforcement will, it may be hoped, lead to a diminution in the number of these sales, without detriment to the interests of the judgment-creditor.

 118. This

CHAP. XI.
North Western Provinces.

Abkaree.

	Rs.
1855-56	20,89,631
1858-59	16,80,146
1859-60	21,29,247

Stamp Revenue.

	Rs.
1855-56	13,56,060
1858-59	10,42,696
1859-60	13,68,808

118. This branch of the revenue continues rapidly to rise. The actual collections are not only four and a half lakhs in excess of last year's revenue, but are higher than they were the year preceding the outbreak of disturbances. The only two districts in which a decrease has occurred are Furruckabad and Cawnpore. The attention of the Commissioners will be requested to these two districts. The abkaree mehal of the Sudder stations in both districts is under charge of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

119. Similar success has attended the stamp revenue, which is also in excess of the income for 1855-56. This branch of revenue is capricious in its details. For example, the establishment of the Special Commission Court, under Act IX. of 1859, at Moradabad, has caused the receipts for that district to rise to 85,826 rupees. The income in the previous year was 38,568 rupees, though in that preceding the mutiny it was 75,252 rupees.

Sayer.

120. The sayer revenue has fallen from 1,14,658 rupees to 1,11,650 rupees.

Scheme for the better administration of the Terai purgunnahs.

121. A scheme for the better administration of the Terai purgunnahs has been submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, but it has not yet received the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

Statistical Precis, showing the work which has devolved upon Nimar.

122. The statistical precis in the Appendix No. IX. affords at one view the means for judging of the very heavy labour which has devolved upon the Commissioners, the district officers, and their assistants. The number of cases disposed of during the year, was 306,941, and 40,789 were pending at the close of the year.

Satisfactory results of the management of confiscated estates.

123. Among special and extraordinary duties may be noticed the charge of the numerous estates which, in consequence of confiscation, has devolved upon the revenue authorities. The following statement, though incomplete, will give an idea of the extent of these estates, and of the profit derived to Government from their direct management. The statement is also satisfactory, as showing indirectly the lightness of the assessment which, even under the unfavourable circumstances attending confiscation, allowed of so large a surplus as 2,36,068 rupees being realised by Government beyond the proper jumma of 7,91,256 rupees.

1266 Fuslee, or Year ending September 1859 :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Villages.	Government Demand.	Collections.	Charges.	Surplus credited to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	283	1,86,246	2,35,998	3,147	46,605
Bolundshuhur	163	80,288	1,40,456	7,865	52,303
Bijnour	513	89,727	1,20,175	8,133	22,315
Budaon	228	26,020	49,248	5,551	17,677
Bareilly	401	1,59,555	2,62,759	63,673	39,531
Shahjehanpore	254	4,74,983	74,309	2,245	24,566
Agra	21	2,007	27,276	4,378	2,825
Etawah	37	21,909	35,800	2,427	11,464
Cawnpore	176	89,920	1,35,883	18,159	27,804
Banda	38	66,007	61,981	8,603	—
Futtehpore	21	4,013	8,112	472	3,627
TOTAL	2,135	7,91,256	11,51,997	1,24,653	2,48,717
Deduct deficiency of collections and charges in Banda					12,629
Net surplus revenue					Rs. 2,36,088

Operations under Act IX. of 1859.

124. Another department of very great labour and responsibility has been the conduct of suits brought in the courts established under Act IX. of 1859, to try the validity of orders of confiscation. A note is given below of the number of cases in each district, and also of the result of the trials, so far as yet ascertained, which may, on the whole, be deemed satisfactory. In the districts of Rohilcund it will be seen that this duty has pressed very heavily :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Cases Instituted.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF			
		By Compromise.	For Government.	Against Government.	Partially for and against.
Meerut	56	15	18	4	2
Bolundshuhur	95	13	25	11	—
Saharunpore	7	4	2	—	—
Mozuffernuggur	4	1	—	—	—
Allyghur	57	6	8	4	2
Furruckabad	28	5	7	3	1
Mynpoory	3	-	3	—	—
Etah	5	2	—	—	—
Agra	2	-	2	—	—
Muttra	3	1	—	—	—
Moradabad	455	168	244	19	12
Kumaon	4	1	3	—	—
Bareilly	445	156	230	23	10
Budaon	211	89	103	8	2
Bijnour	165	56	98	8	5
Shahjehanpore	153	43	86	9	—
Allahabad	18	5	11	2	—
Banda	2	-	2	—	—
Futtehpore	8	3	5	-	2
Cawnpore	25	8	13	—	—
Jounpore	5	2	3	—	—
Azimgurh	15	4	9	2	—
Goruckpore	253	86	143	12	7
TOTAL	2,019	650	1,015	105	43

125. The following Table shows the financial results of the year's operation in the various departments, as compared with those of last year:— Financial results of the year as compared with the preceding.

The customs revenue (separately reported) is added, but the considerable receipts for land revenue carried to profit and loss, as not being in the touzeeh, do not appear. The revenue in all departments has increased from 4,579,334 *l.* to 4,855,944 *l.*

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Land revenue	3,92,87,626	4,08,82,217
Abkaree	16,80,146	21,29,247
Stamps	10,42,696	13,68,808
Sayer	1,14,658	1,08,947
Customs	36,68,214	40,70,223
GRAND TOTAL *Rs.*	4,57,93,340	4,85,59,442

126. At the close of the official year, territory, bearing a jumma of 1,28,542 rupees, was transferred to the Nawab of Rampoor in fulfilment of his Excellency the Viceroy's grant, from the districts of Bareilly and of Moradabad. Land made over to the Nawab of Rampoor.

127. The Collector of Benares brings to notice an extraordinary increase of indigo cultivation among the natives during the last three or four years:—"The class who principally cultivate," he says, "are not the old hereditary zemindars, but the bankers, bunneeahs, and other such like interlopers. The article they turn out is of a very inferior quality, and not to be compared with that manufactured by the European planters: but they are not bound by the same rules of etiquette which confine the latter to cultivate only within limits, and thereby prevent any possibility of encroachments and consequent misunderstandings." Increase of indigo cultivation in the Benares division.

128. During the past year the Government of India has acknowledged the principle that the officer who has administrative charge of a district should be entrusted with the re-settlement of it. The former settlements were conducted by separate officers, who were in all cases junior to the Collectors of the districts under settlement; and these latter, who had eventually to work the settlement, were without a voice in its operations. The tehseeldars suffered owing to having to obey two officers with concurrent authority, both of whom pressed for the execution of their orders; and the establishment of the Settlement Formation of a separate Settlement department.

ment Officer, knowing that their tenure of office was only temporary, were not to be depended on, as much as if they had belonged to a fixed and permanent establishment. It has therefore been determined that the Collector of each district, as the settlement lapses, shall undertake the re-settlement.

129. With the view of giving assistance to the few Collectors who are now engaged on this duty, but more particularly with the view of providing young officers with the means of obtaining a knowledge of settlement work, and qualifying them for the re-settlement of the many districts whose settlements will terminate within the next five or six years, a separate department has been formed, with the sanction of the Government of India. At present there are but five officers attached to this department, partly because the field of operations is yet circumscribed, and partly because, in the paucity of officers available in these Provinces, it is difficult to spare more from the work of administration. But it is intended to extend the department as the settlements approach the end of their term, and as the means permit.

Result of the revenue administration in Ajmere.

130. The rainy season in Ajmere was favourable to agricultural industry, and the crops were but little damaged by the vicissitudes of the season.

131. The irrigation works which were constructed in Ajmere, under the auspices of the late Colonel Dixon, have not only been the means of the retention of a sufficient supply of water, but they would actually seem to have caused a supply. "Certain it is," writes the Deputy Commissioner, "that water is now to be found in Mhairwarra, within a few feet of the surface, in high ground, where formerly it was wholly unattainable; and wells are now sunk with ease and success in places where, but a few years ago, all efforts to obtain a supply of water would have proved vain."

132. The field maps and the record of rights which were framed at the settlement, are undergoing revision, in order that the changes in the distribution of the area, and the mutations of property which have since taken place, may be traceable. This measure will be most beneficial to the people, and to the officers of Government, to the former in the protection which it will afford to their rights and their interests, and to the latter in the facility which it will give to the equitable decision of disputes regarding possession, and the incidence of the Government demand. The re-distribution of the jumma, where it is proved to press unequally, will be a necessary and important sequel to this measure. The remissions of revenue sanctioned during the past year amount to only *Rs.* 3,634. 6. 1. The balances were caused by over-assessment, which will be remedied by the measures now in progress.

133. The Istimradar Chiefs who occupy so large a portion of Ajmere were nearly all visited by the Deputy Commissioner on their own estates; and it is satisfactory to be able to report that they are generally in improving circumstances, and endeavouring to improve their property. The thakoor of Mussooda has just completed a magnificent new tank of pucca masonry, which will rival, it is said, some of the large Government works in Ajmere. Every encouragement is given to such chiefs as desire to improve their estates, in the shape of tuccavee advances, and the Lieutenant Governor has resolved to hold out further indirect encouragement to agricultural enterprise and useful exertion, by presenting yearly to one or more, who have particularly distinguished themselves, an honorary khillut, on the part of Government, as expressive of its satisfaction with their exemplary attention to the duty of furthering the material improvement of the estates which they hold, and the condition of the people who inhabit them. This distinction will be jealously guarded, and sparingly given, only in cases of marked merit, particularly in those where works of permanent value and utility or substantial improvements have been carried out without the aid of Government.

134. The reclamation of the wild and predatory race of Mhairs, who now form a body of contented and successful cultivators, forms one of the most pleasing features in a review of the Revenue Administration of this interesting district.

Result of the revenue administration in Neemuch.

135. The Neemuch District is also prospering under the moderate assessment of the new settlement—1,693 beegahs have been brought under irrigation during the year—524 new wells have been sunk, and the population has increased by 3,720. This last is an important fact, as the sparseness of the population is the chief obstacle to the improvement of this district. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates being able to report even more favourable results in the present year.*

136. The

* The Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances for the Ajmere and Neemuch Districts shows the following results:

——	Demand.	Collections.	Balances.
	Co.'s Rs.	*Co.'s Rs.*	*Co.'s Rs.*
Ajmere - - -	4,78,851	4,78,240	611
Neemuch - -	2,69,975	1,76,308	93,667

An explanation will be called for regarding the large amount uncollected from the Superintendent of Neemuch.

136. The land revenue demand of British Nimar, for the past year, was 33,292 rupees, of which only 24 rupees remained uncollected. In Scindiah's British Nimar the demand was 1,10,757 rupees, of which all, with the exception of 420 rupees, has been realised.

Demand, collections, and balances in Nimar.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

137. The aggregate income of the year from all sources was 67,76,843 rupees, of which about 40¾ lakhs were realised in the divisions under the Government of the North Western Provinces, and above 20 lakhs in that under the Punjab Government. Of the entire sum about 58¾ lakhs were collected for salt. The following table gives further details:

Aggregate income.

—	North Western Provinces.	Punjab.	TOTAL.
Salt - - - -	36,35,272	22,38,834	58,74,106
Sugar - - -	2,66,587	4,52,357	7,18,944
Sundries - - -	1,68,364	15,428	1,83,792
TOTAL - - -	40,70,223	27,06,619	67,76,842

138. The percentage of the costs of collection of every kind was 20$\frac{5}{16}$; but certain extra charges of establishment belonging to the preceding five years, and brought to account only in the year under report, as well as the expense of restoring property destroyed in 1857-58, have swollen the charges of the year. Deducting these extra items, the cost of collection would fall at only 18 per cent.

Percentage of cost of collection.

139. Compared with the preceding year, the aggregate results are as follows:

Comparison with preceding year.

—	TOTAL COLLECTION.		Increase in 1859-60.
	1858-59.	1859-60.	
North Western Provinces - - -	36,66,878	40,70,223	—
Punjab - - - - - - -	27,63,102	27,06,620	—
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	64,29,980	67,76,843	3,46,863

140. While there has thus been a slight falling off in the Punjab division, the receipts in the North Western Provinces have increased by above 4 lakhs, and on the whole line there is a net increase of 3,46,863 rupees.

General result.

141. Taking now the article of salt separately, we have the following results:—

Salt. Income from North Western Provinces and Punjab.

—	Collections in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1858-59.	1859-60.		
North Western Provinces - - -	33,01,896	36,35,272	3,33,376	—
Punjab - - - - - - -	23,95,086	22,38,834	- - -	1,56,252
TOTAL - - -	56,96,982	58,74,106	Net Increase, *Rs.* 1,77,124	

142. There

Chap. XI. North Western Provinces.

Gain to the revenue from increase of duty.

142. There is a net increase in the present year of 1,77,124 rupees. What portion of this is attributable to the enhanced duty enforced since December and January last, cannot be exactly stated, as the former rates varied in different parts of the line. But it is evident that, had it not been for that enhancement, there would have been a very considerable deficit. For if we look to the quantity of salt imported, we find that, compared with the preceding year, the amount is less in the present year by nearly 2¼ lakhs of maunds. A detail by Customs-houses is given in the following Table.

Customs House.	Quantity of Salt which paid Duty		—
	In 1858-59.	In 1859-60.	
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*	
Sirsa - - - - - -	15,464	11,157	
Hansie - - - - - -	6,39,423	3,77,661	Great decrease.
Delhie - - - - - -	5,46,820	6,23,654	Increase.
Muttra - - - - - -	5,13,152	4,14,030	Considerable decrease.
Agra - - - - - -	8,47,533	7,77,988	Ditto - - ditto.
Allahabad - - - - - -	4,83,703	3,78,539	Ditto - - ditto.
Jhansie - - - - - -	40,788	1,48,306	Increase.
Saugor - - - - - -	1,35,924	2,61,998	Ditto.
Seonee - - - - - -	54,851	60,676	Ditto.
Total - - -	32,77,658	30,54,009	Net decrease, 223,649 mds.

Deficit in the revenue—its causes.

143. Of the gross diminution, it will be seen that above 100,000 maunds belong to Allahabad, and represent (at the special duty of eight annas a maund) above half a lakh of rupees. The remainder appertains to the upper part of the line, and is equivalent to a deficit at two rupees per maund of about 2,37,000 rupees, which, added to the loss in the special line, makes a total of about 2,90,000 rupees; so that, if the enhanced duty had not been imposed, instead of showing an increase of 1,66,000 rupees, the accounts would have exhibited a falling off of nearly a lakh and a quarter.

Salt Collections.
1856-57 - 62,54,131
1857-58 - Anomalous.
1858-59 - 56,96,879
1859-60 - 58,74,110

144. The results of the past year appear still more unfavourable, if contrasted with the income of 1856-57, showing a decrease of 3,80,000 rupees. But 1856-57 was an unusually successful season.

145. The diminution, it will be observed, has been mainly in the division of Hansie, where the importation fell from 6,39,423 maunds in 1858-59, to 3,77,661 in 1859-60. The collections of this Custom-house began to fall seriously in the month of November, and never rallied. The cause of this decrease is owing to the discontinuance of the practice of receiving drafts on Calcutta in lieu of money for rowannahs. The merchants found this a profitable way of making their remittances, and rowannahs to a large extent were purchased. These were employed in covering the trade of other divisions, and no sooner was a stop put to this than Hansie was deserted, and its collections reverted to the divisions to which the trade legitimately belonged.

146. As regards the districts of the North Western Provinces, several reasons have been assigned for the fluctuations and general decline of revenue.

147. In the first place the rumour of coming changes unsettled the minds of the traders. There was an expectation that the special 8-anna line at Allahabad would be removed, and speculators held back their eastern despatches in anticipation of that event. When this hope was frustrated, it was too late in the season to repair the damage. The Jumna had fallen too low, and hundreds of boats have grounded between this and Agra, or been forced through with only half their freight. Salt has been also brought down by the Grand Trunk Road; but this route is too expensive to be much resorted to. Hence the collections at Allahabad, instead of reaching their legitimate limit, three lakhs of rupees, have stopped short at 1,89,594 rupees, and every lakh of rupees at Allahabad represents four or five lakhs in the western line, all the salt that passes the special line having already paid four times, and since December, five times the same duty, on the former line.

148. The same cause, by reducing the amount of western salts in the markets of the Benares division, encouraged the advance westwards of the Bengal salts; and when once introduced, they maintain their position for a time.

149. Next, the sudden rise of duty in December checked for a short time the trade, but the

the check was no doubt only temporary, and the trade will eventually resume its former limits.

150. One remarkable result followed the above measure. The term of a month's grace was permitted in the southern portion of the line, where a lower scale of duty had formerly prevailed. The merchants perceived the opportunity for throwing across the line a mass of salt at the lower rates during this period of grace, knowing that they would reap a rich prize by the great enhancement of price which would surely and immediately follow from the sudden rise of duty from one rupee eight annas and one rupee, to two rupees eight annas per maund. During the month of January accordingly, there was a run upon the Customs-house of Saugor, the collections of which suddenly rose from 1,80,000 rupees (the aggregate collections for the eight preceding months) to 3,38,378 rupees. The salt thus brought in by Saugor was probably diverted from some upper parts of the line, where it would have paid the higher duty.

151. Another drawback to the salt trade is ascribed to the amount of capital sunk in unsuccessful speculation on cotton during the past year, and the consequent tightness of the money market.

152. The enhanced duty has also undoubtedly given a fresh impetus to smuggling, especially in the Jhansie division and the southern part of the Agra division. This matter has formed the subject of a special reference to the Government of India, and the line has been strengthened at these points. The tide of the salt trade, no longer diverted southward by a lower scale of duties, will set strongly in across the Jhansie line, and this promises to be hereafter the most important division of the whole department.

153. Another and very important drawback in the past year has been the unsettled state of the country between the Jumna and Saugor. The line of posts has been constantly broken by parties of rebels sweeping to and fro; and even now the establishments are in some places exposed to peril. It is not long since that one chupprassee lost his life, and a chowkee was burned to ashes by the rebels.

154. It has, as a matter of course, been impossible to guard the line perfectly under such a state of things. And the result has been not only that smuggling has been facilitated, but honest trading has also been checked. The mass of salt which has been passed across, duty free, during the rebellion, has also stocked the market to the east of the line; and this must for a time have a depressing effect upon the trade.

155. It may, however, be remarked that whatever causes have affected the income of the past year, they are only temporary. There is no apparent reason why in succeeding years the salt revenue should not rise to 75 or even 80 lakhs of rupees per annum.

The unfavourable causes only temporary.

156. The returns of the sugar revenue are very favourable, as the following comparison will show:—

Sugar. General result.

1856-57.	1858-59.	1859-60.
Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
4,65,397	5,42,133	7,18,946

The chief increase has been in the Punjab division:—

Great increase in the Punjab Division.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
Sirsa	20,290	37,409
Hansie	94,675	1,47,222
Dehlie	1,93,095	2,67,728
All five divisions in the North Western Provinces	2,34,073	2,66,587

157. The Commissioner of Customs recommended an increase of duty on refined sugar from eight annas to one rupee a maund, and on unrefined from three annas, the present rate,

Proposed increase of duty on sugar.

rate, to eight annas a maund. He pointed out that an increase of duty to the above extent would not be felt either by the trade or by the consumers, and that the measure would increase the amount of collection per annum in the North Western Provinces by about three lakhs of rupees, and by about the same extent in the Punjab. The proposal has since been negatived by the Government of India.

Efficiency of the Customs Department.

158. The efficiency of the Customs line, as established by the results of the year, is highly creditable to the department. The officers have had many difficulties, and, in some quarters, actual dangers to encounter in its re-organization, but their determination and zeal have overcome them most successfully.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

General results of educational measures.

159. In February 1860, 9,621 colleges and schools in the North Western Provinces contained 1,51,112 students, of whom 1,758 were found in eight Anglo-vernacular Government colleges and schools, 4,168 in 37 missionary educational institutions, 15,109 in 257 Tuhsili schools, 63,821 in 2,670 Hulkabbundi schools, and 66,256 in 6,649 schools maintained by the people; 465 native girls were receiving instruction in seven Government and 10 private schools. Three normal schools (at Agra, Meerut and Benares) trained and sent out in the course of 1859, 628 Tuhsili and village schoolmasters.

Number of boys who have attended.

160. From data obtained by careful inquiry in the Benares circle, Mr. Reid assumes that 2,28,000 out of the 3,50,000 boys in the North Western Provinces have attended school for shorter or longer periods in 1859.

Attendance at the Government colleges and high schools.

161. In the Government colleges and high schools attendance has increased from 1,332 at the close of 1858 to 1,610 at the end of 1859, as shown in the following tabular statement:—

YEAR.	Agra.	Benares.	Bareilly.	Ajmere.	Saugor.
1858 - -	268	373	202	154	335
1859 - -	380	483	228	194	325

These returns are creditable to the Principals and Superintendents whose management has been so successful.

Results of examination at the close of the year.

162. A common examination was held at the close of the year in all the subjects read during the session. The results were satisfactory, considering the weak state of the instructive staff. In mathematics, for which native boys have considerable aptitude, the failure was most marked. But this may properly be attributed to the absence of all special provision for teaching the subject. The Bareilly College alone, the Principal of which (Mr. Kempson) is an accomplished mathematician, did fairly in this respect.

Expenditure on the colleges and high schools.

163. The expenditure on the three colleges and two high schools amounted in 1859 to *Rs.* 1,62,170. 15. 2., the average cost per student being *Rs.* 122. 1. 6.

Number of candidates who have passed the Calcutta University examination.

164. Eight candidates passed the Calcutta University entrance examination, two of them standing in the first class.

Number of students who have found employment under Government.

165. Government and other employment has been secured by 70 students, the highest, lowest, and average salary being 150, 5, and 33 rupees per mensem.

Scholarships.

166. *Rs.* 1,054. 8. per mensem were sanctioned for 151 Government scholarships in 1859; sixty giving *Rs.* 520. 8. per mensem, being assigned to English students, 34 scholarships valued at 262 rupees a month to the Anglo-Sanskrit department of the Benares College, and the balance, 272 rupees a month to the vernacular and oriental departments.

Anglo-vernacular zillah schools.

167. *Anglo-vernacular zillah schools.*—Of these there are three, located at (1) Allygurh, (2) Shahjehanpore, and (3) Pilibhit. They are intended to serve as feeders to the larger institutions. The attendance of boys amounted to 177; the cost of the schools in 1859-1860 was *Rs.* 3,906. 1. 11.

Tuhseeli schools.

168. *Tuhseeli Schools.*—The Tuhseeli schools (213 in number in the four large circles of inspection) are now largely attended, the average attendance per school being 6,221. They

They contained in all 13,251 scholars. The attendance in the several circles is given below for the two past years:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.
1st Circle - - -	3,338	4,144	806
2d Ditto - - -	2,554	4,922	960
3d Ditto - - -	4,210	2,803	
4th Ditto - - -	1,295	1,382	87
TOTAL - - -	11,397	13,251	1,854

169. The expenditure on the Tuhseeli schools amounted in 1859-60 to *Rs.* 60,735. 11. 9., and the average cost per student to *Rs.* 5. 3. 8. a year.

170. *Hulkahbundi Schools.*—A very considerable increase is shown in the number of, and attendance at, these unpretending, but, as far as the agricultural population are concerned, most valuable village institutions. They now amount to 2,651, with 63,705 scholars; of their total annual cost, *Rs.* 1,54,628. 3. 4., 87 per cent. is defrayed by the zemindars. The average cost per boy is *Rs.* 2. 14. 5. a year. Hulkahbundi schools.

171. The annexed Table shows how rapidly these schools have regained ground and favour:—

	Close of 1857-58.		Close of 1858-59.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1st Circle - - - -	211	3,559	672	15,708
2d Ditto - - - -	439	5,724	931	26,214
3d Ditto - - - -	237	4,039	721	16,154
4th Ditto - - - -	102	2,163	327	5,629
TOTAL - - -	989	15,485	2,651	63,705

172. The indigenous schools are independent of Government and beyond Government control. But by friendly inspection and judicious encouragement, they are largely influenced by the Educational Department. The fact of their number increasing from 3,915 in 1857-58 to 6,646, with 65,583 pupils in February 1860, is satisfactory evidence of their recovery from the shock which they sustained in 1857. Indigenous schools.

173. The following Table shows the number of these schools in the respective educational circles of these provinces:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
1st Circle - - -	3,199	33,475
2d Ditto - - -	1,335	13,625
3d Ditto - - -	1,812	14,470
4th Ditto - - -	300	4,014
TOTAL - - -	6,646	65,584

174. *Rs.* 2,58,989. 7. 8. were expended by their private supporters on indigenous schools in 1859-60, the average cost per school being *Rs.* 38. 15. 6. a year. It seems, however, that the Hulkahbundi frequently takes the place of the indigenous school.

Normal schools.

175. The normal schools have been in active operation throughout the past year. They turned out in 1859, 628 teachers, at an average cost of *Rs.* 53. 0. 7. per man, the aggregate expenditure having been *Rs.* 33,307. 5. 1. They are intended to supply teachers for the 9,520 vernacular schools, with their 142,539 boys, which are found in these provinces, and their importance can hardly be overrated. Since their establishment they have prepared 1,514 teachers and candidates for teacherships, at an expenditure of *Rs.* 80,594. 4. 5.

Female education.

176. An attempt has been made, and with some success, to resuscitate female education in the Agra district. The girls' schools, which numbered 288 just before the mutiny, were swept away by the disturbances of 1857. In place, however, of proceeding on the system formerly adopted, viz., the simultaneous establishment of a large number of girls' schools under untrained male teachers, Mr. Reid has enlisted the services of one of the native teachers attached to the Agra College, Kaliyan Singh, a jat of family and influence, who has undertaken to supply schoolmistresses, principally of his own caste, duly trained and instructed. They are placed in charge of a school, as soon as they are qualified to teach the more elementary books. The moonshee had, at the close of 1859-60, eight schools, with 146 pupils, under his charge.

Grants-in-aid.

177. Fifteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two rupees were expended in 1859-60, on grants in aid of nine schools maintained by Christian missions imparting "sound secular instruction" to 621 boys, the average cost to the Government of each pupil being *Rs.* 17. 14., and to the private supporters of the schools *Rs.* 42. 12. 8. per annum.

Result of printing operations.

178. Printing operations (in connexion with the supply of vernacular schoolbooks) were resumed at the close of 1857, and have been carried on with activity during the past official year, in the course of which 119 works, mostly reprints, consisting of 8,03,700 copies have issued, or were passing through the press.

Exertions of the department.

179. Mr. Reid summarizes the results as follows:—"In February 1860, the North Western Provinces could show 9,621 schools, attended by 1,51,112 boys, of whom upwards of 80,000 are found in schools which are either maintained by the Government, or are entirely under the control and management of the officers of Government." He attributes these results to the indefatigable exertions of the inspectors of the department and their deputies, aided by the cordial support and countenance which they have received from district officers.

180. This Government is much indebted to Mr. Reid for his strenuous and unremitting exertions during the past year, the results of which cannot but be regarded as in the highest degree encouraging, and creditable also both to himself and to his departmental subordinates, of whom Mr. Reid has specially mentioned Mr. Griffiths, Head Master, and Officiating Principal of the Benares College; Major Pearson, the Inspector of the 2d Circle, and Mr. Cann, Inspector of the 1st Circle; Dr. Anderson, Principal of the Agra College; Mr. Kempson, Principal of the Bareilly College; Mr. Fallon, Superintendent of the Government School at Ajmere, and Messrs. Wiggins and Platts, Officiating Inspector, and Officiating Head Master of the Saugor Circle.

Thomason College.

181. The Thomason College at Roorke, though not under the Educational Department, may here be appropriately mentioned. It serves as much the purpose of a feeder to the Department of Public Works, as that of a proper educational institution.

This college has prospered during the past year under the excellent administration of its principal, Captain Maclagan. It was visited by the Lieutenant Governor in February last with great interest, and the impression left upon his mind was, that no more useful institution (except perhaps the medical colleges) exists throughout the empire. Some changes have been introduced during the year under review.

A scheme for the revision of the establishment has been submitted.

182. A scheme for the revision of the college establishment has been submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India. The effect will be to strengthen the staff of the institution, and materially to improve its efficiency.

183. The period at which officers of the army shall join the senior department of the college has been altered. The time formerly fixed extended from the 1st March to the end of June. Under this arrangement their first session, up to the end of August, was too short; and one, two, or more of the periodical examinations of the Session having taken place before they joined, these officers found themselves in arrears at the very outset. This disadvantage has been removed by admitting them at an earlier period of the year, between 1st January and the 1st March.

184. Captain Maclagan having represented that the college course did not afford students entering the English class of the first department any opportunity of improving their general education by acquiring a practical knowledge of English, and so qualifying themselves for a commission in the army by passing the examination prescribed for cadets before their admission, or for professional employment as Probationary Assistant Engineers, evidence of a good general education being among the tests required by para. 37, chapter II. of the Public Works Code from candidates for that grade, it was determined to add this general

general education test to the present mathematical requirement for admission into the English class of the first department of the college.

185. Other minor alterations and improvements have been made in the curriculum.

186. Racket courts and a gymnasium would have been under construction but for the restriction on Public Works expenditure. A rowing boat on the Ganges canal, which Captain Maclagan has asked for, will nevertheless be supplied for the use of the Europeans attached to the institution.

187. The Roorkee College Press, under the superintendence of Mr. Lynch, and the wood engraving department, under the supervision of Mr. Freeman, are most useful institutions, and are receiving every encouragement. Some of the native lads instructing in the art of wood engraving have been transferred to the Government Press at Allahabad.

Proposed observatory.

188. The want of an observatory in Northern India has been felt by scientific bodies in England, and the conditions of the atmosphere at Roorkee will probably admit of more continuous observations than are practicable at Madras (where the only observatory in India exists), or in most other parts of India.

Major Tennant, the Astronomer at Madras, has pointed out the aid which scientific research would derive from a series of continuous observations in Northern India, and has indicated Roorkee, or its neighbourhood, as the most fitting place for the desired observatory. It appears to the Lieutenant Governor that the two objects of instruction and of scientific usefulness, may be confined with greater advantage at Roorkee, in connexion with the college, than at any other place in Northern India; and that while the first outlay in the erection of a suitable building and in the purchase of instruments will be insignificant, when compared with the large interests which the observatory would promote, the maintenance of it, to which the press and the various existing establishments at Roorkee will contribute, would be inexpensive. The Lieutenant Governor has therefore asked Captain Maclagan, in consultation with Colonel Waugh, the Surveyor General, to draw out a complete scheme, showing the buildings, the instruments, and the establishments that would be required, together with a statement of first outlay and cost of future maintenance, and a sketch of the instructional course that might be followed, as well as of the scientific observations which it should be the duty of the Professor of Astronomy (who would of course be indispensable) to make a regular continuous series of, and to record. Furnished with these data, the Lieutenant Governor will bring the scheme under the consideration of the Government of India, not doubting that it will be followed by results beneficial alike to the interests of science, and to the usefulness of the college.

A cadetship bestowed annually on the college, by Sir P. Cautley, K.C.B.

189. During the past year Sir Proby Cautley, K. C. B., placed an annual cadetship at the disposal of the Thomason College, to be conferred upon the student of the English class of the first department, passing at the annual examination the standard prescribed for the college certificate, who should have attained the highest proficiency, both in the professional studies pursued by the College, and on the subjects of examination laid down as the test of qualification of cadets in Her Majesty's Indian Army. Shortly afterwards, however, Sir Proby Cautley was compelled to announce that, owing to the suspension of the private patronage of members of the Indian Council, he was no longer able to bestow this prize. But on the matter being referred to the Government of India, his Excellency the Viceroy in Council at once recommended Her Majesty's Government to carry out Sir P. Cautley's design in its integrity, and, in the meantime, in anticipation of the sanction of the Home Government, authorised the competition for this year to be proceeded with.

SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Constitution of the Department of Public Works.

190. The Public Works Department in the North Western Provinces, during 1859-60, was composed of 11 divisions of Public Works, and four of roads, extending over 928 miles.

Expenditure.

191. For the several works in the above 15 divisions, the Government of India fixed the limit of expenditure (during 1859-60) at 51,08,885 rupees. Of this sum 50,97,000 rupees have been actually expended.

Relative cost of establishment to expenditure.

192. The sum above mentioned as actually expended, includes 4,11,068 rupees, which were drawn for fixed establishments and for the contingencies attached to them. This, therefore, shows that the cost of establishment, as distributed over the several works, amounts to 8,075 rupees per cent. on the whole expenditure of 50,97,000 rupees.

Expenditure on military works.

193. Two-thirds of the above expenditure may be taken as showing pretty closely the expenditure on military works, and of these military works, the sub-division, known as "Accommodation for Troops," must be considered as absorbing the largest share of the expenditure.

 194. The

Military cantonments.

194. The roads in the Cawnpore Cantonments were improved and put in order agreeably to estimates sanctioned to the extent of 33,223 rupees.

Accommodation for troops.

195. At the stations of Bareilly, Futtehgurh, Shahjehanpore, Ghazeepore, Ooraie, Gwalior, Lullutpoor, and Jhansie, barracks of the description termed "Semi-permanent," were either completed at the close of the year, as may be seen by reference to the Appendix, No. X. At the station of Jhansie, seven iron-framed barracks, each to accommodate half a company, were in course of erection, and have, it is believed, been completed before this.

196. At the stations of Azimghur, Goruckpore, Jounpore, Bustee, Banda, Humeerpore, and Mooradabad, temporary shelter was provided for troops, and, in some instances, civil and native buildings were appropriated for this purpose. Banda and Humeerpore have been abandoned as stations for European troops, and the semi-permanent barracks, which were to have been erected at Mooradabad, for a wing of European infantry, have, within the current year, been countermanded.

197. It will be borne in mind, that at each of the stations noted in Appendix, No. X., large sums had to be expended to afford camp shelter, so to speak, until semi-permanent accommodation could be completed. The state of the country required that troops should be maintained at those stations, and this necessity involved a double expenditure for the one object; or, in other words, shelter, the most temporary, had to be provided before that of a more permanent kind could be undertaken. These remarks also apply to the stations of Seronj, Seepree, and Goonah, in the Gwalior district, with this difference, that while the stations mentioned in Appendix, No. X., are to be retained for European troops, those in the Gwalior district, just mentioned, are to be abandoned.

198. At Cawnpore, the permanent barracks commenced before the mutiny, and temporarily fitted up to shelter Europeans, are being gradually completed, according to the original intention of having upper stories. The iron beams which were ordered for these barracks from England, before the mutiny, have now reached Cawnpore. The barracks would have been completed this year; but, owing to the reduction of the Budget grant from three lakhs to one lakh for the current year's expenditure, the work has already been stopped.

199. At Roorkee semi-permanent barracks had been completed for a regiment of European infantry in 1858-59; but they have been occupied only since March last. A small expenditure has been incurred in fitting up some of the barracks to supply the place of subsidiary buildings, such as canteen, serjeant's mess room, &c., as also quarters for officers. But should it be hereafter decided to retain European infantry permanently at Roorkee, a considerable expenditure will be necessary to complete the buildings according to the authorised scale.

200. At Meerut, an expenditure of 6,077 rupees has been sanctioned for fitting up the permanent rum godowns for the accommodation of a troop of Royal Artillery; and at Allahabad (in the Fort) the Ellenborough Barracks are being completed, with verandahs, at a probable cost of 62,954 rupees.

Military ordnance.

201. The powder magazine at Futtehgurh is approaching completion. Work was retarded owing to the difficulty in getting bricks. The cost of this work has been estimated at 25,191 rupees. At Allahabad (in the Fort), workshops for the arsenal are being constructed. The probable cost will be 28,943 rupees.

Military Commissariat.

202. The remarks under the heading "Accommodation for Troops" are applicable to this sub-division. Semi-permanent sheds have been constructed at Gwalior, and the cost, according to the revised estimate, will be 11,920 rupees. At Meerut the Sapper Barracks have been fitted up for the accommodation of rum, *i. e.* to supply the place of the regular godowns taken up for the accommodation of troops. The estimate for the work amounts to 8,163 rupees.

Revenue: Land and Miscellaneous.

203. At Allygurh and Muttra cutcherries for the Collector and Magistrate have been sanctioned. The cost of both buildings has been estimated at 49,358 rupees.

The building at Allygurh has been well advanced, and will soon be ready; but some doubt as to a proper site has prevented progress in the construction of the building sanctioned for Muttra.

Revenue—Opium.

204. The expenditure at Ghazeepore on the Opium Agency Buildings has been very large, owing in some instances to the failure of walls.

Ecclesiastical.

205. The old church at Futtehgurh has been abandoned, after an expenditure of 4,877 rupees on repairs. The materials of the old church will cover, or nearly so, the sum expended in these repairs. A new church has been sanctioned at a cost of 20,000 rupees.

206. The church at Muttra has been restored, and is now being supplied with furniture; the estimated cost of this work was 11,946 rupees. But the actual expenditure will be considerably less, as the required amount of accommodation has been secured, without increasing the length of the building. A large temporary church has been constructed for Protestants at Gwalior, at a cost of 4,532 rupees, and trifling sums have been expended at other

other new stations for fitting up temporary places of worship, both for Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Communication—Metal roads.

207. The whole of the Grank Trunk Road, with the exception of the portion between Allahabad and Cawnpore, has been kept in repair. This latter portion was abandoned for a few months, owing to the financial pressure; but as near the close of the official year a balance seemed likely to remain of the sum granted for expenditure, and as it had been represented that the traffic between Allahabad and Cawnpore was impeded, the executive engineer received orders to resume charge of the road.

208. Two new lines of road were almost completed within the year, the one leading from Meerut to Roorkee, 66 miles; and the other from Bewar (on the Grand Trunk Road, near Mynpoory) to Futtehgurh, 23 miles. The cost of the former is roughly estimated at 1,70,000 rupees, and of the latter at 64,344 rupees.

209. The road between Allahabad and the Sohagee Pass was taken charge of by the executive engineer of the Allahabad division. Repairs to make it a fair-weather road were commenced; and the total expenditure on this account will be about 16,523 rupees.

Communication—Boat bridges and ferries.

210. The boat bridges at Benares, Allahabad, and Agra were made over to the Public Works Department by the civil or local authorities. They are formed of country boats (that at Agra having a number of iron pontoons in addition), and are as complete and efficient as such bridges are usually found to be.

211. Several complaints have been made regarding the bridges at Allahabad and Agra; at the former place, more with reference to the want of a proper tramway; and at the latter station, in respect to the roadway of the bridge itself, which is old, and requires extensive renewal. For Allahabad a new tramway has been sanctioned. The cost will exceed the amount of the estimate (58,567 rupees); but when the tramway is laid down, and other minor improvements made to the bridge itself, there will be no cause for complaint. At Agra it is proposed to construct a permanent bridge. In the meantime instructions have been issued to carry out such repairs and renewals to road-planking, &c., as may be necessary.

212. At Cawnpore the bridge over the Ganges was much improved; but improvements are still practicable, and will be carried out as soon as the iron anchors, purchased at Calcutta for *Rs.* 31,106. 7. 9., are received.

213. The staging bungalows at Ghazeepore and Futtehgurh have been completed, and those at Ghurmooktesur and at Lullutpore are now ready. The estimated cost of each is noted in the margin.

Communication.—Accommodation for Travellers.	
Ghazeepore	*Rs.* 3,599
Ghurmooktesur	„ 2,961
Futtehgurh	„ 5,075
Lullutpore	„ 2,133

Electric telegraph.

214. Piers to support the electric telegraph wire over the Ganges, at Ghurmooktesur, are under construction. The probable cost will be 6,637 rupees.

General Remarks. Rates.

215. These have been very much affected since the mutiny, but, except at the stations of Cawnpore and Allahabad, not to a greater extent than can be accounted for, by the fact that labour and material, though not produced in larger quantities than before the mutiny, were enhanced in price, owing to the great demand, both by Government and private individuals; by Government for new barracks, &c., at stations destroyed during the mutiny, or created after its suppression; and by private individuals in restoring their dwellings, shops, &c.

216. At Cawnpore and Allahabad the rates are greatly affected by the working of the railway and by other departments of the State.

CANALS.

Ganges Canal.

217. The year 1859-60 was an unusually dry one; the rains were very scanty, and the Ganges commenced diminishing in volume early in September, while during the rubbee season the usual fall of rain almost entirely failed. Thus the capabilities of the Ganges canal, as it at present exists, were severely tried, and it may be considered as proved that, while the head works may, in seasons of drought, with difficulty be made to afford the supply now required, they will be utterly insufficient to meet the increased demands when the full depth of water, which the canal is intended to carry, has to be admitted. Rough plans and estimates of the improvements at Myapore, proposed, in order to overcome this difficulty, have been lately laid before the Government of India.

218. In other respects, the works in the Northern Division, with the exception of a failure in the masonry ghâts of the Solani aqueduct, which will be presently adverted to, were found during the years under report to fulfil their purposes admirably.

219. Towards the close of the rubbee, the water in the canal was turned off in order that such urgent repairs as might be found necessary might be effected, and simultaneously with the lowering of the supply a portion of the left ghâts, immediately above the Solani aqueduct proper, were observed to settle. But after most careful examination, the failure of

of the ghâts was found not to threaten in any way the safety of the canal, and the supply was re-admitted on the 2d May. Since that time the masonry has again filled, and the proceedings of a committee, specially convened to inquire into the causes of the accident, have been laid before the Government of India.

220. Extensive repairs are required to the Muhmudpore Falls; but the impossibility of closing the canal in such a year for a period long enough to allow of the work being satisfactorily done, had compelled its postponement. Meanwhile the stability of the work is not endangered, and materials have been collected with a view to carry out the repairs at the earliest feasible opportunity.

221. In the upper and lower central divisions the only works requiring special notice are the falls at Sulawa, Bhola, and Dasna. The whole of these works have been considerably injured since the canal was opened. Repairs have from time to time been made, but hitherto with little good effect, in consequence of the new brickwork never having been allowed sufficient time to consolidate. To remedy this evil, blocks of stone and kunkur have been collected and partially used with success in filling up the broken spaces in the chambers, and as soon as a diminished demand for water enables the canal to be closed for a lengthened period, the remainder of the injuries will be made good.

222. In the Etawah and Cawnpore terminal division good progress was made towards preparing the main canal for receiving its full supply. Indeed, in the lower portions of each of these divisions, a full supply was maintained during the greater part of the year under report. All that is now required is to complete the channels of distribution or rajbuhas, and these are being constructed as rapidly as the funds placed at the disposal of the department will admit.

223. The terminal works of the Etawah branch, for which large quantities of materials were collected early in 1857, were suspended by the outbreak, and are still in abeyance, with the exception of the Gurhaita first-class chokey, which was completed during 1859-60. The superintendent does not look on these works as of any urgent importance, and they can stand over until more pressing claims on the attention of the department have been satisfied.

224. The Kanakowa bridge, in the Etawah division, and the terminal chokey in the Cawnpore division, are the only works injured during the outbreak which have not been yet restored. The former was destroyed by neighbouring zemindars, who threw an earthen bund across the canal above the bridge to raise the level of the water for facilitating irrigation. It was decided by this Government that the cost of rebuilding this work should be defrayed by the State, and it will be restored during the ensuing cold season.

225. The Cawnpore terminable chokey was destroyed by the military authorities, as interfering with the new intrenchments at that station. The ruins will be cleared away.

226. The chief work done during the year under report was the remodelling of old and construction of new rajbuhas. New lines constructed during the year 1859-60:

	Miles.
In the Northern Division	1¾
Ditto Upper Central Division	6
Ditto Lower ditto ditto	55
Ditto Etawah ditto	50
Ditto Cawnpore ditto	130
TOTAL Miles	242¾

Total mileage of rajbuhas to close of 1859-60:

	Miles.
In the Northern Division	186
Ditto Upper Central ditto	182
Ditto Lower ditto ditto	409
Ditto Etawah ditto	249
Ditto Cawnpore ditto	209
TOTAL Miles	1,235

Four hundred and ninety thousand rupees have been sanctioned by the Government of India towards the completion of the rajbuha system of the Ganges canal; and more money has been promised, should the Superintendent General of Irrigation find himself in a position to execute more work.

227. The officers on the Ganges Canal have been directed to take such measures as the funds placed at their disposal for plantations will allow, to extend the nurseries of Keekur trees, with a view to providing fuel for railway purposes.

228. The

228. The grafted mangoe gardens on the canal are generally in a thriving condition, but not as yet in a sufficiently forward state to yield any returns. In the Etawah and Cawnpore terminal divisions, several of these gardens were originally formed in unfavourable soil, and either perished during the outbreak, or were found, on inspection this year, to be so unpromising, that their abandonment was recommended. The number of gardens has been now reduced to two in the Etawah, and three in the Cawnpore Division; and it is not proposed to extend the number until the native community in their neighbourhood give signs, which they have not yet done, of a desire to benefit by them, and make use of the grafts which they so abundantly produce.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

229. Very little original work was done on this canal. The most arduous duty of the superintendent has been, this year, to satisfy the enormous demand for water from so many cultivators during such a season of extreme drought. In spite of the great want of rain, however, the Jumna has kept up its supply; and that of the Eastern Jumna Canal has been maintained with regularity.

230. In the Saharunpoor district, the swamp, called the Sooltanpore swamp, has had a main drainage channel cut into it as far as the water would allow; lateral cuts are now being pushed out from the main line; and it is confidently expected that during this season the whole of this mass of water will have been drained off, and that probably rice cultivation will be carried out over a large extent of ground now covered with stagnant water. Another drainage cut, below the village of Nanonta, to the Khirsumni River, has been in progress since January 1859. The masonry works, with the exception of plastering, have been completed, and about two miles of the line are in operation.

231. It is expected that the revenue from this canal will be unusually large this year; it will probably be not less than 2,40,000 or about 60,000 higher than it was last year.

232. The works of the Eastern Jumna Canal have been singularly free from damage during the past season, owing, probably, to the lightness of the rains. The only accident of any consequence was the falling in of the Raipoor Bridge; and this was attributed to the excessive slope originally given to the canal bed, and the gradual retrogression of evels.

DOON CANALS.

Rajpore Canal.

233. The only work done on this canal during 1859-60, was the building of a new silt trap.

Beejapore Canal.

234. The side walls of the channel along the Punhulwala Cliff, on a length of 2,800 feet, have been raised a foot, so as to increase the supply by a fourth. A module, the first of its kind, has been put up by Mr. Forrest, for the supply of water by contract to the Hurbunswala estate.

Kutta Puthar Canal.

235. The portion of the canal between the Julalnawala and Daghunwala aqueducts was found to be too low, and the side walls, over a length of 1,000 feet, were raised to admit of a large supply.

Kullunga Canal.

236. The works of the main channel, consisting chiefly of heavy embankments, from 17 to 30 feet in height, with an aqueduct, have been finished, which will enable the canal to be opened this year. The new masonry supply channel at the head has been completed on half its length.

Jakhun Canal.

237. The masonry channel has been completed from the Roos Khala to within a short distance of the Raneepokri Village, where water is greatly needed, even for drinking purposes. The whole length of this line is 9,840 feet, of which 1,370 run along the side of the hill, where digging was difficult; 4,970 formed the main channel on the table land of Bhogpoor, and 3,500 is a portion of the Raneepokri branch. On this line there are 14 falls, varying in descent from 3 to 14 each. A distributing reservoir has also been built where the Raneepokri and Burkole Rajbuhas bifurcate.

Hurdwar Road.

238. During the year under report, this road, with the exception of certain bridges, was completed. It consists of eight miles of entirely new road, which has been gravelled and opened out; four miles of it have been cut through heavy forest, and four bridges, each of 10 span, besides five saucer drains, have been constructed.

239. Where the line descended the different steppes of the country, there have been some tolerably heavy cuttings. On a length of 600 feet in one place the depth of cutting was 14, and 800 feet of embankment; eight in height were thrown up beyond. A protective wall, 230 feet long, has been built, and heavy crib work put up to prevent the incursion of the Sooswa River on the road.

240. The road for eight miles has been widened from 15 to 30, and ditches added. The road has, in short, been made passable from end to end, 30 miles; and a large traffic has passed along it for the first time.

 241. The

Rohilcund Canals.

241. The original work in Rohilcund was entirely confined to the East Bygool Canals, which may be briefly described as follows:

One mile of the East and two half miles of the West Choorylee Branches excavated. These lines were far advanced prior to the outbreak, and it became necessary to complete them, as they were useless until the tail water could be properly disposed of.

242. Choorylee Dam. The heavy crib-work and piling at tail completed.

Bhanpore Dam. Two additional openings to Sissowna Dam and Ghurame Dam.

243. The blocks have been sunk to their full depth at Bhanpore, and the foundations of the Sissowna and Ghurame Dams have been nearly completed..

244. The extent of land irrigated, and revenue derived from the canals in Rohilcund, during the period under review, are considerably in excess of any former years, and double that of the preceding season.

Agra irrigation works.

245. The expenditure for the year under report was concentrated on the Futtehpore-Sekree works, comprising an earthen bund and masonry weir, against which the bulk of the outlay is chargeable. These were to be finished by the middle of June. The remaining portion of the project is confined to a main outlet and first-class chokey at Futtehpore-Sekree, together with the works on the Bhurkoli line, consisting of three masonry dams, pucca inlet drains, excavation and embankment, all of which have been entirely completed.

Railway. Account current.

246. A note on the revenue account current of the East India Railway in the North Western Provinces for the half-year ending the 30th December 1859, will be found in the Appendix, No. XI.

Local Funds.

Works executed from local funds.

247. The returns of the several local committees and their proceedings during the past year, which was the first since the restoration of order, are necessarily imperfect. Generally, however, the committees have not lost sight of the fact, that the money which the people contribute is held by them in trust for the benefit of the people, and that they are bound to make such a conscientious distribution of the funds placed at their disposal, as shall produce the largest possible amount of benefit to local traffic and local communications. Some portion of the funds have been devoted to roads and other works of general public utility. But the principle borne in mind by the committees has been, that due regard must be had to the interests of the people primarily, and, having sufficiently provided for these, they then proceed to vote the remainder of the available funds, as judiciously as they can, on works of general public benefit.

248. The state of the roads between Saharunpore and Roorkee, Saharunpore and Dehrah, and Roorkee and Dehrah, have been the subject of the personal examination of the Lieutenant Governor. The line between Roorkee and Dehrah has been declared by the Supreme Government to be imperial, and will be constructed from the State revenues, and not at the cost of the local funds. The road *viâ* Kylaspore to Roorkee has been abandoned, and a new line determined on, which will be taken off from a point beyond the Hindun, on the Saharunpore and Dehrah road, and carried across the country to Sekundurpore, or Bhugwanpore, which the road contemplated from Roorkee, along the right bank of the Solani Nuddee, will touch. The advantages of the new scheme are, that the Hindun will need to be bridged at one point only, near Hurowrah, instead of two, to accommodate the traffic both to Roorkee and towards Deyrah; that, as the new road to be taken out from beyond the Hindun to the point of junction near Bhugwanpore, on the projected road from Roorkee to Mohun, will be considerably shorter than the existing line from Kylaspore to Roorkee, there will be a less length of road to be annually repaired, and that this gain or saving will be greatly enhanced by the fact that the road from Roorkee, as far as Bhugwanpore, will be part of an imperial line, the cost of which will be met from the general revenues, not from local funds, while the portion of road towards Deyrah from Saharunpore, as far as Hurowrah, will answer a double purpose.

249. The following tabular statement shows the amount which has been expended in Public Works in each district of these Provinces Proper during the year.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
MEERUT	Debra Dhoon	6,246 – –	ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	90,800 – –
	Saharunpore	27,226 – –		Futtehpore	60,654 – –
	Mozuffernugger	25,847 – –		Allahabad	48,000 – –
	Meerut	32,144 – –		Banda	32,097 – –
	Bolundshuhur	73,344 – –			
	Allygurh	81,172 – –			
ROHILCUND	Bijnour	32,534 – –	BENARES	Benares	33,053 – –
	Moradabad	24,866 – –		Jounpore	21,224 – –
	Budaon	32,460 – –		Mirzapore	23,136 – –
	Bareilly	1,02,954 – –		Ghazeepore	27,718 – –
	Shahjehanpore	42,610 – –		Azimgurh	24,250 – –
AGRA	Agra	13,800 – –	GORUCKPORE	Goruckpore	36,670 – –
	Muttra	72,333 – –			
	Furruckabad	75,967 – –			
	Mynpoory	71,598 – –			
	Etawah	27,785 – –			
	Etah	13,344 – –		Total Rs.	11,54,432 – –

250. The amount available is far larger than in ordinary years, owing to the large balances which had accumulated in consequence of the small amount of work which the committees were able to execute during the year 1858.

251. The following are some of the more prominent works to which the sums realized from the local funds have been devoted.

252. The construction of a serai in the town of Mozuffernuggur, which is urgently required for the convenience of travellers, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of 11,000 rupees; 6,000 rupees of this will be met from the Ferry funds, and the balance will be paid from the Nuzool funds of the city.

253. The road from Ghurmooktesur to Dehlie carries a very large proportion of the surplus produce of Rohilcund and the Upper Doab, and the metalling of this has been contemplated. But the local committee have not sufficient funds at present to undertake the work, and all their available money has been devoted to the line from Ghurmooktesur to Meerut, which is a military and postal line. The assignment made in the Public Works Budget, in aid of the local committee for this road, has been disallowed by the Government of India.

254. Twelve thousand rupees will be expended from the Bohundshuhur funds on the road running in that district from Anoopshuhur and Coel, and a bridge will be erected on this road, at the village of Rajoor, at a cost of 3,759 rupees.

255. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-two rupees have been devoted to the metalling of the road between Hattrass and Kasgunge, from the funds of the Allygurh district.

256. In the Moradabad district attention has been directed to the improvement of the road from Chundowsee to Anoopshuhur, by which the traffic from the southern part of the Moradabad district seeks the Doab. Next to that, from Moradabad to Ghurmooktesur, this road is the most important to the interests of the people in the district, and it was thought by this Government that aid might be given to the local committee from the Imperial funds. But the assignment entered in the Public Works Budget with that object has been disallowed.

257. The Budaon Committee have devoted the sum of 11,500 rupees to the construction of a new road to connect Bilsee with Kuchlaghat.

258. Nineteen thousand rupees have been appropriated to metalling and bridging that portion of the road from Agra *viâ* Shekohabad and Sirsagunje, towards Etawah, which lies in the Mynpoory district. Eight thousand more rupees have been devoted towards re-metalling the road from Mynpoory to Keraolee.

259. Five thousand rupees have been authorised for the repair of that portion of the road between Etawah and Agra which lies in the Etawah district. It is a road to the repair of which the Government may hereafter be expected to contribute.

260. In the Cawnpore district 10,000 rupees have been set aside for the construction of roads intended to accommodate railway traffic. Thirty-six thousand rupees have been devoted from the funds of the district towards metalling and bridging the important road to Humeerpore.

261. In the Futtehpore district 8,000 rupees have been appropriated for the repair of the road to Banda, and 25,000 rupees towards constructing a new metalled road from Futtehpore to opposite Dalamow. This road is most important, being the connecting link between Bundelcund, Saugor, and Oudh. Nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five rupees are held available for the construction of roads for the accommodation of railway traffic.

262. Nine thousand rupees have been devoted to re-metalling and widening the road between

between Benares and Ghazeepore, and 6,000 rupees to constructing the road from Jounpore towards Lucknow.

263. The work on the road between Ghazeepore and Doargaottee, which connects Ghazeepore with the Grand Trunk Road, and with the railway, is being vigorously pushed forward by the local committees; and a sum of 5,468 rupees has been allotted for repairing and bridging the road from Ghazeepore *viâ* Muhmedabad to Kotwah. Six thousand seven hundred and twelve rupees have been devoted to the repair of the roads from Ghazeepore to Benares and Goruckpore.

264. The sum of 6,406 rupees has been sanctioned for constructing a raised causeway over the Mahasra Jheel, in the Goruckpore district, for want of which a large bridge of five arches, erected four years ago, at a cost of 8,000 rupees, has been hitherto useless.

265. Six thousand rupees have been devoted to the repair of the important road between Oraiee and Calpee in the Jaloun district.

266. Hitherto the repair of serais has fallen upon the Ferry funds of the respective districts. The Humeerpore Committee, thinking it but fair that the Bhuttecaras, or people in charge, who reap all the profits from travellers, should pay the cost of the repair of the serai at that station, offered the charge of the building to them, provided that they paid for the repair. On their refusal, they took the serai under direct management, and it has been made to yield a fair monthly profit. The attention of the Commissioners of Divisions has been called to this circumstance, in order that serais generally may be made to sustain the cost of their own repair in the same manner.

Works of public utility constructed by private individuals at their own expense.

267. A statement, showing the works of public utility, constructed by private persons, at their own expense, during the year, will be found in Appendix, No. XII.

SECTION VIII—POST OFFICE AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

268. Nothing calling for special notice has occurred in these departments within the jurisdiction of the Government during the past year.

SECTION IX.—FINANCIAL.

269. The reductions effected in the extra establishments of civil police have already been exhibited in Section III. of this report. Those which have taken place in the military police establishments are shown in the following Table:

REDUCTION in the MILITARY POLICE.

NAME OF CORPS OR ESTABLISHMENT.	Saving per Mensem.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Goruckpore Recruiting Depôt	429	10	5
Mynpoory Auxiliary Force	15,529	8	10
Goruckpore Police Levy	4,375	6	–
Etawah Yeomanry Levies	8,843	15	10
Corps of Jezailchees	9,800	–	–
TOTAL per Mensem - - - *Rs.*	38,978	9	1
GRAND TOTAL per Annum - - - *Rs.*	4,67,742	13	–

Establishment of a Branch Treasury at Roorkee.

270. The magnitude of the monetary transactions at Roorkee, and the interests of the large establishments located there, required that there should be a local treasury for the conduct of all business connected with them; and the presence of a cantonment joint magistrate on the spot afforded the ready means of establishing it without delay, and at a trifling expense. It was shown that the additional outlay would be much more than counterbalanced by the removal of the delay which had heretofore been unavoidable in the submission of the Saharunpore treasury accounts, in which district Roorkee is situated, to

to the accountant, and in the preparation, consequently, of the returns required from him by the Government of India, for incorporation in the accounts of the empire. On a representation to the above effect being made to the Governor General, his Excellency was pleased to sanction the proposed establishment, at a cost of 225 rupees per mensem.

SECTION X.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

271. No new point connected with the navigation of the Gogra has been brought to notice during the past year. The pilot establishment experimentally entertained has since been abolished.

Abolition of the Pilot Establishment on the Gogra.

272. The Ganges establishment continues to work with satisfactory results.

Ganges Establishment.

SECTION XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

273. During the past year two ministers of the Church of Scotland have been placed at the disposal of this Government; the one, the Reverend J. Williamson, has been posted to the station of Allahabad, and the other, the Reverend J. M. Thomson, to Meerut. A suitable establishment has been sanctioned for each. The former has been required to visit the station of Benares occasionally, and, recently, at his own suggestion, he has been permitted to visit Cawnpore and Lucknow once in three months. The latter has it in charge to pay periodical visits to Delhi.

Two chaplains of the Church of Scotland placed at the disposal of this Government.

274. The churches at Agra, Allygurh, Azimgurh, Etawah, Moradabad, and Shahjehanpore, which were injured during the disturbances, have been repaired mostly at the cost of the State.

Repair of Churches destroyed in the Rebellion.

275. Projects for enlarging the churches at Muttra and Benares, which afford inadequate accommodation for European troops, now for the first time stationed there, have been under consideration, and will shortly be executed.

Projects for enlarging the churches at Muttra and Benares.

276. For the same reason it has been resolved to build a new church at Bareilly, the old church being too small, and its enlargement impracticable.

New church at Bareilly.

277. The church at Cawnpore, destroyed during the disturbances, has been almost entirely restored with funds derived from the cess levied on the city.

Restoration of the church at Cawnpore.

278. Large subscriptions have been raised for the erection of a memorial church at this station, on the site of Wheeler's entrenchment, under the encouragement given by his Excellency the Viceroy. The project has not yet come before the Government in a definite shape.

Memorial church proposed to be erected at Cawnpore.

279. A sum of 25,000 rupees has been reserved from the cess levied on the city of Furruckabad, for the erection of a new church, of dimensions sufficient to accommodate the European troops and the residents, in place of that destroyed by the rebels.

Cost of a new church at Furruckabad, defrayed from the cess levied on that city.

280. The question of constructing a church at Jhansie came under consideration, but was placed in abeyance, owing to doubts as to the continued occupation of the station by a European garrison. Temporary accommodation was provided.

Proposal to erect a church at Jhansie in abeyance.

281. At Gwalior also similar provision has been made.

Temporary accommodation provided at Gwalior.

282. Marriage registrars, under Act V. of 1852, have been appointed in all the stations of those provinces which seemed to require them.

Marriage registrars appointed where necessary.

SECTION XII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

283. In July last year, with reference to the approaching relief of the Madras troops in the Saugor and Nurbudda territories, this Government represented to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the urgent necessity which existed for the dispersion or annihilation of the rebel bands which infested that locality. It was pointed out that, owing to their being suffered to remain unmolested, the minds of the people were in an unsettled and excited state, and that the lives and property of those who were engaged in peaceful industry were placed in jeopardy. The result was that in the cold weather a force under Brigadier Wheeler completely scoured these districts, and with the best effect, as no rebel leader of note has since shown himself in those parts, although a few men, if of minor repute, are of desperate character, such as Dowlut Sing, still find a haven in the neighbouring jungles, from which they sally out to plunder and destroy.

Military operations against the rebels in Bundelcund.

284. Up

Results of the proceedings of Special Commissioners.

284. Up to the 31st December 1859 no less than 136 cases have been submitted by the several special commissioners for the confirmation and final orders of Government; and as all of these were connected with the rebellion, and of more or less importance, and many of them involved the lives of the prisoners, they formed a very onerous and responsible addition to the already sufficiently heavy duties which ordinarily devolve upon the head of this Government. Amongst these was the case of Hickmutoollah Khan, the late deputy collector of Futtehpore, who was supposed to have been concerned in the murder of the judge, Mr. Tucker. He was not tried on that charge. But being tried for being a leader in rebellion, and convicted after a very laborious inquiry, was sentenced to transportation for life. Since the expiration of the year three rebels of note have been captured, tried by special commissioners, and sentenced capitally. The one was Khan Bahadoor Khan, the notorious Nazim of Bareilly, who was delivered up by the Nepalese. Another was the hardly less infamous Rummust Singh, who was the chief of the band who murdered the two railway engineers, Messrs. Evans and Limnell, in the Banda district, and who was surrendered, owing to the exertions of Captain Osborne, through the medium of the Maharajah of Rewah. The third was Joala Pershad, who was concerned in the massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore.

285. More recently the ex-Nawab of Nujeebabad, Mahmood Khan, who had escaped into Nepal, and surrendered himself to the officers on the frontier, returned to Moradabad in disguise and under a feigned name. He was discovered at Rampoor, and delivered up by the Nawab to justice.

286. A statement is subjoined, showing the results of the cases referred to Government.

Number of Cases referred.	Number of Cases in which Sentence of Death was recommended.	Number of Cases in which the Penalty of Death was remitted by Government.	Number of Cases in which Sentence of Transportation for Life was recommended.	Number of Cases in which Sentence of Transportation for Life was remitted or mitigated.	Number of other Cases.	Number of Cases in which the Sentence recommended was remitted or mitigated,
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
136	33	16	22	4	81	10

287. The special Acts of 1857, which have been more than once renewed, will expire at the end of the current year; and it is hoped that, before that time, all cases for the trial of which they provide will have been disposed of.

288. Of the sums unauthorizedly collected by the native states during the disturbances, 4,285 rupees have been recovered from the Rajah of Berondah, and 9,646 rupees from the Rajah of Punnah; and similar claims against the states and persons noted in the following statement are in course of liquidation, or under investigation by the Governor General's agent for Central India.

SUMS collected unauthorizedly by Native Chiefs during the Rebellion.

NATIVE STATES.	Amount.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Tehree - - - - - - - - - Duttia - - - - - - - - -	2,06,345	-	-
Chutterpore - - - - - - - -	2,430	-	-
Sumpthur - - - - - - - - -	4,260	-	-
Chief of Goorserai - - - - - - -	22,500	-	-
Thacoor of Chirgaon - - - - - - -	17,760	-	-
Thacoors of the Jhansie District - - - - -	25,308	-	-
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	2,78,603	-	-

SECTION XIII.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Out-turn of tea. Government tea plantations.

289. The following is a detailed statement, submitted by Dr. Jameson, the Superintendent of Botanical Gardens in the North Western Provinces, showing the working of the Government tea plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Deyrah Dhoon, &c., during the last season, 1859-60.

290. The out-turn of tea by the different factories was as follows:—

KUMAON PLANTATIONS.

Hawulbaugh Factory.

Black Teas—			
Souchong	lbs. 1,554 4		
Bohea	„ 722 8	= 2,276 12	
Green Teas	„ 5,228 8	= 5,228 8	
Total		lbs. 7,505 4	

Ayar Toli Factory.

Black Teas—		
Souchong	lbs. 1,499 0	
Pouchong	„ 320 0	
Bohea	„ 165 0	= 1,984 0

Bhimtal Factory.

Black Teas—		
Souchong	lbs. 1,151 8	
Pouchong	„ 76 10	
Bohea	„ 247 11	= 1,475 13

GURHWAL PLANTATIONS.

Paoree Factory.

Black Teas—		
Souchong	lbs. 4,596 15	
Pouchong	„ 4,184 10	
Bohea	„ 710 0	= 9,491 9

DEYRAH DHOON PLANTATIONS.

Kolajsir Factory.

Black Teas—		
Fine Souchong	lbs. 1,962 0	
Souchong	„ 1,063 0	
Pouchong	„ 16,026 0	= 19,051 0
Green Tea	„ 3,768 0	= 3,768 0
Total		lbs. 43,275 10

Add to this the yield of the

KANGRA PLANTATION	lbs. 29,312 0
GRAND TOTAL	lbs. 72,587 10

which shows an aggregate yield of 72,587lbs. 10ozs., being a considerable increase on the preceding year, and by each plantation an increase has been produced.

 291. Of

Disposal of the tea.

291. Of the tea, 62,000 lbs. have been packed for the Commissariat Department, and the remainder reserved for sale to private parties, there being a great demand for the teas prepared in the Government factories.

Distribution of seeds and seedlings.

292. In addition to tea a vast quantity of seeds has been yielded, which has enabled Dr. Jameson to distribute to tea companies and private tea cultivators upwards of 2,700 maunds, or 100 tons, which, if valued at the market rate, would produce upwards of 80,000 rupees.

293. Seedling plants, too, to the extent of nearly 2,500,000, have been distributed to applicants, which, with the seed, have been given gratis.

Result satisfactory.

294. The above report of the result of the cultivation in these provinces shows that the object aimed at has been achieved. It proves that at certain altitudes, and in a certain climate, both of which are to be found in the hills and neighbouring localities, the tea plant can be cultivated with just as much success as in China itself, while it has been found a matter of no difficulty to instruct the native of the country in the process of manipulation and manufacture.

Desire on the part of European settlers to embark in this branch of agriculture.

295. There has been during the year under report a very manifest indication of a desire on the part of European settlers to engage in this branch of agriculture and trade. Both in the Deyrah-Dhoon and in the Kumaon Hills new plantations have been commenced upon land, either granted under the published rules, or purchased from the native proprietors, and there can be no doubt that the success which has attended the experimental operations of the Government has satisfied the public at large that there are few undertakings in which capital can be embarked with better prospects of profitable return than the cultivation and manufacture of tea.

The plantations have ceased to be experimental.

296. It cannot now be doubted that the tea plantations have altogether ceased to be experimental. It is a fact that tea, equal in every respect to that grown and manufactured in China, can be produced in certain regions of India. It is a fact that Indian tea is fully appreciated not only in the local market, but in the home market likewise, and it is proved by the rates of sale at the auctions which were periodically held for the sale of Indian teas before the present practice of supplying the Commissariat was introduced, that these Indian teas commanded a very large remunerative price.

Proposal to sell certain of the plantations and factories at upset prices at auction.

297. It is presumably due to the known success of the experimental tea planting commenced many years ago by the Local Government that, in the course of the year 1858, an application was received from a gentleman in England, announcing himself as the representative of a company for the transfer to the said company of all the Government tea plantations in India. Upon this application ensued the consideration of the question, whether the time had not arrived when the primary object of the Government in establishing tea plantations had not been accomplished, and the Government might not properly withdraw from the undertaking altogether, and leave the prosecution of it to private enterprise. It was thought that a few of the Government plantations and factories being reserved to enable the Government to fulfil its promise of supplying seeds and plants gratuitously to planters, the rest might be advantageously exposed for sale at upset prices, fairly representing their market value, and specific proposals on this point have been laid before the Government of India, who have not as yet expressed their pleasure on the subject.

Cultivation of the Himalayan silk-worm.

298. With the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, an experiment was instituted at Mussoorie, in July 1858, having for its object the eventual cultivation of the wild Himalayan silkworm, known as *Bombyx Huttoni*, and for this purpose Captain Thomas Hutton was instructed to form a plantation of the indigenous mulberry trees, three years being granted in which to finish the work.

Result unsuccessful.

299. In November last, however, Captain Hutton reported unfavourably of the chance of future success, having been led to form an unfavourable opinion from the following circumstances, viz. that the wild mulberry tree on which alone the worms will feed, when reared from cuttings, was found to be of very slow growth, and would require at least double, if not treble the time allowed, in order to bring it to a size large enough to nourish a sufficient number of worms to ensure a tolerable return in silk.

300. Trees of the wild species, which were estimated by the hill men to be five and six years old, were not large enough to feed more than a dozen worms. Captain Hutton therefore pointed out that, while the worm was fed on the trees in the open air, there never could be a crop sufficiently large to pay for the trouble and expense of cultivation; while, on the other hand, so untractable was the worm, that it was quite impossible to induce it to remain in the feeding trays in the house like the Chinese species. He considered, therefore, that, both as regards the tree and the insect, the experiment had failed.

Proposal to try further experiments for the cultivation of the Cashmere worm negatived.

301. Captain Hutton, however, represented that experiments already tried with the domesticated *Bombyx Mori* of Cashmere, and with Madrassee (*B. Cræsi Nob.*) of Bengal, had proved, beyond a doubt, not only that the worms throve well in the climate of Mussoorie, but that there was also a ready and remunerating market for their silk.

302. Although, therefore, nothing could be effected with the wild species of Bombyx, he suggested

suggested that the Government might find the cultivation of the Cashmere worm well worth pursuing, for—

303. 1st.—The trees upon which it feeds are of rapid growth, attaining in one year to a height of from six to ten feet; and,

304. 2dly.—The worm thrives admirably, and would be sure to produce a handsome return in silk, if cultivated, not as a limited experiment, but in good earnest, on an extended and liberal scale. A ready market, he said, may be found for any quantity of the article either at Mussoorie or at Delhi, at 25 rupees per seer, or 1,000 rupees per maund, while even in Calcutta the same silk would probably bring in from 20 to 22 rupees per seer. To carry out Captain Hutton's suggestions, however, it would have been necessary to purchase a large tract of land, with soil suited to the purpose, and likewise to prepare rearing and reeling houses, as these worms must be fed within doors, and the Government, therefore, in the existing financial pressure, did not consider itself justified in prosecuting any further experiments for the introduction of silk cultivation on the hills north of Deyrah.

Flax cultivation.

305. In 1854 the late Honourable Court of Directors desired that certain experiments for the production of the flax fibre might be set on foot in the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore.

Experiment put in abeyance by the events of 1857.

306. The necessary instructions were issued, the experiments were made, and their result reported by Dr. Jameson, the superintendent of the gardens, in 1857, but apparently the intervention of the disturbances forced the subject into abeyance.

Proposal to continue the experiment on the part of Dr. Jameson.

307. In September last Dr. Jameson again strongly urged the continuance of these experiments on a wider footing, and suggested measures, whereby he was confident that flax cultivation would be successfully introduced into parts of these provinces.

The probable success which awaits it.

308. It appeared that not only would an excellent paying crop be obtained from the seeds alone, but that the fibre, prepared under proper management, would be admirably fitted for the home market. This was proved to be the case, not only by the result of Dr. Jameson's experiments, but also by the result of those conducted on a larger scale in the Punjaub; the flax which was there produced having been declared by competent home authorities to be even superior to the Russian flax.

Its importance.

309. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance, both to the interests of Government and the people, of introducing new products into the country; and the increasing demand in the home markets for flax, pointed it out as one which it was the duty of Government to encourage. But it was evident that it was vain to hope for success with the means at the Lieutenant Governor's disposal. Instruction from Europe is indispensably necessary before native cultivator's will be able to carry on the somewhat difficult process described by Dr. Jameson. Good seed and good implements are both required for the production of flax, and the manufacture of the fibre which could compete with that now supplied to the home market. The promise of reward for successful cultivation and manufacture would be needed, in order to stimulate the efforts of natives, who are not of themselves prone to adopt novel experiments.

Proposal submitted for the sanction of the Government of India.

310. The Lieutenant Governor, having regard to the financial pressure, declined in the first instance to ask for sanction for the requisite expenditures, which in the beginning of the experiment would not be inconsiderable; but having afterwards been encouraged by the late Right Honourable Mr. Wilson to re-open the subject, it was suggested to the Government of India that, as proposed by Dr. Jameson, the engagement of two competent European instructors, and the importation of the necessary implements and seeds, might be authorised, it being left to private speculators to carry out the scheme to perfection, when once fairly proved to be successful. This matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Population.

311. As regards the population in the North Western Provinces, the Government is not in a position to make any specific statement or any profitable remark. The last census was made on 1st January 1853. The intention is believed to have been that the same operation should be repeated decennially. It may, however, be assumed that the population certainly has not decreased since the last census, which returned it at 30,271,885.

312. Within the time which has passed since the last census, there has been no season of remarkable scarcity, no famine certainly, except within the current year; no destructive epidemic, or distress arising from agricultural depression. It remains to be seen what effect the extremely unfavourable rains of the present season may have upon the population of these Provinces.

SECTION XIV.—FORESTS.

Transfer of the Chilkea tract to Kumaon.

313. The management of the Chilkea forest tracts have been transferred from Moradabad to Kumaon. The revenue, which is now about 2,500 rupees, is calculated to reach 10,000 rupees in three or four years, and it may rise to 15,000 rupees.

Result of the sale of timber in the Kumaon Forests.

314. The result of the sale of the timber in the Kumaon forests, after deducting all expenditure on account of the preparation of timber, establishments, and transport, was a clear gain to Government of 1,03,631 rupees in round numbers.

Superintendent of Forests appointed in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

315. A proposal for the appointment of a superintendent of forests in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories has been sanctioned, and measures have been taken to give effect to it.

SECTION XV.—MINING.

Iron mines at Jaut and Ruttongurh cannot be worked for want of fuel.

316. The Superintendent of Neemuch has reported that a careful examination of the iron mines at Jaut and Ruttongurh has forced on him the reluctant conclusion that no hope exists of their ever being worked to an amount that would prove beneficial to our railway interests. The ore, in its purest state, is said to exist in inexhaustible quantities, but the fuel for smelting purposes is wanting.

SECTION XVI.—SURVEYS.

Operations progressing satisfactorily in the Jhansie Division.

317. The survey operations in Jhansie, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Vanrennen, have been progressing satisfactorily.

A survey party sent to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories from Nagpore.

318. A survey party has been detached from Nagpore to commence operations in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

SECTION XVII.—VACCINATION.

319. The following section is epitomized from the reports of the Superintendents of Vaccination, Assistant Surgeons Pearson and Currie, of the results of their operations during the past year.

Operations in Rohilcund, Kumaon, and Gurhwal.

320. The establishment of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôt consists of six (6) vaccinators, whose sole duties are to keep up a constant fresh supply of vaccine virus, sufficient to meet all demands that may be made upon them. During the past season the supply has, at all times, been fully ample; and every application for virus has been responded to without delay. Six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (6,925) crusts, six hundred and forty-nine (649) points, and eighty-eight (88) glasses have been distributed throughout the North Western Provinces, Oude, and Bengal; and the accounts received as to the efficiency of the virus are most satisfactory.

Operations confined to Gurhwal.

321. The above establishment of six vaccinators being quite inadequate to keep the whole of Kumaon and Gurhwal protected by vaccination, the superintendent confined their operations to Gurhwal alone, dividing the districts into six divisions, and allotting one to each man, each division being of such a size that it was possible for the vaccinator to visit every village during the vaccine season. The result has been most successful, for the population has now become so thoroughly protected that small-pox is practically extinct; and a firm belief in the efficacy of vaccination has been established in the native mind.

Number of vaccinations and results.

322. The numbers vaccinated in Gurhwal during the past cold season, with the results, are given below. In these returns reliance may be placed, for the system pursued removes all cause for false entries. Vaccinators are judged and awarded solely by the number and goodness of the vaccine crusts supplied. These can only be reared by good vaccination, so there can be no source of delusion on this point. Moreover, a copy of the vaccine return of the names of the persons vaccinated in a village is left with the head man of that village as a record, which is liable to inspection at any time by the superintendent. Prizes are given to those vaccinators who furnish the best crusts.

RETURN of VACCINATION in *Gurhwal* during the Cold Season of 1859-60.

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	TOTAL.
October, from 15th - - -	1,259	180	122	- -	1,561
November - - - - -	1,771	166	95	2	2,034
December - - - - -	1,827	172	99	4	2,102
January - - - - -	2,958	245	126	102	3,431
February - - - - -	2,016	138	73	82	2,309
March - - - - -	1,286	126	143	79	1,634
April, to 15th - - - -	255	37	21	22	335
TOTAL - - -	11,372	1,064	679	291	13,406

Giving an average of 372 per mensem to each vaccinator. The result for 100 is very nearly 85 successful; 8 unsuccessful; 5 doubtful; and 2 result unknown.

A pamphlet on vaccination, printed by the Superintendent in English and in the vernacular.

323. The Superintendent has printed a pamphlet in English and the vernacular, for the twofold object of forming a manual for vaccinators, and for making the people of Rohilcund, Kumaon, and Gurhwal acquainted with the object and nature of vaccination, and the means pursued by Government for placing it within their reach.

Operations in the Agra Division.

324. The vaccine operations in the Agra division, for the year 1859-60, have been eminently successful during the season, and 2,77,957 cases of vaccinations were registered; and the following is the result of vaccinations in each month and district, with total results in each, and grand total of the operations.

AGRA and MUTTRA.

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
November 1859 - - - - - -	465	309	119	893
December „ - - - - - -	8,527	1,170	785	10,482
January 1860 - - - - - -	15,343	2,036	1,302	18,681
February „ - - - - - -	24,229	2,761	2,930	29,920
March „ - - - - - -	19,053	1,995	4,958	26,006
GRAND TOTAL - - -	67,617	8,271	10,094	85,982

ALLYGHUR.

November 1859 - - - - - -	90	707	156	953
December „ - - - - - -	5,136	2,824	2,397	10,357
January 1860 - - - - - -	19,051	6,232	5,501	30,784
February „ - - - - - -	20,589	15,342	10,476	46,407
March „ - - - - - -	21,489	8,781	6,133	36,403
GRAND TOTAL - - -	66,355	33,886	24,663	1,24,904

FURRUCKABAD and MYNPOORY.

November 1859 - - - - - -	180	53	59	292
December „ - - - - - -	3,093	943	1,750	5,786
January 1860 - - - - - -	12,637	2,098	3,732	19,367
February „ - - - - - -	14,094	3,451	4,923	22,468
March „ - - - - - -	9,659	3,055	6,444	19,158
GRAND TOTAL - - -	39,663	10,500	16,908	67,071

TOTAL in the AGRA DIVISION.

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
November 1859	735	1,069	334	2,138
December „	16,756	4,937	4,932	26,625
January 1860	47,031	11,266	10,535	68,832
February „	58,912	21,554	18,329	98,795
March „	50,201	13,831	17,535	81,567
GRAND TOTAL	1,73,635	52,657	51,665	2,77,957

Proportion of persons vaccinated to the population.

325. The proportion of vaccinated to the population, as returned in the census of 1854, in the different districts, is as follows:—

PROPORTION of VACCINATED during 1859–60 to POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	Population.		Vaccinated.	Per Cent.
Agra	10,01,961			
Muttra	8,62,909	18,64,870	85,982	4·61
Allyghur		11,34,565	1,24,904	11·00
Furruckabad	10,64,607			
Mynpoory	8,32,714	18,97,321	67,071	3·53
GRAND TOTAL		48,96,756	2,77,957	5·67

ge of the vaccinated.

326. The ages of the vaccinated were:—

Birth to 6 months	38,457
„ 6 months to 1 year	49,499
„ 1 year to 2 years	53,415
„ 2 years to 3 years	48,036
„ 3 years to 4 years	35,681
„ 4 years to 5 years	26,477
„ 5 years to 10 years	20,470
Over 10 years	5,922
TOTAL	2,77,957

327. The sexes of the vaccinated were as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Agra and Muttra	46,242	39,740	85,982
Allygurh	69,116	55,788	1,24,904
Furruckabad and Mynpoory	36,287	30,784	67,071
GRAND TOTAL	1,51,645	1,26,312	2,77,957

328. The

328. The castes or occupations were as follows:—

Caste.

Chumar	52,110	Durzee	1,504	Joger	111
Kolee	44,451	Tamolee	1,259	Kunjur	106
Aheer	17,404	Malee	1,172	Munkar	103
Brahmin	17,393	Mahajun	1,146	Mullah	88
Dhakre	16,492	Pandey	1,138	Kussah	87
Kahar	16,395	Dhanuk	1,133	Tawaif	62
Thakoor	12,346	Bhoorgee	1,040	Raj	53
Mahomedans	10,849	Oreea	962	Joshee	50
Kachee	10,831	Koomar	744	Mochee	49
Jât	8,789	Khateek	742	Christian	40
Lodha	7,512	Koormee	609	Ayaria	37
Bukkal	6,784	Dhoona	556	Sanara	36
Hujam	5,032	Bhat	518	Putwa	32
Garirea	4,720	Birjee	361	Chobdar	22
Dhobee	3,469	Goolatoor	280	Bhand	15
Koomar	2,766	Nüt	278	Binjara	12
Goojur	2,644	Nujjar	266	Kazara	10
Tailee	2,490	Fakeer	232	Kudheera	9
Kyth	2,443	Bhalsea	206	Bansphor	6
Karee	2,328	Cheepee	203	Siklegur	3
Nuddaff	1,889	Kalal	200		
Lohar	1,776	Bhutyeara	187	Unrecorded	5,866
Byragee	1,752	Branchee	144		
Sonar	1,730	Burkee	123	TOTAL	2,77,957
Mehter	1,645	Ekjae	117		

329. It is satisfactory to remark that the operations are increasing in success, year by year. Last season the numbers, compared with those of 1857-58, were as two to one; while this season, compared with last, they are as five to two, notwithstanding the number of men employed this year being reduced by two.

Annual increase in success satisfactory.

330. The numbers vaccinated in the District of Allygurh much exceed those in either of the other two districts. This is said by the superintendent to be attributable to the people, these being remarkably willing to accept vaccination, the regular yearly visits have brought them to look on it as an institution. It is the only district in which the parents themselves, without persuasion, brought forward their children to the superintendent, asking him to vaccinate them.

Excess in the number vaccinated at Allygurh; its causes.

2d. To the authorities taking and showing an interest in the success of the work; and,

3d. To the active exertion of the native superintendent in that district.

331. The Superintendent observed some cases in which vaccination had been (through want of medical knowledge on the part of the vaccinators) performed during the latent stage of small pox. These were all slight cases. Similar cases were reported to him on his inquiring into the point. In those he observed the vaccine vesicle was at about the sixth or seventh day, while the small-pox pustules were at the third or fourth day. And, as the average duration of the stage of incubation of small-pox may be stated as nine days, and that of cow-pox, or vaccinia, as three days, the Superintendent points out that it follows in theory that, up to six days, after small-pox infection, vaccination may be successful, so far at least, as to modify the small-pox, and to mitigate its severity.

Vaccination successfully performed in the latent stage of small pox.

332. The observed cases, just mentioned, go to prove that this theory is borne out by practice. This, if incontestably established, will form a most important principle of practice in the treatment of small-pox.

333. Next season the Superintendent will proceed into such districts of his division as may be visited by small-pox, personally to observe the point, while treating the cases. Should vaccination thus succeed in favourably modifying small-pox, he feels convinced it will be readily accepted, in an epidemic, as medicine; especially as the people are generally acquainted with inoculation.

334. As is seen from the table of results, the proportion of unsuccessful and of doubtful cases to the successful is, as has heretofore been the case, large. The unsuccessful are to the successful as 30 to 100. One of the best living authorities on vaccination, Dr. Husband, of Edinburgh, states his failures as 10 per cent., so that, with native vaccinators, not medical men, the proportion is satisfactory. Besides, the usual causes of failure, such as scratching, rubbing, applications, &c., &c., the number of unsuccessful cases is swelled by those, being most readily brought forward for vaccination, who have been formerly vaccinated. In Allygurh, where the proportion is very large, it is accounted for by the circumstance that there a number of grown-up and aged people came forward to be vaccinated. None of these were refused; but as almost all had had small-pox, most of the cases were unsuccessful. Still many such cases succeeded, and all such, there is every reason to believe, were liable to be seized with small-pox, the immunity resulting from a former attack having passed off.

Proportion of unsuccessful to successful cases is large; its causes.

335. The

335. The Superintendent rather encouraged grown-up people to come forward, so as to show that the children were not being marked.

336. In the doubtful class are included all such as were vaccinated at gatherings, and not again seen, as were vaccinated at the end of the season, but the result not ascertained or superintended before its close, and as were found unsuccessful, re-vaccinated, but not again visited.

SECTION XVIII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Dispensaries.

337. A return showing the income derived from the existing two dispensaries established in these provinces, and the number of patients treated during the year, is given below:—

Divisions.	Income during the Year 1859.				Patients Treated.		
	From Government.	European Subscription.	Native Subscription.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Meerut - -	11,985 - 2	194 - -	60 - -	12,239 - 2	888	36,761	37,649
Agra - - -	15,850 5 8	- - -	18,583 8 -	34,433 13 8	1,392	33,732	35,124
Rohilcund - -	16,086 11 8½	95 - -	1,843 2 5	18,024 14 1½	1,451	92,977	94,428
Allahabad - -	10,118 - -	1,585 - -	1,350 1 3	13,053 1 3	1,362	23,175	24,537
Jubbulpore -	3,599 3 11	796 9 4	513 - 8	4,908 13 11	3,618	8,101	11,719
Jhansie - -	1,322 11 4	667 14 -	458 13 3	2,449 6 7	242	976	1,218
Goruckpore -	2,455 15 11	213 - -	252 - -	2,920 15 11	126	5,799	5,925
Ajmere - -	1,967 - 1	35 - -	256 - -	2,258 - 1	131	6,801	6,932
Kumaon - -	7,133 - 2	- - -	240 - -	7,373 - 2	585	9,425	10,010
Nimcar - -	1,944 4 8	- - -	- - -	1,944 4 8	—	—	—
Benares - -	15,463 15 2	334 - -	1,874 - -	17,671 15 2	859	67,043	67,902
Jawud Neemuch	548 1 2	- - -	- - -	548 1 2	6	806	812
GRAND TOTAL	88,474 5 11½	3,920 7 4	25,430 9 7	1,17,825 6 10½	10,660	2,85,596	2,97,256

The amount contributed by natives in support of these institutions for the benefit of the poorer portion of the community, is only 25,430 rupees, of which 18,275 rupees has been collected in the town of Muttra alone, so that the support given to the remaining 60 of the dispensaries is only 7,155 rupees, and small as this sum is, it is a decided improvement on the amount subscribed during the previous year, and almost all the local officers speak hopefully of increased subscriptions during the coming year. Hukeem Saadut Alee Khan Bahadoor, in the service of his Highness the Nawab of Cawnpore, whose conduct during the rebellion was marked by such signal loyalty, has endowed and set on foot a dispensary at Aoula, entirely at his own expense, at an annual cost of 741 rupees, such public spirit, of which unfortunately there are few, or no other examples, deserves to receive notice in this place.

AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Agra Medical School.

338. During the past year the Superintendent has been gradually introducing changes, diminishing the theoretical, and increasing the practical proportion of the studies pursued at this institution, and which, when fully carried into effect, will make a student as practical a native doctor as can be expected from the means at his disposal. The object arrived at is to instil a fair amount of general medical knowledge, and to insure that the students shall be able to perform all the minor surgical operations, and to understand and be able to assist at these of more importance, that they shall know thoroughly the uses and doses of medicines, and acquire habits of accuracy in dispensing them; and that they be further instructed how to make tinctures, extracts, &c., so as to be able to avail themselves of the useful drugs to be found in every bazaar.

339. On

339. On the 15th April, 85 candidates presented themselves for examination; of these 40 passed, and were admitted. The number of students attending the classes on the 1st May were,

Senior Class	19
Second Class	22
Junior Class	11
Newly admitted	36
Total paid students	88
Free students	8
TOTAL	96

which is the same number that were in attendance at the same time in the previous year. Doctor Playfair is sanguine that the school will be able to furnish the number of native doctors which is required annually to meet the demands of the service in these provinces.

SECTION XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Elliot's Glossary.

340. During the year the Lieutenant Governor has directed the republication of this work at the press of the Roorkee College. The edition, when completed, will readily sell at six rupees per copy, and this price will, it is supposed more than cover the whole expense of the republication of this book, which has now been some years out of print, contains much information, valuable both to public officers and to private individuals. The edition will consist of 600 copies, and will be printed in three different characters, as it was before.

APPENDICES to the ADMINISTRATION of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1859–60.

Appendix, No. I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and brought to Trial in the

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED. 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.
No. 1.—*Offences against the Person.*													
Murder	1,247	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	8	–	–	9
Wounding with intent to kill	39	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	1	–	2
Suspicion of murder	66	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Attempt to commit murder	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Homicide	396	–	10	20	14	24	15	35	–	18	1	1	4
Affray with homicide	196	5	4	10	9	7	3	27	3	24	–	–	–
Assault with wounding	693	162	246	17	10	8	4	3	5	6	2	–	–
Attempt to assault and wound	83	18	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suttee	33	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Suttee, aiding and abetting	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	86	–	–	1	–	3	1	5	–	3	–	–	4
Attempt at rape	13	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Child-stealing	53	–	5	1	1	8	–	4	1	4	–	–	–
Child-stealing for sake of ornaments	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Child-stealing for the purpose of selling into slavery	36	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Poisoning	41	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sitting dharna	42	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abortion, &c.	77	3	9	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Importation of slaves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sale of married women	24	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal arrest	90	31	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
False imprisonment	67	23	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Torture	353	190	27	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Adultery	158	–	5	8	10	5	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Sodomy	17	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	1
Riot and assault	476	303	38	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	1,201	87	211	36	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deserting new-born infants	14	–	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Affray	942	458	110	16	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resistance of process	1,740	845	152	3	6	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Making away with a person	47	15	10	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oppression	506	186	38	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Petty assault	8,722	3,961	519	14	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accusation of kidnapping	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exposure of infants	10	1	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1
Total	17,531	6,320	1,458	161	71	63	23	84	13	76	12	5	21
No. 2.—*Offences against Property committed with Violence.*													
Dacoity with murder	540	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Dacoity with torture	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Dacoity with wounding with personal injury	182	2	–	–	–	–	4	23	4	1	1	–	1
Dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,344	181	–	–	1	2	5	7	1	9	2	–	1
River dacoity with murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
River dacoity with wounding or personal injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
River dacoity unattended with aggravating circumstances	24	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Highway robbery with murder	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highway robbery with wounding or personal injury	144	–	2	–	2	8	1	8	–	4	1	2	2
Highway robbery unattended with aggravating circumstances	265	13	–	1	7	15	1	14	11	20	2	3	9
Suspicion of highway robbery	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Burglary with murder	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Burglary with wounding or personal injury	42	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–
Theft with murder	91	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Theft with wounding	85	7	–	2	1	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–
Theft by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs.	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Cattle-stealing with murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cattle-stealing with wounding or personal injury	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Affray with homicide caused by dispute respecting property	50	15	15	4	1	9	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Carried over	2,881	222	19	7	12	37	12	63	17	53	7	5	15

APPENDICES to the ADMINISTRATION of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

several Zillahs in the North Western Provinces, during the Year 1859, and the Result of the Proceedings.

CONVICTED.													
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.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
–	1	–	21	3	–	–	60	24	85	218	4	961	50 pending, 6 transferred, and 8 died.
–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	18	4 pending.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	38	1 pending.
–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	5	–	16	
–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	149	2	245	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	93	–	103	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	465	1	220	2 pending, 4 transferred, and 1 died.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	48	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	17	11 pending, 2 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11 ditto.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	65	4 ditto.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	5	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	28	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	4 pending, 1 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	26	5 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	33	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	25	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	62	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	50	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	40	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	–	132	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	111	6 pending, 4 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	362	–	113	1 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	336	–	857	4 ditto, 4 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	595	–	347	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,011	–	729	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	30	–	17	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	226	–	280	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,507	–	4,196	13 pending, 4 transferred, and 2 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	2	
–	5	–	28	5	1	–	60	31	88	8,520	7	8,852	111 pending, 25 transferred, and 16 died.
–	–	–	8	–	–	–	78	20	15	132	–	403	1 pending, 2 cancelled, and 2 died.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	
2	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	2	–	47	–	133	1 pending, 1 cancelled.
–	–	–	9	–	1	–	2	3	–	224	–	1,102	15 pending, 1 transferred, 1 died, and 1 escaped.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	12	2 pending.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	32	–	108	3 transferred, 1 died.
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	99	–	161	2 pending, 3 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	4	
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	10	–	29	3 pending.
–	–	–	7	–	–	–	5	1	9	25	–	65	1 pending.
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	–	61	1 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	23	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	8	2 escaped.
2	–	–	34	–	4	–	93	27	31	670	–	2,168	

Appendix, No. I.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the Number of Persons Apprehended and brought to

OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.											
		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.
Brought over	2,881	222	19	7	12	37	12	63	17	53	7	5	15
No. 2.—*Offences against Property committed with Violence*—continued.													
Affray with violent breach of peace, &c.	67	14	12	19	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at Dacoity	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at river dacoity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plunder with violence	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot with assault and robbery, &c.	74	24	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspicion of dacoity, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3,069	270	54	26	15	37	12	65	17	53	7	5	15
No. 3.—*Offences against Property committed without Violence.*													
Burglary unattended with aggravating circumstances	1,882	237	85	144	198	156	20	20	11	32	3	4	7
Theft, including cattle-stealing	9,753	2,142	1,449	729	653	482	52	17	1	22	–	2	–
Receiving stolen property	1,052	77	124	73	56	32	1	4	7	6	–	–	–
Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	954	252	179	14	9	7	–	2	–	6	1	–	–
Plundering	780	89	4	–	1	8	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Trespass	2,553	870	83	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suspicion of theft	699	70	44	6	9	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
False personation	19	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Snatching	59	21	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	466	95	142	32	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Forcibly taking away documents	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accessory to theft	91	23	28	10	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apprehension with suspicious property	37	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	40	16	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt at burglary	90	6	16	17	8	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible entry and detainer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	17,478	3,904	2,175	1,034	945	703	79	44	19	66	4	6	8
No. 4.—*Miscellaneous Offences against Property.*													
Arson	217	4	14	4	–	5	1	2	1	3	1	–	–
Attempt at arson	17	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attack and plundering house, &c.	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	89	30	10	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Damaging crops, &c.	1,282	511	81	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1,613	551	110	9	2	8	1	2	1	3	1	–	–
No. 5.—*Forgery Offences against the Currency.*													
Forgery	127	1	2	2	–	21	5	9	2	6	–	–	–
Counterfeiting coin	47	21	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession counterfeit coin	43	16	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	217	38	6	3	1	21	5	12	2	6	–	–	–
No. 6.—*Miscellaneous.*													
Being at large under sentence of transportation	251	–	19	18	19	14	2	1	–	–	–	–	2
Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding escape of felons	737	55	142	99	71	36	–	14	–	11	2	–	–
Perjury and subornation of perjury	197	2	1	8	10	33	5	22	1	1	–	–	–
Riot, sedition, &c.	486	353	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid peace officers	58	24	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies not included in above denominations	1,864	543	144	68	48	20	7	2	–	6	1	–	4
Misdemeanors not included in ditto	9,261	5,361	870	116	42	7	1	4	–	31	–	–	–
Other offences not included in above	12,727	7,357	875	66	42	3	–	4	1	9	3	2	1
Total	25,581	13,695	2,054	374	232	114	15	47	2	58	6	2	7
GRAND TOTAL	65,480	24,778	5,852	1,607	1,266	946	135	254	54	202	30	18	51

Trial in the several Zillahs in the North Western Provinces, during the Year 1859, &c.—*continued.*

CONVICTED.													
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.	Total.	Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.	REMARKS.
2	–	–	31	–	4	–	93	27	31	670	–	2,168	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	18	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	27	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	6	–	5	
2	–	–	34	–	4	–	94	27	36	773	–	2,253	26 pending, 7 transferred, 3 cancelled, 3 escaped, and 4 died.
–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	926	1	917	36 pending, 2 transferred.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5,551	–	4,108	49 pending, 39 transferred, 5 died, and 1 escaped.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	380	–	670	2 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	470	–	471	12 pending, and 1 absconded.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	111	–	669	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	957	–	1,544	42 pending, 10 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	–	565	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	35	
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	284	–	182	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	26	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	24	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	17	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	–	30	1 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	8	9,006	1	8,271	142 pending, 51 transferred, 2 escaped, and 5 died.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	181	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	40	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	593	–	684	5 pending.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	689	–	919	5 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	71	8 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	20	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	19	5 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	–	110	13 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	47	–	171	–	80	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	2	1	469	–	220	16 pending, 32 transferred.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	–	111	3 pending.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	354	–	132	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	30	1 pending.
1	–	–	3	–	1	–	8	11	16	878	–	975	7 pending, and 4 died.
–	–	–	5	–	–	–	7	15	20	6,478	1	2,700	19 pending, 2 transferred, and 1 died.
–	–	–	14	1	–	–	16	27	3	8,424	–	4,241	36 pending, 23 transferred, 1 escaped, and 2 received by transfer.
2	–	–	22	1	1	–	110	102	40	16,884	1	8,549	82 pending, 57 transferred, 5 died, 2 received by transfer, and 1 escaped.
4	7	–	91	6	9	–	264	160	172	35,066	9	28,954	379 pending, 140 transferred, 3 cancelled, 30 died, and 6 escaped.

Appendix, No. II.

STATEMENT of Arms Surrendered in the several Divisions of the North-Western Provinces

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Adult Males bearing Arms.	Estimated Number of Arms.						Number of Arms Collected up to end of June 1860.					
			Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasias, Iron-bound Lattics, and other Small Arms or Lethal Weapons.	Total.	Ordnance.	Fire-arms.	Swords.	Spears.	Daggers, Gurrasias, Iron-bound Lattics, and other Small Arms or Lethal Weapons.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
ROHILCUND	Bijnour	3,77,234	–	954	1,21,769	993	38,829	1,62,545	4	3,193	29,103	8,060	31,100	63,360
	Moradabad	2,41,000	6	18,160	72,700	21,540	36,000	1,48,406	6	11,689	56,249	19,709	37,658	1,25,302
	Budaon	2,71,427	7	73,900	1,30,500	68,900	89,600	3,62,907	9	5,763	33,902	14,212	26,382	80,258
	Bareilly	3,85,140	–	14,983	2,13,392	43,449		2,71,824	–	8,004	71,766	32,092		1,11,862
	Shahjehanpore	2,70,583	–	5,340	1,02,342	19,667		1,27,349	27	16,453	96,390	50,945		1,63,824
						91,433	1,64,429							
	Total	15,45,384	13	1,13,337	6,40,703	63,116		10,73,031	46	45,093	2,78,419	74,973	1,46,085	5,44,606
						3,18,978								
ALLAHABAD	Allahabad	2,75,959	–	Details not given		–	–	2,76,000	15	12,447	50,950	22,980	43,950	1,30,342
	Futtehpore	1,35,957	–	Ditto		–	–	1,36,000	19	15,062	61,623	45,918	71,555	1,94,177
	Cawnpore	2,34,911	–	Ditto		–	–	2,35,000	31	11,913	64,531	11,483	13,524	1,01,482
									Besides Major Bruce's collections, of which the approximate total only is known					22,500
														1,23,982
	Banda	1,48,774	–	21,141	50,104	25,574	61,116	1,57,935	6	13,974	42,738	37,726	40,873	1,35,307
	Total	7,95,601	–	Details not calculable				8,04,935	71	53,396	2,19,842	1,18,107	1,69,902	5,83,808
BENARES	Azimghur	3,81,595	–	15,398	1,34,551	25,059	1,15,413	2,90,421	–	19,108	66,906	65,949	1,17,027	2,68,990
	Jounpore	51,000	–	18,750	37,500	9,375	9,420	75,045	–	11,174	39,761	9,608	13,600	74,143
	Mirzapore	1,92,843	–	11,778	34,907	8,381	16,763	71,829	–	2,635	13,329	8,868	9,853	34,685
	Benares	18,560	–	6,627	41,044	4,323	25,938	77,932	–	6,769	28,696	4,126	19,166	58,757
	Ghazeepore	5,52,516	8	11,992	2,70,350	50,740	59,989	3,92,479	8	21,510	68,648	57,910	1,05,871	2,53,947
	Total	11,96,454	8	64,545	5,18,352	97,878	2,26,923	9,07,706	8	61,196	2,17,340	1,46,461	2,65,517	6,90,522
AGRA	Muttra	1,30,937	–	22,036	66,115	–	–	88,151	15	10,986	53,915	5,263	10,309	80,583
	Agra	1,53,096	–	17,000	90,748	24,293	25,455	1,58,156	–	17,850½	59,314½	16,533	23,419	1,17,117
	Furruckabad	2,86,514	–	17,311	1,54,291	–	27,981	1,99,585	32	19,121	1,16,286	10,718½	40,750	1,92,907½
	Mynpoory	2,10,839	–	13,035	62,819	23,035	52,819	1,51,708	57	6,044	60,521	26,096	38,077	1,30,789
	Etawah	1,37,558	–	13,582	58,123	20,751	49,070	1,41,526	89	12,753	51,845	18,351	47,592	1,30,630
	Etah	1,42,434	–	6,000	50,000	20,000	60,000	1,36,000	20	5,463	40,551	22,452	63,824	1,32,312
	Total	10,61,378	–	89,624	4,82,096	88,079	2,15,325	8,75,126	213	72,219½	3,82,423½	1,05,318½	2,24,161	7,84,338½
MEERUT	Dehra Dhoon	–	–	1,470	5,650	10,470	–	17,590	–	1,339	5,004	2,397	7,527	16,249
	Saharunpore	1,80,778	–	1,361	86,620	814	31,495	1,20,290	9	4,664	23,759	10,323	39,962	78,717
	Mozuffernugger	1,86,831	–	Details not given		–	–	1,65,409	257	6,207	26,245	12,917	22,242	67,858
	Meerut	6,15,301	–	24,612	76,912	92,295	1,84,590	3,78,450	52	18,253	69,793	83,948	1,65,163	3,37,209
	Bolundshuhur	2,27,359	–	22,735	1,13,676	–	90,941	2,27,352	106	9,292	48,450	37,503	68,565	1,63,912
	Allyghur	3,03,498	–	41,282	1,56,780	–	76,046	2,74,108	18	12,625	63,013	33,590	34,489	1,43,735
	Total	15,13,760	–	Details not calculable				11,83,192	442	52,470	2,36,264	1,80,660	3,37,948	8,07,780
GORUCKPORE	Goruckpore	2,44,906	6	29,227	92,777	19,844	41,871	1,83,725	15	22,998	86,926½	38,496½	71,669	2,20,098
	GRAND TOTAL	63,57,483	27	Details not calculable				50,27,715	705	3,07,372	14,21,223	6,63,015	12,15,275	36,31,181½

DIVISIONAL ABSTRACT.

DIVISION.	Estimated Number of Arms.
Rohilcund Division	10,73,031
Allahabad Division	8,04,935
Benares Division	9,07,706
Agra Division	8,75,126
Meerut Division	11,83,192
Goruckpore Division	1,83,725
Total	(a) 50,27,715

(a) This is exclusive of 1,263 muskets, 115 rifles, 159 bayonets or swords ditto, 57 carbines, 273 pistols, 135 swords,

Appendix, No. IV.

). 2.—TABLE of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE in each of the Forty Gaols of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

5. Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard.	6. Cost of Police Guard for Gaols.	7. Cost of Compensation in lieu of Prison Labour.	8. Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard.	9. Cost of Miscellaneous Charges, including Reward for Capture of Escaped Prisoners and Doctor's Travelling, &c.	10. Cost of Native Medicines.	11. Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
385 – –	1,115 – –	- - -	876 – 5	420 10 5	23 11 8	919 5 2
588 – –	3,829 – –	2,412 – –	1,776 14 –	1,037 2 7	34 6 10	3,238 1 2
1,499 11 9	3,538 – –	- - -	2,236 8 1	672 7 5	72 5 5	3,986 15 9
1,326 11 4	8,234 – –	3,600 – –	6,123 3 4	1,429 2 7	67 8 5	9,773 2 2
1,200 – –	1,192 – –	1,200 – –	546 3 9	343 7 4	- - -	1,057 5 5
1,492 7 3	1,806 – –	3,960 – –	1,135 – –	653 3 10	67 7 6	4,778 10 –
717 15 –	- - -	- - -	1,068 15 7	435 – 6	25 5 5	1,446 10 5
- - -	2,940 – –	- - -	1,295 6 7	287 8 6	25 6 7	3,598 6 11
- - -	3,192 – –	- - -	4,022 12 10	1,746 11 3	15 11 7	3,731 4 10
617 6 8	- - -	- - -	506 14 6	421 4 2	25 1 7	1,999 7 1
1,865 14 1	- - -	- - -	881 2 7	624 3 9	32 3 9	2,198 7 7
948 – –	- - -	3,960 – –	820 3 8	268 14 6	33 8 9	2,214 12 6
320 – –	13,100 – –	- - -	5,021 6 –	2,005 13 4	84 12 8	10,302 5 8
414 13 9	- - -	- - -	6 3 –	250 13 3	2 2 –	632 9 9
596 15 8	- - -	- - -	2,851 7 5	1,431 7 –	10 4 10	3,583 6 2
824 2 6	- - -	- - -	215 7 9	593 15 3	36 8 4	1,472 1 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	828 1 2	698 6 1	51 4 8	2,601 7 –
2,352 – –	- - -	- - -	1,932 4 8	1,607 3 –	68 – 6	4,040 9 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	683 11 9	13 2 3	- - -	1,602 3 8
2,657 1 4	1,467 3 6	- - -	2,701 3 11	1,848 5 8	131 14 9	10,489 – 10
3,192 10 9	- - -	- - -	130 11 8	625 11 8	25 6 9	3,679 – 10
852 10 3	- - -	- - -	70 – 7	131 15 5	14 6 9	805 5 7
1,760 – –	3,232 – –	- - -	4,664 9 7	508 1 6	67 10 2	12,029 6 –
2,092 15 6	5,285 – –	- - -	12,212 14 3	5,197 5 2	128 4 1	29,492 4 3
3,471 13 1	2,457 – –	- - -	5,211 12 9	756 13 5	77 7 –	13,473 – 6
4,092 – –	- - -	- - -	1,563 14 11	696 8 6	137 10 7	4,682 13 4
1,804 6 1	5,413 – –	- - -	2,156 6 10	319 2 1	107 – 10	6,667 13 4
1,293 – –	1,044 – –	- - -	1,211 2 2	476 6 5	32 – –	2,735 13 9
996 – –	- - -	- - -	1,283 6 –	248 5 5	54 13 9	3,356 2 2
37,361 11 –	57,844 3 6	15,132 – –	64,034 1 9	25,749 4 3	1,452 9 2	1,50,588 1 7
D NERBUDDA TERRITORIES						
121 6 8	72 9 4	- - -	52 1 11	23 14 7	65 5 5	125 4 5
2,284 8 –	- - -	- - -	273 7 9	410 12 4	19 15 3	767 10 10
651 7 5	- - -	- - -	16 8 9	98 9 5	– 2 –	44 15 6
3,752 13 1	1,175 – –	- - -	2,849 10 11	654 13 9	159 13 2	7,622 5 2
2,119 4 7	- - -	- - -	854 5 6	561 1 3	83 15 10	1,555 7 6
4,131 – –	2,037 – –	- - -	5,388 5 1	2,471 – 3	398 10 9	4,320 9 1
684 – –	- - -	- - -	473 4 9	73 9 1	– 2 4	569 12 3
1,204 – –	1,170 – –	- - -	1,459 7 11	662 9 11	20 7 –	1,766 9 10
1,974 – –	1,840 – –	- - -	1,338 3 4	496 5 3	46 5 10	1,698 5 10
2,860 – –	- - -	- - -	2,595 1 4	520 7 9	192 6 6	2,623 2 4
1,995 8 8	1,859 – –	- - -	1,924 5 8	490 13 10	271 – 1	3,573 10 11
21,778 – 5	8,153 9 4	- - -	17,224 14 11	6,464 1 5	1,208 4 2	24,667 13 8
59,139 11 5	65,997 12 10	15,132 – –	81,259 – 8	32,213 5 8	2,660 13 4	1,75,255 15 3

n months. ‡ For eight months. ‖ For four months.

Appendix, No. III.

under the following Heads, showing the Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum, during the Year 1859.

12. Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	13. Cost of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	14. Total Gaol Expenditure.	15. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	16. Average Cost of Police Guard per Head per Annum.	17. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol and Police Guards per Head per Annum.	18. Average Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	19. [illegible]
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.
363 8 9	72 15 6	3,792 1 1	- -	24 6 -½	24 6 -½	6 4 3¾	- - 7	15
359 3 1	15 13 -	12,604 7 10	- -	50 7 10½	50 7 10½	6 3 -½	- - 5	9
85 12 -	1 8 -	9,829 9 11	- -	19 7 9	19 7 9	6 14 5	- - 5¾	10
5,601 14 5	- - -	62,611 5 11	- -	9 14 9¾	9 14 9¾	7 2 11½	- - 6½	12
143 12 -	- - -	8,626 6 9	- -	21 10 9¾	21 10 9¾	7 2 7½	- - 6	11
1 9 -	- - -	13,706 4 4	- -	24 5 1½	24 5 1½	4 3 7¼	- - 6	11
538 15 6	30 12 10	8,130 12 4	4 10 -¾	8 11 5¼	13 5 6	10 2 6½	- - 7¾	14
844 10 -	50 - -	10,298 5 8	- -	3 11 2½	3 11 2½	5 11 8	- - 6	11
653 10 6	2,495 9 11	28,788 15 5	- -	9 1 1	9 1 1	12 10 11¾	- - 8	15
58 7 6	94 4 3	8,392 13 -	4 18 11	- 14 3½	5 7 2½	5 12 3	- - 7¼	13
1,097 14 6	25 11 9	12,288 9 9	10 13 11½	2 9 3½	13 7 3	6 - -	- - 5½	10
- - -	- - -	7,557 15 -	8 10 6¼	- -	8 10 6¼	2 6 -½	- - 5¾	10
6,357 2 4	- - -	66,630 8 2	- -	8 2 5¾	8 2 5¾	3 4 10½	- - 6½	12
105 7 -	- - -	7,397 10 3	8 9 5¾	- -	8 9 5¾	1 12 6½	- - 7¼	13
94 6 -	376 - -	8,441 10 5	- -	15 10 3¾	15 10 3¾	9 15 3¼	- - 6¾	13
230 11 2	533 14 9	6,990 14 -	4 8 -	10 3 -½	14 11 -½	5 6 -	- - 7¼	13
655 15 3	73 1 -	12,107 12 3	5 5 11	7 10 3¼	13 - 2¼	5 3 5	- - 7½	14
- - -	231 - 8	5,019 1 7	- 7 7	- -	- 7 7	- 7 2½	- - 7¼	13
- - -	- - -	4,047 15 1	- -	- -	- -	9 13 11	- - 7	13
6,058 - -	359 11 4	73,644 13 6	- 7 4½	10 1 -	10 8 4½	6 3 10	- - 9¼	17
500 10 5	13 - 3	8,320 11 10	- 14 6	18 8 -¾	19 6 6¾	2 8 3¾	- - 6½	13
304 2 -	19 10 -	5,056 9 11	17 13 -¼	- -	17 13 -¼	3 8 9¾	- - 8	13
543 8 -	- - -	16,428 12 2	- -	14 - 10	14 - 10	6 10 10	- - 8¾	16
2,063 2 4	3,702 7 6	54,229 14 2	- -	8 - 4½	8 - 4½	11 2 4¼	- - 11¼	27
2,416 8 7	98 1 -	26,370 14 10	- -	10 14 11¾	10 14 11¾	6 5 6	- - 8¾	16
878 3 10	24 6 10	15,857 5 4	14 13 7¾	- -	14 13 7¾	6 2 7½	- - 9¼	17
662 2 9	164 3 6	27,667 11 6	- -	15 12 11	15 12 11	6 10 3¼	- - 9	16
255 1 6	3 10 9	11,341 4 6	- -	16 13 1¾	16 13 1¾	7 - 8	- - 7¼	1
502 14 4	5 8 9	6,808 11 2	6 4 2¾	- -	6 4 2¾	8 1 3¾	- - 10	1
31,377 4 9	8,391 7 7	5,40,989 15 8	1 7 7	9 14 7	11 6 2	6 8 11	- - 7¾	1
SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA								
- - -	- - -	3,870 7 4	13 5 -¼	20 8 4½	33 13 4¾	7 8 3½	- - 7¾	1
858 4 2	300 - -	9,686 12 2	21 3 8¾	- -	21 3 8¾	7 12 8	- - 8¼	1
354 4 6	1 13 -	4,825 3 9	3 2 9	40 7 5	43 10 2	9 8 3	- - 7¼	1
681 13 5	117 9 6	14,041 2 1	- -	16 2 5¾	16 2 5¾	6 7 6¾	- - 6	1
352 7 -	- - -	6,877 3 8	18 - 2¾	5 11 2	23 11 4¾	6 4 -¼	- - 5	
1,168 5 -	46 - -	21,514 3 2	- -	21 13 3¼	21 13 3¼	11 5 2¼	- - 5½	
38 1 -	- - -	984 14 6	- -	3 2 9¾	3 2 9¾	6 6 3¼	- - 3¾	
403 12 -	62 2 7	8,810 3 10	- -	12 3 2¼	12 3 2¼	6 7 2	- - 3¾	
121 7 -	11 7 6	8,213 6 8	- 3 7	16 10 -¾	16 13 7¾	5 12 3¾	- - 5¼	
719 1 3	187 6 9	11,387 1 8	2 2 3¾	16 1 4	18 3 7¾	8 15 10	- - 4¼	
287 5 3	12 1 -	10,733 2 1	- -	22 12 11	22 12 11	6 9 5	- - 4½	
4,984 12 7	738 8 4	1,00,943 12 11	3 6 2¾	15 15 1½	19 5 4¼	7 12 1	- - 5¼	
36,362 1 4	9,129 15 11	6,41,933 12 7	1 12 1¾	10 12 11	12 9 -¾	6 11 9¼	- - 7½	

SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

Appendix, No. III.

. 1.—TABLE of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE in each of the Forty Gaols of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

5. Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard.	6. Cost of Police Guard for Gaols.	7. Cost of Compensation in lieu of Prison Labour.	8. Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard.	9. Cost of Miscellaneous Charges, including Doctor's Travelling and Reward for Capturing Escaped Prisoners, &c.	10. Cost of Native Medicines.	11. Cost of Prison and Hospital Ration.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
- - -	1,548 - -	- - -	398 2 -	176 5 3	38 3 10	834 13 9
- - -	6,564 - -	2,412 - -	804 12 11	333 7 11	13 2 5	1,250 - 6
- - -	4,345 - -	- - -	1,538 15 2	535 8 3	11 2 4	2,431 10 6
- - -	13,440 - -	3,600 - -	9,729 2 10	1,607 10 11	53 3 5	16,936 6 4
- - -	3,457 - -	1,200 - -	1,142 12 11	205 6 8	- 13 6	1,837 9 2
- - -	5,089 - -	4,320 - -	884 3 3	185 10 9	27 3 9	2,418 9 7
790 6 5	1,488 - -	- - -	1,734 11 4	370 4 5	28 12 3	2,497 13 7
- - -	1,294 - -	- - -	2,003 12 4	453 13 2	44 - 1	3,940 4 8
- - -	5,098 - -	- - -	7,132 9 6	1,695 11 7	50 14 9	8,486 7 2
1,276 - -	250 - -	- - -	1,614 6 5	395 4 5	55 13 -	3,856 9 5
3,193 12 11	758 - -	- - -	1,762 2 11	775 4 6	12 1 -	3,071 - 1
948 - -	- - -	4,320 - -	260 6 3	184 3 8	24 13 10	1,184 7 3
- - -	15,720 - -	- - -	6,370 14 7	2,198 11 5	123 2 2	24,218 3 4
1,392 - -	- - -	2,088 - -	289 - 11	617 9 2	18 5 8	2,215 3 6
- - -	2,464 - -	- - -	1,567 9 11	385 10 4	12 4 6	2,047 10 8
688 8 2	1,559 - -	- - -	822 4 3	410 - 6	34 - 7	2,081 14 7
1,469 1 -	2,090 - -	- - -	1,425 14 2	1,079 5 4	37 - 9	3,931 7 3
37 15 5	- - -	- - -	36 - -	3,269 7 6	25 3 10	1,101 15 -
- - -	- - -	1,800 - -	838 14 5	15 6 6	- - -	1,141 10 2
652 8 -	14,233 - -	4,200 - -	8,825 5 5	4,764 7 11	88 3 10	24,963 5 7
145 9 4	2,970 - -	1,287 1 6	404 5 8	221 14 6	38 15 7	2,005 6 3
1,728 - -	- - -	- - -	344 7 1	516 10 11	23 7 9	1,472 4 2
- - -	5,340 - -	- - -	2,537 6 5	452 1 6	41 14 -	6,335 6 3
- - -	8,808 - -	- - -	12,237 4 4	1,264 5 5	108 6 -	23,466 4 7
- - -	7,010 - -	- - -	4,066 6 10	444 14 6	62 7 10	10,579 15 5
4,092 - -	- - -	- - -	1,698 4 1	778 9 2	116 5 9	4,769 7 8
- - -	9,834 - -	- - -	3,921 14 7	521 - 8	88 14 5	10,035 7 7
- - -	4,176 - -	- - -	1,747 14 9	545 1 6	19 11 10	3,492 2 10
996 - -	- - -	- - -	1,285 1 7	284 12 10	55 - 3	3,019 5 5
17,409 13 3	1,17,035 - -	25,227 1 6	77,425 2 10	24,688 13 2	1,253 12 11	1,75,622 14 3

D NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

635 11 8	980 - -	- - -	359 - 9	107 8 4	22 11 9	697 9 11
3,120 - -	- - -	- - -	1,137 11 3	749 7 -	88 13 4	2,301 6 5
150 11 4	1,922 - -	- - -	451 15 4	197 6 10	28 3 -	656 13 9
- - -	5,327 - -	- - -	2,134 7 6	596 8 1	115 7 7	3,778 2 6
2,504 - 1	792 - -	- - -	868 15 8	362 4 11	36 6 7	1,313 1 5
- - -	8,088 - -	- - -	4,196 13 4	1,626 10 2	395 15 5	3,856 7 8
- - -	162 - -	- - -	326 - 7	85 14 4	1 6 3	371 8 4
- - -	3,114 - -	- - -	1,645 14 3	656 7 9	36 12 1	1,811 3 2
45 - -	3,330 - -	- - -	1,155 9 3	381 4 2	65 4 1	2,023 6 8
520 - -	3,900 - -	- - -	2,180 2 10	664 4 11	185 15 3	2,010 2 8
- - -	5,200 - -	- - -	1,502 4 11	313 11 2	182 5 -	2,011 6 9
6,975 7 1	32,815 - -	- - -	15,958 15 8	5,741 7 8	1,159 4 4	20,831 4 10
24,385 4 4	1,49,850 - -	25,227 1 6	93,384 2 6	30,430 4 10	2,413 1 3	1,96,454 3 1

Appendix, No. II.

from the Commencement of the Disarming Operations to the end of June 1860.

Approximate Number of Arms unsurrendered of each sort.						Number of Arms surrendered in excess over Estimate of each sort.							
Ordnance. 15.	Fire-arms. 16.	Swords. 17.	Spears. 18.	Daggers, Gurrasias, Iron-bound Latti-s, and other Small Arms or Lethal Weapons. 19.	Total. 20.	Ordnance. 21.	Fire-arms. 22.	Swords. 23.	Spears. 24.	Daggers, Gurrasias, Iron-bound Lattie, and other Small Arms or Lethal Weapons. 25.	Total. 26.	Deficiency. 27.	REMARKS.
-	-	1,01,066	-	7,729	1,09,395	4	2,239	-	7,967	-	10,210	98,185	
-	6,480	16,451	1,831	-	24,762	-	-	-	-	1,658	1,658	23,104	
-	68,137	96,598	54,688	63,218	2,82,641	2	-	-	-	-	-	2,82,649	
-	6,979	1,41,626	11,357		1,59,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,59,962	
-	-	5,943	-	-	5,943	27	11,113	-	31,278		18,940	*	* Excess, 36,475
			56,519	14,057	5,82,703	33	13,352	-	8,279	4,358	30,808	5,27,425	
-	81,596	3,62,284	11,357										
			81,933										
-	Details not calculable					-	Details not calculable					1,45,658	
-	ditto					-	ditto					†	† Excess, 58,177
-	ditto					-	ditto					1,11,018	
-	7,167	7,366	-	20,243	-	6	-	-	12,152	-	-	22,628	
-	7,167	7,366	-	20,243	-	6	-	-	12,152	-	-	2,21,127	
-	-	67,645	-	-	-	-	3,710	-	40,890	1,614	-	21,431	
-	7,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,261	293	4,180	-	902	
-	9,142	21,578	-	6,910	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	37,144	
-	-	12,348	197	6,772	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	2,01,702	-	-	-	-	9,518	-	7,170	46,482	-	1,38,532	
-	16,718	3,03,273	197	13,682	-	-	13,370	2,261	48,780	52,276	-	2,17,184	
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,050	2,200	5,268	10,399	-	7,568	
-	-	31,433¼	7,760	2,036	-	-	190½	-	-	-	-	41,099	
-	-	38,025	-	-	-	30	1,810	-	16,718½	12,769	-	6,677½	
-	6,991	2,298	-	14,742	-	57	-	-	3,061	-	-	20,919	
-	829	6,278	2,400	1,378	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	10,896	
-	535	10,449	-	-	-	20	-	-	2,452	3,824	-	3,688	
-	8,355	88,483¼	10,160	18,156	-	211	3,050½	2,200	27,499½	26,992	-	90,787½	
-	131	646	8,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,341	
-	-	2,861	-	-	-	9	3,303	-	10,509	8,467	-	41,573	
-	Details not given				-	257	-	-	-	-	-	97,544	
-	6,359	7,119	8,347	19,427	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	41,241	
-	13,443	65,226	-	22,376	-	106	-	-	37,503	-	-	63,440	
-	28,657	93,767	-	41,557	-	18	-	-	33,590	-	-	1,30,273	
-	48,459	1,66,112	8,347	83,360	-	433	3,303	-	71,093	8,467	-	3,75,412	
-	6,229	5,850½	-	-	-	9	-	-	18,652½	29,791	-	‡	‡ Excess, 36,373
-	1,68,524	9,33,368	2,36,078		5,82,703	692	33,075	4,461	1,86,455	9,49,884	30,808	10,49,935	Excess, 1,31,02[illegible]

Divisional Abstract.

Number of Arms collected up to end of June 1860.	Deficiency.	
5,44,616	5,28,415	
5,[illegible],818	2,21,117	
6,90,522	2,17,184	
7,8[illegible],943½	90,782½	
8,07,784	3,75,408	
2,20,098		§ Excess, 36,373.
36,31,181½	14,32,906½	

7 lances or lance-heads, the property of Government, which have been recovered from mutineers or rebels during the year.

DIVISION.	No.	1. NAMES OF ZILLAHS.	2. Total Aggregate Number of Prisoners during the Year.	3. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of Permanent Gaol Establishment.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
Meerut	1	Deyrah Dhoon	23,176	63½	360	–	–
	2	Saharunpoor	47,420	130	852	–	–
	3	Mozuffernuggur	81,321	223	880	1	8
	4	Meerut	4,94,158	1,354	11,643	–	–
	5	Bulundshuhur	58,157	159½	639	–	6
	6	Allyghur	76,393	209¼	780	–	–
Bareilly	7	Bijnour	62,280	170¾	651	–	–
	8	Moradabad	1,27,649	349¾	1,667	13	5
	9	Bareilly	2,05,239	562¼	3,176	–	–
	10	Budaon	1,02,171	280	792	–	–
	11	Shahjehanpore	1,07,189	293¾	1,592	10	1
Agra	12	Muttra	39,933	109½	636	–	–
	13	Agra	7,03,644	1,927¾	11,642	6	4
	14	Etawah	59,157	162	672	–	–
	15	Mynpoory	57,454	157½	1,494	1	–
	16	Etah	55,811	153	630	8	–
	17	Futtyghur	99,825	273½	1,345	15	6
Allahabad	18	Cawnpore	29,196	80	317	7	2
	19	Futtehpore	31,038	85	252	–	–
	20	Allahabad	5,16,292	1,414½	9,500	3	5
	21	Banda	58,566	160½	733	12	4
	22	Humeerpore	35,336	97	648	–	–
Benares	23	Mirzapore	1,38,724	380	1,178	8	–
	24	Benares	4,00,644	1,097¾	2,580	–	–
	25	Ghazeepore	2,34,026	641	1,692	8	8
	26	Azimghur	1,00,564	275½	1,500	–	–
	27	Goruckpoor	2,15,586	590½	2,940	–	–
	28	Jounpore	90,669	248½	1,101	9	4
Kumaon	29	Kumaon	58,044	159	660	–	–
		Total	43,09,662	11,807	62,558	9	5

SAUGOR. AN

Jhansie	30	Jaloun	17,432	47¾	1,067	12	1
	31	Jhansie	53,354	146	1,131	2	–
	32	Lullutpoor	17,339	47½	1,062	–	–
Jubbulpoor	33	Saugor	1,20,394	329¾	1,290	1	0
	34	Dumoh	50,755	139	648	–	–
	35	Jubbulpoor	1,35,276	370½	2,136	–	–
	36	Mundlah	18,614	51	–	–	–
	37	Seonee	93,191	255¼	1,080	–	–
	38	Baitool	73,089	200¼	1,080	–	–
	39	Nursingpoor	88,522	242½	1,020	–	–
	40	Hoshungabad	83,285	228	1,224	–	–
		Total	7,51,251	2,058	11,739	–	6
		Grand Total	50,60,913	13,865	74,297	9	1

iet d m.	20. Average Cost of Clothing per Head per Annum.	21. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum.	22. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	23. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard and Compensation.	24. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard Compensation, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	25. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Permanent Gaol Establishment and Guard, Police Guard Compensation, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.
p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	5 11 7¼	59 11 5¾	35 5 5¼	35 5 5¼	34 3 -¾	28 8 4
10	2 12 2½	96 15 4	46 7 5½	27 14 7	27 12 7¾	21 3 9¼
7	- 6 1¾	44 1 3	24 9 6	24 9 6	24 9 4¾	20 10 3
1	4 2 2¼	46 3 10½	36 5 -¾	33 10 6	33 10 6	25 - 11
7	- 14 5	54 1 4	32 6 6¼	24 14 2¼	24 14 2¼	20 14 1
1	- - 1½	65 8 -¼	41 2 10¾	20 8 7	20 8 7	16 12 11¼
2	3 2 6	47 9 7	38 14 1¾	38 14 1¾	38 11 3¼	30 4 6
1	2 6 7¾	29 7 1½	25 11 10¾	25 11 10¾	25 9 7¼	20 13 4
6	1 2 7¼	51 3 3	42 2 2	42 2 2	37 11 1¾	32 - 9¼
2	- 3 4	29 15 7	29 1 3½	29 1 3½	28 11 11	21 5 9
3	3 11 9½	41 13 4	39 4 -½	39 4 -½	39 2 7¾	22 13 11¼
4	- -	69 - 4¼	69 - 4¼	29 9 1½	29 9 1½	15 1 8
9	3 4 9	34 9 -¼	26 6 6½	26 6 6½	26 6 6½	20 5 11
8	- 10 5	45 10 7½	45 10 7½	32 12 5	32 12 5	20 - 6¾
-	- 9 7	54 8 9¾	38 14 6	38 14 6	36 8 3¾	26 1 3¼
9	1 8 1½	45 11 1	35 8 -½	35 8 -½	32 - 2½	23 6 3¼
11	2 6 4½	44 4 8¾	36 10 -½	36 10 -½	36 5 9¼	26 1 1
3	- -	62 11 9¾	62 11 9¾	62 11 9¾	59 13 7¼	55 6 6¼
9	- -	47 9 11½	47 9 11½	26 7 1¾	26 7 1¾	23 7 8½
3	4 4 6¼	52 1 -¼	42 - -¼	39 - 6¼	38 12 5½	31 9 7¼
10	3 1 11	51 13 5¾	33 5 5	25 5 1¼	25 3 9¾	19 12 1¾
4	3 2 2	52 2 1	52 2 2	52 2 2	51 14 11	27 6 11
9	1 6 10¾	43 3 9	29 2 11	29 2 11	29 2 11	26 1 3¼
11	1 14 -¾	49 6 5	41 6 -½	41 6 -½	38 - 1	34 15 6¼
-	3 12 3¾	41 2 3	30 3 3¼	30 3 3¼	30 - 10	27 6 7
4	3 3 -	50 4 9¼	50 4 9¼	50 4 9¼	50 3 4¼	29 14 7¼
11	1 1 11¼	46 13 8	31 - 9	31 - 9	30 12 3¾	25 12 7¾
9	1 - 5¼	45 10 11¼	28 13 9½	28 13 9½	28 13 6¾	24 6 7
10	3 2 7¼	42 13 1¾	42 13 1¾	42 13 1¾	42 12 7	32 5 11½
-	2 10 6¼	45 13 1¼	35 14 6	33 12 4	33 - 11½	26 4 7

ERRITORIES.

7	- -	81 - 11	60 8 6½	60 8 6½	60 8 6½	24 13 8½
10	5 14 -½	66 5 6¾	66 5 6¾	66 5 6¾	64 4 8¼	35 2 9¼
3	7 7 4	101 9 4	61 1 11	61 1 11	61 1 3¾	35 8 10
2	2 1 1	42 9 3½	26 6 9¾	26 6 9¾	26 1 1¼	22 2 6¼
10	2 8 7	49 7 7½	43 12 5½	43 12 5½	43 12 5½	21 1 7¾
4	3 2 5½	58 1 1	36 3 9¾	36 3 9¾	36 1 9¾	30 5 7
6	- 11 11¼	19 5 -	16 2 2	16 2 2	16 2 2	16 2 2
5	1 9 3¾	34 8 2¾	22 5 -½	22 5 -½	22 1 1¾	17 13 5½
6	- 9 8½	41 - 3	24 6 2¼	24 6 2¼	24 5 3¼	18 11 4½
7	2 15 5¼	46 15 3¾	30 13 11¾	30 13 11¾	30 1 7½	23 12 -¼
10	1 4 2	47 1 2½	24 4 3½	24 4 3½	24 3 7½	18 13 6½
11	2 6 9	49 - 9½	33 1 8	33 1 8	32 11 11	23 10 5
7	2 9 11½	46 4 9¼	35 7 10¼	33 10 9	33 - -¼	25 14 4

(signed) *S. Clark,*
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

DIVISION.	No.	1. NAMES OF ZILLAHS.	2. Total Aggregate Number of Prisoners during the Year.	3. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of Permanent Establishm
					Rs. a.
MEERUT	1	Deyrah Dhoon	26,886	73¾	360 -
	2	Saharunpore	1,31,892	361¼	852 -
	3	Moozuffernugger	1,69,835	465¼	706 2
	4	Meerut	3,12,146	855¼	11,626 -
	5	Boolundshuhur	38,742	106	660 -
	6	Allygurh	1,91,100	523½	780 -
BAREILLY	7	Bijnour *	41,550	151	401 10
	8	Moradabad †	1,47,038	687	1,239 -
	9	Bareilly ‡	1,17,713	480½	1,728 9
	10	Budaon †	63,254	295½	351 4
	11	Shahjehanpore †	69,982	327	844 3
AGRA	12	Muttra	69,760	191	636 -
	13	Agra	3,22,040	882¼	11,719 15
	14	Etawah ‖	13,939	151½	131 5
	15	Mynpoory	1,10,727	303¼	1,641 13
	16	Etah	58,409	160	680 9
	17	Futtygurh *	67,321	245	- -
ALLAHABAD	18	Cawnpoor	1,11,296	305	1,020 -
	19	Futtehpoor	38,527	105¼	194 12
	20	Allahabad	1,79,485	492	9,757 12
	21	Banda ‡	96,483	894	695 15
	22	Humeerpore †	20,198	94¼	320 6
BENARES	23	Mirzapore	2,22,521	609¾	1,651 -
	24	Benares	4,15,925	1,139½	2,580 -
	25	Ghazeepore	2,29,903	630	1,740 -
	26	Azimgurh	92,312	253	1,375 -
	27	Goruckpore	1,47,969	405¼	2,676 12
	28	Jounpore	62,288	170¾	1,104 -
KUMAON	29	Kumaon	60,594	166	660 -
		Total	36,29,835	11,024	58,143 6
				SAUGOR A	
JHANSIE	30	Jaloun †	3,330	15½	455 13
	31	Jhansie *	15,838	57½	864 -
	32	Lullutpore †	921	4½	534 11
JUBBULPORE	33	Saugor	2,01,503	552	1,368 -
	34	Dumoh *	61,253	222	698 14
	35	Jubbulpore	1,49,453	409¼	2,136 -
	36	Mundla	31,203	85½	- -
	37	Sconee	85,692	235	1,080 -
	38	Buitool	69,056	189¼	1,064 -
	39	Nursingpore	1,07,450	294¼	935 -
	40	Hoshungabad	1,32,717	303½	1,224 -
		Total	8,58,416	2,428	10,360 7
		GRAND TOTAL	44,88,251	13,452	68,503 13

* For nine months. † For

Appendix, No. VI.

No. 4.—SUMMARY of Financial Results in the GAOLS of the

1.	2. YEARS.	3. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	4. Total Actual Expenditure of each Year.	5. Excess of Expenditure on Account of Police Battalion as compared with former Permanent Guards.	6. Total Actual Expenditure after deducting the Increased Expenditure of Police Battalion as compared with former Permanent Guards.	7. Actual Saving in each Year as compared with the Expenditure of North Western Provinces in 1844, and that of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories in 1855.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES -	1844 - -	19,271	8,53,485 14 10	—	—	—
	1845 - -	18,634	8,19,564 15 9	- - -	8,19,564 15 9	33,920 15 1
	1846 - -	19,129	8,14,376 4 3	- - -	8,14,376 4 3	39,109 10 7
	1847 - -	18,861	6,98,565 - 3	- - -	6,98,565 - 3	1,54,920 14 7
	1848 - -	18,668	7,00,979 7 5	- - -	7,00,979 7 5	1,52,506 7 5
	1849 - -	19,650	7,20,922 15 -	- - -	7,20,922 15 -	1,32,562 15 10
	1850 - -	20,254	6,80,630 9 2	- - -	6,80,630 9 2	1,72,855 5 8
	1851 - -	19,935	6,70,989 14 9	- - -	6,70,989 14 9	1,82,496 - 1
	1852 - -	21,133	7,41,747 4 9	- - -	7,41,749 4 9	1,11,738 10 1
	1853 - -	21,349	7,40,533 4 3	- - -	7,40,533 4 3	1,12,952 10 7
	1854 - -	22,160	7,44,939 14 9	- - -	7,44,937 14 9	1,08,548 - 1
	1855 - -	22,366	6,98,150 13 10	- - -	6,98,150 13 10	1,55,335 1 -
	1856 - -	21,505	7,39,294 15 2	- - -	7,39,294 15 2	1,14,190 15 8
	1857 - -	- - Gaol destroyed by the mutiny.		—	—	—
	1858 - -	11,024	4,50,561 11 1	20,391 15 10	4,30,169 11 3	4,23,316 3 7
	1859 - -	11,807	5,40,989 15 8	54,317 1 10	4,86,672 13 10	3,66,813 1 -
			97,62,245 2 1			
SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES - -	1855 - -	3,069	1,25,755 14 2	—	—	—
	1856 - -	3,672	1,35,711 3 5	- - -	1,35,711 3 5	- - -
	1857 - -	—	—	—	—	—
	1858 - -	2,428	96,305 - 1	6,321 13 5	89,983 2 8	35,772 11 6
	1859 - -	2,058	1,00,943 12 11	19,778 8 7	81,165 4 4	44,500 9 10
			4,58,715 14 7			
			1,02,20,961 - 8	1,00,869 7 8		

d payment by transfer to military department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c. - - - - - -	17,053 - 5
l inspector general of prisons' salary, stablishment and travelling charges, &c., or 15 years, from 1845 to 1859 - -	6,02,276 11 8
Total - - - Rs.	1,08,40,290 12 9

Appendix, No. V.

Provinces during the past Sixteen Years, from 1844 to 1859 inclusive.

13. Cost of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	14. Total Gaol Expenditure.	15. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	16. Average Cost of Police Guard per Head per Annum.	17. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol and Police Guard per Head per Annum.	18. Average Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
19,746 8 6	8,53,485 14 10	8 1 10¾	- - -	8 1 10¾	9 8 -½	- - 9¾	18 10 9
7,909 9 1	8,19,564 15 9	9 5 6¾	- - -	9 5 6¾	9 5 7¼	- - 9¾	18 6 7
17,133 - 11	8,14,376 4 3	9 2 5½	- - -	9 2 5½	8 14 9¼	- - 9¼	17 10 2
19,796 3 2	6,98,565 - 3	8 3 4½	- - -	8 3 4½	8 2 7½	- - 7½	14 3 8
20,078 6 11	7,00,979 7 5	7 7 8¼	- - -	7 7 8¼	7 13 4	- - 7	13 9 -
27,084 9 9	7,20,922 15 -	8 2 8	- - -	8 2 8	7 12 -¾	- - 7	13 2 7
6,369 - 7	6,80,630 9 2	7 15 9¼	- - -	7 15 9¼	7 9 7	- - 6¼	12 1 1
14,911 3 9	6,70,989 14 9	8 3 8½	- - -	8 3 8½	7 10 6	- - 5¾	11 2 6
18,625 8 8	7,41,747 4 9	7 11 5	- - -	7 11 5	7 9 3¼	- - 6½	12 8 8
21,901 15 2	7,40,533 4 3	7 9 7¾	- - -	7 9 7¾	7 10 1½	- - 6½	12 6 4
30,525 4 6	7,44,937 14 9	7 - 6¾	- - -	7 - 6¾	7 3 4¼	- - 6¼	11 13 -
11,204 12 11	6,98,150 13 10	6 10 11¼	- - -	6 10 11¼	7 3 9¾	- - 5¼	10 2 10
9,838 6 2	7,39,294 15 2	6 12 7	- - -	6 12 7	6 15 4¾	- - 6¼	12 1 11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,004 15 10	4,50,561 11 1	3 12 1¼	5 8 -½	9 4 1¾	6 1 1¼	- - 8	15 2 3
8,391 7 7	5,40,989 15 8	1 7 7	9 14 7	11 6 2	6 8 11	- - 7¾	14 14 -

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA T

1,422 3 9	1,25,755 14 2	12 10 7½	- - -	12 10 7½	7 12 9½	- - 7	13 2 -
735 6 6	1,35,711 3 5	9 11 7	- - -	9 11 7	8 1 6½	- - 6½	12 7 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,565 4 4	96,305 - 1	9 11 6¾	3 5 8¾	13 1 3	7 4 2	- - 5½	10 7 10
738 8 4	1,00,943 12 11	3 6 2¾	15 15 1½	19 5 4½	7 12 1	- - 5¼	10 1 11

Appendix, No. V.

No. 3.—Summary of Total Expenditure of the Gaols of the North Western

ice Guards aols.	7. Cost of Compensation in lieu of Prisoners' Labour.	8. Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard.	9. Cost of Miscellaneous Charges, including Rewards for Capture of Escaped Prisoners, &c.	10. Cost of Native Medicine.	11. Cost of Prison and Hospital Rations.	12. Cost of Clothing and Bedding.
a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
-	- - -	1,83,126 3 10	41,350 13 4	7,665 8 3	3,59,912 15 3	45,737 13 8
-	- - -	1,74,241 4 4	36,434 12 -	5,434 3 3	3,43,058 4 1	37,828 14 -
-	- - -	1,70,700 1 6	30,291 12 7	4,576 - 10	3,37,344 1 8	38,345 14 2
-	- - -	1,53,986 8 -	20,877 9 4	3,485 11 8	2,68,041 11 7	32,101 8 9
-	- - -	1,46,300 9 3	27,494 13 4	2,869 15 2	2,53,261 9 -	30,621 9 2
-	- - -	1,52,663 2 2	23,561 14 6	2,263 8 4	2,58,504 8 6	32,085 6 8
-	- - -	1,53,928 6 1	21,266 15 3	1,596 4 8	2,44,787 1 -	27,763 13 11
-	- - -	1,52,634 1 4	22,441 - 3	1,187 12 5	2,22,659 2 3	28,371 12 9
-	- - -	1,60,194 5 9	32,358 10 5	1,382 13 8	2,65,110 4 -	30,788 12 4
-	- - -	1,62,952 10 11	26,923 3 3	1,726 3 1	2,64,747 2 6	31,527 4 3
-	6,870 7 4	1,59,787 13 -	26,846 6 2	1,698 10 -	2,61,825 13 -	34,469 6 11
-	13,975 9 6	1,61,903 4 7	35,690 10 -	2,013 14 6	2,27,700 3 10	31,477 9 2
-	27,783 9 3	1,49,658 7 8	32,430 12 9	2,354 15 4	2,60,856 7 2	38,194 6 11
	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 6	15,132 - -	64,034 1 9	25,749 4 3	1,452 9 2	1,50,588 1 7	25,251 5 11
- -	25,227 1 6	77,425 2 10	24,688 13 2	1,253 12 11	1,75,622 14 3	31,377 4 9

NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

-	- - -	23,936 1 10	5,328 15 7	630 9 4	40,287 3 9	5,888 8 8
-	- - -	29,733 1 5	5,497 5 2	789 8 1	45,872 10 8	5,843 6 3
	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 4	- - -	17,224 14 11	6,464 1 5	1,208 4 2	24,667 13 8	3,882 8 5
- -	- - -	15,058 15 8	5,741 7 8	1,159 4 4	20,831 4 10	4,984 12 7

Appendix, No. IV.

under the following Heads, showing Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum in the Year 1858.

12. Cost of Clothing and Bedding.	13. Cost of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	14. Total Gaol Expenditure.	15. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	16. Average Cost of Police Guard per Head per Annum.	17. Average Cost of Permanent Gaol and Police Guards per Head per Annum.	18. Average Cost of Contingent Gaol Guard per Head per Annum.	19. Average Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	19. Av Cost per per A
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.
419 6 9	83 4 –	4,602 6 5	5 3 6¼	15 1 10¾	20 5 5	11 14 –½	– – 6½	12
26 1 –	9 4 –	13,802 13 7	1 10 –½	10 9 7	12 3 7½	4 14 8¼	– – 4¾	9
1,411 12 2	1,236 9 10	15,360 9 –	3 3 7	7 9 8	10 13 3	4 12 11	– – 4½	8
4,435 12 11	- - -	46,615 8 9	1 8 9¾	9 10 –½	11 2 10¼	7 2 6½	– – 6	11
235 7 –	20 3 3	6,454 10 9	11 5 1½	11 3 11	22 9 –½	5 2 5½	– – 5¼	9
284 – 2	62 3 5	15,019 – 2	2 13 7¼	3 7 2¼	6 4 9½	2 2 8¼	– – 4¾	9
700 9 –	139 14 5	4,936 – 8	6 12 5¼	- -	6 5 5¼	9 7 –¼	– – 6½	12 11
1,362 8 –	239 6 7	10,987 11 2	- -	7 5 4	7 5 4	3 3 8½	– – 4¾	8 14
2,384 14 7	2,823 3 7	19,645 3 11	- -	9 15 5¼	9 15 5¼	12 8 11¼	– – 6	11
403 12 3	66 12 9	4,391 15 8	3 9 3¾	- -	3 9 3¾	2 15 –¼	– – 6	11 8
- - -	17 2 7	6,463 6 –	9 12 5	- -	9 12 5	4 9 10¼	– – 6	11 7
5 – –	- - -	8,886 7 5	4 15 6¾	- -	4 15 6¾	4 4 8½	– – 6	11 9
3,232 6 4	7,692 6 7	53,479 1 11	– 5 9½	14 13 6¾	15 3 4¼	5 11 –¾	– – 6	10 10
58 12 –	3 8 –	1,500 3 4	8 3 5¼	- -	8 3 5¼	– 1 11¼	– – 8¾	16 8
257 14 3	257 15 6	10,631 4 9	1 15 6	- -	- -	9 6 5½	– – 6¼	11 12
- - -	- - -	3,822 13 7	5 2 5	- -	5 2 5	1 5 6½	– – 4¾	9 3
194 12 –	- - -	4,373 14 11	- -	- -	- -	4 8 1¼	– – 7½	14 1
- - -	6 6 –	11,026 8 1	7 11 4½	- -	7 11 4½	6 5 4	– – 7	13 4
- - -	- - -	2,493 14 7	- -	- -	- -	6 7 8¼	– – 8	15 2
1,093 4 8	313 10 11	30,459 10 2	5 6 5	- -	- -	5 7 10	– – 11¼	21 5
972 13 9	- - -	9,322 6 5	12 2 5¾	- -	12 2 5¾	– 7 11½	– – 7¼	13 14
- - –	222 2 1	2,425 15 –	15 8 1	- -	15 8 1	1 4 4¾	– – 7½	14 8
1,540 9 –	43 10 –	25,496 14 10	2 14 2¼	5 4 9¾	8 3 –	7 10 4¾	– – 10¼	19 11
4,059 5 9	708 9 6	61,756 10 6	1 13 4½	4 10 2½	6 7 7	10 11 6	– – 10½	25 13
220 12 –	302 6 –	27,711 – 9	5 8 2	3 14 4¾	9 6 6¾	8 4 4¼	– – 11¼	21 6
503 12 6	543 13 –	13,595 8 10	16 2 9¼	- -	16 2 9¼	6 2 11	– – 9¾	18 8
959 – 6	165 3 11	20,268 13 7	4 7 3	13 5 8½	17 12 11½	5 5 1¼	– – 8¾	16 7
- - -	21 13 –	7,918 3 4	7 9 2	6 1 10	13 11 –	7 1 6	– – 8½	16 –
488 10 9	25 6 11	7,112 13 –	6 – –	- -	6 – –	7 11 8¼	– – 10½	20 3
25,251 5 11	15,004 15 10	4,50,561 11 1	3 12 1¼	5 8 –½	9 4 1¾	6 1 1¼	– – 8	15 3
- - -	- - -	SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA T						
- - -	- - -	916 7 10	13 6 10	8 – 5½	21 7 3½	5 12 2½	– – 7¼	13 11
166 11 –	32 15 –	4,820 – 2	52 15 7	- -	52 15 7	6 5 5½	– – 9¼	17 10
- - -	5 8 3	1,351 14 11	262 12 4¾	- -	262 12 4¾	6 10 9¼	– – 9¼	17 13
880 4 –	202 13 3	18,665 9 4	6 12 9¼	2 2 –¾	8 14 10	5 2 7¼	– – 7¼	13 13
258 9 –	242 10 3	6,324 4 3	12 11 8	- -	12 11 8	5 2 1¼	– – 4¾	9
1,006 10 8	833 2 1	23,622 5 11	10 1 6	4 15 7½	15 1 1½	13 2 8	– – 5½	10
– 6 –	- - -	1,801 2 5	8 – –	- -	- -	5 8 6¾	– – 3½	6
120 – 6	347 15 11	7,831 3 1	5 1 11¾	4 15 8	10 1 7¾	6 3 4½	– – 4	7
268 14 –	136 15 2	8,863 1 5	10 6 10¾	9 11 6¾	20 2 5½	7 1 1½	– – 4¾	8
131 5 6	– 8 3	9,857 15 8	9 11 6	- -	9 11 6	8 13 1¼	– – 4¾	8
149 11 9	762 12 2	12,250 15 1	5 7 10	5 1 10	10 9 8	5 4 8¼	– – 5¼	9
3,882 8 5	2,565 4 4	96,305 – 1	9 11 6¼	3 5 8¾	13 1 3	7 4 2	– – 5½	10
29,133 14 4	17,570 4 2	5,46,866 11 2	4 14 6¼	5 2 11½	10 1 5¾	6 6 8¾	– – 7½	14

	20. Average Cost of Clothing per Head per Annum.	21. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum.	22. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	23. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation and Police Guards.	24. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation, Police Guards, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	25. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation, Permanent Gaol Establishment and Guard, Police Guard, and Additions and Repairs.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8	5 11 –	62 6 5½	47 4 6¾	47 4 6¾	46 2 6¼	36 – 10¾
6	– 1 1¾	38 3 4	27 9 9	20 14 11	20 14 6	16 14 8¾
10	3 – 6½	33 – 3	25 6 7	25 6 7	22 12 –¾	18 – 2¼
7	5 2 11¼	54 8 1	44 14 –½	40 10 8¼	40 10 8¼	25 8 4½
4	2 3 6½	60 14 6	49 10 7	38 5 2¾	38 2 2¼	20 9 5
–	– 8 6¼	28 11 –½	25 3 10¼	17 11 9	17 8 11	13 3 5½
4	6 2 11¼	43 9 4¼	43 9 4¼	43 9 4¼	42 5 7½	32 7 5
1	3 6 4¾	27 6 7¾	20 1 3¾	20 1 3¾	19 7 9	16 4 10¼
2	7 7 4	60 5 2½	50 5 9¼	50 5 9¼	42 8 9	37 2 5¼
7	2 6 6	25 7 7½	25 7 7½	25 7 7½	25 1 5¾	19 7 6¼
4	- -	33 14 1	33 14 1	33 14 1	33 12 8¾	19 9 4¼
3	– – 5	46 8 4½	46 8 4½	25 12 8¼	25 12 8¼	17 8 –
9	3 10 7½	60 8 4	45 10 9¼	45 10 9¼	36 15 3	23 4 10¾
1	1 2 6¾	29 13 4	29 13 4	29 13 4	29 10 2¼	18 13 1½
1	– 13 7¼	35 – 11	35 – 11	35 – 11	34 3 3½	26 13 2½
2	- -	23 14 3¼	23 14 3¼	23 14 3¼	23 14 3¼	14 7 9¾
8	1 – 11½	23 12 10¼	23 12 10¼	23 12 10¼	23 12 10¼	23 12 10¼
–	- -	36 5 7	36 5 7	36 5 7	36 5 3	25 4 4¼
9	- -	23 10 2½	23 10 2½	23 10 2½	23 10 2½	21 12 8
3	2 3 6¾	61 14 6½	58 12 6¾	58 12 6¾	58 2 4¼	33 – 9¾
8	3 11 3	35 7 10½	35 7 10½	35 7 10½	35 7 10½	20 11 –
8	- -	45 2 –	45 2 –	45 2 –	40 1 4	18 9 7½
8	2 8 5	41 13 –½	36 8 2¾	36 8 2¾	36 7 1	30 13 7
1	3 9 –	54 3 1¾	49 8 11¼	49 8 11¼	48 14 11¾	44 11 9¾
2	– 5 7¼	43 15 9¼	40 1 4½	40 1 4½	39 9 8½	31 5 4
3	1 15 10¼	53 11 9½	53 11 9½	53 11 9½	51 9 5	29 15 8
1	2 5 10¼	50 – 3	36 10 6½	36 10 6½	36 4 –¼	25 3 1
5	- -	56 5 11½	40 4 1½	40 4 1½	40 2 1	26 1 6
4	2 15 1¼	42 13 7	42 13 7	42 13 7	42 11 1½	32 11 6
3	2 8 9	43 10 5	38 2 4½	36 12 5	34 3 7¾	25 15 8

RITORIES.

	- -	101 5 9¼	93 5 3¾	93 9 4	93 5 3¾	31 8 –¼
	3 13 10	111 12 3¾	111 12 3¾	111 12 3¾	111 – 1	37 15 11
	- -	545 5 –½	545 5 –½	545 5 –½	543 1 5¾	64 11 5
	1 9 6½	33 13 –½	31 10 11¾	31 10 11¾	31 5 1	22 – 8
	1 8 10¼	37 15 8½	37 15 8½	37 15 8½	36 8 5	31 8 1¼
	4 10 6½	57 11 0½	52 11 11	52 11 11	50 12 4	35 6 3¼
	– – –½	21 1 –¾	21 1 –¾	21 1 –¾	21 1 –¾	13 1 –¾
	– 8 2	33 5 2¼	28 5 6¼	28 5 6¼	26 13 10	17 2 4
	1 6 8¾	46 13 4	37 1 9	37 1 9	26 10 7½	20 5 4
	– 7 1¾	33 8 –¼	33 8 –¼	33 8 –¼	33 8 –	20 9 7¾
	– 6 7	33 11 3	28 9 5	28 9 5	26 7 10	17 10 1½
	1 12 11¼	41 9 4	38 3 7¼	38 3 7¼	37 2 1	22 12 1½
	2 6 10¼	43 8 2	37 3 2½	38 5 2½	35 12 –	25 6 5½

(signed) *S. Clark,*
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

1. YEARS.	2. Total Aggregate Number of Prisoners during the Year.	3. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	4. Cost of Permanent Gaol Establishment.	5. Cost of Permanent Gaol Guard.	Cost of fo
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R
1844 - -	70,34,043	19,271	39,536 – –	1,56,410 – –	-
1845 - -	68,01,367	18,634	40,460 1 –	1,74,198 – –	-
1846 - -	69,81,984	19,129	40,879 12 7	1,75,105 8 –	-
1847 - -	68,84,219	18,861	43,405 3 4	1,54,870 8 5	-
1848 - -	68,14,021	18,668	62,033 13 3	1,58,317 11 4	-
1849 - -	71,72,180	19,650	64,991 1 5	1,60,461 8 6	-
1850 - -	73,92,815	20,254	63,161 5 11	1,61,757 9 9	-
1851 - -	72,76,164	19,935	64,724 3 6	1,64,110 10 6	-
1852 - -	77,34,743	21,133	70,262 2 5	1,63,024 11 6	-
1853 - -	77,92,298	21,349	68,448 9 6	1,62,306 3 7	-
1854 - -	80,88,311	22,160	67,010 – 3	1,55,904 1 7	-
1855 - -	81,63,577	22,366	64,700 9 3	1,49,484 4 1	-
1856 - -	78,71,005	21,505	72,218 8 1	1,45,959 5 10	-
1857 - -	- Gaols destroyed by the mutiny.			—	
1858 - -	36,29,835	11,024	58,143 6 1	37,361 11 –	57,8
1859 - -	43,09,662	11,807	62,558 9 5	17,409 13 3	1,17,0
				SAUGOR AN	
1855 - -	11,20,149	3,069	9,394 3 3	38,868 – –	-
1856 - -	13,44,034	3,672	11,530 13 5	35,709 – –	-
1857 - -	- Gaols destroyed by the mutiny.			—	
1858 - -	8,58,416	3,428	10,360 7 5	21,778 – 5	8,1
1859 - -	7,51,251	2,058	11,739 – 5	6,975 7 1	32,5

ost g 1 m.	21. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum.	22. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Police Guard.	23. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation and Police Guard.	24. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation, Police Guard, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.	25. Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, exclusive of Compensation, Permanent Gaol Establishment, Permanent Gaol Guard, Police Guard, and Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.
p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	44 4 7½	43 2 10½	31 1 6½
5¾	43 15 8½	43 15 8½	43 15 8½	43 8 11	32 – 7¼
–¾	42 9 2	42 9 2	42 9 2	41 10 9½	30 6 2
2¾	37 – 7¼	37 – 7¼	37 – 7½	35 15 8½	25 5 11
2¾	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	37 8 9½	36 7 7	24 10 8¾
1½	36 11 –	36 11 –	36 11 –	35 4 11½	23 13 7½
11¼	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 9 8	33 4 2¾	22 2 11½
9½	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	33 10 6½	32 14 7	21 6 11
3¾	35 1 7	35 1 7	35 1 7	34 3 5¾	23 2 10¾
4	34 10 11¾	34 10 11¾	34 10 11¾	33 10 6¾	22 13 7¾
10¾	33 9 10¾	33 9 10¾	33 4 10¼	31 14 10¼	21 13 11
6	31 3 5¼	31 3 5¼	30 9 5¼	30 1 5	20 8 2½
5	34 6 –½	34 6 –½	33 1 4½	32 10 –½	22 7 8½
	—	—	—	—	—
9	43 10 5	38 2 4½	36 12 5	34 3 7¾	25 15 8
6¼	45 13 1¼	35 14 6	33 12 4	33 – 11½	26 4 7

ITORIES.

8½	40 15 7½	40 15 7½	40 15 7½	40 8 1½	24 12 7
5½	36 15 4	36 15 4	36 15 4	36 12 1½	23 14 3½
	—	—	—	—	—
11¼	41 9 4	38 3 7¼	38 3 7¼	37 2 1	22 12 1½
9	49 – 9½	33 1 8	33 1 8	32 11 11	23 10 5

(signed) *S. Clark*,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. VI.

North Western Provinces, from the Year 1845 to 1859 inclusive.

8. Expenditure in each Year calculated at the Rate of 1844 of North Western Provinces, and at the Rate of 1855 of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	9. Saving in each Year calculated on the Expenditure which would have been caused by the continued existence of the Rate of Outlay in 1844 of North Western Provinces, and in 1855 of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	10. Per-centage of Reduction.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
—	—	—
8,25,282 6 3	5,717 6 6	0·69
8,47,205 7 7	32,829 3 4	3·87
8,35,336 – 1	1,36,770 15 8	16·37
8,26,786 15 6	1,25,807 8 1	15·21
8,70,280 1 3	1,49,357 2 3	17·16
8,97,030 10 9	2,16,400 1 7	24·62
8,82,902 7 4	2,11,912 8 7	24·00
9,35,960 12 1	1,94,213 7 4	20·75
9,45,527 3 1	2,04,993 14 10	21·68
9,81,445 10 –	2,36,507 11 3	25·73
9,90,569 2 9	2,92,418 4 11	29·52
9,52,436 4 7	2,13,141 5 5	22·37
—	—	—
4,88,242 10 –	58,072 14 9	11·64
5,22,920 15 4	36,248 1 6	6·93
	21,14,390 10 2	
—	—	—
1,50,465 15 –	14,754 11 7	9·80
—	—	—
99,491 1 6	9,507 14 10	9·56
84,329 12 3	3,164 7 11	3·75
	27,427 2 4	
	21,41,817 12 6	

	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Gross reduction of expenditure in past 15 years, as per column No. 9 - - - - -	21,41,817 12 6	
Add,—		
Refunded to the collector's treasury on account of prison labour in grinding corn in the 34 gaols of the North Western Provinces during the years 1847 and 1848 -	19,065 9 1	
Compensation paid in lieu of prison labour withdrawn from the district gaols and transferred to central prisons during the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858, and 1859 -	88,994 11 7	
Refund credited on account value of packing cases, &c., returned to the magazine during the years 1855 and 1856 - - - -	185 – 9	
		22,50,063 1 11
Deduct,—		
Amount transferred to judicial department on account kucherry and personal guards of judges and magistrates from the year 1848 to 1859 inclusive, formerly supplied from and charged to, on account of gaol, at 1,107 rupees per mensem - - - - - -	1,59,408 – –	
Payment by transfer to military department on account value of arms and accoutrements, &c., as per Statement B. - - -	17,053 – 5	
Inspector general of prisons' salary, establishment, and contingencies, from the year 1845 to 1859 inclusive, as per Statement A. -	6,02,276 11 8	
		7,78,737 12 1
Net Saving in past 15 years - - - *Rs.*		14,71,323 5 10

A.

	Rs. a. p.
Inspector general of prisons' salary from 1845 to 1859 inclusive	4,69,900 15 11
Ditto - - ditto - - establishment - - - ditto -	79,757 13 10
Ditto - - ditto - - travelling allowance - ditto -	29,730 – 10
Ditto - - ditto - - printing charges - - ditto -	18,058 8 4
Ditto - - ditto - - miscellaneous charges - ditto -	3,995 – 8
Mr. North's pay for instructing prisoners in the central prisons with English loom - - - - - - - - -	834 4 1
Total - - - *Rs.*	6,02,276 11 8
Average of 15 years - - - *Rs.*	40,151 12 6

B.

	Rs. a. p.
Allyghur - - -	2,865 15 8
Mynpoory - -	2,276 4 8
Allahabad - - -	1,952 9 –
Mirzapore - - -	2,982 4 2
Benares - - -	2,838 3 10
Ghazeepore - -	2,047 14 7
Jounpore - - -	2,149 12 6
Total - - - *Rs.*	17,053 – 5

(signed) *S. Clark,*
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. VII.

No. 5.—STATEMENT showing the Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, Number of Admissions Cured, and Discharged, Died, and Remaining in Hospital, with Ratio per Cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the Forty Gaols of the North-Western Provinces, during the Year 1859.

Number.	1. Name of Zillahs.	2. Daily Average Number of Strength.	3. Daily Average Number of Sick.	4. Total Number of Admissions.	5. Cured, Discharged, and Transferred, &c.	6. Total Number of Deaths.	7. Remaining on the last day of the Year.	8. Ratio per Cent. of: Total Sick to Strength.	9. Average Sick to Strength.	10. Deaths to Strength.	11. Deaths to Sick.	12. Cost of Native Medicine.	13. Cost of Hospital Diet.	14. Cost of Extra Diet.	15. Total Cost of Hospital Charges.	16. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of: Native Medicine. (Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Sick.)	17. Total Hospital Charges. (Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Sick.)	18. Native Medicine. (Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Strength.)	19. Total Hospital Charges. (Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Strength.)
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Doon	62¾	5¾	118	112	2	4	188·04	9·16	3·18	1·69	38 3 10	75 11 3	20 8 2	134 7 3	5 12 6	23 6 1½	– 9 9	2 2 3½
2	Scharunpore	127	8¼	233	226	2	5	183·54	6·49	1·57	0·85	13 2 5	74 11 9	9 7 10	97 6 –	1 9 6	11 12 10¾	– 1 8	– 12 3½
3	Moozuffernugger	213¼	10¾	330	316	9	5	125·35	5·04	4·22	2·72	11 2 4	91 5 1	9 7 10	111 15 3	1 – 7	10 6 8	– – 10	– 8 4¾
4	Meerut	1,388¼	27½	896	643	221	32	67·20	1·98	15·92	24·66	53 3 5	257 10 4	128 9 6	439 7 3	1 14 11½	15 15 8	– – 7¼	– 5 –¾
5	Boolundshuhur	154½	3¾	95	73	18	4	61·49	2·42	11·65	18·94	– 13 6	27 8 7	2 4 11	30 11 –	– 3 7¼	8 2 11¼	– – 1	– 3 2
6	Allygurh	124	9	241	224	14	3	194·35	7·25	11·29	5·81	27 3 9	82 14 3	16 14 5	127 – 5	3 – 5	14 1 10	– 3 6	1 – 4½
7	Bijnour	175¾	7¾	401	388	4	9	228·16	4·41	2·27	1·00	28 12 3	86 8 4	10 12 2	126 – 9	3 11 4½	16 4 2¾	– 2 7½	– 11 5½
8	Moorudabad	302	9½	299	270	21	8	99·01	3·14	6·95	7·02	44 – 1	81 6 6	16 15 10	142 6 5	4 10 1¾	14 15 10	– 2 4	– 7 6½
9	Bareilly	547¾	14½	387	341	34	12	70·61	2·65	6·20	8·78	50 14 9	165 3 4	32 6 –	248 8 1	3 8 2¼	17 2 2½	– 1 5¼	– 7 3
10	Budaon	286½	19	395	331	48	16	137·87	6·63	16·75	12·15	55 13 –	181 3 7	41 12 10	278 13 5	2 15 –	14 10 9¾	– 3 1½	– 15 6¾
11	Shahjehanpore	295¾	7¼	162	138	10	8	54·77	2·62	5·41	9·88	12 1 –	75 3 5	12 2 2	99 6 7	1 8 10¾	12 13 2½	– – 7¾	– 5 4½
12	Muttra	109¼	6¾	183	159	17	7	167·12	6·16	15·52	9·29	24 13 10	93 – 7	15 3 8	133 2 1	3 10 11¼	19 11 6¾	– 3 7½	1 3 5¼
13	Agra	1,936¾	145	4,863	4,576	155	132	251·09	7·48	8·00	3·23	123 2 2	1,327 4 2	683 9 8	2,134 – –	– 13 7	14 11 5¾	– 1 –¼	1 1 7½
14	Etawah	161	8¾	210	183	20	7	130·43	5·43	12·42	9·52	18 5 8	85 13 7	29 3 2	133 6 5	2 1 7	15 3 11¼	– 1 10	– 13 3
15	Mynpoory	150½	9	181	164	7	10	120·26	5·98	4·65	3·87	12 4 6	95 10 4	29 7 5	137 6 3	1 5 10	15 4 3	– 1 3¾	– 14 7¼
16	Etah	149¼	6¾	167	146	14	7	112·06	4·52	9·70	8·38	34 – 7	78 10 11	6 13 2	119 8 8	5 – 8	17 11 4½	– 3 7¾	– 12 9¾
17	Futtehgurh	265¼	9¼	221	195	21	5	80·32	3·48	7·91	9·60	37 – 9	88 13 1	39 11 1	165 8 11	4 – 1	17 14 4½	– 2 3	– 9 11¾
18	Cawnpore	72	6	180	174	4	2	250·00	8·33	5·55	2·22	25 3 10	71 4 8	5 1 3	101 9 9	4 3 5¾	16 14 11¼	– 5 7½	1 6 7
19	Futtehpore	85½	–	1	1	–	–	1·17	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Allahabad	1,389½	55½	1,721	1,473	204	44	123·85	4·00	14·68	11·85	86 3 10	703 2 6	253 – 11	1,044 7 3	1 9 5½	18 13 1¾	– 1 –¼	– 12 –¼
21	Banda	142½	9	215	194	11	10	150·87	6·31	7·71	5·11	38 15 7	105 3 2	15 3 5	159 6 2	4 5 3½	17 11 4½	– 4 4½	1 1 10¾
22	Humeerpore	91	5¾	108	87	16	5	118·68	6·32	17·58	14·81	23 7 9	80 3 2	19 10 5	123 5 4	4 1 4	21 7 2¼	– 4 1½	1 5 8¼
23	Mirzapore	381	16¾	372	345	17	10	77·63	4·39	4·46	4·57	41 14 –	221 10 10	17 4 7	280 13 5	2 8 –	16 12 3	– 1 9	– 11 9½
24	Benares	1,104	43	1,087	920	114	53	98·46	3·89	10·32	10·48	108 6 –	697 3 2	72 10 6	878 3 8	2 8 4	20 6 9¼	– 1 6¾	– 12 8¼
25	Ghazeepore	645	29½	655	550	57	48	107·55	4·53	8·83	8·70	62 7 10	406 3 2	97 7 7	566 2 7	2 2 2	19 2 3¼	– 1 6½	– 14 –½
26	Azimgurh	258¾	15¾	413	359	40	14	159·61	6·08	15·46	9·68	116 5 9	242 9 3	163 1 8	522 – 8	7 6 2½	33 2 4	– 7 2¼	2 – 1
27	Goruckpore	292½	31½	994	884	81	29	167·76	5·31	13·67	8·14	88 14 5	468 13 7	133 13 8	691 9 8	2 13 1¾	21 15 2	– 2 4½	1 2 8
28	Jounpore	256¼	8¼	303	287	15	1	118·01	3·21	5·88	4·95	19 11 10	74 5 1	4 11 2	98 12 1	2 6 3¼	11 15 6¼	– 1 2¾	– 6 2
29	Kumaon	164¾	17½	609	584	10	15	369·74	10·47	6·07	1·64	55 – 3	244 – –	58 9 11	359 10 2	3 3 –¼	20 11 8½	– 5 4	2 2 8¾
30	Jaloun	50¼	7½	129	107	18	4	256·71	14·92	35·82	13·95	22 11 9	61 1 3	37 4 –	121 1 –	3 – 6	16 2 9½	– 7 2¾	2 6 6¼
31	Jhansie	147	27¾	444	367	39	38	302·04	18·87	26·53	8·78	88 13 4	350 1 8	43 15 7	482 14 7	3 4 8	17 6 5¼	– 9 8	3 4 6¾
32	Lullutpore	47	4½	157	136	6	15	334·04	9·04	12·76	3·82	28 3 –	9 15 8	14 14 6	53 1 2	6 10 1½	12 7 9½	– 9 7	1 2 –¾
33	Saugor	331	32¼	503	451	25	27	154·96	9·74	7·55	4·97	115 7 7	406 9 6	120 7 8	642 8 9	3 9 3½	19 14 9¼	– 5 7	1 15 –¾
34	Dumoh	137¾	13¾	330	313	11	6	239·56	9·98	7·99	3·33	36 6 7	124 15 2	6 9 5	167 15 2	2 10 4¼	12 3 5	– 4 2¾	1 3 6
35	Jubbulpore	378	35¼	938	887	20	22	248·18	9·32	7·67	3·09	395 15 5	317 8 2	493 11 10	1,207 3 5	11 3 8¾	34 3 11½	1 – 9	3 3 1¼
36	Mundlah	51	5½	225	218	2	5	441·17	11·27	3·92	8·58	1 6 3	- - -	- - -	1 6 3	– 3 10½	– 3 10½	– – 5¼	– – 5¼
37	Seonee	237¾	19¼	307	269	15	23	129·12	8·09	6·31	4·88	36 12 1	89 1 9	38 – 1	163 13 11	1 14 6½	8 8 2½	– 2 5¾	– 11 –¼
38	Baitool	186¾	17¼	369	344	15	10	197·59	9·37	8·03	4·06	65 4 1	145 – 9	41 13 7	252 2 5	3 11 8	14 6 6½	– 5 7	1 5 7¼
39	Nursingpoor	228¼	20½	623	599	13	11	274·94	8·98	5·69	2·08	185 15 3	151 3 5	46 1 1	383 3 9	9 1 1½	18 11 1¼	– 13 –½	1 10 10¾
40	Hoshungabad	233	22¾	449	424	10	15	192·70	9·76	4·29	2·22	182 5 –	188 15 3	97 12 6	469 – 9	8 – 2¼	20 9 10¼	– 12 6¼	2 – 2½
	Total	13,661	753	20,514	18,458	1,375	681	150·16	5·51	10·06	6·71	2,413 1 3	8,127 14 3	2,886 11 2	13,427 10 8	3 3 3¼	17 13 3¾	– 2 10	– 15 8¾

(signed) *S. Clarke*,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. VIII.

No. 6.—STATEMENT showing the Daily Average Strength of Prisoners, Number of Admissions, Cured and Discharged, Died and remaining in Hospital, with Ratio per Cent. of Sick and Deaths to Strength in the Forty Gaols of the North-Western Provinces, during the Year 1858.

Number.	1. Name of Zillahs.	2. Daily Average Number of Strength.	3. Daily Average Number of Sick.	4. Total Number of Admissions.	5. Cured, Discharged, and Transferred, &c.	6. Total Number of Deaths.	7. Remaining on the last day of the Year.	8. Ratio per Cent. of: Total Sick to Strength.	9. Average Sick to Strength.	10. Deaths to Strength.	11. Deaths to Sick.	12. Cost of Native Medicine.	13. Cost of Hospital Diet.	14. Cost of Extra Diet.	15. Total Cost of Hospital Charges.	16. Average Cost of each Prisoner per Annum of: Native Medicine. (Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Sick.)	17. Total Hospital Charges. (Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Sick.)	18. Native Medicine. (Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Strength.)	19. Total Hospital Charges. (Calculated by the Daily Average Number of Strength.)
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dhoon	77½	3	67	62	1	4	86·45	1·93	0·64	1·48	23 11 8	58 14 7	6 8 8	69 2 11	7 14 6¾	23 1 –	– 4 10¾	– 14 3½
2	Seharunpore	361¼	16½	500	488	17	15	143·94	5·56	4·70	3·27	34 6 10	139 14 2	51 10 9	225 15 9	2 1 4½	13 11 1½	– 1 6¼	– 10 –
3	Moozuffernugger	426½	28¾	738	685	29	24	179·54	6·76	6·82	3·93	72 5 5	242 14 11	13 12 1	329 – 5	2 8 3	11 7 1¼	– 2 8½	– 12 4½
4	Meerut	865½	31½	841	654	159	28	97·20	3·61	18·37	18·90	67 8 5	262 5 4	96 10 6	426 8 3	2 2 7	13 10 4½	– 1 3	– 7 10¾
5	Boolundshuhur	145	4¼	38	29	5	4	26·21	2·93	3·45	13·16	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
6	Allygurh	152	15½	438	381	51	6	288·15	10·03	33·55	11·64	67 7 6	112 11 3	7 15 7	188 2 4	4 6 9½	12 5 4¾	– 7 1½	1 3 9¾
7	Bijnoor	168¼	8½	209	203	2	4	124·22	4·75	1·19	0·95	25 5 5	42 8 4	5 3 6	73 1 3	4 7 6¼	12 14 4	– 3 7½	– 10 5
8	Mooradabad	687¾	10¼	185	154	19	12	26·90	1·49	2·76	10·27	25 6 7	30 4 8	6 8 10	62 4 1	4 4 –	10 6 6½	– 1 –	– 2 5½
9	Bareilly	485	15½	212	177	20	15	43·71	3·19	4·12	9·43	15 11 7	95 13 7	15 5 5	126 14 7	1 8 4	12 4 6	– – 9½	– 6 3½
10	Budaon	363½	13½	146	122	5	19	40·16	3·71	1·37	3·42	25 1 7	67 14 2	14 4 5	107 4 2	3 11 6	15 14 3	– 2 2½	– 9 5
11	Shahjehanpore	311	15½	207	192	7	8	66·56	4·98	2·25	3·38	32 3 7	87 9 3	13 12 –	133 9 –	3 9 –¼	14 12 4	– 2 9½	– 11 9¼
12	Muttra	191	12	202	205	49	8	197·17	6·28	25·65	18·70	33 8 9	128 – 8	1 2 –	162 11 5	2 12 8¾	13 8 11½	– 2 9¾	– 13 7½
13	Agra	947¾	77	2,660	2,423	140	97	280·66	8·12	14·77	5·22	84 12 8	593 10 3	284 15 6	963 6 5	1 1 7½	12 8 2¼	– 1 5¾	1 – 3¼
14	Etawah	144½	5¼	28	17	7	4	19·37	3·63	4·84	25·00	2 2 –	– – –	2 8 8	4 10 8	3 2 9	5 5 3	– 1 4½	– 3 1½
15	Mynpoory	284¼	19½	251	208	31	12	88·30	6·86	10·90	12·35	10 4 10	168 4 –	25 5 10	203 14 8	– 12 8¼	15 10 11½	– – 10½	– 8 7½
16	Etah	153½	5½	136	127	6	3	88·74	3·58	3·91	4·41	36 8 4	55 15 –	2 8 4	94 15 8	7 3 11	18 13 4¾	– 4 2	– 10 9¼
17	Futtehgurh	No return	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	51 4 8	61 6 4	6 1 1	118 12 1	—	—	—	—
18	Cawnpore	304¾	15¼	410	350	39	15	134·53	4·34	12·79	9·51	68 – 6	122 13 7	35 9 –	226 7 1	5 2 1¾	17 1 5¼	– 3 6¾	– 11 10½
19	Futtehpore	No return	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –	11 9 8	2 15 4	14 9 –	—	—	—	—
20	Allahabad	494	25½	727	629	68	30	147·16	5·16	13·76	9·35	131 4 9	315 7 11	156 12 8	604 3 4	5 2 9¼	23 11 1¼	– 4 3¼	1 3 6¾
21	Banda	596	9	137	123	5	9	34·59	2·27	1·26	3·65	25 6 9	61 2 2	1 4 6	87 13 5	4 13 5¾	16 11 8¾	– 1 9	– 6 –½
22	Humeerpore	93½	3½	44	32	10	2	47·66	3·74	10·69	22·72	14 6 9	26 10 10	10 9 5	51 11 –	8 3 10	29 8 7	– 4 11	1 1 8
23	Mirzapore	608	40¾	837	760	52	25	137·66	6·70	8·55	6·21	67 10 2	502 1 9	63 6 –	633 1 11	1 10 6¾	15 8 7	– 1 9¼	1 – 8
24	Benares	1,137½	50	1,112	953	112	47	97·76	4·39	9·84	10·07	128 4 1	977 3 4	78 10 5	1,184 1 10	2 9 –½	23 10 11	– 1 9½	1 – 7¾
25	Ghazeepore	630¾	24¼	508	465	22	21	80·54	3·84	3·45	4·39	77 7 –	447 3 1	99 13 1	624 7 2	3 3 1	25 12 –	– 1 11½	– 15 10
26	Azimgurh	296	13½	347	319	16	12	147·03	5·82	6·78	4·61	137 10 7	250 5 3	127 14 10	515 14 8	10 – 2¼	37 8 4	– 9 4	2 2 11¾
27	Goruckpore	396¾	21½	597	533	45	19	150·47	5·42	11·34	7·53	107 – 10	323 10 8	60 6 11	491 2 5	4 15 8	22 13 6	– 4 3¾	1 3 9½
28	Jounpore	176	7¼	233	199	18	16	132·38	4·12	10·23	7·72	32 – –	78 7 9	5 3 10	115 11 7	4 6 7½	15 15 4¾	– 2 11	– 10 6
29	Kumaon	160	21½	632	596	16	20	373·96	12·72	9·47	2·53	54 13 9	315 4 6	68 2 –	438 4 3	2 8 10	20 6 1¾	– 5 2¼	2 9 6
30	Jaloun	No return	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65 5 5	19 5 1	3 9 3	88 3 9	—	—	—	—
31	Jhansie	92¾	16½	135	111	12	12	145·55	17·79	12·93	8·89	19 15 3	98 5 4	14 4 10	132 9 5	2 14 7¼	19 4 6	– 8 3	3 6 11½
32	Lullutpore	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– 2 –	– – –	– – –	– 2 –	– – –	– – –	– – 10	– – 10
33	Saugor	552	25½	630	543	61	26	114·13	6·43	11·05	9·68	159 13 2	610 3 11	135 8 11	905 10 –	4 8 –¼	25 8 2	– 10 –¾	1 10 8
34	Dumoh	198½	17	329	302	13	14	165·92	8·57	6·55	3·95	33 15 10	108 1 10	14 4 4	156 6 –	3 – –	13 12 9	– 4 1½	1 2 10¼
35	Jubbulpore	411	27¾	753	666	45	42	183·21	6·75	10·95	5·97	398 10 9	336 4 8	258 – –	992 15 5	14 5 10¼	35 12 6¼	– 15 6¼	2 6 7¼
36	Mundlah	86½	–½	109	100	3	6	126·01	0·58	3·46	2·75	– 2 4	– 14 11	– 1 1	1 2 4	– 4 8	2 4 8	– – –¼	– – 2½
37	Seonee	229½	12½	207	189	6	12	92·84	5·59	2·68	2·29	20 7 –	58 8 9	17 4 9	96 4 6	1 10 2	7 11 4	– 11 5½	– 6 10½
38	Baitool	185¼	17	305	277	7	21	164·64	9·17	3·78	2·29	46 5 10	120 4 8	27 13 8	194 7 9	2 11 7½	11 7 –½	– 4 –	1 – 9½
39	Nursingpore	274¾	19½	453	429	14	10	164·87	7·09	5·09	3·09	192 6 6	153 11 7	63 12 10	409 14 11	9 13 10¼	21 – 4¼	– 11 2½	1 7 10½
40	Hoshungabad	365	20¼	587	535	22	30	160·82	7·19	6·02	3·75	271 – 1	215 12 11	238 7 2	725 4 2	10 5 2¼	27 – 10¾	– 11 10½	1 15 9½
	Total	12,798	685	16,030	14,244	1,134	652	125·25	5·35	8·86	7·07	2,660 13 4	7,281 12 8	2,038 3 7	11,980 13 7	3 14 1¾	17 7 10	– 3 4½	– 14 11¼

(signed) S. Clark,
Inspector General of Prisons, North Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. IX.

ABSTRACT STATISTICAL PRÉCIS of the Revenue Administration of the North Western Provinces, for the Year 1859-60.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in Square British Statute Miles of 640 Acres.	Population.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Muhals.	Disposition of Business in Collector's Office.								Number of Letters.		Annual Expense of Collecting Revenue, exclusive of Heads of Offices, Covenanted and Uncovenanted Sudder Establishment.	Per Centage on Revenue.
						Number of Cases Pending at the Close of the last Year.	Instituted during the Year.	Total.	Disposed of. On Trial.	Disposed of. Adjusted or Withdrawn.	Disposed of. On Default.	Disposed of. Total.	Pending at the Close of the Year.	From Collector to Commissioner.	To Collector from Commissioner.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
MEERUT	Dehra Doon	1,253	56,767	3	652	15	468	483	423	5	17	445	38	208	190	4,728	10 9 1
	Suharunpore	2,162	8,01,325	15	1,905	929	9,228	10,157	8,742	21	578	9,341	816	376	280	29,888	2 11 9
	Moozufferuggur	1,646	6,72,861	17	1,139	937	7,654	8,591	7,531	66	71	7,668	923	417	360	29,460	2 10 2
	Meerut	2,350	11,48,149	16	1,968	2,724	16,439	19,163	15,239	226	982	16,447	2,716	593	559	43,428	2 7 1
	Boolundshuhur	1,876	7,88,166	13	1,699	418	8,982	9,400	8,560	66	30	8,656	744	677	513	44,728	4 - 7
	Allyghur	1,845	8,17,354	14	2,020	782	9,465	10,247	9,042	154	457	9,653	594	584	493	50,355	2 11 9
	1859-60	11,132	42,84,622	78	9,983	5,805	52,236	58,041	49,537	538	2,135	52,210	5,831	2,945	2,395	2,02,587	2 14 5
	1858-59	10,941	43,82,113	77	9,216	4,761	42,013	46,774	39,324	547	1,098	40,969	6,205	2,372	2,094	2,02,269	2 15 7
KUMAON	Kumaon	6,000	3,69,223	19	3,574	66	1,520	1,586	1,330	59	129	1,518	68	17	36	—	—
	Gurhwal	5,000	2,36,687	11	1,901	83	739	822	747	- -	26	773	49	25	32	—	—
	1859-60	11,000	6,05,910	30	5,475	149	2,259	2,408	2,077	59	155	2,291	117	42	68	—	—
	1858-59	11,000	6,05,910	30	5,475	98	2,272	2,370	1,941	83	197	2,221	149	42	68	—	—
ROHILCUND	Bijnour	1,900	6,95,521	15	3,313	655	10,047	11,620	10,480	310	165	10,955	674	501	183	31,800	2 10 2
	Moradabad	2,698	11,38,461	7	4,357	643	10,101	10,744	9,249	504	140	9,893	851	387	258	46,289	3 7 8
	Budaon	1,962	7,89,193	11	2,908	664	8,499	9,163	6,905	240	1,027	8,172	991	324	153	32,436	3 8 1
	Bareilly	3,119	13,78,268	18	3,747	987	14,990	15,977	12,844	720	1,701	15,274	703	595	435	61,668	3 8 10
	Shahjehanpore	2,308	9,86,096	11	3,960	523	8,360	8,883	7,357	365	603	8,325	558	215	236	24,800	2 5 10
	1859-60	11,987	49,87,559	62	16,785	3,472	52,924	56,396	46,835	2,148	3,636	52,619	3,777	1,932	1,263	1,97,093	3 2 5
	1858-59	11,987	49,87,539	62	12,435	831	49,114	49,945	41,096	2,346	2,131	46,473	3,472	1,638	916	1,96,794	3 3 10
AGRA	Muttra	1,616	8,62,909	8	1,040	338	5,303	5,641	4,883	146	34	5,063	578	320	361	71,580	4 4 7
	Agra	1,865	9,88,954	9	1,348	890	8,745	9,635	8,278	214	395	8,887	748	460	528	58,209	3 9 7
	Furruckabad	1,684	8,05,026	16	1,817	1,907	14,398	16,305	14,577	201	268	15,046	1,250	634	574	45,708	4 1 4
	Mynpoory	1,533	6,34,087	12	1,104	1,098	8,041	9,139	6,750	61	1,265	8,076	1,063	380	338	36,516	3 3 7
	Etawah	1,625	3,86,194	5	1,805	110	10,022	10,141	9,548	208	278	10,034	107	361	219	36,552	3 - 2
	Etah	1,442	4,61,532	16	1,415	949	8,381	9,330	7,911	359	285	8,555	775	428	342	24,576	3 6 5
	1859-60	9,765	44,28,702	66	8,529	5,301	54,890	60,191	51,947	1,189	2,525	55,661	4,530	2,593	2,362	2,72,132	3 10 5
	1858-59	9,714	43,96,612	66	8,531	1,786	56,066	57,852	47,934	1,776	2,937	52,647	5,205	3,190	3,069	2,86,851	3 15 9

ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	2,348·0	11,76,713	12	2,766	2,046	8,094	10,140	8,261	185	230	8,676	1,464	449	494	71,256	3 5 6
	Futtehpore	1,583·4	6,79,787	13	1,998	446	5,299	5,745	5,109	85	149	5,343	402	398	371	44,280	3 1 6
	Banda	3,009·6	7,43,872	9	1,442	3,844	11,603	15,447	11,127	185	498	11,810	3,637	818	636	78,684	5 3 7
	Allahabad	2,788·7	13,79,788	14	2,139	2,121	14,033	16,154	12,461	271	1,088	13,820	2,334	628	800	48,760	2 5 –
	1859-60	9,729·4	39,80,160	48	8,645	8,457	39,029	47,486	36,958	726	1,965	39,649	7,837	2,293	2,301	2,42,980	3 5 6
	1858-59	9,729·4	39,80,160	48	8,485	2,082	33,383	36,065	26,185	524	899	27,608	8,457	1,820	1,524	2,32,756	3 6 9
BENARES	Goruckpore	7,342·0	30,54,086	19	9,237	1,559	14,101	15,660	12,010	119	1,779	13,908	1,752	655	758	51,444	2 6 3
	Azimgurh	2,516·4	6,53,251	16	6,276	1,279	6,572	7,851	5,257	113	1,311	6,681	1,170	500	401	47,124	3 2 7
	Jounpore	1,552·2	11,43,749	18	4,074	531	7,265	7,796	6,937	124	828	7,289	507	501	507	20,604	1 9 6
	Mirzapore	5,152·3	11,04,315	13	1,651	894	5,195	6,089	4,981	110	79	5,170	919	420	228	11,220	1 5 4
	Benares	995·5	8,51,757	17	1,318	2,729	6,606	9,335	5,091	244	850	6,185	3,190	446	332	11,016	1 3 6
	Ghazeepore	2,181·0	15,96,324	18	3,037	859	11,174	12,033	10,322	253	732	11,307	726	596	362	29,424	1 15 3
	1859-60	19,739·4	94,03,482	101	25,503	7,851	50,913	58,764	43,998	963	5,579	50,540	8,224	3,118	2,588	1,70,232	2 1 5
	1858-59	19,737·6	94,37,270	101	31,971	5,320	50,403	55,723	41,322	1,506	5,013	47,841	7,857	2,538	2,064	1,71,432	2 2 8
JUBBULPORE	Saugor	3,656	4,54,390	21	1,175	844	6,819	7,663	5,950	87	825	6,862	801	292	500	23,676	4 2 5
	Dumoh	2,436	1,82,461	12	1,104	391	2,874	3,265	2,961	79	40	3,080	185	159	337	9,456	3 – 8
	Jubbulpore	4,569	- - -	11	1,572	163	2,960	3,123	2,887	57	29	2,973	150	268	331	19,260	3 15 5
	Seonee	3,981	1,82,687	2	834	45	1,418	1,463	1,376	35	26	1,437	26	104	102	9,096	6 13 9
	Mundla	5,500	1,50,000	2	159	56	1,407	1,463	1,396	34	1	1,431	32	81	101	9,501	25 9 10
	Hoshungabad	5,000	2,38,114	4	2,090	858	4,969	5,827	4,547	179	309	5,035	792	97	116	19,416	5 10 –
	Baitool	3,884	2,27,100	3	1,137	61	1,694	1,755	1,643	36	38	1,717	38	61	57	10,764	7 14 –
	Nursingpore	2,003	2,14,205	5	949	253	4,183	4,436	4,062	51	144	4,257	179	124	169	11,524	3 7 7
	1859-60	31,029	16,48,957	60	9,020	2,671	26,324	28,995	24,822	558	1,412	26,792	2,203	1,126	1,707	1,12,633	4 12 9
	1858-59	33,727	17,24,969	97	9,451	3,227	24,704	27,931	22,974	594	1,692	25,260	2,671	1,096	1,992	1,15,992	5 6 5
JHANSIE	Jalaun	2,328	2,86,080	8	1,155	1,025	9,229	10,254	7,441	39	74	7,554	2,700	227	161	49,248	4 4 11
	Jhansie	3,175	5,50,736	8	1,224	2,190	12,062	14,252	10,390	123	8	10,521	3,731	97	218	44,580	6 – 10
	Chundeyree	2,338	1,80,000	8	814	197	5,214	5,411	4,237	– –	129	4,366	1,045	111	205	12,948	5 12 11
	Humeerpore	2,360	4,84,259	8	1,158	888	4,644	5,532	3,860	127	751	4,738	794	253	136	49,224	4 6 3
	1859-60	10,201	15,01,075	32	4,351	4,300	31,149	35,449	25,928	289	962	27,179	8,270	688	720	1,55,400	4 13 4
	1858-59	8,146	14,62,685	30	4,338	86	24,710	24,796	18,382	220	1,804	20,496	4,300	725	741	1,32,168	26 1 1
Grand Total	1859-60	1,14,582	3,08,40,447	477	87,781	38,006	3,09,724	3,47,730	2,82,102	6,470	18,369	3,06,941	40,789	14,737	13,404	13,54,057	3 3 9
	1858-59	1,14,982	3,09,77,258	511	89,002	18,791	2,82,605	3,01,456	2,40,058	7,596	15,861	2,63,515	38,316	13,199	12,468	13,33,132	3 6 5

Appendix, No. X.

STATEMENT showing briefly the Progress made in constructing Barracks and their subsidiary Buildings during 1859-60.

STATION.	Number of Barracks ordered to be constructed.	Number of Barracks completed up to 1st May 1859.	Total Number of Barracks completed up to 30th April 1860.	Remarks as to the Number of Subsidiary Buildings which have to be constructed to complete the Accommodation.
Bareilly	25 C. Barracks 6 married ditto	None None	10 None	80 required, of which 16 have been completed, including the hospital.
Futtehgurh	19 barracks	19	Alterations made	All completed.
Shahjehanpore	12½ C. ditto	None	8 entirely finished, 2 nearly complete.	49 required, of which 12 have been completed, and four are in progress.
Ghazeepore	10 barracks, of which 6 were stud stables.	-	All completed	All completed.
Ooraie	5 full company barracks.	None	4 barracks and 2 hospitals.	The fifth barrack and the barrack for married men are in course of construction. Quarter guard, serjeants' mess and library have to be constructed.
Gwalior (Morar)	18 C. barracks	None	In progress—none completed.	Cook-house, watch-houses, privies, solitary cells, &c.
Ditto (Fortress)	6 ditto	None	2 barracks	Guard-house, cells, &c.
Lullutpore	5½ C. ditto	4	4	—
Jhansie	10½ C. ditto for E. Infantry. 2 ditto for artillery 6 iron frame barracks	7 None None	7 None In progress	Hospitals, married men's quarters, cook-rooms, privies, wash-houses, guard-rooms, serjeants' mess and school-room.

(signed) *A. Cunningham*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces.

Appendix, No. XI.

NOTE on the REVENUE ACCOUNT-CURRENT of the East India Railway in the North-Western Provinces, for the half-year ending 30th December 1859.

THE length of line open for this half year has been 123 miles.

No account-current for any previous half-year has been submitted to this office. Several references have had to be made to the deputy agent's office with regard to items in this account, and a good deal of delay has been caused thereby in the preparation of this note.

All the entries have now been checked, and found to agree with the accounts of expenditure and of receipts which have been submitted to this office. A deduction of *Rs.* 4,620. 8. is made from the earnings, on account of compensation for losses by fires, which should more properly have been on the other side of the account-current as an item of working expenses; and another entry is also made erroneously on the same side, namely, *Rs.* 699. 14. 1. on account of fines, which should have been deducted from working expenses. These sums cannot now, however, be rightly distributed, and they are, therefore, left to stand as they are.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
The gross earnings then amounted to	3,99,414	15	6
„ working expenses „	2,03,765	12	11
The profits amounted to	*Rs.* 1,95,649	2	7

The expenses and profits, therefore, were respectively 50·91 and 49·09 per cent. of the earnings.

The cost of this section of the line of 123 miles in length, may probably be assumed to have been about *Rs.* 60,000 per mile, the total cost consequently about *Rs.* 7,380,000; and the profits of the half year, *Rs.* 1,95,649, amount to 2·65 per cent. on that sum, or to 5·3 per cent. per annum, covering therefore the guarantee.

This will probably be considered satisfactory within the first year of the line being open to the public.

There

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

There are no comparisons with previous results to be made, but the following Table presents an analysis of the receipts and expenses.

TABLE 1.

Total earnings - -	*Rs.* 3,99,415	Profits - - -	*Rs.* 1,95,649
„ working expenses	2,03,766	Per cent. of earnings -	49·09

TRAIN MILEAGE.

	Miles.
Passenger trains, ordinary - - - - - - - - -	40,357
Goods „ „ - - - - - - - - -	55,322
Trains, special - - - - - - - - - - -	7,745
Total - - -	*Miles* 103,424

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Gross earnings per train mile - - - - - - -	3	13	9½
Working expenses per train mile - - - - - - -	1	15	8
Profits per train mile - - - - - - - -	*Rs.* 1	14	1½

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	No.	Receipts.	Receipts per Head.		
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1st Class - - -	1,508	14,635	9	11	3
2d „ - - -	3,596	16,472	4	9	3
3d „ - - -	84,564	116,433	1	5	10
Parcels, luggage, &c. -	- -	32,877	—		
Total - - -	89,668	179,101			

GOODS TRAFFIC.

	Quantity.	Receipts.	Receipts per Maund.		
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Ordinary merchandise -	892,965	203,133	-	3	8
Coals - - - -	22,920	1,428	—		

The earnings, shown to be *Rs.* 3. 13. 10 per train mile have, for the limited amount of traffic, been very favourable; this is owing to by far the greater portion of the traffic, both passenger and goods, being from end to end of the line, in contrast to that (for passengers at least) on the Bengal section.

The receipts per head of all passengers in the last printed Half-yearly Return for the Bengal Section (30th June 1859) were for first class *Rs.* 3. 15. 2.; for second class *Rs.* 1. 4. 4.; and for third class *Rs.* 0. 8. 2., being for first and third class about 2-5ths the amounts shown in the above Table, and for second class less than one-third, and as the rates of charge were the same, average distances travelled were in the same proportions.

Of ordinary merchandise, or rather of goods, other than coals, the quantities carried and earnings were rather greater on this section than on the Bengal section, as shown in the same return, being therein 8,75,280 maunds and 2,02,492 rupees, against 892,965 maunds and 2,03,133 rupees, as in the Table above.

But the quantity of this traffic here has been swelled by the inclusion of large quantities of firewood for the locomotives which have been carried short distances for distribution to the different stations. Of all railway materials the quantity carried was 601,141 maunds (more than two-thirds of the whole quantity returned), and greater part of this was the firewood mentioned; the receipts were 66,663 rupees, leaving 1,36,470 rupees received for carriage of other goods, in quantity 2,91,824 maunds; of these a great portion were Government stores (the quantity of these has not been returned), and much of these stores there is reason to believe were carried at a greater cost than they might have been if carted up the Grand Trunk Road.

The receipts amounted to *Rs.* 0. 7. 4. per maund; and supposing the whole of the goods were carried the entire distance between Allahabad and Cawnpore, that rate is, I think, certainly higher than the charge would be by hackery, though far lower than bullock train charges.

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

TABLE 2.—The following TABLE furnishes an Analysis of the Expenses.

	Amount.	Per Cent. of Revenue.	Cost per Train Mile.	Cost per Mile open.
Maintenance of Way.	*Rs.*		*Rs. a. p.*	
Engineers' salaries, office establishment, ditto	10,198	2·55	– 1 7	83
Inspectors' and plate-layers' wages	8,114	2·03	– 1 3	66
Travelling expenses	1,282	0·32	– – 2	10
Wages and materials for repairs	35,969	8·00	– 5 7	293
Permanent-way materials renewed	6,760	1·69	– 1 –	55
Total	62,233	15·58	– 9 7	507
Locomotive Department.				
Foremen, enginemen and firemen	29,289	7·35	– 4 6	
Cleaner's wages and watering engine	4,377	1·09	– – 8	
Fuel	23,399	5 85	– 3 7	
Oil, tallow, waste and cleaning materials	3,761	0·94	– – 7	
Total expenses of running	60,826	15·23	– 9 4	
Repairs of engine and tenders	8,738	2·15	– 1 4	
Salary of superintendent and assistant	1,470	0·36	– – 3	
Office expenses	1,885	0·44	– – 4	
Total	72,919	18·22	– 11 3	593
Coaching Expenses.				
Salaries of station masters, clerks and guards	7,371	1·84	– 1 2	
Ditto of ticket superintendent	1,140	0·30	– – 2	
Office expenses	553	0·13	– – 1	
Wages of porters, greasers, &c.	1,330	0·34	– – 2	
Clothing	219	0·04	– – –½	
Oil, grease, waste, &c.	789	0·19	– – 1½	
Total	11,402	2·84	– 1 9	
Repairs to vehicles	2,313	0·58	– – 4	
Total	13,715	3·42	– 2 1	111
Merchandise, Traffic, Expenses.				
Salaries of clerks, guards, &c.	7,013	1·74	– 1 2	
Office expenses	553	0·13	– – 1	
Wages of porters, greasers, &c.	3,586	0·92	– – 6½	
Clothing	219	0·04	– – –½	
Oil, grease, waste, &c.	1,211	0·32	– – 2	
Total	12,582	3·15	– 2 –	
Repairs to vehicles	4,526	1·12	– – 8	
Total	17,108	4·27	– 2 8	139
General Charges.				
Agency and offices expenses	2,202	0·56	– – 4	
Stationery and printing	2,309	0 58	– – 4	
Traffic manager's and assistant's salary	5,259	1·28	– – 10	
Ditto ditto office establishment	7,009	1·74	– 1 2	
Ditto ditto department travelling expenses	1,344	0·35	– – 2½	
Lighting stations	1,346	0·35	– – 2½	
Petty charges	52	0·01	—	
Police, pointsmen, gatekeepers	6,465	1 62	– 1 –	
Electric telegraph	11,714	2·93	– 1 10	
Total	37,700	9·42	– 5 11	

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

The expenses of maintenance of way and works must be considered high, those for the locomotive department satisfactorily low, when the high price of fuel is considered; the general charges unavoidably amount to a high per-centage with a limited traffic.

The following were the permanent way materials renewed during the half year:—

Rails	2
Chairs	808
Fish bolts	138
Pins	16,700
Keys	12,515
Sleepers	393
Iron spikes	1,650

Table 3 exhibits the expenditure on working and upholding locomotive engine and tenders for each half year of 1859 separately, and shows superior economy in the second half year in almost every item.

The subsequent Tables A. and B. are those of the last printed note on the Revenue Account of the Bengal Line, with the results of this line during the half year under review added.

C. J. Hodgson, Captain,
Consulting Engineer to Govt., N. W. Provinces,
Railway Department.

20 June 1860.

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

TABLE 3.—ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE in Working and Upholding Locomotive Engines and Tenders for each Half of the Year 1859.

		Half Year ending 30th June 1859.		Half Year ending 31st Dec. 1859.	
		Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
			Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*
Total Miles run by Engines		117,610	—	156,381	—
Foremen, Enginemen and Firemen's Wages	Amount		24,958 15 10		28,274 7 3
	Per engine mile		– 3 4·72		– 2 10·71
Cleaners, Cokemen and Watermen's Wages	Amount		2,108 10 11		2,689 4 5
	Per engine mile		– – 3·44		– – 3·30
Coke consumed		nil	—	nil	—
Coal consumed	Amount	cwt. 326½	397 12 –	cwt. 1,279½	1,564 5 9
	Per engine mile	lbs. 0·3	– – 0·65	lbs. 0·91	– – 1·92
Wood consumed	Amount	cwt. 82,282	19,074 6 5	cwt. 94,187	21,834 9 9
	Per engine mile	lbs. 78·30	– 2 7·12	lbs. 67·45	– 2 2·80
Total Cost of Fuel	Amount		19,472 2 5		23,398 15 6
	Per engine mile		– 2 7·77		– 2 4·72
Oil, Tallow, Waste Wood, for Lighting &c.	Amount		3,915 11 4		3,761 2 2
	Per engine mile		– – 6·30		– – 4·61
Total Cost of Working	Amount		50,455 8 6		58,123 13 5
	Per engine mile		– 6 10·32		– 5 11·36
Repairs to Engines and Tenders:					
Materials	Amount		2,993 10 9		4,214 4 3
Wages	ditto		6,372 11 7		4,909 10 4
Total	Amount		9,366 6 4		9,123 14 7
	Per engine mile		– 1 3·28		– – 11·20
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses	Amount		2,777 11 9		2,846 – –
	Per engine mile		– – 4·53		– – 3·49
Total Cost of Working and upholding Engine and Tenders	Amount		62,599 11 7		70,093 12 –
	Per engine mile		– 8 6·13		– 7 2·05
Repairs to Carriages and Waggons:					
Wages	Amount		3,248 4 3·0		3,742 3 10
Materials	ditto		2,094 15 8		1,369 9 5
Stores	ditto		350 2 9		3,289 8 8
Superintendent's Salary and Office Expenses	Amount		660 15 –		700 2 –
Total	Amount		6,363 5 3		9,101 3 11
	Per engine mile		– – 10·38		– – 11·17
Abstract:					
Cost of Working and upholding Engine and Tenders, inclusive of Fuel	Per engine mile		– 5 10·36		– 4 9·33
Ditto ditto ditto, inclusive of ditto	ditto		– 8 6·13		– 7 2·05
Ditto of Repairs to Carriages and Waggons	ditto		– – 10·38		– – 11·17
Total Expense of Locomotive and Carriage Department	ditto		– 9 4·51		– 8 1·22

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—North Western Provinces Line 123 Miles, from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Half-Year ending 31st December 1859. *Cr.*

PAYMENTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Cost per Mile. Rs. a. p.	Proportion per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Per-Centage of Revenue.
To Maintenance of Way and Works:					
Wages of Inspectors and Assistant Platelayers paid in India	8,114 2 9				
Wages of Inspectors and Assistant Platelayers paid in England	—				
Travelling expenses	1,282 2 3				
Wages of Sircars, Durwans, Coolies, &c., employed in repairs	34,042 8 7				
Materials used in repairs of road	1,695 6 9				
Materials used for bridges and stations	231 4 –				
Permanent way materials used for repairs	6,759 12 –				
Freight on articles conveyed for Engineers' Department	—				
Salaries of Engineers, &c.	10,197 9 2½	62,322 13 6½	506 11 –	30·57	15·58
To Locomotive Department:					
Salary of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent	1,470 2 7½				
Office Expenses	1,885 2 5½				
Enginemen and Firemen's wages paid in India	23,271 13 7½				
Enginemen and Firemen's wages paid in England	6,016 15 5¾				
Wages of Labourers, Cleaners, &c., watering engines, &c.	4,377 4 11				
Coal, coke and firewood consumed	23,398 15 6				
Oil, tallow, waste and cleaning materials	3,761 2 2				
Materials for repairs of engines and tenders	4,214 4 3½				
Wages for repairs of engines and tenders	4,523 5 9½				
Stores	—				
Freight for conveying materials	—				
Passage for one engine driver to England	—	72,010 2 10¼	592 13 5	35·80	18·22
Carried forward		1,35,242 – 4¾	- -	- -	33·80

RECEIPTS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Coaching:			
First class passengers	1,508	14,635 5 6	
Second class passengers	3,596	16,471 10 –	
Third class passengers	84,564	1,16,433 7 10	
		1,47,540 7 4	
Parcels and passengers' luggage		23,665 11 9	
Live stock		6,733 7 –	
Carriages		2,043 2 6	
Excess fares		433 12 3	
Special trains		12,390 8 9	
		1,92,807 1 7	
Deduct:—	Rs. a. p.		
Less overcharges returned	1,306 2 –		
Compensation for loss of property by fire, &c.	4,620 8 –		
		5,926 10 –	1,86,880 7 7
		- - -	1,86,880 7 7

Appendix, No. XI.—East India Railway Company.—Revenue Account for the Half-year ending 31st December 1859—*continued.*

PAYMENTS.				Cost per Mile.	Proportion per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Per-Centage of Revenue.	RECEIPTS.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - -			1,35,242 – 4¾	- -	- -	33·80	- - - - - - - -	- - -	1,86,880 7 7
To Coaching Expenses:		Rs. a. p.					*By Merchandise:*		
Salaries of Station Masters, Clerks and Guards -		7,371 4 10½					For 8,92,965 maunds of goods conveyed - - - -	2,03,132 9 –	
Office expenses - - - - - - -		439 11 5							2,03,132 9 –
Salary of Ticket Superintendent - - -		1,140 – –							
Wages of Porters, Bearers, Greasers, &c. - -		1,330 8 –							
Clothing - - - - - - - -		219 – 3							
Delivery of parcels - - - - - - -		—							
Oil, grease, waste, &c. - - - - - -		788 12 –							
Stores - - - - - - - - -		113 6 2 8/10							
Repairs of carriages and waggons - - -		1,552 15 4¼							
Wages for repairs of carriages and waggons -		759 12 7	13,715 6 8 11/20	111 8 1	6·73	3·42			
To Merchandise Traffic Expenses:							*By Minerals:*		
Salaries of Clerks, Guards, &c. - - -		7,013 3 11½					For 22,920 maunds of coal conveyed - - - - -	1,428 5 4	
Office expenses - - - - - - -		439 11 5							1,428 5 4
Wages of Porters, Greasers, &c. - - -		3,586 1 6							
Clothing - - - - - - - -		219 – 3							
Oil, grease, waste, &c. - - - - - -		1,211 4 –							
Stores - - - - - - - - -		113 6 2 8/10							
Repairs of waggons - - - - - -		3,105 14 8½							
Wages for repairs of waggons - - - -		1,519 9 2¾	17,208 3 3 1/20	139 1 5	8·40	4·27			
To General Charges:									
Agent's office expenses - - - - - -		2,201 11 4					By rent of refreshment rooms, and Engine Drivers' bungalows -	—	
Salary of Traffic Manager and Assistant Traffic Manager - - - - - - - -		5,259 – –							
Salaries of Clerks, &c., in Traffic Manager's office		7,009 – –							
Travelling expenses, in Traffic Department -		1,843 11 5					Demurrage, and hire of trucks -	6,920 1 6	
Oil for lighting stations, &c. - - - -		1,346 6 7 16/20							
Petty Miscellaneous Charges - - - -		52 3 1					Profit and loss account, understated in Traffic Returns (Rs. a. p.) 353 10 –		
Advertisements, printing and stationery, including English tickets - - - - - - -		2,309 1 4							
Electric telegraph - - - - - - -		11,713 13 7½							
Police { Salaries of Inspectors - Rs. 300 – –							And fines and forfeits of wages in Traffic Department - 699 14 1		
Police { Wages, Police, Pointsmen and Gate-keepers - 6,165 3 1									
		6,465 3 1	37,700 2 6 6/20	306 8 1	18·50	9·42		1,053 8 1	
							Transfer fee - - - -	—	7,973 9 7
			2,03,765 12 10 13/20			50·91			
Balance - - - Rs.			1,95,649 2 7 7/20			49·09			3,99,414 15 6

P. K. Sutherland, Chief Accountant.

Cecil Stephenson, Deputy Agent.

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

TABLE A.—DISTRIBUTION of Working Expenses BENGAL SECTION East Indian Railway, showing the relative proportions of each item of Charge, and the ratio of each to the Gross Revenue.

Half-Year ending	Maintenance of Way and Works. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Maintenance of Way and Works. Per Cent. of Revenue.	Locomotive Expenses. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Locomotive Expenses. Per Cent. of Revenue.	Coaching Expenses. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Coaching Expenses. Per Cent. of Revenue.	Merchandize Expenses. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	Merchandize Expenses. Per Cent. of Revenue.	General and Sundry Charges. Per Cent. of Working Expenses.	General and Sundry Charges. Per Cent. of Revenue.	Totals of Working Expenses.	Totals of Gross Revenue.	Train Mileage.	Gross Earnings per Train Mile.	Ratio of Working Expenses to Revenue.
											Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Per Cent.*
31st December 1854	11	6	48	30	17	11	- -	- -	24	15	58,005	93,280	- - -	- - -	62
30th June 1855 -	12	9	48	32	22	15	- -	- -	18	12	1,69,143	2,49,842	51,260	4 14 -	68
31st December 1855	14	6	49	20	12	5	5	2	20	9	1,61,405	3,86,367	80,091	5 - 7	42
30th June 1856 -	30	12	42	17	8	3	4	2	16	6	2,06,952	5,10,128	1,13,011	4 10 3	41
31st December 1856	28	12	42	17	9	4	5	2	16	7	2,18,944	5,38,241	1,10,724	4 15 10	41
30th June 1857 -	27	10	44	16	8	3	5	2	16	6	2,63,241	7,01,953	1,61,694	4 10 10	37
31st December 1857	27	10	47	18	10	4	5	2	12	5	2,93,113	7,57,352	1,78,858	4 3 9	38
30th June 1858 -	22	10	40	18	14	6	12	5	13	6	3,91,610	8,84,370	2,38,999	3 11 3	44
31st December 1858	22	10·9	38	19	13	7	15	8	13	7	4,70,693	9,39,549	2,42,158	3 14 1	50
30th June 1859 -	21	·9	40	18	8	4	12	5	13	6	5,89,799	13,14,440	2,92,658	4 7 10	45
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES SECTION, East Indian Railway.															
31st December 1859	30·57	15·58	35·80	18·22	6·73	3·42	8·40	4·27	18·5	9·42	2,03,766	3,99,415	1,03,424	3 13 10	50·91

Appendix, No. XI.—*continued.*

TABLE B.—WORKING RESULTS on the BENGAL SECTION of the East Indian Railway for the Years 1856, 1857, and 1858, and the First Half of 1859 (in English Money).

PERIODS.	Length of Railway open.	Receipts per Mile for			Expenditure per Mile of Railway Open for							Expenditure per Train Mile for						Receipts per Train Mile.
		Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive Carriages. Engines.	Locomotive Carriages. Carriages and Waggons.	Traffic Charges. Coaching.	Traffic Charges. Merchandize.	Police, Pointsmen, Printing, Miscellaneous.	Total.	Maintenance of Way.	Locomotive and Rolling Stock.	Traffic.	Miscellaneous.	Rates and Government Duty.	Total.	On Total Revenue.
	Miles.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Half-year ending June 1856 - -	121	240	181	421	51	73	4	9	7	27	171	13·29	20·19	4·33	7·09	–	44·90	111·37
Half-year ending December 1856 -	121	240	205	445	51	76	5	11	8	29	180	13·85	21·67	5·32	7·94	–	48·78	119·95
Half-year ending June 1857 - -	121	275	297	572	59	95		10	11	32	207	10·94	17·63	3·92	6·05	–	38·54	106·61
Half-year ending December 1857 -	121	323	295	618	65	114		24	12	29	244	10·4	19·4	5·85	4·60	–	40·25	133·625
Half-year ending June 1858 - -	121	325	384	709	70	130		43	40	4	324	8·40	15·84	10·08	5·04	–	39·36	91·87
Half-year ending December 1858 -	131	323	383	709	78	135		47	52	46	359	10·1	17·6	12·8	7·6	–	46·6	93·1
Half-year ending June 1859 - -	142	359	543	902	87	167		34	49	52	389	10·17	19·47	9·64	6·0	–	45·35	107·79

WORKING RESULTS on the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES SECTION of the East Indian Railway, for the Half-Year ending 31st December 1859.

Half-year ending 31st December 1859 -	123	152	166	318	51	59		11	14	30	165	14·4	16·8	71·3	8·88	–	47·21	92·75

Appendix, No. XII.

STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces for the Year 1859.

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
Agra	Muttra	Hossein Ally, Karinda of Raja Pirthee Sing.	Pucca well	Mouzah Konne, Pergunnah Areeng	150 – –	For the convenience of travellers and others.
		Sister of Sabho, Cloth Merchant	Ditto	Mouzah Junmowtee, Pergunnah Areeng	200 – –	
		Khoob Chund, Canoongoe of Tehseelee Maat.	Ditto	Mouzah Dangolee, Pergunnah Maat	400 – –	
		Pundit Motee Lall, Tehseeldar and other subscribers.	Ditto	Qusbeh Jutlesur	300 – –	For the benefit of the public and scholars of the Government schools.
				Total Rs.	1,050 – –	
	Agra	Gunput Roy, Zemindar	Ditto	Nugla Sathul	150 – –	
		Foujdar Brahmin	Ditto	Samree Mow	100 – –	
		Sheik Moozuffur Ally	Ditto	Mouzah Kukralee	150 – –	
				Total Rs.	400 – –	
	Furruckabad	Doola Roy	Ditto	Bhybulpore	2,000 – –	
		Kooshal Chund and Bujjun Loll	Ditto	Tokah Ghat	2,000 – –	
		Hazaree Loll	Bisrat	Ditto	25,000 – –	
		Bunsee Loll Sadh	Pucca well	Amaithee	50 – –	
		Gopal Sing	Mundur	Mouzah Rohala, Pergunnah Mohumdabad	100 – –	Repaired the Mundur.
		Sada Nund Tewaree	Ditto	Mouzah Putree ditto	7,000 – –	
		Mussamut Moonda, wife of Bhowanee Pershaud.	Pucca well	Seraee Ghag	750 – –	
		Harmund Rae Chooreewalla	Pucca road	From Gunga Durwaza to Bagh Kunnoo Loll	4,500 – –	
				Total Rs.	41,400 – –	
	Mynpoory	Mussamut Meeree	Pucca well	On the road to Etawah	60 – –	
		Chowdree Luchmun Sing and Utaf Hosein.	A bridge	Kurraslee	200 – –	
				Total Rs.	260 – –	
	Etawah	Imam Bux, Glass Maker	Pucca well	Juswuntnuggur	300 – –	
	Etah		None		—	
				Grand Total Rs.	43,410 – –	

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.			Remarks.
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
Allahabad	Cawnpore	Nazuf Allee	Pucca well	On the Calpee and Etawah road	1,050	–	–	
		Thakoor	Ditto	At Mouzah Bagpore, on the Russoolabad road	150	–	–	
		Mussamut Garib Faqueerun	Ditto	At Russoolabad	100	–	–	
		Parag Chowdree	Ditto	Ditto	125	–	–	
		Jussa	Ditto	At Mouzah Rujjoo	100	–	–	
		Mohar Mull	Ditto	Ditto - Galoo	125	–	–	
		Kooman Sing	Ditto	Ditto - Alipore	100	–	–	
		Badhee Lall	Ditto	Ditto - Sheorajpore	250	–	–	
		Buldeen Missir	Pucca tank	Ditto - Sebussoo	Not completed.			
		Bhowani Sing	Kucha tank	At Husnapore	25	–	–	
		Budloo	Ditto	At Mouzah Jewlee	500	–	–	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	2,525	–	–	
	Futtehpore	Dabee Deen Sonar	Pucca well	Mohulla Chundrana, City Futtehpore	200	–	–	
		Lalla Malee	Ditto	Mohulla Peerumpore - ditto	150	–	–	
		Goorwa Aheer	Ditto	Mouzah Daroopore, Pergunnah ditto	125	–	–	
		Doodeh Brahmin	Ditto	Ditto Dhurrendaspore, Pergunnah Khaya	200	–	–	
		Mehurban Sing	Ditto	Ditto Dawadmae - - - ditto	300	–	–	
		Suktoo Looneea	Ditto	Ditto Taksara - - - - ditto	175	–	–	
		Oomra Sing	Ditto	Ditto Hussunpore Eckerera ditto	150	–	–	
		Munnoo Aheer	Ditto	Ditto Eradutpore - - - ditto	100	–	–	
		Bulram Dass	Ditto	Ditto Mujhtee Bagh - - ditto	100	–	–	
		Gokool Brahmin	Ditto	Ditto Edabad, Pergunnah Hutgaon	50	–	–	
		Sheikh Mukdoom Bux	Ditto	Ditto Gopaulpore Talubee - ditto	150	–	–	
		Fyez Bux	Ditto	Ditto Mukree Mow - - - ditto	225	–	–	
		Chitna Aheer	Ditto	Ditto Edabad - - - - - ditto	60	–	–	
		Hursuhaee Zemindar	Ditto	Ditto Hurreerampore Khentah, ditto	250	–	–	
		Thakoordeen	Ditto	Ditto Doondroe Kullan - - ditto	100	–	–	
		Mehee Moorai	Ditto	Ditto Kusraon - - - - - ditto	40	–	–	
		Bhunwa Moorai	Ditto	Ditto Kusraon - - - - - ditto	40	–	–	
		Boura Moorai	Ditto	Ditto Doolapore, Pergunnah Ghazeepore	80	–	–	
		Thakoordeen	Ditto	Ditto Hydabad - - - ditto	96	–	–	
		Dabeedeen	Ditto	Ditto Kurheea - - - ditto	50	–	–	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	2,041	–	–	

	Banda	Chaabnauth, Lumberdar	Pucca well	In Mouzah Soonrehee, Pergunnah Simonee	200 – –		
		Bustee Brahmin	Ditto	In Mouzah Jumwara - - ditto	125 – –		
		Nundram	Ditto	In Mouzah Ulleeah - - - ditto	120 – –		
		Dhunnee	Ditto	Near Mouzah Kairee, Pergunnah Ongasee	60 – –		
		Matadeen	Ditto	In Mouzah Chukoom, Pergunnah Tirohan	225 – –		
				Total - - - *Rs.*	730 – –		
	Allahabad	Moonshee Abdool Hakeem	A small bridge	Mouzah Rouza Syef Khan Choura Adil Khan, *alias* Gazeereeapore, Pergunnah Kurra	700 – –		
		Nurain Sing	Pucca well	Soondurpore, Pergunnah Barra	100 – –		
		Debeedeen Bunyah	Ditto	Mouzah Malack Buttoo, Pergunnah Nawab-gunge	400 – –		
		Ram Gholam Aheer	Ditto	Chuck Nundoo, Pergunnah Mah	75 – –		
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,275 – –		
				GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	7,171 – –		
BENARES	Azimghur	Ram Sahai Sing	Pucca well	Mouzah Pepree	75 – –		
		Bukkus Koeree	Ditto	Ditto Kazeepore	50 – –		
		Lalla Heera Loll	Ditto	Ditto Kazee	60 – –		
		Mirza Syfur Beg	Ditto	Ditto Telehra	50 – –		
		Sheikh Zuhoor	Ditto	Ditto Busuhee	50 – –		
		Jaipul Tewaree	Ditto	Ditto Jawar	60 – –		
		Soorsee Sing	Ditto	Ditto Sydpore	80 – –		
		Sheogum Doss Putwaree	Kutcha tank	Ditto Suleempore	500 – –		
				Total - - - *Rs.*	925 – –		
	Jounpore	Saheb Ram and Chunder Ram Agurwalla.	Pucca well, with platform.	Ditto Puthar	563 11 3	On the direct road from this to Azimghur.	
		Ram Churn Sonar	Ditto	Ditto Choorsur	225 – –		
		Zubbur Sing	Ditto	Ditto Sounda	125 – –		
		Dendyal Sing	Ditto	Ditto Sounda	125 – –		
		Banee Sing	Ditto	Ditto Sounda	50 – –		
		Munsa Kooree	Ditto	Ditto Amaeen Khoord	200 – –		
		Buddoo Kuhoar	Ditto	Ditto Amaeen Khoord	200 – –		
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,488 11 3		
	Mirzapore	Setaram Doss	Dhurmsala	Budlee Ghat	1,000 – –		
		Pursun Kuout	Well and temple	Mouzah Kutka	150 – –		
		Muhunt Jairam Ghur	One pond	Close to Ushtboja	10,000 – –		
				Total - - - *Rs.*	11,150 – –		

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost. Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks.
Benares—*continued*	Benares	Mussamut Boodhea	Pucca well	Bhudonee	200	–	–	
		Nobinchunder Mookerjee	Ditto	Tilbhundessur	500	–	–	
		Elahee Bux	Ditto	Mohulla Oudh	600	–	–	
		Gujadhur Hulwaee	One Kutcha tank	Mirza Morad	800	–	–	
		Beehoo Sing	Ditto	Khujoorie	500	–	–	
		Chotoo Loll Koree	One Kutcha well	Sagoonha	85	–	–	
		Punchum Loll Koree	Ditto	Putteeah	25	–	–	
		Bissoondyal Koree	Ditto	Buboorea	25	–	–	
		Judhoo Koree	Ditto	Ditto	25	–	–	
		Gurub Ghur Goshain	Pucca well	Bhunda	150	–	–	
		Gunga Kulwar	Ditto	Nyar	500	–	–	
		Shew Narain Kulwar	Ditto	Ditto	150	–	–	
		Kewulpershaud	Ditto	Hurdassepoor	80	–	–	
		Phoorwan Doobey	Ditto	Purajur	100	–	–	
		Kaloo Goshain	Ditto	Bissain	100	–	–	
		Jummonee Kulwarin	Ditto	Sheopore	400	–	–	
		Salik Hulwaee	Ditto	Buboora	75	–	–	
		Gunjum Missir	Ditto	Chemai	100	–	–	
		Ajnoo Sonar	Ditto	Surai Bullova	100	–	–	
		Choonee Loll	Ditto	Hussumpore	300	–	–	
				Total Rs.	4,765	–	–	
	Ghazeepore	Khakee Gooshain	Tank	Beyria	250	–	–	Opposite the high road from Ghazeepore to Chupra.
				GRAND TOTAL Rs.	18,578	11	3	
MEERUT	Debra Dhoon							
	Seharunpore							
	Mozuffernugger	Namnath, Mahajun of Kyrana	Pucca well	At Khyrana on the Jhinjam road, near the Seetha Temple	200	–	–	
		Dewwuna, Mahajun of Mouzah Hungoo Kheree.	Ditto	At Hungoo Kheree, the village site	200	–	–	
				Total Rs.	400	–	–	

	Meerut	Nam Solvoy Brahmin	Pucca well	Near the encamping ground at Mhow	200 – –	For the benefit of the public.
		Musst. Mookhia Bhutiaree	Pucca and Kutcha Serai.	At Ghurnmokhteesur	200 – –	
		Tara Chund Buneea	Pucca Dhurmsala	Ditto	600 – –	
				Total Rs.	1,000 – –	
	Bolundshuhur	Sookhanund	Pucca ghat	Khoorja in the Rajbeeha	100 – –	
	Ally Gurh	Kaishee Loll, Khialee Ram, and Baseleo of Atrowlee.	A garden	On the road to Nam Ghat	60 – –	
		Kishen Loll of ditto	Ditto	On the road from Furruckabad to Delhi	25 – –	
		Gyram, Goldsmith of Rhye	A Pucca well, a Dhurmsala, and garden.	Khoorja to Muttra	700 – –	
		Purshadee Loll, Choroowala of Hattrass	A Pucca Dhurmsala	On the road from Hattrass to Muttra	700 – –	
				Total Rs.	1,485 – –	
				GRAND TOTAL Rs.	2,985 – –	
N 2 ROHILCUND	Bijnour	Hunmuth	Pucca well	Mouzah Mohomedabad	300 – –	
		Mungel Sein Zemindar	Ditto	Mouzah Rurzunpore	300 – –	
		Laljee	Ditto	Qusba Mugeena	127 – –	
		Nurput Mohur Sing	Ditto	Mouzah Sundullapore	400 – –	
		Dhurm Doss	Ditto	Mouzah Begumpore, Shadi	800 – –	
		Nithanund Ramanund	Ditto and Shewala	Qusbah Bijnour	1,000 – –	
		Manoolla	Pucca well	Mouzah Moondea Dhunsi	150 – –	
		Collector's and magistrate's Amla Syud Ahmud Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Meer Torab Ally, Deputy Collector.	Bridge	On road to Jubbulpore	150 – –	
		Gyanoo and Roop Chund	Well	Roshunpore	350 – –	
		Seeta Ram	Ditto	Tirssoon	250 – –	
				Total Rs.	3,827 – –	
	Mooradabad	Mendhoo Khan	Pucca well	Mohulla Chotee Numdi, in the town of Mooradabad	150 – –	
		Widow of Kazee Ahmed Ally	Ditto	Close to the Karwar Serai ditto	125 – –	
		Luchmun	Ditto	Mohulla Asalutpore ditto	125 – –	
		Chamars	Ditto	Ditto ditto	100 – –	
		Hursook	Ditto	Ditto, Deendarpoora ditto	125 – –	
		Imamoddeen, watchmaker	Ditto	Ditto, Nai Bustee ditto	50 – –	
		Gokul and Golaher	Ditto	Ditto, Kayerah ditto	125 – –	

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
Rohilcund—*contd.*	Mooradabad—*continued.*	Mohomed Tukee	Pucca well	Mohulla Faizgunge, in the town of Mooradabad	50	–	–	
		Shaik Khoda Bux	Ditto	Ditto, Kazee Tolah ditto	125	–	–	
		Radha Kishen	Ditto	Ditto, Peer Serai ditto	250	–	–	
		A Brahmin's widow	Ditto	Ditto ditto	200	–	–	
		Koondun Loll	Ditto	Ditto ditto	200	–	–	
		Koosalee	A pucca building for the accommodation of travellers.	Ditto, Kanoongoe ditto	200	–	–	
				Pergunnah Amroha:				
		Ram Suhaie	Pucca well	In the town of Amroha	250	–	–	
		Jowahir Loll	Ditto	Ditto	150	–	–	
		Bishen Sing	Ditto	At Mouzah Jour Kerah	200	–	–	
		Syud Nuzur Ally	Ditto	Ditto, Fazilpore	125	–	–	
				Pergunnah Billaree:				
		Bhog Chund	Pucca well	At Qusbah Seondara	300	–	–	
		Motee Ram	Ditto	At Mouzah Bulkunpore	325	–	–	
		Murva Ram Putwaree	Ditto	Ditto, Reath	204	–	–	
		Balkishen Akber	Ditto	At Kusbah Seondara	125	–	–	
		Pursootum Zemindar	Shewala and Dhurmsalu.	At Mouzah Hurourah	500	–	–	
		Radhey and Kishen Loll	Pucca well	At Seharee Malah	200	–	–	
		Chidda Loll Brahmin	Ditto	Ditto	100	–	–	
		Bunseedhur	Ditto	At Mouzah Russoolpore, Kailee	200	–	–	
				Pergunnah Hussunpore:				
		Koonj Beharee Loll	Dhurmsala	At Mouzah Russoolpore, Kailee	1,000	–	–	
				Pergunnah Thacoordowara:		–	–	
		Munnoo Muar	Pucca well	At Mouzah Soorjun Nujjur	100	–	–	
		A Female of the Chown Caste	Ditto	Ditto	200	–	–	
		Raja Goorshai	Ditto	Ditto	250	–	–	
		Gerdharee Loll Brahmin	Ditto	Ditto	200	–	–	
				Total *Rs.*	6,254	–	–	
	Budaon		Nil.					

	Bareilly	Dal Chund	Pucca well	Mouzah Dundeen, Pergunnah Beesulpore	200 – –
		Koonjbeharee Loll	Ditto	Deoreeah	200 – –
		Gopal Ram	Ditto	Roopapore	300 – –
		Nith Ram	Ditto	Bahmrowlee	300 – –
		Bindrabun	Ditto	Pilleebheet	100 – –
		Abdool Ruhman Khan	Ditto	Ditto	40 – –
		Luchmun	Ditto	Ditto	125 – –
		Kunhya Loll	Ditto	Ditto	80 – –
		Chote Loll	Ditto	Ditto	200 – –
		Pran Sookh	Ditto	Mouza Aturchundi, Pergunnah Amlee	800 – –
		Budreodeen (Tehseeldar)	Serai (Kutcha)	Goorgaon	100 – –
		Choonnee	Pucca well	Burhampore, Pergunnah Krore	110 – –
		Chida	Ditto	Toorkemah	50 – –
		Neaz Ally	Ditto	Beharpore	45 – –
		Gunga Pershaud	Ditto	Tehseeldaree at Crore	150 – –
				Total Rs.	2,800 – –
	Shajehanpore	Jowahir Brahman	Pucca well	Mouza Rowtapore Kullan	50 – –
		Gend Sing Thakoor	Ditto	Mouza Tundolah	100 – –
		Ditto	Ditto	Mouza Goorgeea	100 – –
		Amrith Lall Kaith	Ditto	Qusbah Kholar	50 – –
		Kureem Oollah Khan	Serai (Kutcha)	Qusbah Tilbar	51 – –
				Total Rs.	351 – –
				Grand Total Rs.	13,232 – –
Kumaon	Kumaon	Budri Dass Achari	Dhurmsala	Bhud Kote	130 – –
		Ditto	Ditto	Bowha Kedar	125 – –
		Ditto	Ditto	Bhikya Sain	150 – –
		Ditto	Ditto	Pina Kote	145 – –
		Ditto	Ditto	Mohan	150 – –
		Lutchman Patty Joshee	Ditto	Kunteeah Ghat	96 8 –
		Ditto	Ditto	Munurs	96 8 –
		Goojanund Dhunkhola	Ditto	Near Aina Utkoolee	30 – –
		Permanund	Road	Pal Bilon	300 – –
		Oodusee	Dhurmsala	Toonyas	300 – –
				Total Rs.	1,523 – –

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

Division.	District.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost. s. a. p.	Remarks.
Kumaon—*cont*[d]	Gurhwal	Umba Dutt, Sudder Ameen	A pucca well and fountain.	Sreenuggur	250 – –	
		Reejuk Rawul	Dhurmsala	Ditto	125 – –	
		Jowla, &c.	A small house	Dophulda, on the road to Hurdwar	20 – –	
		Umba Dutt Ghildyal	Ditto	Above Aylana village, on the road to Sreenuggur	20 – –	
		Jyanund Canoongoe	Dhurmsala	Near the Khunda bridge, on the road to Sreenuggur	20 – –	
				Total Rs.	435 – –	
				GRAND TOTAL Rs.	1,058 – –	
GORUCKPORE	Goruckpore	Doorga Pershaud	Pucca well	Kusbah Bansee Khas	125 – –	
		Khatree Goshain	Ditto	Putree Third	40 – –	
		Sheo Lall Ojha	Ditto	Nundhooah Munpee	40 – –	
		Beshashur and others	Ditto	Doolheepore	25 – –	
		Shah Mohomed Ushruf	Ditto	Peepra	35 – –	
		Jehangeer Buksh	Ditto	Hushoureeah	40 – –	
		Purog Pardey	Ditto	Osra Shahid	40 – –	
		Murubuksh	Ditto	Mujuhnee Mujaha	35 – –	
		Chutturdaree Roy	Ditto	Sunda	20 – –	
		Seodial	Ditto	Bowdeh	40 – –	
		Sheikh Khodabux	Ditto	Sukra Khas	35 – –	
		Marhaee Koormee	Ditto	Jhoongeah	35 – –	
		Gyapershaud	Ditto	Shewa Kutoie	50 – –	
		Beshashur Opudhya	Ditto	Pursohna Khoord	50 – –	
		Rughoobur Sing	Ditto	Pooneeah	34 – –	
		Fukeeray Misr	Kutcha well	Pyna Khoord	15 – –	
		Purbhoodeen Pandey	Ditto	Peswa	18 – –	
		Widow of Dabee Suhoy	Pucka well	Dhobooa Khorie	40 – –	
		Dhunput Roy	Ditto	Bansgaon Khas	150 – –	
		Jokhun Kandoo	Ditto	Kotha	50 – –	
		Omrao Naik	Ditto	Bhulooan	50 – –	
		Ditto	Kutcha tank	Ditto	200 – –	
		Sheodial Pandey	Pucka well	Ossopar	50 – –	
		Purshun Aheer	Ditto	Ditto	50 – –	
		Bowhaneedeen Aheer	Kutcha tank	Jalouna	200 – –	
		Ghoomur Loll	Pucka well	Hoondra	60 – –	
		Shewnundun Roy	Ditto	Gola Bazaar	50 – –	
		Bhugta Kulwar	Ditto	Ditto	80 – –	

		Sheololl Sing	Two kutcha tanks	Tola Sahruhree	1,000 – –		
		Ramnawaz Loll	One kutcha tank	Shekarpore	300 – –		
		Nund Loll Doobey	Pucka well	Dhalighur	70 14 3		
		Buchoo Sing	Ditto	Suraya	75 8 –		
		Rujace Ram	Ditto	Bampore	50 8 –		
		Ditto	Ditto	Demree	49 12 –		
		Ramsurun Ram	Ditto	Ditto	59 – –		
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	49 8 –		
		Ubheman Roy	Ditto	Khurungpore	40 – –		
		Dahree Khan	Ditto	Kuberpore	40 8 –		
		Muhung Hulwace	Ditto	Belwa	40 4 –		
		Dooneea Aheer	Ditto	Tawukulpore	31 8 –		
		Loontoo Doss	Ditto	Surseea	40 4 –		
		Jugdeep Tewaree	Ditto	Poomeea	75 12 –		
		Sudophul	Ditto	Deoria Ramnath	25 8 –		
		Oochal Randoo	Ditto	Surput	30 – –		
		Masay Dobey	Ditto	Koona	30 – –		
				GRAND TOTAL Rs.	3,665 14 3		
JUBBULPORE	Dumoh	Zalim Sing	Baoli or well	Khoja Kheree	225 – –	Made near the Dumoh road, for travellers.	
		Permanund Lumberdar	Pucca baoli	Murriah Nursingpore	150 – –	- - ditto.	
		Thakoor Bahadoor Sing	Pucca well	Pathoria	100 – –	Outside the village of Pathoria, near the road.	
		Thakoor Sookloll	Pucca ghat, made of stone.	Bansah	80 – –	Outside the village of Bansah, near the road.	
		Thakoor Maun Sing	Pucca ghat, made in old well.	Ditto	60 – –	Outside the village of Bansah, for the use of travellers.	
		Dewan Oomrao Sing	Well, made of stone	Mowar	80 – –	Near the road.	
		Subsook Kachee	Ditto	Bhat Khamooreeah	40 – –	Near the village of Bhut Khamoorceah.	
		Kooer Umroop Sing	Baoli, made of stone	Bhujjeah	80 – –	Near the village of Bhujjeah.	
		Lutchmun Lodhee	Well, made of stone	Majgoawna	30 – –	Near the village of Majgoawna.	
				Total Rs.	845 – –		
	Jubbulpore		None.	—	—		
	Mundla		Ditto.	—	—		
	Seonee	Gunnoo Malgoozar	Pucca well	Jam Pergunnah Kuttinggie	80 – –		
		Sago Malgoozar	Ditto	Wara Pergunnah Kuttinggie	65 – –		
				Total Rs.	145 – –		

Appendix, No. XII.—STATEMENT showing the Works of Public Utility constructed by Individuals at their own Private Cost in the Districts of the North Western Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Name of Individual by whom Constructed.	Description of the Work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	REMARKS.
					Rs. a. p.	
Jubbulpore—*contd.*	Hoshungabad -	Alumchund Dewan - - -	Pucca well - -	Mouza Gunera - - - - - - -	500 – –	
		Deojee Malgoozar - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto Chouraluet - - - - - -	200 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	700 – –	
	Baitool - -	- - - - - - - -	None.	—	—	
	Nursingpore -	- - - - - - - -	Ditto.	—	—	
				GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,690 – –	
JHANSIE - -	Hameerpore -	Ishoree Doss Lodhee - - -	A well - - -	Pergunnah Roat Barolee - - - - -	16 – –	
		Koonbeharee Brahmin - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - - - - -	275 – –	
		Buldeo Marwaree - - - -	Ditto - -	Pergunnah Soomainpore, Mouzah Booltine -	250 – –	
		Alum Sing Pachourie - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - Mohoba - ditto - Contia -	125 – –	
		Kulloo Lumberdar - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - ditto - Chanpoora -	125 – –	
		Chutarey Lodhey - - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto - -	150 – –	
		Kunhye Pulleedar - - -	Ditto - -	Pergunnah Mohoba, Mouzah Chundpoora -	125 – –	
		Purmola - - - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - Chickpoice -	15 – –	
		Bhugwandas - - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - Mohoba - -	150 – –	
		Saduria Rungrez - - - -	Ditto - -	- - Ditto - - - ditto - -	50 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	1,281 – –	
	Jhansie - -	Subdul - - - - - -	A pucca well -	Burpoor - - - - - - -	400 – –	
		Pershadee - - - - - -	Ditto - -	In the centre of the village of Jaloun - -	214 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	614 – –	
	Jaloun - -	Sheeachurn - - - - - -	A well - - -	About half way between Oorgaon and Jaloun on the side of the main road - - -	100 – –	
				Total - - - *Rs.*	100 – –	
				GRAND TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	1,995 – –	

CHAPTER XII.

PUNJAB.

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CHAPTER XII.

ANNUAL REPORT on the Administration of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the year 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. DURING 1859, peace and order reigned unbroken throughout the Punjab and its dependencies, and the action of the civil courts was uninterrupted.

2. For the whole territory no less than 138,821 original suits were instituted; and of these 14,327 remained undecided at the end of the year. Excluding from the comparison the divisions of Delhi and Hissar, the returns for which were, in 1858, incomplete, 59,043 additional suits were instituted in 1859. It was very well known that the new rule of limitation, reducing the term from six to three years, would come into play in November, and that the creditor must previously sue his debtor or be silent for ever: hence this grand battue of litigation. Moreover, by the proportionate graduation of the cost of law processes, justice—particularly as regards small suits, which form the bulk—had been made much cheaper. And cases of dispossession, more generally excluded than formerly from criminal jurisdiction, had become more numerous in the civil courts.. Much despatch has been used in disposing of this large mass of work. The trials, on an average, were over in 23 days. About one-third of the cases were got rid of by confession of judgment by defendants. About 40 per cent. were decreed in full: 14 per cent. given in favour of defendants: 19 per cent. arranged by razeenamah: seven per cent. dismissed in default and nonsuited. The tehseeldars tried about two-fifths of the cases decided. The average value of each suit was nearly 61 rupees. It is remarkable that the value of suits is less by one-half than in 1858. The per-centage of costs, *Rs.* 5. 3. 5. About eight per cent. of the decisions were given by arbitrators. The new rule regarding the compulsory registration of certain descriptions of bonds has increased the number annually registered from 225 to 1,845; but these are still deeds connected with real property, and no disposition is shown to register simple contracts.

Amount of litigation.

Increased by new rule of limitation

Duration of suits

Registration of bonds.

3. It is noticeable, that of decrees given only one-third are executed by means of the courts; the remainder are carried out by the parties themselves. This is considered advantageous, and is employed as an argument against abolishing process fees in the execution of decrees.

4. The reforms introduced by Mr. Thornton during the year were these:

Reforms in law and procedure.

1st. *Reduction of the period of limitation.*—This did not come into operation until late in the year, and its effects are not yet developed; but, judging from past experience, the tendency will be beneficial. Previous to 1856, suits were heard within 12 years, but the period was then reduced to six years in the cases claimed on bonds and accounts. The result was this: it became much easier to judge of the truth of such accounts: many more were discovered to be fabricated or exaggerated, and a larger proportion of the suits founded on them came to be dismissed. Still, it has been thought that the debtor is held at a disadvantage under the six years' rule, and in certain cases the term has been reduced to three years. Such cases include cases relating to debts and accounts, not being partnership accounts, except those arising out of bond or partnership, disputes between master and servant, employer and agent; and in cases relating to marriage betrothal and maintenance; all actions on simple contract not otherwise provided for: and in claims to hereditary fees, and the management of religious institutions. Again, in all cases relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, pre-emption, and caste, the limit has been fixed at three months.

Reduction of the period of limitation.

2d. *The regulation of documentary evidence.*—Nothing certainly can be worse than such evidence is at present: the bonds are of the rudest sort, containing no specific admission of obligation, and often unattested; and the books kept at the pleasure of the creditor, without any check in themselves. Bonds for sums above 50 rupees are therefore now required to be registered, either at the tehseel or zillah courts, and accounts to comprehend both a ledger and day book, models of which have been circulated. The people are very illiterate, and the innovation is rather a bold one. "These new rules," says Mr. Thornton, "though every means has been taken to promulgate them, can hardly yet be said to be realised by the people, and some little difficulty will be found in getting people to make use of registration, and it may be advisable to make endeavour to increase the number of registry

Regulation of documentary evidence.

CHAP. XII. Punjab.

registry officers; and a change so important cannot be expected to be introduced without considerable passive resistance; but if persevered in it will, I have no doubt, lead to a decrease of litigation and a greater certainty of decrees." If the measure is successful, it will act as an incentive to education, which will be probably taken advantage of in our rural schools, now under the control of the district officers.

Graduation of the cost of serving processes.

3d. *Graduation of the cost of serving processes.*—This change was suggested by the severity with which costs fell proportionately on suits for small sums. The charge was an average one, viz., 12 annas per process in the district courts, and eight in those of the tehseeldars. The new scale creates an *ad valorem* tax on the amount in litigation, at the rate of 2 ½ per cent., the same as the institution fee. Under this scheme a surplus of about one lakh of rupees has accrued to Government. It was proposed, consequently, that all process fees chargeable for the execution of decrees should be abolished. But it was feared that the abolition might have the effect of discouraging the adjustment of decrees out of court, which at present takes place to a large extent. It was preferred, therefore, to commute these fees to an *ad valorem* tax of one per cent. As an experiment, the surplus which has already accrued will be devoted to the payment for additional assistance to the tehseeldars in places where the civil work is very heavy.

Sale of hereditary land in execution of decrees.

5. During 1859 only twenty-seven applications were made to the courts for the sale of ancestral land in execution of decrees of court. Of these nine only were sanctioned. In sixteen cases the land was made over for a fixed period to the creditor with ultimate reversion to the debtor. This process (suggested originally by his Excellency the Viceroy) appears to be very much in unison with native custom; mortgages being as frequent as sales are rare. The Commissioner of Delhi (Mr. Brandreth) attributes the rarity of applications for the sale of land in satisfaction of decrees to the operation of the Punjab pre-emption rules, which he thinks depreciate the selling price, and render it more profitable to the money-lender to retain the land under mortgage until it is redeemed by the debtor. He would wish to see agricultural debtors put in a position to escape from their embarrassments by means of insolvency laws.

Record of proceedings in English by the presiding officers.

6. Proceedings continue to be recorded in English by the presiding officers; and the general opinion appears to be that, with practice, the labour is by no means so excessive as to outweigh the many acknowledged advantages of this method of record.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Reported crime.

7. The year 1859 is the first for which statistics of crime, embracing the Punjab and its dependencies, are forthcoming. They show that, in all, 46,918 crimes were reported, being one offence to 324 persons. Of these, 23,692, or one to 641 persons, are classed as heinous, and 23,226 as minor. Leaving out the Delhi and Hissar divisions (the returns for which, for 1858, were not complete), it is shown that there was an increase of 658 heinous, and a decrease of 303 minor offences. Murders were more numerous by 11; in the Peshawur district alone, 43 were committed. No case of thuggee was reported; and robberies of all kinds, attended with murder, decreased. But cases of wounding, with intent to murder, rose by 17, principally in the Peshawur district. Crimes of the second degree of atrocity also somewhat increased. Culpable homicides were more frequent by 11 cases. Aggravated robberies rose in number, though in a less degree. There were 38 additional cases of aggravated assault; 10 of administering poisonous drugs; 41 of rape; 5 of incest; and 26 of unnatural crime. Amongst crimes of the third degree of atrocity, arson increased by 30 cases; simple dacoities by 7; simple thefts were about the same as in 1858; the ratio of cattle thefts to other crimes increased; highway robberies diminished by 10, and burglaries by 196. In the fourth class of heinous crimes there was an addition of 390 cases under the head of "adultery;" but formerly many of these cases were classed under the denomination of "abduction." Now, owing to a change in the law, which admits of their prosecution in the District Criminal Courts, charges of adultery are more frequent. Cases of coining and forgery have considerably fallen off. Minor offences call for no remark; there is no noticeable variation in number.

Increase of crime.

Comparative amount of crime.

8. The subjoined Statement shows the comparative amount of crime for four years, commencing with 1856:—

1. Year.	2. 1st Class of Atrocity.	3. 2d Class of Atrocity.	4. 3d Class of Atrocity.	5. 4th Class of Atrocity.	6. Total of heinous Offences.	7. Minor Offences.	8. Grand Total.	—
1856 -	199	542	18,220	2,425	21,384	19,020	40,404	
1857 -	195	560	17,876	2,258	20,889	17,512	38,401	
1858 -	230	541	17,457	1,503	19,731	20,328	40,059	
1859 -	238	681	17,555	1,915	20,389	20,025	40,414	Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions.
1859 -	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918	Inclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

9. Out

9. Out of 46,918 cases reported, 35,694 were brought to trial; and of these 12,905, or rather more than half the number reported, involved heinous charges, on account of which 22,364 persons were apprehended, 13,263 convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. Including minor offences, altogether 47,580 persons were convicted, and 7,879 acquitted. In the following table some of the ordinary comparative tests are applied:— Its detection.

	1859.	1858.
Proportion of cases brought to trial to cases reported - -	75·86	74·54
Proportion of persons acquitted to the number tried - -	25·91	31·08
Proportion of stolen property recovered - - - -	27·50	29·39

10. On the whole, 1859 shows a fair degree of success. It may be added that the sentences of the district courts have less frequently been reversed in appeal.

11. There were 56 capital punishments; 83 persons were imprisoned for life; 24 for periods exceeding 12 years. Only 1,225 were committed to the sessions courts—a remarkably small number compared with former years, and attributable to the extended powers of the magisterial tribunals. Its punishment.

12. Illustrative of the practical effect of the changes in the law on punishments ordered by the district courts, the following statement is subjoined:— Effect of changes in penal law on punishments ordered by district courts.

	Actual Punishments Inflicted.										Detail of Columns 1 to 4.				
Year.	1. Imprisoned simple.	2. Ditto with fine.	3. Ditto with flogging.	4. Ditto with fine and flogging.	5. Fined simple.	6. Flogged simple.	7. Fined and flogged.	8. Suspended or dismissed.	9. Security or recognisance.	10. Total.	11. Imprisoned above two years.	12. Ditto one to two years.	13. Ditto from six months to one year.	14. Ditto six months and under.	15. Total.
Exclusive of Delhi and Hissar Divisions:—															
1858 - -	6,902	496	339	30	22,134	3,455	26	1,072	2,761	37,215	1,365	1,212	1,699	3,491	7,767
1859 - -	2,355	1,233	1,009	1,706	25,183	2,832	686	791	5,709	41,504	275	1,038	1,330	3,660	6,303
Difference -	minus 4,547	plus 737	plus 670	plus 1,676	plus 3,049	minus 623	plus 660	minus 281	plus 2,948	plus 4,289	minus 1,090	minus 174	minus 369	plus 169	minus 1,464

The number of persons acquitted was about one-fourth of those put on their trial.

13. Original trials occupied, on an average, nine days in cases in which the police were employed, and seven days otherwise. Sessions trials averaged 17 days. Duration of trials.

14. Out of 90,975 witnesses, 81,224 were detained only one day. Detention of witnesses.

15. On the whole, therefore, it may be asserted that the penal law has been efficiently administered. If there has been a slight comparative increase of crime, yet a larger proportion has been detected: more cases relatively were brought to trial, and it is shown that, of persons tried, a larger proportion has been convicted. General results.

16. Allusion was made last year to the changes in the criminal law and procedure introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Thornton, the Judicial Commissioner, and some proofs of their actual operation have already been given. The nature of these changes is thus sketched in Mr. Thornton's report for 1859. Changes in law and procedure.

17. "Fine was rendered a universal punishment, and the courts were given a right to recover by distraint and sale. The Deputy Commissioner's power was fixed at 500 rupees on each person, the power of his subordinates being smaller. The Commissioner could fine to the amount of 2,000 rupees, and the Judicial Commissioner to 10,000 rupees on his own authority; whilst larger mulcts required sanction by the local Government. Their nature.

"Offences were divided into three classes; those in which imprisonment was a necessary part of the punishment; secondly, those in which imprisonment might or might not be imposed at the discretion of the court; and, thirdly, those in which this punishment was entirely prohibited, unless as an alternative measure, when fine had not been realised.

"Flogging was legalised for certain offences in classes one and two, under certain limitations. To increase the rigor of punishment, and thus empower us to curtail the duration of sentences, labour was made imperative on all convicts. The permission to commute it for fine was abrogated entirely."

Their effects.

18. The effects of these reforms are very perceptible in the returns for 1859. The diminution in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment; the abridgment of the terms of imprisonment; the more frequent resort to flogging, and fine, are all strongly marked. The number of convicts in gaol at the end of the year has also declined from 11,862 in 1858 to 10,000 in 1859.

Question regarding the increase of crime.

19. It has been questioned if the new scale of penalties has tended to augment crime, and if it may not have been too leniently applied. Co-incidentally there has certainly been a slight increase of heinous offences. But the Commissioner of Mooltan alone has attributed it to the mitigation of the period of imprisonment. The Judicial Commissioner does not admit this conclusion; still he has pointed out the necessity of a just discrimination of making punishments really exemplary, and of superadding—as may be done under the new laws wherever stripes and fine are inapplicable—an adequate term of imprisonment.

New jurisdictions of Deputy Commissioners.

20. The Deputy Commissioners have now authority to dispose finally of charges relating to the following offences, formerly cognizable by the sessions courts only:—

Manslaughter.	Adultery.
Affray, attended with homicide or severe wounding.	Forgery.
	Counterfeiting coin.
Rape.	Procuring abortion.
Unnatural crime.	Perjury.

The Commissioners have, in consequence, been relieved of much labour, and the number of persons committed fell from 1,736 to 1,029.

Rescue of young girls from prostitution.

21. It has also been made penal to introduce girls of tender age into brothels, in which it has been customary to bring them up to prostitution. Under this regulation, 69 girls have been rescued and withdrawn, 36 have been restored to their parents, and 33 made over to other parties. It has been ascertained that 1,034 girls, who are alleged to have been born in brothels, still remain in them. It has not yet been deemed advisable to interfere between parent and child, but Mr. Thornton has given his opinion that "interference is justifiable and called for."

Great diminution of charges of dispossession in criminal courts.

22. The result of the measure, by which cases of dispossession or wrongful innovation have been, as far as possible, excluded from the criminal courts, is, that the number of such cases before the magisterial courts has declined from 4,053, in 1858, to 79, in 1859, without any apparent disadvantage.

Treatise of criminal law prepared.

23. A classified epitome of offences, defining the jurisdiction of the several courts, the punishments due to offences, and the law under which they may be applied, has been published for the guidance of officers; and a Manual of Punjab Criminal Law, compiled by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, is in the press, and will in future form a text-book for examination and general reference.

Reduction of forms and statements.

24. A committee appointed to review, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Cust, the periodical returns required in the criminal and other departments, have very materially diminished their bulk and frequency, without reducing the statistical information which they afford.

Mr. Thornton's improvement of the local law.

25. Mr. Thornton's judicial reforms, both criminal and civil, intelligently conceived, thoroughly matured, and lucidly promulgated, have contributed much to the amelioration of Punjab law.

Extraordinary crimes.

26. This section may be concluded with a notice of some extraordinary crimes committed during the year.

Suttee in Hissar.

27. The occurrence of a suttee at Koongurh, in the Hissar District, led to the dismissal, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, of the entire body of police, through whose negligence it was permitted to take place.

Mahomedan agitation regarding the "Imam Mehndee."

28. During the summer an ostentatious account of the appearance, in Arabia, of an imam, commonly identified with the "Imam Mehndee," a prophet, expected by the Mahomedans at the end of the world, appeared in several native newspapers, published in different parts of India. The subject was much discussed by the Mahomedans of Lahore, and several parties were convicted of publicly uttering sedition, and sentenced to various slight punishments, which had the effect of putting an end to the temporary excitement. It came out, also, that there had been a discussion amongst certain Mahomedans employed in the Educational Department, concerning the legality, in reference to their faith, of serving the British Government. About the same time, a fakeer, named Hubeeb Shah, was convicted of distributing seditious papers in the Sealkote District, and making overt proposals for rebellion and the murder of Europeans: this man was executed. The sensation soon ceased; but it served to show the ease with which the people, owing to their ignorance and superstition, can be imposed upon by designing characters.

29. During

29. During the year the officers of the Customs Department were invested with the criminal jurisdiction of an assistant magistrate over members of their own establishments.

Customs officers invested with criminal jurisdiction over their own establishments.

PART III.—POLICE.

30. It is satisfactory to observe that the local reports are more than usually emphatic in asserting the gradual extinction of infanticide. Amongst the Bedees (the hereditary priesthood descended from Baba Nanuk), resident at Dehra, in the Goordaspoor District, there are now 172 girls. None of these is more than 11 years of age, a fact sufficiently demonstrating that their preservation is entirely owing to British interference. In the Kangra District, formerly so notorious for the commission of infanticide in Rajpoot families, a careful register of female births is also kept. In 1859 such births were reported as being considerably in excess of male births. This error is attributed to the fear of the penalties under which female births are registered. The record of male births not being made under penalties is less attended to. It has been ascertained that, of 1,923 girls born during the year, rather more than one-fourth died, a proportion not greater than can be accounted for by ordinary causes. It appears certain that this unnatural crime is on the decrease amongst the tribes formerly addicted to its commission, and the result justifies the cautious measures which have been used for its suppression and their future continuance.

Suppression of infanticide.

31. The separate office for the detection of thugs, dacoits, and poisoners, has persisted in its operations, under the direction of Captain McAndrew. The extinction of thuggee is only prevented by the number of old hardened practitioners at large. Altogether 30 persons were arrested during the year, of whom 11 were committed to the Sessions Court. One man, a descendant of Wuzeer, who first introduced the crime into the Punjab, was executed at Lahore, three murders being proved against him. Two cases of thuggee have been reported in the Sirsa District.

The Lieutenant Governor is strongly in favour of maintaining this special agency. He believes that, were it abolished, murder and robbery would increase.

Detection of thugs, dacoits, &c.

32. No case of dacoity has been reported.

Absence of dacoity.

33. Attention has been drawn to the practice of poisoning by giving dutoora. A Punjabee Mussulman confessed to 17 murders effected by these means. A pretended Syud, who had long travelled about the country as a religious impostor, was hung at Lahore in November, six cases of administering dutoora, two of which were fatal, being proved against him. No less than 12 deaths, resulting from the administration of dutoora, have been verified. The detection of this crime is difficult. Its commission is peculiar to no class. No organised gangs practise it. Dutoora grows in many parts of the Punjab, and its acquisition cannot be prevented like that of mineral poisons. Now it is given in the form of a sweetmeat to a traveller, then mixed up in a family dinner by the poisoner disguised as a fakeer or a Brahmin; or administered to a dancing girl, in order to plunder her ornaments; or to a cart-man for the sake of his bullocks. The accomplices hang back until the drug has taken effect, and consequently are seldom identified. It will probably be necessary to make the possession of concealed dutoora a criminal offence, and punish it accordingly. The apprehension and conviction of the poisoners is mainly attributable to the special thuggee agency.

Increase of poisoning.

34. In the Lahore district a plan has been tried of working the bad characters confined in gaol on the roads. Task work is measured out to them, for which they receive wages. Any attempt to escape is punished. Their presence is ensured by constant roll-calls. This plan is favourably spoken of. Attempts at escape have been few. The men soon get accustomed to the labour; they see their friends, and begin to save a little money. If withdrawn from surveillance, they would certainly return to their old habits of theft. If replaced in prison, they not only choke up the gaols, but they have not the same chance of reformation. But being forced to labour, yet getting fair wages, they are saved from their old temptations, and habituated to the sweets of rewarded industry.

Bad characters, not convicted of crime, but imprisoned in default of giving security, forced to labour.

35. In the Sealkote District an experiment is being made with the view of training the gipsy tribe of Sansees to agriculture. Their habits of theft are notorious, and it is good evidence of the justice of enforcing the responsibility of village land-holders, that a Sansee can always obtain security for his good behaviour by feeing the head men according to a well understood tariff. During the last year the Sansees resident in Pergunnah Duska have been collected together, and kept under surveillance. Some uncultivated land has been made over to them, in which wells have been dug. Cattle and ploughs were recently given to the Sansees by the Deputy Commissioner. Their hereditary prejudices are much against ploughing or any fixed occupation; nevertheless, they commenced breaking up the soil, with a good deal of publicity, in the presence of the district officials; and it is considered by Captain Urmston, that a step towards their permanent settlement has been taken. They are bound to repay the advances of money made to them by Government. This experiment was started by Mr. E. A. Prinsep, who was struck by the amount of undetected crime committed by the Sansees and other wandering tribes.

Sansees made to plough.

 36. The

Neglect of village landholders to report disloyalty.

36. The omission to report the open propagation of sedition so long practised by the Fakeer Hubeeb Shah, who was hung at Lahore, has led to two villages being heavily fined. This impostor prophesied the immediate advent of the "Imam Mehndee" for about a year in the Sealkote District, without any information being given to the authorities. "He dressed in a conical peaked hat, long robe, green scarf, and loose trowsers. Standing at the Tukya (which is a public place at one end of the village), he would call in a loud voice upon God. Then he would proclaim in a similar manner the coming reign of the 'Imam Mehndee.' He was the precursor and deputy of the Imam, who would appear that very year. He called on the Mahomedans to assemble under the flag of the Imam, and Hindoos under the standard of their goddess—those who should fail herein would be punished by the Imam. He would lay a small praying cloth on the ground, put rupees on it, look up to Heaven, and say, 'I see the Imam coming; to horse, to horse!' This kind of preaching went on for at least four days. One head man is a Chowdree of some influence in the neighbourhood; he was present at the preaching, so was the other head man, so were the two village watchmen, so were many others of the village. The village accountant and the money lender were also aware of it. All this is admitted by these people."

"Here" (continues the Commissioner, Mr. Temple) "we see a man, probably from the dregs of the population, assuming the garb of religion, a disguise so flimsy as to deceive only the rustic or the vulgar, going about for 12 months (perhaps for years) through one of the most prosperous and contented districts of the Punjab, preaching sedition and extorting alms, never hindered or informed against by the people, and only arrested when at last he proceeded to a palpably overt act. It is painful to think how easily impostures of this kind are arranged, how much the impostor is favoured by the people; if not from disaffection, at all events from indifference and unwillingness to come forward."

Return of civil police.

37. The following is a comparative return of the strength and cost of the civil police:—

—	Strength.	Cost per Mensem.
On 1st January 1859 - - - - - - - -	11,183	77,226
On 1st January 1860 - - - - - - - -	11,292	80,125
Difference - - -	+ 109	+ 2,899

PART IV.—GAOLS.

Decrease in the number of prisoners effected by changes in the penal law.

Rate of mortality low.

Reduction of expenditure.

Cost of each prisoner.

Proceeds from gaol manufactures.

Convicts made to perform menial duties in place of paid servants.

Selected prisoners appointed as monitors and guards, instead of paid burkundauzes.

38. The alterations in the penal law sensibly affected the number of persons imprisoned. The admissions in 1858 amounted to 33,656, and in 1859 declined to 22,117. The number of convicts in gaol at the end of the year decreased from 11,862 to 10,000. The great healthiness which has prevailed in the prisons generally is attributed by the inspector to the reduction in the number of inmates. There have, however, been some cases of scurvy. The average rate of mortality was so low as 2·35 per cent. The actual disbursements have been reduced to four lakhs of rupees per annum, being a saving of nearly 40,000 rupees on the previous year; but deducting the cost of the permanent guard, the real expenditure has been only two and a half lakhs of rupees. The cost of each prisoner has been *Rs.* 16. 14 *a.* 4 *p.*, and is as low as it can be brought; but the inspector has shown that economy is not equally practised in all the gaols. The number of juvenile convicts has somewhat increased. No great progress has been made in the instruction of the prisoners. It is shown that each prisoner employed on manufactures earns about 8 rupees; and half a lakh of rupees has thus accrued to Government. The inspector considers that a much larger sum ought to be raised. The earnings vary unaccountably in different gaols. At Umritsur each prisoner earns nearly 24 rupees; in the central gaol at Lahore only 2 rupees. It is obvious that much must depend on management, and that there is room for improvement. The buildings have been kept in repair entirely by prison labour. Fifteen in every hundred are told off for the menial duties formerly performed by paid blacksmiths, barbers, sweepers, &c., and a saving of nearly 6,000 rupees has thus been effected; but the inspector appears to doubt if the remainder are compelled to labour as severely or as profitably as they ought to be. Escapes from gaol have really been reduced to a minimum, or to 0·08 per cent.; out of 10 who got away, seven were recaptured. Solitary confinement is limited to 15 days at a time, and to four occasions during the year; no mental injury has resulted. An experiment is in progress in the central gaol (Lahore), whereby monitors, selected from the prisoners, undertake the duty of guarding the convicts within the wards, heretofore performed by paid burkundauzes, who are said to be less trustworthy than the prisoners themselves, particularly when the latter are exempted from labour and irons, and otherwise favoured. This experiment has not yet had a sufficient trial, but is being carefully tested. Dr. Hathaway has continued to inspect the Punjab gaols during the year with the same minute attention which has tended so much to their improvement, and won for him the confidence of Government.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

39. There has been a slight decline in the land revenue, as will be seen from the following figures:— Decline in the land revenue.

YEAR.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	In Train of Liquidation.	Doubtful or Undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.
1858-59 - -	1,87,79,783	1,82,26,791	5,52,992	43,398	76,590	2,00,263	2,29,420
1859-60 - -	1,86,13,196	1,81,68,735	4,44,465	33,072	53,787	1,59,776	1,97,830

40. Considerable reductions have been granted in different localities on account of over-assessment, both in the past and present years. As the revised assessments now approach completion, the necessity for further reductions will cease. The assessment will then be a light one, spread over a large area, as the jagheers will gradually fall in, owing to the demise of the present holders. The recent grants in reward for services have, to a certain extent, caused reductions. Reductions of assessment. Grants in reward for services during the rebellion.

41. Coercive measures, whether against person or property, have been exceedingly rare; and whenever the revenue is moderately assessed, its collection is easy. Coercive processes very rare.

42. Settlements or revisions of settlements have been in progress during the year in most of the districts; but the great bulk of the work has been completed. Settlement work nearly completed.

43. The jageerdars have been freed from the charge which has hitherto been made upon them when they resorted to the assistance of the Government revenue officials in the realisation of their rents. Jageerdars exempted from payment for assistance of Government revenue officers.

44. Attention has been paid by the officiating financial commissioner, Mr. R. Cust, to the abridgment of useless forms, both English and vernacular. Business has newly been distributed into departments, and unnecessary returns and reports dispensed with. In this way, as the work is on the increase, any call for additional establishments has been prevented. Revision and abridgment of forms.

45. The fall of rain was below the average; but the wheat harvest in the Punjab was unusually fine, and the price of agricultural produce slightly improved.

46. Tenant right has been a good deal discussed. Mr. R. N. Cust makes the following remarks on this subject in his Annual Report:—"We are gradually working out an equitable tenant-right code. We have ruled that the tenant, with right of occupation, can sublet, or, in other words, maintain a constructive occupancy; that the right of transfer may be an incident of his tenure, though not ordinarily so. He is entitled, moreover, to pay at certain rates, not absolutely fixed rates, but capable of judicial fixation, and varying with the prosperity of the neighbourhood. And where the tenant pays the revenue rate of the village, the non-record of malikana at settlement does not bar (whatever period may have elapsed) the trial of that matter on its own merits; his rent cannot be converted from grain to cash without his consent, or his fault. On the other hand, we have ruled that no new customary rights of occupancy are now forming; that no period of tenancy will give any right to tenants-at-will, as so recorded." Tenant rights.

PART II.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND OPIUM.

47. This branch has somewhat recovered from the depression noted on dissolution of the sepoy regiments. The increase amounts to 71,001 rupees.

PART III.—SALT.

48. Since the incorporation of the Delhi territory with these Provinces, the salt revenue has become an important source of income, with the following distinct avenues of supply:— Increase of revenue, consequent on incorporation of the Delhi territory with Punjab, and enhancement of duty.

1st. The Delhi and Hissar Customs line, with a duty of *Rs.* 2. 8. per maund on the produce of the Great Salt Lakes, near the Desert.

2d. The Sutlej Preventive line, which brings in no direct revenue.

3d. The Sind Saugor, or Cis-Indus mines, which are the property of Government, and the produce of which is now sold at the rate of *Rs.* 2. 2. per maund.

4th. The Trans-Indus or Kohat Mines. Compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase of 64,099 rupees. This is mainly attributable to purchases made in anticipation of the late increase in the price of the Cis-Indus salt. It is not expected that the present high figure will be annually maintained.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

Augmented by accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab.

49. This branch has been materially augmented by the accession of the Western Jumna Canal to the Punjab Provinces. Deficient rains have enhanced the revenue. No tax can be more satisfactory; it can be exacted only with the consent and to the advantage of the payer. The increase on the previous year amounts to 81,459 rupees.

PART V.—TRADE TAX.

Imposition of certain taxes, equivalent to an income tax of three per cent.

Apprehensions of traders that the new tax would be inquisitorial;

And their offer to pay treble octroi duty instead.

Large cities allowed to compound for the new tax by raising an equal revenue by the town duties.

Income tax imposed on the smaller towns and villages.

Yield of the new taxes.

50. Pending the perfection of the comprehensive financial measures of the Legislative Council, and in consideration of the deficiency of specie to which the inland situation of the Punjab renders its administration liable, the Viceroy sanctioned the imposition of certain taxes proposed by the Lieutenant Governor. The foundation of these was the scale of licence duties originally proposed in the Legislative Council, and which in effect amounted to an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes below 2,000 rupees. In the assessment of these duties, a general apprehension was found to pervade the principal cities of the inquisition necessary to the computation of the income of individuals, and the leading city of Umritsur offered to contribute to the State a sum equivalent to that which might be estimated to accrue from the income tax, by trebling the town duties already levied for municipal purposes, rather than submit to the appraisement of private fortunes. At the time no general fiscal policy had been laid down, and in the Punjab it was considered of greater importance to raise the revenue without delay, and without creating discontent, than according to the theoretical canons of taxation. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, empowered the local authorities to allow the large cities to compound for the income tax by raising an equal revenue through the town duties. In petty boroughs and villages the income tax took effect. In some districts, especially in the Mooltan Division, town duties were rarely levied, and the whole non-agricultural population was made to contribute at the rate of three per cent. on their incomes, without claiming for the scheme any refined equality, or universal applicability; in practice it has certainly the merits of being well adapted to the people concerned, of being submitted to willingly and without complaint, and of extreme cheapness of collection. It has also had the effect of preparing the minds of the people for the general measures of the Legislature. Many of the jageerdars, for instance, will now rather gain than lose by the income tax; and the apprehensions of the townspeople must have been much diminished by the treatment of their brethren in the villages. The town duties have not proved to have been pitched so high as to interfere with trade. The yield of these taxes for six months has been 9,75,807 rupees.

PART VI.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

51. Under this head there has been an increase of 5,53,421 rupees.

Total increase of revenue.

52. On the whole, there has been an improvement in the revenue of 18,04,758 rupees. Considering the unelastic character of Indian finance, the combined and recurring causes which have ever since annexation rather reduced than augmented the land tax, and the stationary level of minor sources of income, this result must be deemed matter of congratulation. It springs chiefly from the bold inroad which was this year made on the non-agricultural hoards, which had never before paid duty to the State.

Comparative statement of revenue.

53. The following table shows at one view the comparative revenue of 1858–59 and 1859–60:—

YEAR.		Land Tax.	Tribute from Dependent States.	Spirits, Drugs, and Opium.	Salt.	Canal Income.	Trade Tax.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1858–59	Rs.	1,82,26,791	3,05,929	6,74,356	48,87,629	3,89,741	- -	20,86,208	2,65,70,654
	£.	1,822,679	30,592	67,435	488,762	38,974	- -	208,620	2,657,065
1859–60	Rs.	1,81,68,735	4,22,956	7,45,357	49,51,728	4,71,200	9,75,807	26,39,629	2,83,75,412
	£.	1,816,873	42,295	74,535	495,172	47,120	97,580	263,962	2,837,541
Difference	Rs.	— 58,056	+ 1,17,027	+ 71,001	+ 64,099	+ 81,459	9,75,807	+ 5,53,421	+ 18,04,758
	£.	— 5,805	+ 11,702	+ 7,100	+ 6,409	+ 8,115	97,580	+ 55,342	+ 180,475

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

54. It was intimated last year that the Lieutenant Governor was not satisfied with the working of the Educational Department in these provinces. Organic defects existed, which neutralised the exertions of the superintending officers. Reports on the subject were accordingly called for, as well from the civil authorities as the departmental functionaries. A very elaborate commentary on the past operations and their tendency was also submitted by Mr. Roberts, the officiating financial commissioner, under whose general control, up to that time, they had been carried on. In the several accounts submitted, there was a very general agreement as to the unsatisfactory results of the efforts which had been made during the three years foregoing, to diffuse education amongst the people. Those efforts had been vigorous and comprehensive. But in the endeavour to establish a uniform system and a pervading machinery, sufficient regard had not been had to the means without which these could not have been successful. After a careful review of the information collected, the Lieutenant Governor was inclined to trace the acknowledged imperfections of the system mainly to the following causes:— Organic defects in previous system.

1st. *The Inferiority of the Native Superintendents.*—These were mostly foreigners from Hindostan. A similar class had not yet arisen in the Punjab, and only third-rate men found it worth while to take service so far from their homes. Notwithstanding which, the supervision of the Tehseeli and village schools was committed to these incompetent men, in preference to delaying the operations. Their causes.

2d. *The excessive Extent of the Circles superintended by the European Inspectors.*—Each included some 600 schools, which the inspector was supposed to visit and examine yearly. In each division was a native deputy inspector, and in each district a sub-deputy inspector, whose reports and accounts came before the European inspector, and took up a great part of his time. It was physically impossible for him to exert that searching control, and initiate that wholesome impulse, without which the whole machinery became inactive and mischievous.

3d. *The Dissociation of the Educational Department from the Civil Authorities.*—The people seldom bestir themselves, even in matters of which they approve, without an impulse from above, whilst they will often strenuously exert themselves to accomplish the purposes of the powers that be. Now, although individuals amongst them occasionally display an extraordinary desire for learning in general, as might be expected amongst an uneducated people, there is very great apathy on the subject. It is true that the department is a State institution, but the people are accustomed to learn the will of the Government through the district officer, whom alone they regard as its representative; and they inferred that the spread of education was a secondary matter, because he had nothing to do with it.

4th. *The Incapacity of the Schoolmasters.*—For the Tehseeli schools, only inferior men from Hindostan were procurable. The village schools were taught by the old masters, who were loath and incompetent to enforce the new-fangled curriculum of study. It would have been better had these village schools not been interfered with until fit masters had been trained for them in the normal schools.

55. Such were the leading defects ascertained to exist. The following are the measures devised by the Lieutenant Governor for their correction. They came into operation at the commencement of the current official year:

1st. The native deputy inspectors and sub-deputy inspectors (many of them foreigners) have been dismissed with gratuities, and their appointments abrogated. Such as are fit will probably obtain employment as schoolmasters. By their dismissal considerable funds become capable of more advantageous appropriation. Measures devised for their correction.

2d. The general superintendence of the vernacular schools, tehseeli and village, has been transferred to the district officers.

3d. The expense of the tehseeli schools, heretofore paid from the general revenues, has been transferred to the one per cent. fund.

4th. Arrangements have been made for increasing the number and efficiency of the normal schools for training vernacular masters. The character of the education imparted will greatly depend upon the efficiency of these schoolmasters.

5th. A commencement has been made in the establishment of high schools at the chief towns of the principal districts, where the study of English may be pursued under competent masters, without excluding vernacular instruction. The saving effected by the dismissal of the native superintendents, and by defraying the expense of the tehseeli schools from the 1 per cent. fund, will be devoted to the improvement and multiplication of these superior schools.

6th. The aid given to good private institutions for secular instruction, whether under the direction of missionaries or not, has been increased in amount.

7th. The director of public instruction has been placed in direct communication with the local Government.

56. These

Great improvement anticipated from the change.

56. These measures have been at work for too short a time as yet to render their effect apparent, but there is every reason to anticipate, from their introduction, a great improvement in the character of the educational institutions, and an increase to their popularity.

Review of the past year's operations.

57. A rapid review of the progress of the department during the year must close this section.

58. In consequence of the discovery of serious irregularities in the management of his office, it became necessary to remove the inspector of the Rawul Pindee Circle.

Zillah schools.

59. In the attendance at the four principal zillah schools there was a decline from 783 to 723.

Tehseeli schools.

60. At the 140 tehseeli schools the number of pupils was 10,353, being an increase of 1,200 on the former year.

Village schools.

61. The number of one per cent. village schools decreased from 2,029 to 1,704; but in the average daily attendance, amounting to 27,264, there was a slight improvement.

Private institutions.

62. At private institutions the attendance rose from 1,025 to 1,424.

63. English students increased from 860 to 1,725.

Additional normal schools established.

64. Six additional normal schools for the training of vernacular teachers were established, and the students increased from 75 to 292.

Grants-in-aid increased.

65. The money granted in aid of private institutions was augmented from 6,812 rupees to 8,960 rupees.

Indigenous schools.

66. The number of pupils at indigenous schools, exempt from Government instruction, is stated at 63,090; but it is admitted that the returns are doubtful.

Comparative statement of students, and daily attendance.

67. Excluding these, therefore, the following figures will show, comparatively, with the preceding year, the aggregate number of students:

Year.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.
1858-59 - -	21,653	13,521	2780	37,954	34,718
1859-60 - -	24,493	17,016	4,177	45,686	42,388

Expenditure.

68. The total expenditure from all sources has been a little short of 3½ lakhs, as will be seen from the following figures:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of supervising establishment - - - - -	93,643	10	6
Cost of Government schools - - - - - - -	65,521	3	3
Schools in receipt of aid - - - - - - - -	26,861	6	9
Cost of 1 per cent. schools - - - - - - -	156,442	5	1
Total - - - Rs.	342,468	9	7

The amount contributed by the State was *Rs.* 162,622. 8. 6.; and of this, 68,978 rupees were spent on schools, not on supervision.

Book department.

69. The number of books sold increased from 29,579 to 53,225.

Normal schools at Delhi;

70. There are only two schools at present in which the range of instruction is sufficiently extensive to qualify students for the university examination; one is at Delhi, the other at Umritsur. The Delhi school is supported by a bequest of Nawab Fuzl Ali. There are eight classes, and in all but one English is taught as well as the vernacular. The subjects are English reading and translation, history, geography, arithmetic, natural philosophy, Euclid and algebra. But the inspector complains that the knowledge of the boys is too generally superficial. He has endeavoured to introduce a better system, by appointing fixed hours for the study of each subject, and by paying some of the students to act as teachers. Two peculiarities are noted: the pupils greatly dislike being made to study their own language as well as English; and they all desire to begin geometry before they have mastered arithmetic. Altogether there are 234 students; two scholarships have lately been founded by native gentlemen.

At Umritsur.

71. At the Umritsur school there are 219 names on the register; of these students, only 43 learn English. Classes in which Goormokhee and Sanscrit were taught, and which have hitherto been largely attended, have recently been abolished. The services of an English head master have now been procured, and the appropriation of State funds has been enlarged. There is also a good missionary school at Umritsur, but it is found that in large towns there is room for both.

72. On

72. On the visit of the Governor General to Lahore, the sirdars made an express request that a college might be founded at Lahore. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, took immediate measures for the creation of a first-class school. At Lahore and in its neighbourhood many of the chiefs and courtiers of the old Sikh monarchy reside. They retain all their aristocratic exclusiveness, whilst they are sufficiently alive to the exigencies of the future to desire education for their sons. To meet their wishes, two departments have been made in the school. Into the higher none but the sons of persons who are eligible for the Governor General's durbar are admissible: in the lower there is no distinction of rank. This arrangement is extremely agreeable to the upper class, and without it they would not have sent their sons; as it is, there are now about 60 boys in the higher department, and 140 altogether. The change which may be hoped for in the Sikh aristocracy may be measured by the fact that Runjeet Sing used to keep his royal accounts by cutting notches on a stick. In this school an entrance donation and tuition fees have been made leviable, and these dues will generally be collected in Government schools for the future.

Establishment of a first-class school at Lahore as a nucleus for a college.

Two departments formed for the upper and lower classes.

Donation and tuition fees levied.

73. With the Director of Public Instruction, in direct communication with Government; with the attention of the inspectors concentrated on the development of the higher class of schools, on the dissemination of European learning, on the training of vernacular schoolmasters, and on the provision of suitable books; with the urban and village vernacular schools under the inspection and encouragement of the district officers and their subordinates acting in communication with the departmental officers; with the elevation and increase of high schools and training institutions, and the new impulse given to private seminaries; with the facilities for education afforded to the higher classes—the Lieutenant Governor indulges in the hope that, in the present year, the diffusion both of western science and vernacular rudimental instruction may be permanently promoted.

Expected advantages from the recent reforms.

74. In this department the services of Lieutenant E. H. Paske and Captain Fuller, successively directors of public instruction during the year, and of Lieutenant Holroyd, inspector, deserve acknowledgment.

Mention of departmental officers.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

75. Restrictions on expenditure have interfered with the prosecution of works of internal improvement, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal; but a considerable outlay has been made for the accommodation of troops.

Works of internal improvement retarded for want of funds.

PART I.—ROADS.

76. The great break in the road has hitherto been between the Sutlej and Lahore. Much has been done towards the construction of this section during the past year. Between Jullundur and the Sutlej, a distance of 30 miles, one layer of metal has been completed, and travelling is easy. Between the Beas and the Sutlej the land is low, and a large embankment has to be made: this work is now nearly finished. When this section has been metalled, the road will be macadamized from Delhi to Lahore. Much, however, remains to be done for its permanent perfection. Repairs of the metalling are in many places indispensable. Including the branch from Loodiana to Ferozepore, the length between Delhi and Lahore is 390 miles. The metal is seldom more than six inches in thickness, and in many places much less. Great wear and tear, therefore, will often necessitate the entire re-metalling of the road. Until the metal has been raised to nine inches, the road must be considered unfinished. But the expense is large, and will be spread over some years; it will amount, as now estimated, to nearly ten lakhs.

Grand Trunk Road.

Sutlej and Beas Section.

State of metalling.

77. Again many of the principal bridges are temporary, and some of the streams most obstructive to traffic, altogether without bridges. Careful surveys have been made, and designs and estimates are under preparation; but, except at a very much increased rate of expenditure, the work will extend over many years.

Bridges.

78. The progress of the Lahore and Peshawur road has been somewhat retarded from the difficulty of procuring labour. The expenditure amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees. His Excellency the Viceroy having travelled the whole length, has determined that this road shall be metalled as early as practicable.

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

79. A road between Murree and Abbottabad is under construction. The length is about 32 miles, and the country through which it passes mountainous and difficult. During the winter work is interrupted by the snow.

Murree and Abbottabad Road.

80. By the district officers 825 miles of earthen and 21 miles of metalled road have been made from local funds.

District roads.

81. The expenditure by the chief engineer on communications has amounted to nearly 8¼ lakhs.

Expenditure.

PART II.—CANALS.

Baree Doab Canal.

82. The portion of the Baree Doab Canal, which has been commenced upon, comprises—

140 miles of the main canal.
62 miles, or the whole of the Lahore branch.
30 miles of the Kussoor branch.
30 miles of the Sobraon branch.
25 miles of escapes, cuts, &c.

287 miles in all.

Of this distance, 114 miles are actually opened, and water flows down past Lahore. Less than one-tenth of the excavation remains to be done. Every exertion is now being made to render the work profitable. Surveys for the Rajbuhas or irrigation channels are being pushed on, and it is estimated that the year 1860-61 will show a revenue of two lakhs. During the past year the cost of repairs has been heavy, amounting to 1,30,156 rupees. Clearances at the head were necessary, as, owing to the absence of machinery for raising the gates of the regulator, silt had accumulated to a large extent. During December and January the water was turned off, and an examination made of the bed. The Director states that "the regulator at Madhopore was slightly injured. The flooring of the entire bay was torn up to a length of 13 feet, and an average depth of 1·75 feet. A new wall was put in, and the flooring replaced. The repairs were very difficult to carry out on account of percolation; a pump was kept continually at work while they were in progress." The dam stood "very well." The pavement of only two boulder rapids was found to be injured. These overfalls have still to be tried with a full supply of water, but they are recommended as cheap and substantial. An idea of the benefit to the neighbourhood, from the progress of the canal works, may be formed from the fact that the payments for manure for fuel up to this time amount to nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees.

Examination of its bed.

Boulder rapids.

Cost of fuel.

Expenditure.

83. The total expenditure from the commencement has been nearly a million sterling, or 96,29,189 rupees. During the year 8,92,332 rupees have been spent.

Locks not yet made.

84. The canal is not ready for navigation, on account of the locks not yet being made. When these have been completed, invalid soldiers will be able to proceed from Lahore to the Hills in the easiest way possible.

Auxiliary works.

85. The auxiliary works progress. The saw mills at Madhopore are completed, and cut up the wood for the neighbouring cantonments. The canal roads and fences measure 754½ miles. More than 250,000 trees are reported to be alive, besides about 150,000 in nurseries.

Huslee Canal.

86. The Huslee Canal has brought in an income of 94,240 rupees, against which 29,039 rupees have to be charged for expense of maintenance. This old native canal pays in an astonishing manner, and its management is creditable to the department. It boasts, moreover, of 73,120 flourishing trees, with several nurseries.

Upper Sutlej Canals.

87. The income from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals has been greatly contracted, owing to the failure of the water in the spring. Some expensive improvements were necessary at the mouth, for which provision could not at the time be made. During the cold season an effective clearance was made. The expenditure has amounted to 39,855 rupees.

Lower Sutlej Canals.

88. The banks of the Lower Sutlej Canals are being improved. The expenditure has been 41,672 rupees.

Indus Canals.

89. The inundation of the Indus was not so severe as usual, but it has been thought advisable to raise and strengthen the great bund. The new mouth lately constructed for the Manka Canal is said to answer well, and irrigation from these canals has gradually extended, as the figures below will show:—

1856-57 - - - - - - -	1,07,465 beegahs.
1859-60 - - - - - - -	1,63,555 „

Protection of Dehra Ghazee Khan.

90. Regarding the protection of the town of Dehra Ghazee Khan from the inundations of the Indus, the Director remarks, "I am still of opinion that a series of spurs, properly constructed, cannot fail to prove successful. In Cuttack the current of the Kajooree River has been successfully diverted from bearing down directly on the revêtement by a method of brushwood spurs: a similar expedient might be equally effective in protecting Dehra Ghazee Khan."

Total expenditure on Punjab Canals.

91. The total expenditure on the Punjab Canals was 10,60,331 rupees.

Western Jumna Canal.

92. With the exception of a few cuts and small bridges, no original works have been undertaken; but a good deal in the way of surveying, with a view to future alterations, has been done. Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, writes, "There is much work to be done on these canals, and I trust that the Government will deal with this magnificent and well-paying public work with liberality. I calculate that the revenue

revenue for the past year will not be less than 3,60,000 rupees, while the current expenses and establishments will not cost more than 1,60,000, leaving a clear profit to the Government of two lakhs of rupees, independent of the indirect revenue obtained through the land rents of the Paneepnt, Delhi, Rohtuck, and Hissar Districts, which, in a season of drought like the past, entirely depend on the canal water and the efficiency of the canal."

Deteriorating effects on the soil.

93. Fiscally, nothing can be more satisfactory; unhappily there is another side to the picture. Unscientifically constructed, the canal bed is in many places above the level of the country, and interferes with its drainage. Swamps are formed; the soil is deteriorated; worst of all, with the excess of water up comes from below a coating of salts, which has for several years past gone on spreading, and has unquestionably not only injured the productive powers of the land, but impaired the physical condition of the people. The Lieutenant Governor has reduced the land revenue wherever deterioration of the soil has been proved, and doubtless much relief has thus been afforded; but a permanent remedy will probably be found only in an extensive system of drainage, which Captain Turnbull is now devising.

Mention of canal officers.

94. The services of the following officers deserve special mention:—

Western Jumna Canal.

Captain Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation.
Lieutenant C. C. S. Moncrieff.
Sub-Conductor M. Duncan.

Punjab Canals.

Major H. Drummond, Engineers, Director.
Major H. W. Gulliver, Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.
Lieutenant R. Home, Engineers.
Mr. H. Garbett.
Mr. E. Palmer.
Mr. J. D. Smith, Superintendent of Workshops.
Mr. J. Kelly.
Mr. S. G. Hanna.

Huslee Canal.

Mr. B. Browne.

Indus Canals.

Mr. D. Kirwan.

PART III.—RAILWAY.

Progress of works on the Lahore-Umritsur line.

95. Much progress has been made during the year on the section of the Railway between Umritsur and Lahore. The raised embankment is completely finished. The whole of the bridges have been made ready to receive their girder tops; most of the general drainage culverts have been completed. A sufficient quantity of ballast has been collected; nearly the whole of the iron work required for the permanent way has been delivered alongside the line, and sleepers are also being deposited. Designs for the stations at Mean Meer and Attarree have been sanctioned.

Lahore station.

96. The works for the Lahore Station were commenced on in February last. The fortified passenger station is well advanced. The tool, engine and carriage sheds are being erected. The masonry of these buildings is of very superior finish. The locomotives and machinery have left England, and a band of plate-layers is daily expected.

Earth-work and bungalows between Lahore and Mooltan.

97. Between Lahore and Mooltan two-thirds of the earth-work have been done by the native contractors. Bungalows for the residence of the district engineers, with wells, are in course of erection, and near Lahore are fairly advanced.

Engineers.

98. A large staff of engineers is employed on this Railway, and, with good management, the Railway should be completed from Umritsur to Mooltan within the next three years. The Lieutenant Governor has done everything in his power to expedite the work.

Expenditure.

99. The total expenditure on works last year is reported to be 3,22,306 rupees.

Funds supplied.

100. The total sum drawn by Lahore and East Indian Railway Companies from the Punjab Treasuries was 12,29,000 rupees.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Fortifications.

101. Some slight addition to the defences at Attok, Kohat, Akalgurh, and Selingurh have been effected; otherwise no money has been spent on fortifications. The decision of preliminary questions retards the progress of the fortifications at Abbottabad, the repair

repair of the old fort of Mooltan, and the construction of the fortified inclosure to the arsenal at Ferozepore.

Clearances at Delhi.

102. At Delhi the whole of the mudhouses within the Palace inclosure have been demolished; the stately gateways and palace buildings remain. Outside the inclosure a large number of houses are being knocked down; but the celebrated Hindoo street, known as the "Dareeba," will be spared.

Accommodation for troops.

103. Out of 10 barracks necessary for the accommodation of two regiments of European Infantry at Rawul Pindee, three have been completed during the year. They are remarkable for their height and size. Probably five more will be ready for the troops by December next. Additional accommodation for the invalids at Murree has been provided. Certain buildings required for the Mountain Train, and two Native Infantry Regiments at Abbottabad, have been completed. The iron barracks at Mooltan are finished, except the permanent flooring. Two iron frame barracks at Mean Meer, on a plan very superior to those at Mooltan, are also ready. If these barracks were only a little higher, they would probably be as good as any in India. Similar barracks are nearly ready for the troops at Ferozepore. At Subathoo three new barracks have been completed. Plans and estimates are prepared for permanent barracks at Delhi. Between Delhi and Umballa five permanent rest-houses have been erected for the convenience of the European troops when marching.

Ordnance.

104. The arsenal works at Ferozepore in 1859 have been brought to a close, with a saving on the estimate of one lakh or 11½ per cent.

Expenditure.

105. The total expenditure on military works has been 10,97,360 rupees.

Ecclesiastical.

106. The churches at Peshawur, Umballa, and Sealkote are in course of completion.

Epitaph of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson.

107. The following inscription appears on the tablet which has lately been placed in the Obelisk at Mooltan:—

Beneath this Monument
lie the remains of
PATRICK ALEXANDER VANS AGNEW,
of the Bengal Civil Service,
and
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Lieutenant, 1st Bombay Fusilier Regiment,
Assistants to the Resident at Lahore,
who, being deputed by the Governor to relieve,
at his own request,
Dewan Moolraj, Viceroy of Mooltan,
of the fortress and authority which he held,
were attacked and wounded by the garrison
on the 19th April 1848;
and being treacherously deserted by the Sikh escort,
were, on the following day,
in flagrant breach of natural faith and hospitality,
barbarously murdered
in the Eedgah, under the walls of Mooltan.

Thus fell these two young public servants,
at the ages of 25 and 28 years,
full of high hopes, rare talents, and promise of
future usefulness.
Even in their deaths doing their country honor.
Wounded and forsaken, they could offer no resistance,
but hand in hand calmly awaited the onset of their assailants.
Nobly they refused to yield,
foretelling the day when thousands of Englishmen
should come to avenge their death,
and destroy Moolraj, his army, and fortress.
History records how the prediction was fulfilled.
Borne to the grave by their victorious brother soldiers and countrymen,
they were buried with Military honors
here, on the summit of the captured citadel,
on the 26th of January 1849.

The annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire
was the result of the war,
of which their assassination was the commencement.

108. The following are the miscellaneous works executed during the year by the civil authorities:— Miscellaneous Works.

	Rs.
7 Tehseels and Thannahs	34,212
11 Ditto, fortified	8,235
4 Treasuries, fortified	5,804
5 Court-houses	36,641
7 Staging bungalows	10,523
2 School-houses	2,877
10 Seraies	30,426
2 Supply-houses	265
1 Gaol, completed	9,099
4 Dispensaries constructed	6,541
8 Tanks	6,867
38 Wells	15,500
234 Drain bridges	35,143
Other works costing above 500 rupees each	68,124
Ditto costing less than 500 rupees each	22,701
Total	Rs. 2,92,958

109. The total expenditure in this Department is exhibited in the subjoined Table:— Total expenditure on public works during the year

Works.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Roads	6,95,906	10,52,674	1,23,77,627	1,41,26,207
2. Punjab Canals	11,21,375	10,95,960	77,22,350	99,39,685
2. Jumna Canals	not known	1,60,000	not known	not known.
3. Miscellaneous	3,66,805	2,21,268	29,00,800	34,88,873
4. Military	12,98,292	15,15,271	1,46,37,237	1,74,50,800
5. Rs.	34,82,378	40,45,173	3,76,38,014	4,50,05,565
5. £.	348,237	404,517	3,763,801	4,500,556

In the above the expenditure from local funds is not included. During 1859-60 this amounted to 4,86,858 rupees. Owing to financial pressure the department has not had its fair share of funds; and this is the more to be regretted, as the supervising establishments have not been susceptible of reduction.

110. In the Department of Public Works, during the past year, the exertions of the following officers have been conspicuous:— Commendation of Departmental Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Ommaney	Chief Engineer.
Captain C. W. Hutchinson	Superintending Engineer.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rigby	" "
Major A. Robertson	" "
Captain H. Hyde	Executive Engineer.
" H. Rose	" "
" C. W. Nightingale	" "
" S. H. J. Davies	" "
" F. S. Davies	" "
" A. R. Bayly	" "
" E. N. Sandilands	" "
" S. Black	" "
Mr. J. P. C. Anderson	" "
" C. J. Campbell	" "
" H. Scott	Assistant Engineer.
" L. B. Bean	" "
Lalla Kunhya Lall	" "

Section V.—POST OFFICE.

District Posts.

111. The following figures show that the District Posts continue to enjoy the confidence of the native community:—

Year.	Total No. of Covers Delivered.	Total No. of Covers Returned Undelivered.	Grand Total of Letters.
1858–59 - - - - - - -	4,28,294	38,640	4,66,934
1859–60 - - - - - - -	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319

Increase of correspondence.

112. The correspondence has increased by one-sixth, and has more than trebled since 1855–56.

113. It is from such facts that we may gather the practical value attached to rudimental education.

Section VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

New line between Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan.

Expenditure and receipts.

114. During the year the stations of Dehra Ghazee Khan and Dehra Ismael Khan have been connected by the telegraphic wire. The communication thus effected between Lahore and the extreme frontier military station has already proved of great advantage. The expenditure in this department has amounted to *Rs.* 1,03,201; the receipts to *Rs.* 34,613.

Section VII.—MARINE.

Indus traffic.

115. The subjoined statement shows the progress of traffic on the Indus during the past year:—

Year.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1858–59 - - - - - - -	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
1859–60 - - - - - - -	3,806	14,85,212	53,043
Difference - - -	— 159	+ 88,815	+ 3,172

Increase.

116. The traffic has not increased in the same proportion as last year, which may perhaps be attributed to the better prices obtainable for agricultural produce in the Punjab and Delhi territory.

The first "Sindh Railway Tug Steamer" launched.

117. The first of the six Sindh railway tug-steamers was launched on the 27th of March, but in an incomplete state. The barges had not up to that time arrived. The want of the steamers has been much felt in the transport of material for the Punjab Railway. The arrangements of the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company for the navigation of the Indus unfortunately failed; a consummation which cannot be sufficiently regretted.

"Fox" gun-boat found unsuited to the Attok ferry.

118. The "Fox" gun-boat was for some time stationed as a ferry-boat at Attok, but the strength of the stream rendered her utterly useless.

Proposed survey of Punjab rivers.

119. The Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy has it in contemplation, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, to effect a survey of the Punjab rivers. At present, steamers do not come above Mooltan: but in all probability they might, with a better knowledge of the currents, ascend to Fazilka (a rising town) on the Sutlej to Jhelum, and possibly even to Lahore on the Ravee.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

120. The following comparative statement exhibits a considerable improvement in the Punjab finances:— Improvement in Punjab finances.

YEAR.		Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1858-59	Rs.	2,74,99,141	1,82,94,296	92,04,845
	£.	2,749,914	1,829,429	920,484
1859-60	Rs.	2,95,70,583	1,76,96,410	1,13,74,173
	£.	2,957,058	1,769,641	1,187,417

121. In computing the surplus, the cost of the regular army, and of constructing cantonments (which are Imperial charges), have, as usual, been omitted. But that the surplus from the local revenues should amount to so much as 118¾ lakhs, or more than one-third of the whole receipts, is a highly satisfactory result.

122. The details of the receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix I. There has been a net increase on the receipts of the past year of 20,71,442 rupees, and a net decrease in disbursements of 5,97,886 rupees. Under the head of "Excise and Stamps" there is an addition exceeding 4½ lakhs, principally under the head of "Stamps." The trade taxes have also brought in nearly 10 lakhs. The land revenue has slightly declined. The decrease in disbursements is principally in the revenue and judicial departments. Under the head of "General" there is an increase of one lakh, attributable to the change in the form of Government; and under the head of "Miscellaneous," three lakhs, of which about half is the amount of discount paid for supply bills. Increase and decrease items.

123. The cash balance in the Treasuries was 140 lakhs on the 1st May, or exactly double what it was last year. Cash balance on 1st May.

124. Besides the ordinary expenses of the Province, which included 20 lakhs on account of Civil Public Works, and the entire cost of the local corps, the Punjab Government had to provide for the pay of the regular army within its boundaries, for the cost of the commissariat, of military public works, and of the railway operations, as well as for excess of disbursements over receipts on account of other governments. These may be set down as follows:— Expenditure in 1859-60, in excess of ordinary Punjab expenses.

Military, Commissariat, and Public Works	204 lakhs.
Railway	12½ „
On account of other Governments, &c.	20 „
Total	236½ lakhs.

125. To satisfy this drain, there was the surplus of 118¾ lakhs. There remained about 118 lakhs to be provided from other sources, exclusive of the maintenance of a sufficient cash balance. This has been accomplished by granting supply bills, and with the aid of remittances from other Presidencies, as will appear below:— How met.

SUPPLY BILLS DRAWN.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
On Calcutta	105 lakhs.	130¼ lakhs.
„ North-Western Provinces	15 „	19¼ „
„ Bombay	7 „	—
Total	127 lakhs.	149½ lakhs.

CASH REMITTANCES.

	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	Rs.
From the North-Western Provinces	11,00,000	17,80,000
„ Bombay	25,00,000	35,70,000
	36,00,000	53,50,000
Total assistance received Rs.	1,63,00,000	2,03,00,000

High rate of discount heretofore paid on supply bills. Reduced to about one per cent. by selling bills by auction.

126. The discount paid on supply bills during the last six months of 1858-59, and the first six months of 1859-60, was extremely high. The rate varied from rupees 2-8 per cent. at Delhi to three rupees per cent. at Peshawur. At the suggestion of Mr. Cust, Financial Commissioner, the supply bills have since been put up to auction, and four lakhs a month are now obtained at about one per cent. discount. But if larger sums were required, probably the rate would increase.

Six per cent. loan.

127. The Punjab Six per cent. loan, outstanding at the end of the year amounted to 11¾ lakhs. During the year 70,000 rupees were paid off. The arrangements made for the extinction of the greater part of the loan are explained in the Political Section.

Scarcity of copper coin.

128. Great inconvenience has been experienced in the cantonments of Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, in consequence of the scarcity of copper coin. Half a lakh's worth has now been received from Bombay, and another half lakh is on its way.

Prospects of the present year.

129. The financial prospects of the present year are favourable. The reductions in the local military forces (mainly in the mounted and foot levies), though gradual, will, by the end of the year, effect a prospective relief of 38½ lakhs. There will also be an increase of revenue from the new taxes, which may be estimated at 21 lakhs. On the other hand the demands on account of public works, railways, and compensation for losses by the mutinies, will increase; and the accountant estimates that extraneous funds, to the amount of 120 lakhs, will be required.

Review of Punjab finances.

130. The above review will show that the Punjab finances are prosperous and economically managed, and that the Province subject to the Lieutenant-Governor are remunerative acquisitions, paying their own expenses, and contributing about one-third of their revenue to the Imperial treasury.

Miscellaneous advances.

131. The accounts are also in good order, the miscellaneous advances having been reduced to 16 lakhs, the lowest figure yet attained.

Officers of account and audit.

132. As accountants, Messrs. H. D. Sandeman and Balmain, and as civil auditor, Mr. E. C. Chapman, have performed their respective duties with much ability.

Section IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Additional chaplains appointed and arranged for.

133. Additional chaplains have been appointed to the undermentioned stations:—

1. Umritsur.
2. Dehra Ismael Khan.
3. Nowshera.
4. Cambellpore and Attok.

With the aid of the Lord Bishop, and of contributions from the Station residents' arrangements have been made for obtaining the services of two clergymen appointed by the Additional Clergy Society at Hissar and at Jhelum.

Churches in course of completion.

Churches at small Civil Stations sanctioned.

134. A temporary church has been commenced and nearly completed at Mooltan. The churches at Umballa and Sealkote are about to be completed. The church at Jullundur has been restored, and that at Delhi improved. The sanction of the Supreme Government has further been given to the erection, at 15 Civil Stations, of small churches, capable of containing the probable congregations.

Section X.—POLITICAL.

Cabul.

135. During the past year our friendly relations with the Ameer of Cabul have been undisturbed. His Highness' forces, under the command of his son, Mahomed Afzul Khan, have conquered the neighbouring state of Koondooz, and procured the submission of Budukshan, thus advancing the Afghan frontier to the River Oxus. Captain James, Commissioner of Peshawur, gives the following account of Koondooz:—

"About two centuries ago the country north of the Oxus and east of Bokhara was divided into numerous independent Ozbek States, one of the principal of which was that of Kirari, under a chief named Morad Bêg, of the Kutaghan tribe of Ozbeks. His son, Mahomed Khan Bêg, being driven out of that State by the King of Bokhara, crossed the Oxus, and seized possession of Huzrut Imam, Talikhan, and Koondooz, founding the State of that name, which, with some intervals of dispossession, has remained in the hands of his descendants to the present day. In 1740, Huzrut Bêg, of the same family, drove the ruling chief into the eastern hills, and was confirmed in the chiefship of Koondooz by Nadir Shah, to whom he submitted himself at Bulkh. Shortly afterwards the state of Koondooz was annexed by Ahmed Shah Dooranee, and formed part of the Afghan Government of Bulkh. In 1785, an Ozbek chief, named Kooat Khan, who had received from Tymoor Shah the Government of Narin, a district in Koondooz, to the south-east of the city of that name, revolted from the Afghan yoke, and not only assumed the chiefship of Koondooz, but spread his conquests over Budukshan and some of the dependencies of Bulkh. When Tymoor, in 1789, marched against Bokhara, he received the nominal submission of Kooat Khan, but this was ignored on the return of the former to Cabul. Many changes followed, and, finally, in 1815, Mahomed Morad Bêg, a lineal descendant

descendant of the chief of the same name formerly mentioned, successfully asserted the supremacy of his family; and under him the Koondooz State attained its highest prosperity, for he included in his dominions Budukshan, Bulkh, some districts to the north of the Oxus, and all the country between that river and the Hindoo Koosh. This was the ruler with whom our officers were acquainted during our intercourse with Toorkistan. He seems to have been a noted marauder, devoting his life to schemes of plunder and annexation. He would bring the people of the countries he conquered to the unhealthy swamps of the Oxus, where they died in thousands, their places being soon taken by others. Mahomed Morad Bêg was succeeded, some few years ago, by his son, the present ruler, Attaleek Khan, for whom no great fear or respect is entertained. He has gradually lost the chief part of his father's possessions; those to the west having fallen again to the Afghan Governor of Bulkh, whilst Budukshan and the trans-Oxus States have regained their independence. His present dominions comprise only the three districts of Koondooz, Huzrut, Imam, and Talikhan. The population consists of Ozbeks and Tajiks. The former are chiefly of the Kutaghan tribe, and they occupy the northern part of the province, including the towns of Koondooz, Huzrut, Imam, and Talikhan. The Tajiks are generally supposed to be of Persian origin, and were in possession of the country before the Ozbek conquest; they still maintain their independence in some of the neighbouring districts, as Chitral, Darwaz, &c., but in Koondooz they occupy only the southern portion towards the Hindoo Koosh, including Kaghlan and Anderah, Khost, and Fering. They naturally hate their Afghan rulers, and they have a special grievance in the cruel perseverance displayed by the late Meer in transplanting colonies of them to the pestilential fens of the Oxus. Besides the above races there are several nomad tribes, who visit parts of the province periodically with their flocks; and the population altogether is estimated at 200,000. The Meer derives his revenue partly from the produce of agriculture and partly from taxes on pasture. Both are taken in kind; the former at the rate of one-tenth, the latter at one-fiftieth of the stock annually. The sheep of the country are celebrated, being the broad-tailed species of Doombah. Agriculture is not extensive, except in the proximity of the river. Formerly, the ruler of Koondooz collected transit duties on the road from Cabul to Bokhara, but this is now within the Afghan border; the only other items remaining to him being a house tax arbitrarily assessed, and a tax on the gold washings of the streams. The whole of his income may amount to two lakhs per annum. The force at the disposal of the Meer is the militia of the country, who are nearly all horsemen. Every chief holds his estate or office under a military tenure, and is bound to maintain a certain number of horsemen properly mounted and equipped. He, again, apportions this number amongst the houses under his authority, from five to ten houses being required to furnish and maintain a horseman. Small presents and a share in plunder are the perquisites to which these men look. About three-fourths of this militia are Ozbeks and one-fourth Tajiks: it may number 8,000 in all. The horses are small but good, and notoriously capable of sustaining exertion; they are so reared as to be able to work for several days on the most scanty allowance of food."

136. The policy of the Ameer is to carry on the administration through the local chiefs maintaining strong garrisons of his own troops at some of the principal places, and a line of posts on the Oxus. An attempt at revolt took place at Anderah, in the south, but was put down without much difficulty. The King of Bokhara, an Ozbek himself, has not seen with satisfaction the advance of the Afghans. At one time he marched a force to the Oxus, but suddenly retreated. He has endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a celebrated jewel called "Jehangeeree" from the Ameer of Cabul.

137. Rehm Dil Khan, the last of the four Candahar brothers, died recently in Persia. Sooltan Ahmed Khan, of Herat, has paid a visit to Teheran, and was favourably received.

138. During 1859 several reports of the presence of a Russian envoy at Bokhara were received. His objects were stated to be to obtain free passage through the king's territories for Russian merchants; to procure the release of certain Russian subjects in captivity at Bokhara; and to solicit the consent of the king to Russian vessels being admitted to ply on the Oxus. The king is said to have refused the last request, but to have assigned a serai in the town for the accommodation of Russian merchants.

The frontier.

139. Although the Koorrum stream has been authoritatively pronounced the boundary of British territory, it is merely a political line of demarcation, and villages subject to us possess lands on both sides. Such is the position of Thull. In April 1859 some of the villagers drove their cattle into their pasture lands across the stream, and consequently out of British territory, whereupon some 200 or 300 of the Hussun Kheyl Wazeerees swooped down from their hills in the neighbourhood of Khost, and carried off 80 head of cattle. The Thull people pursued the robbers, but were worsted, and lost three men killed and two wounded. Now, whatever titular dominion there may be to the country beyond the Koorrum, in fact, there is no government and no public means of redressing wrongs. But it happened that this Hussun Kheyl tribe had previously been guilty of outrages within our boundary, and orders were out for the apprehension of some of its members; so a party of them, with much property, were seized on their way to the salt mines in the Khuttuk country by our feudatory Kwajah Mahomed Khan. These reprisals immediately brought the Hussun Kheyl to their bearings. They sent delegates to the Deputy Commissioner

missioner, and agreed to pay for the injury done by them to British subjects, and to give hostages for the future peaceable behaviour of the tribe.

Murder of Captain Mecham.

140. The barbarous character of the hill tribes was sadly exemplified by the murder of Captain Mecham, of the Bengal Artillery, which took place early in November. The unfortunate officer was proceeding in the evening by bearer dâk from Bunnoo to Kohat, escorted by two sowars. When within two miles of Luttummur, five or six hill-men, who had been lurking behind bushes, rushed out. The bearers dropped the dooley; the foremost sowar galloped off; the hinder fired his carbine, and did likewise. Captain Mecham had barely time to fire his revolver once, when he was set upon and murdered. Inquiry indicated that the murderers belonged to one of two gangs of Wuzeerees well known on the Khuttuk and Bunnoo borders. The head of one gang is named Zungee, a notorious freebooter of the Mullikshye branch of the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees; the other gang frequently acts in concert with Zungee. The murderers themselves belonged to the Hatti Kheyl Wuzeerees, most of whom are settled within our territory, and have been punished by the Bunnoo authorities.

Identification of the murderers.

Responsibility fixed on the Cabul Kheyl tribe.

141. The Lieutenant Governor determined to hold the Cabul Kheyl tribe responsible for the seizure of Zungee and the murderers. Captain Henderson, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, therefore convened a jirga, or deputation of the tribe, and explained to them the demands of Government, the jirga, however, professed their inability to comply with them. The wealthier members would have been glad to separate from the body of the tribe, and to have made terms for themselves, but this was not permitted; and the whole were told that they would be treated as enemies on account of their failure to give up the robbers. This was on the 7th December. On the 20th General Chamberlain crossed the Koorrum, with a force of some 4,000 men, besides irregular levies. The operations are detailed in the military section. In the winter, the Cabul Kheyl tribe are in the habit of descending from the higher hills of the Soliman Range for the sake of cultivation and pasturage on both banks of the Koorrum, between Billund Kheyl and the junction of the Kheytee stream. But to meet the attack of the British force, they collected all their members, with their flocks and herds, on a range of hills called Maidanee, where they made a stand; but were soon put to flight, with the loss of their winter stores and many of their cattle. The cognate tribes of the neighbourhood gave no assistance to the Cabul Kheyl. Subsequently, the man who was foremost in the murder of Captain Mecham, Mooubbut, was seized in his mountain lair, and given up to Major Taylor by the Ahmedzye tribes. He was executed on the scene of the murder. The expedition greatly conduced to this result. An opportunity was also afforded of inspecting the valley of Upper Meeranzye, and the accounts given of the extension of cultivation and of the prevalence of order since our troops were there in 1856, are highly satisfactory, and attest the wisdom of the coercive policy which has been employed in dealing with the wild frontier tribes. The acquiescence of the Ameer of Cabul was duly signified to the passage of our troops through the trans-Koorrum territory. The engineers who accompanied the force made accurate maps of the country through which it passed.

General Chamberlain crosses the Koorrum.

Settlements of the tribe.

Their defeat and flight.

Change in the Meeranzye Valley.

Passage through the Ameer's territory.

Maps of the country.

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

Their settlements.

Jurisdiction of the Nawab of Tank.

142. The troops had hardly returned to their cantonments when their services were again required against another and principal branch of the Wuzeerees, the Mahsoods. Their hills lie to the west of the Ghubbur Mountain, which stands between Bunno and Tânk. They have long been notorious for carrying off the cattle left to graze at the foot of the hills. It had more than once been in contemplation to send troops against them, but circumstances had interfered. The Nawab, Shah Newaz Khan, is charged with the police and fiscal management of Tânk. He is himself the son of a Wuzeeree lady, and his wife is of the Alizye sub-division of the Mahsood clan. It happened that the Nawab was absent with Major Taylor for the purpose of attending the Governor General's durbar at Sealkote.

Audacity of the Mahsoods.

Their discomfiture.

143. The Mahsoods were already in agitation on account of the demands made on the Cabul Kheyl. One of Captain Mecham's murderers and the free-booter Zungee were hiding within the Mahsood boundary, and the tribe did not know but that they might be called on to give them up. So, after destroying a small fort which was being erected in the pass by Shah Newaz Khan's friends, they advanced to the extremity of the pass, with the determination of attacking and plundering the town of Tânk. Intimation was given to the native officer on the spot, who, summoning the detachments from the neighbouring posts, advanced with about 160 sabres, and a few of the Nawab's men, against the Mahsoods, who numbered some 3,000. On coming within gun-shot, the Ressaidar pretended to retreat, but on the Mahsoods pursuing irregularly, faced his horsemen about, and chased back the broken and flying hill-men to their fastnesses, with the loss of a tenth of their number.

Their punishment.

144. This audacious aggression showed the absolute necessity for chastising the tribe, and the Lieutenant Governor at once obtained the sanction of the Viceroy to an expedition, under the command of General Chamberlain, being sent against them, with the object of exacting redress for the past and security for the future. The military movements need not here be detailed. As yet, they have not resulted in the submission of the Mahsoods. But a loss was inflicted on them in the destruction of their harvests, from which they will not recover for years; they have been defeated in passes which they deemed impregnable; their chief town, Kanegorum, was occupied, and spared only on payment of a fine.

Another

Another important town, Mukeen, where the chiefs of the tribe principally live, was destroyed and given up to plunder; our troops marched where they pleased, the enemy being afraid to oppose them; the bravest men of the tribe were slain; and their hitherto unknown country was scientifically surveyed and mapped. It may be necessary to blockade the passes for some time to come to complete the punishment, and make the Mahsoods sue for terms; but it is not probable that they will again venture to violate our frontier, or that the example will be lost on the neighbouring tribes.

Return of outlawed Khosas.

145. Certain outlaws of the Khosa tribe having sued to be allowed to return to the Dehra Ghazee Khan district and re-settle in the plains, have been allowed to do so on the security of the Lugharee Chief, and on condition of future good behaviour.

Aggressions by the Pindiali Momunds.

146. The Pindiali Momunds, whose settlements are between the Cabul and Swat Rivers, have long been notorious for their raids on our territory, being excited thereto by a chief who formerly held a jagheer in the plain under the Sikh Government. Within little more than four years 19 such raids have been committed, by parties varying in strength from 100 to 500, in which 33 British subjects have been killed and wounded, and nearly 600 head of cattle carried off. This is exclusive of minor outrages, attended by loss of life and limb, committed by smaller bands. The tribe has not yet been punished within its own territory.

Cis-Sutlej Chiefs.

Durbar at Umballa.

Precedence of Jheend and Nabha.

Redemption of debt to Puttiala and Nabha.

147. In the course of his progress through these provinces, the Viceroy and Governor General held a durbar at Umballa on the 18th January, which was attended by all the chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. On this occasion, a question of precedence, which has long been contested between the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, was settled in favour of the former. The debt contracted by the British Government to the Maharajah of Puttiali and the Rajah of Nabha, amounting to 28,82,000 rupees, has now been redeemed, under an arrangement which increases the territory and revenue of the two States, and at the same time relieves our administration of the outlying pergunnahs of Kanoudh and Boolwanah, and permits of the amalgamation of the two districts of Rohtuck and Jhujjur, and of a permanent reduction of expense. In the same way, the domains of the Rajah of Jheend have been augmented on his payment of a nuzzurana of 4,20,000 rupees. These chiefs are gratified by the addition to their territories; and the arrangement is not inconvenient to the British Government, either in a financial or an administrative point of view.

Marriage of the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala.

148. In December the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala was married to the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. Both families are of the Jât tribe. Hitherto neither has sought alliances beyond its own neighbourhood. The estimation in which the Maharajah is held by the British Government, on account of his services during the mutiny, has elevated him in the eyes of the native nobility. Many chiefs of the highest rank who have not hitherto been in the habit of attending on such occasions, were present either in person or by their representatives at the marriage. The ceremony was celebrated with much pomp, but the Commissioner, Mr. G. C. Barnes, was able to procure the omission of the "Barah," a custom which obtains at the marriage of great personages in India, better honored in the breach than the observance. A large inclosure of thorns is made, within which are crowded all who propose to take advantage of the bridegroom's liberality, generally all the thieves, vagabonds, and beggars of the territory. On the last day of the festivities, each one of these receives a rupee. The waste of money is often enormous; and it was calculated that it would have amounted to three lakhs of rupees had it been allowed at Puttiala.

Rajah of Kapoorthulla.

149. Some years ago, under the will of the late Rajah of Kapoorthulla, the talooquas of Waheean and Bhoonga, in the Jullunder Doab, were severed from his independent territory, and made subject to the British administration, as an ordinary jagheer held by the present rajah's brother, Soochet Singh, but the present rajah and Soochet Singh having jointly solicited that these talooquas should be again annexed to the independent Kapoorthulla territory, the Supreme Government have granted their request, and, in consideration of the present rajah's services, waived its jurisdiction. The conquest jagheers of his family in the Baree Doab have also been restored to him, on condition of his paying a tribute in excess of the revenue.

Restoration of Hindoor State.

150. It was stated in last year's report that the Hindoor State, in the Simla Hills, had lapsed to the British Government, but, in consideration of the services of the head of the family (one of great antiquity), during the Goorkha war of 1814, and in accordance with the wishes of the Home Authorities, the Viceroy at the Umballa Durbar, restored the sovereignty in the person of Ugger Singh, an illegitimate son of the late rajah, subject to the payment of 5,000 rupees annual tribute.

Re-establishment of order in Bussahir.

Description of Revenue arrangements.

151. The measures taken for the restoration of order in Bussahir have proved successful. In October last, the Commissioner, Mr. Barnes, again visited the principality, and stayed 19 days at Rampore, the chief town, during which period the winter fair took place. The people were assembled to exchange the Himalayan products—borax, sulphur, wool, opium, blankets, Cashmere wool, &c., for the sugar and cotton of the plains. Mr. Barnes reports that, with the exception of some complaints about the inequality of the assessed revenue, he found them perfectly contented. The following is his description of the revenue arrangements in this Highland chieftaincy: "Bussahir lies amidst the most elevated ranges of the Himalaya. Snowy ridges divide one portion from another, and the valley of the Sutlej is almost the only route by which to penetrate into the interior. Half of the population belongs to a different type of man, and speaks a different language from the other half.

half. Upper Bussahir is beyond the influence of the rains; there the grape abounds; the sheep is famous for its wool; and barley or rye, the solitary harvest of the year, ripens in October. The revenue of Bussahir is realised by 18 different imposts or 'kurrads.' The State has a direct share in every department of industry, and is not above receiving its income in a little ghee, oil, corn, honey, wine, ingots of iron, wool, as also contributions from the flocks and herds of the people. The British tribute is realised in cash, and the cost of certain religious festivals is provided for each by its separate money tax. The rajah's elephant has a cess specially imposed for its maintenance, to which every peasant contributes at the rate of three annas a house. A similar impost exists for furnishing the rajah's magazine. The collections are going on in every month of the year; the wuzeers collected only the cash revenue. There was a separate official who had charge of the grain department, and was his own collector. The oil, wine, and ghee, were in the hands of another minister, who stored the produce and was responsible for the accounts. The pasturage fees, and the contributions of live stock, such as sheep and goats, were collected and managed by a separate officer. Each of these ministers employed his own staff to collect the dues of his department, and was independent of the other; each kept separate accounts with the people and the treasury; a peasant had scarcely got rid of an importunate collector when another appeared, and his life became a continual worry. Each officer made his own disbursements, and credited only the net revenue to the treasury. If any zemindar emigrated or died childless, his lands were taken up by others, who repudiated his obligations. The excuse for this was that the revenue was a personal matter, fixed upon the man and not upon the land. The same rule applied in the case of sales or mortgages; the new owner paid no additional tax, and the seller was still responsible for the revenue." On this rude system the wuzeers agreed to engraft some simple but efficient reforms at Mr. Barnes' suggestion. An additional security for the tranquillity of the country was taken in the banishment of the rajah's illegitimate brother, Futteh Singh, who now lives at Kangra, under serveillance. The revenue of Bussahir is estimated at about 25,000 rupees per annum. The expenses of the principal temple are heavy. The splendid Deodar forests, on the banks of the Sutlej, might afford an increase, but hitherto they have not been well managed. On the whole, the political condition of Bussahir has greatly improved during the past year under Mr. Barnes' superintendence.

Certain selected chiefs and jagheerdars invested with magisterial and revenue powers.

152. In a durbar held at Lahore, on the 14th of February, the Governor General announced the intention to bestow magisterial and revenue powers on certain selected chiefs and jagheerdars; since then 27 chiefs have been invested with a limited jurisdiction in all departments, subject to an appeal to the district officers. This measure has given great satisfaction to the higher classes in the Punjab.

Mahomedans readmitted to Delhi City.

153. The Mahomedan population, excluded from the City of Delhi on its capture by our troops, have been allowed to return, and the attachment has been taken off their houses.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY REPORT.

Armed forces.

154. Strength of the various armed forces serving in the Punjab on the 1st May 1859 and on the 1st May 1860.

DESCRIPTION OF TROOPS.	On 1st May 1859.	ARMS.	On 1st May 1860.	REMARKS.
Regular Army.				
Europeans — Artillery	1,843	90 Field Guns 11 in position	No information in this Office.	1,552 disarmed natives.
Europeans — Cavalry	2,106	Sabres		
Europeans — Infantry	15,805	Bayonets		
Total	19,754			
Natives — Cavalry	2,451	Sabres		
Natives — Infantry	12,968	Bayonets		
Total	15,419			
GRAND TOTAL	35,173			

DESCRIPTION OF TROOPS.	On 1st May 1859.	ARMS.	On 1st May 1860.	REMARKS.
Frontier Force.				
Artillery	750	18 Field Guns / 12 Military Train Guns	652	
Cavalry	3,369	Sabres	3,228	
Infantry	10,868	Bayonets	9,656	Of this 1,660 are serving in Hindoostan.
Total	14,987		13,516	
Police.				
Mounted Branch	4,898	Sabres	4,427	
Foot	8,072	Bayonets	9,059	
Total	12,970		13,486	
Levies.				
Levies, Mounted	3,539	Sabres	1,357	
Ditto, Foot	4,511	Bayonets	2,656	
"Cureton's"	659	Sabres	549	* Formed from the levies since 1st May 1859.
"Lind's"	- -	Sabres	*569	
Lahore Light Horse	158	Sabres	- -	Transferred to Commander in Chief.
Total	8,867		4,531	
Grand Total	36,824		31,533	

The foregoing statement shows that we had Europeans 19,754 of all arms.
Natives 46,952 ditto.

155. The distribution of this force may be thus briefly noted:— Distribution.

European Troops—Stations.

Delhi, Umballa, Dugshaie, Subathoo, Ferozepore, Loodiana, Jullunder, Kangra, Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Dehra Ismael Khan, Scalkote, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawur. Native troops of the regular army are at all the above stations, and also at various out-stations.

Frontier Force.

This force holds the line of country, Trans-Indus, from Kohat to the boundary of Scinde, about 500 miles, and also has troops in Peshawur, and holds Eusufzaie and Hazara. Two regiments of Sikh infantry are still serving in Hindoostan.

Police Force.

The regular military police are distributed, as in 1859, throughout the province, in the proportion of about 906 foot, 443 mounted, in one division; a division sometimes comprising four districts, and never less than three.

The levies are troops which were raised during the mutiny, chiefly to supply the places of those sent to the army in Hindoostan.

They are for the most part employed, Trans-Indus, on police duties, and are under process of reduction.

156. The regiments of "Cureton's" and "Lind's" are composed of Mooltanee and Pathan levies, which did good service during the mutiny, and subsequently were embodied into regiments. They are both transferred to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and have become a part of the regular army. The Lahore Light Horse was a body of Eurasians, also raised during the mutiny; it did good service in Hindoostan, and has been transferred to the regular army.

Local Troops.

157. The statement shows a decrease effected between the 1st May 1859 and the 1st May 1860, of 5,291 men. Reductions since 1859.

Frontier Force.

	Decrease.	Increase.
Artillery - - - - - - -	98	—
Cavalry - - - - - - -	141	—
Infantry - - - - - - - -	1,232	—
Total - - -	1,471	—

POLICE.

	Decrease.	Increase.
Mounted Branch - - - - - - -	471	—
Foot - - - - - - - - -	- -	987
Levies, Mounted - - - - - -	2,182	—
Ditto, Foot - - - - - - -	2,455	—
"Cureton's" Cavalry - - - - - -	110	—
"Lind's" ditto - - - - - -	- -	569
Lahore Light Horse - - - - - -	158	—
Total - - -	5,376	1,556
Grand Total - - -	6,847	
Deduct - - - - - -	1,556	
Total - - -	5,291	actual Decrease.

Explanation of decrease.

158. The decrease in the frontier force of 1,471 is in pursuance of the order of Government. Each regiment of cavalry will go on reducing until it reaches 420 sabres; each regiment of infantry until it reaches 600 bayonets.

Police Mounted Branch—Reduction 471.

The six ressallahs employed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States have been reduced by 25 sowars each ressallah. The extra troops raised during the mutiny for the Lahore division has been abolished. Rohtuck District—one troop to be maintained instead of two; Goorgaon and Jhujjur Districts—three ressallahs to be maintained instead of five; Hissar District—two ressallahs instead of three; some supernumeraries, owing to these ordered and partially effected reductions, still remain to be absorbed in the above districts: all enlistments are stopped, and the supernumeraries are being rapidly absorbed.

Foot Police—Increase 987.

This is due to the formation of Rajah Jowahir Singh's contingent and three companies of the Sirsa police into a police battalion. The battalion was formed for the police duties of the Bhuttiana territory, and to supply to some degree the place of the Hurriana light infantry, which mutinied, and took an active part in the late rebellion. Rajah Jowahir Singh's contingent was chiefly composed of Dogras. The formation of this levy and the three companies into a police battalion, designated the 10th, was not only absolutely necessary as a means of employing the men who were mainly instrumental in re-organizing those districts during the mutiny, but their services were imperatively required in those districts: the efficiency of the force in Hurriana was thus materially improved, and extra expense was not entailed on the State by so doing.

For the levies, mounted and foot, and "Cureton's" cavalry, no explanation is necessary. For "Lind's" cavalry, showing an apparent increase of 569, it may be stated that these men were last year forming parts of various levies, and have now been collected into one regiment, since 1st May 1859, as before noticed.

The Lahore Light Horse, 158 men, has been transferred to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Of the levies raised during the mutiny, the following have either been absorbed or discharged during the past year:—

Mounted.

Mounted.

Souter's Towana Horse	333
Orchard's ditto	370
Stoke's Pathan ditto	155
Smith's ditto	169
Vivian's ditto	111
The Esa Kheyl Ressallah	113

Regular Army.

159. There has not been any occurrence calling for the employment of the regular army, Europeans and natives, in the field, during the past year. Military operations.

Frontier Force.

The late Captain Mecham, of the artillery branch frontier force, having been murdered on the night of the 5th November 1859, and certain hill tribes having refused to give up the murderers, it was resolved that the offending tribes must be coerced.

160. A field force of the following strength was collected at Kohat:— Expedition against the Cabul Kheyl and other tribes.

	Fighting men.
Sappers and Miners	16
Artillery.	
1st and 2nd light field batteries Four 9-pounder guns. Two 24-pounder howitzers.	127
Peshawur and Huzara mountain trains Two 3-pounder guns. Five howitzers.	144
Cavalry.	
Guides, 2nd Punjab	431
Infantry.	
1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Punjab and 4th Sikhs, detachment of Guides, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry	3,193
Levies.	
Mounted	240
Foot	1,216
Total, fighting men	*5,366

161. This force marched from Kohat on the 15th December, under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B. On the 19th it reached Thull, 66 miles from Kohat, on the left bank of the Koorrum river; on the 20th crossed the Koorrum river, and encamped near the village of Billund Kheyl.

162. The country beyond was totally unknown, but we had this advantage, that the neighbouring tribes refused to aid the tribe of the "Cabul Kheyl," against whom the force was proceeding.

163. The enemy took up a strong position at a place called Maidanee, about eight miles west of our force at Billund Kheyl. General Chamberlain thus describes it: "Its general features may be described as two parallel ranges contiguous to each other, terminating at either end in a gorge, and inclosing a long narrow valley. The two gorges, which are the water channels, are the means of entrance to the valley, the one facing the east being termed 'Geniob,' and the other, to the south, 'Gukha.'"

164. On the 21st, General Chamberlain reconnoitred both entrances. Gukha, which was 16 miles from camp, was considered not promising, and the Geniob entrance was, after an examination by the General that same day, selected as the entrance to be forced.

165. On

* Of the above force, the levies were necessary for keeping up communication, holding posts, supplying escorts, &c.

165. On the 22d the troops, as per margin,* marched at 6 a.m. to force the Geniob entrance. After seven miles' march, winding through hills and ravines, the first position of the enemy was reached.

166. Two columns of attack were formed; the left under the General, the right under Major Lambert. The right column met with little or no resistance; and outflanking with their mountain train guns the breastworks and other obstacles raised by the Wuzeerees to oppose the left column, they very materially aided that column to advance without much loss. The Wuzeerees made a very gallant charge on the guide infantry of the left column, but were repulsed, and gradually driven back from ridge to ridge; so that in two hours the position was taken.

167. It should be observed that the main body of the tribe were defending the Gukha entrance, by which they expected the force would attempt to enter. The Wuzeeree encampment and property having been destroyed, the troops returned to the camp, which had moved up five miles into the Geniob ravine. In this action we had only one killed and 18 wounded; enemy's loss unknown—supposed to have been 15 killed, and many more wounded.

168. On the 23d, forays carried successfully into the neighbouring valley of Durnanee; 24th, returned, *viâ* the Kheytee river; 25th, overtures sent in by the Cabul Kheyl tribe; 26th, 27th, and 28th, halted at Shewa to receive the overtures, and to obtain by the survey officers as much topographical information as possible; 29th, the Cabul Kheyl tribe having come to terms, the force, as per margin,† marched to "Spumwahur," in order to coerce another tribe, the Toree Kheyl Wuzeerees. The rest of the force moved to Billund Kheyl, under Colonel Lumsden. The Toree Kheyl tribe submitted and came to terms without coercion; force halted three days at Spumwahur, during which hostages were received and topographical information obtained.

169. The Wuzeerees on the right bank of the Koorrum river having been sufficiently coerced, the force was directed against the "Gungee Kheyl," "Omerzaie," and "Huttee Kheyl" Wuzeerees.

170. These branches of the great Wuzeeree tribe reside on the spurs of the "Wullai" and "Kafer Kot" ranges of mountains, on the left bank of the Koorrum river. The civil officers informed these tribes that, if no opposition was offered, and they came to terms, no injury would be done to life and property.

171. These tribes, warned by the late coercion of the Cabul Kheyl tribe, felt resistance was unadvisable; they implicitly trusted the faith pledged to them, remained quietly in their encampments, and watered their flocks at the same pools with the horses of our force.

172. The necessary conditions being settled, and much topographical information obtained, the troops were, by the 6th of January, free to return to cantonments.

173. The success of the expedition was complete, and the reasons for our forces not meeting with more opposition, General Chamberlain considers to be—

1st. The strength and efficiency of our force.

2d. The conviction that we merely desired to exact reparation from them, and not to bring them under subjection. Our ability to exact reparation for injury was fully proved; the conduct and spirit of the troops was most excellent; and the topographical information obtained by Captain Johnstone of the Revenue Survey, and by Captain Pollard of the Engineers, is very considerable and most valuable.

174. General Chamberlain notices especially the cordial assistance rendered by the khans of the district who accompanied the camp. For this expedition the services of a detachment, 24th (Pioneers) Punjab Infantry, was most readily granted by Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., who was also good enough to place several officers temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

175. The services of officers who thus joined, temporarily, are hereafter acknowledged.

176. In conclusion, it is desirable here to record the valuable and honourable notice taken of this expedition by his Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy of India:—

"The Governor General directs me to request that the Lieutenant Governor will have the goodness to convey to Brigadier General Chamberlain his best thanks for the promptitude and success with which these important operations have been conducted.

"On the 15th of December last, the force commanded by that officer marched from Kohat, and on the 14th of January it returned to that station, having, in the short period of

* Detachment Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Kennedy; 4th Regiment Sikh Infantry, Major Rothney; 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, Major Lambert; 3d Regiment Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Ruxton; 4th Regiment Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Jenkins; 4 pieces Peshawur Mountain Train, Captain De Bude; 3 pieces Huzara Mountain Train, Captain Butt.

† Two pieces Peshawur Military Train; 50 sabres 2d Punjab Cavalry; 1st, 3d, 4th, and 6th Punjab Infantry.

of one month, exacted reparation from the Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees, for the support and shelter given by them to the murderers of the late Captain Mecham; and having, while effecting that object, exhibited to the tribes of the district through which he marched, not only the power of the Government to reach and punish those amongst them who are guilty of offence, but its careful forbearance towards all others.

"I am directed to request that the Governor General's thanks may be particularly conveyed to all the officers mentioned by Brigadier General Chamberlain, and generally to the force which was under his command.

"The Governor General attaches great value to the survey of the district through which General Chamberlain marched. The conduct of Captain James, commissioner of Peshawur, and of Captain Henderson, deputy commissioner of Kohat, in co-operation with Brigadier General Chamberlain, will be duly acknowledged by the Governor General in the Foreign Department."

BORDER RAIDS.

Lower Dehrajat—District, Dehra Ghazee Khan.

177. Raids by the hill tribes in force have not occurred; some few petty cases of robbery were promptly taken up by our frontier posts.

Upper Dehrajat—District Dehra Ismael Khan.

178. Hardly a month has passed during the past year in which the Wuzeerees did not commit some raid on the inhabitants of our districts. The Sheoranees also have been a little inclined that way, but nothing great, or to be compared to the incessant raids carried on chiefly by the Mahsood branch of the great Wuzeeree tribe. With the utmost vigilance of our posts, it has not been possible to stop this, though, on various occasions, by the activity and gallantry of the posts, cattle has been re-captured from the marauders before they could get it clear away into their own hills. The only raid, however, of sufficient importance to be noticed in itself, and in its results, occurred on the 13th of March last.

Raid on Tânk.

179. On the afternoon of that day, about 3,000 of the Mahsood Wuzeerees moved into our plains with the openly avowed intention of destroying and pillaging the town of Tânk, which is distant from the Wuzeeree Hills about eight miles. Tânk is the capital of the district so called; it is the residence of the Nawab of Tânk, who exercises, under our control, judicial and revenue functions in that district: it may be seen on the map about 50 miles north-west of Dehra Ismael Khan.

180. The native officer at the frontier post of Tânk, Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, was not quite unprepared to oppose the inroad; with considerable sagacity and forethought he had made every preparation he could to prevent the raid being successful, and finally moved out himself to attack the enemy, with a force of 158 sabres of the frontier force, collected from the neighbouring posts, and 20 of the Nawab's sowars, with 13 of our mounted levies.

181. On meeting the enemy, he managed, with considerable tact, to induce them to follow him still further away from their hills, until he reached ground on which cavalry could act.

182. To the utter astonishment of the wild heterogeneous mass of warriors, who had been following him with shouts of derision, and an ill-directed matchlock fire, the little body of cavalry then faced about, and, without the slightest hesitation, charged vigorously into the disunited and confused mass of hill-men. The result was the almost instantaneous rout of the whole body of the enemy.

183. The Wuzeerees, personally brave, and invariably of vigorous, muscular frames, wanted the power of combination to resist effectually the charge of our cavalry. Cut down and ridden over, they fled in confusion, the men in front forcing back the men behind, till all became a helpless rabble, struggling, striving, straining, to regain the safety of the mountain pass. It cannot be supposed, however, that so small a body could, with impunity, attack even a rabble so vastly its superior in number. We lost one of the levies killed, fifteen troopers wounded, seven horses killed, and thirty wounded.

184. The enemy, it was satisfactorily ascertained, lost upwards of 200 killed, and many more wounded. The following order by his Excellency the Governor General appropriately concludes the history of this raid: so far as its own facts are concerned, its results will be noticed hereafter:—

"*General Order by his Excellency the Governor General of India.*

"Camp, 22 March 1860.

"His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to admit Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the 2d Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor, in recognition of the excellent service rendered by him on the 13th instant, in repelling, with a small party of horse, a very large body of Wuzeerees, who threatened the Thannah of Tânk in the Derajat.

"A sword

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"A sword of honour will be presented by the Governor General to Ressaidar Sahadut Khan as a further mark of approval of his judgment and intrepidity."

For this, *see* paras. 142 to 144.

Expedition against the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

Operations by the military police force.

185. This force has, during the past year, been employed in the usual duties peculiar to it. These duties may be briefly enumerated as follows: "Guarding treasuries and civil posts and outposts throughout the province; escorting treasure and prisoners; furnishing personal guards to civil officers, and various minor duties incidental to them as military police." Their efficiency and good conduct has been very satisfactory, and is very creditable to the officers concerned.

186. The part taken by the 6th battalion of police, Trans-Indus, in the Mahsood expedition, is there shown: this battalion was raised and attained its high character in the first instance under Captain Younghusband, captain of police: it is satisfactory to observe that it has in no way fallen off under its late and present commanders.

187. The levies who are here classed under the head of police have been drilled and trained for police duties; their conduct has been satisfactory.

MILITARY ROADS, POSTS, AND DEFENCES.

Roads.

188. The chief purely military road is that which, starting from the Peyzoo Pass, on the north of the Dehra Ismael Khan frontier, runs along the whole line of frontier posts, down to the Scinde boundary, a distance of about 380 miles. This road is kept in proper order by the frontier force officers, under the direct orders of the General commanding; it is passable in all weathers for cavalry and guns, and is most valuable for military purposes. A line of road, partly military, partly civil, proceeds from Peyzoo (before noted) *viâ* Bunnoo, and thence *viâ* Buhadoor Kheyl to Kohat, distance about 120 miles.

189. From Kohat to Peshawur there is a made road, except in the Kohat Pass itself; but the pass is very practicable for troops.

190. In addition to the above main lines of military communication, there exist numerous lesser lines from the head-quarter military stations to the posts in the frontier, their total length being about 152 miles.

Posts.

191. The military posts form a military cordon from Kohat to Scinde, along the whole line of Trans-Indus frontier, about 500 miles; they are in the charge of the frontier officers, and are held either by the frontier force itself or its auxiliaries, the levies. They are valuable and necessary. In the Lower Dehrajat they have been moved up close to the hills: the dryness of the soil, the heat, and the brackish water found generally at a depth of 280 feet from the surface, renders the duty at these posts in the Lower Dehrajat trying and severe; it has been, however, most cheerfully and efficiently performed. In addition to the above, posts are also held by the frontier force in the valleys of Eusufzaie and Abbottabad, in Huzara, and a detachment supplied to Murree.

Forts.

192. *See* Section "Department Public Works," para. 101.

Accommodation for Troops.

* Para. 103.

193. The accommodation of the regular army will be found under the head of "Department Public Works."* For that of the frontier force it may be said that lines are provided under the usual regulations by the Government, both at the head-quarter stations and at the outposts. The lines are good and comfortable.

194. The irregular cavalry generally prefer putting their horses under shelter, no matter how temporary it may be, so long as it keeps the sun and rain off the horses' loins.

COMMENDATION OF OFFICERS.

Frontier force.

195. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is greatly indebted to Brigadier General Chamberlain, C.B., A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen.

In addition to the performance of the duties of his onerous and responsible position, he has most successfully conducted arduous and trying military operations of the greatest value and importance to the Government.

196. The conduct of all the officers of the force has been excellent; that of the following officers during the past year deserves especial mention:—

Artillery.

Captain T. R. Sladen.
Captain E. Maister.
Captain J. E. Hughes.
Captain F. R. Butt.
Captain F. R. De Bude.

Cavalry.

Cavalry.

Major L. B. Jones.
Lieutenant E. J. Godby.
Lieutenant Colonel C. Cureton.
Lieutenant J. B. Lind.

Guides.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C. B.
Lieutenant T. G. Kennedy.

Infantry.

Brigadier Major J. W. Lambert, Commanding 1st Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Wilde, Commanding 4th Regiment.
Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in Command of 1st Sikhs.
Lieutenant C. P. Keyes, Commanding 6th.
Captain J. P. W. Campbell, Commanding 1st Sikhs.
Major O. E. Rothney, Commanding 4th Sikhs.

197. His Honor gladly acknowledges the valuable services rendered by the following officers, who accompanied the late expeditions, but are not immediately under the orders of this Government:—

Lieutenant Colonel Olpherts, C. B. and V. C., who volunteered, and rendered valuable service as orderly officer to General Chamberlain throughout the Koorrum expedition.

Major Walker, Bombay Engineers, Grand Trigonometrical Survey, who accompanied the Koorrum and Mahsood expeditions, and obtained much valuable topographical information for the Government.

Captain Johnstone, Revenue Surveyor, who also accompanied both expeditions, and aided greatly in adding to our topographical knowledge of those districts.

Captain Pollard, of the Engineers, who rendered excellent service, not only in a military capacity, but in surveying, military sketching, &c.

Captain Chalmers, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers), and did good service.

Police.

Captain G. McAndrew.
Captain Younghusband.
Captain R. N. Tronson.
Captain H. H. Miller.
Captain W. Wyld.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

Captain J. W. Bean.
Captain Le Galiais.

STATEMENT showing Strength of TROOPS under the Orders of the Commander in Chief, on 1st May 1859.

	EUROPEANS.				NATIVES.				REMARKS.
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery.		Regular.		Irregular.		
			Men.	Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Delhi Brigade - -	- -	1,573	158	6	- -	- -	- -	1,202	
Sirhind Division -	573	3,605	269	20	- -	846	210	1,622	
Lahore Division -	1,115	5,690	771	41	- -	964	1,521	2,934	
Peshawur Division -	418	4,937	615	34	87	861	623	4,539	
Total - - -	2,106	15,805	1,843	101	87	2,671	2,364	10,297	

ABSTRACT.

	Europeans.	Natives.
Artillery - - - - - - - -	1,843	—
Cavalry - - - - - - - -	2,106	2,451
Infantry - - - - - - - -	15,805	12,968
Total - - -	19,754	15,419

G. Hutchinson, Major,
Offg. Secy., Govt. Punjab, Mily. Department.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Flax consigned to the English markets.

198. The despatch to the English markets of flax grown in the Goojranwalla district was mentioned in last year's report. The actual prices obtained at Dundee and Belfast ranged from 35 *l.* to 45 *l.* per ton. But in considering these prices, it must be borne in mind that the market price of flax at the time of despatch was very low, while the flax market in Europe was particularly favourable. The cost of transport from Lahore to shipboard at Kurrachee is at present from 8 *l.* to 9 *l.* a ton. The price of flax fibre is about eight rupees per maund, or 22 *l.* 8 *s.* per ton. It is calculated, however, that both the cost of carriage and of the fibre may probably be diminished.

Kangra flax.

199. Some flax sent from the Kangra district was valued in England at from 55 *l.* to 60 *l.* per ton, but Mr. Roberts (late financial commissioner) states that "it appears that there is some doubt among the traders at home, whether the so-called flax of Kangra is not, after all, only a finer species of Himalayan hemp; further, the hemp is termed by them a kind of 'Rhea fibre.' This product is known by botanists as the '*Urtica nivea*' of Linnæus, or the '*Borhmeria nivea*' of Roxburgh; and the latter is, I believe, identical with the '*China grass*' of Assam, a well-known article of commerce. It may prove interesting hereafter, in a botanical point of view, to test, by scientific examination, the identity or affinity of these two products; but whatever be the botanical order or species assigned to the Kangra flax, whether it be regarded as belonging to the *Urti caceæ* or *linaceæ*, there can be no doubt of the decided opinion of the traders at home of the value and superiority of its fibre. In the opinion of Messrs. Kain & Co. of Dundee, if it could be put on board at Kurrachee for 26 *l.* a ton, it would undoubtedly leave both to importer and exporter a very handsome profit."

200. The Kangra hemp was valued at from 30 *l.* to 32 *l.* a ton, and was considered as an excellent material for cordage. The *sunn* fibre ("*Crotolaria juncea*") was not so highly appreciated.

Lands at the disposal of Government.

201. The following estimate has been made of the land at the disposal of Government in these provinces:

	Acres.
Forest and waste lands - - - - - -	2,312,260
Culturable - - - - - - - -	5,196,779
Cultivated - - - - - - - -	3,596
Unculturable - - - - - - - -	751,014
Total - - -	8,263,649

Of this area but a small portion is in the hills, or adapted to European colonization.

Implee.

202. The African "implee" has been naturalized with some success.

203. The

203. The extension of cultivation in the Peshawur division is particularly remarked by the Commissioner, more especially in the remote and heretofore uncivilised Meeranzye Valley. Extension of cultivation in the Peshawur Division.

204. In the Huzara district the breeders of Kaghan and Balakôt evince anxiety to get the Merino rams, of which there is a small stock belonging to Government. A kind of "puttoo" (coarse broad cloth), made from the mixed wool of these sheep and those of the country, is superior to anything of local manufacture. Merino sheep in Huzara.

PART II.—FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

205. The demand for timber, both in Scinde and the Punjab, increases with the progress of public works, particularly railways. Large supplies are received through contractors from the territories of the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere. The Government agency is still maintained at Pangee, in the hill country of the Chumba Rajah. The establishment has recently been increased, and arrangements made for augmenting the supply of timber. For some time past doubts have been expressed regarding the durability of the Pangee timber, it is, however, in demand for the bridges on the Lahore and Peshawur road, for the viaducts of the Scinde railway, and for the Kurrachee harbour. By experiments made at the Roorkee College, it has been shown that the Pangee deodar is superior to Sâl, a little inferior to the deodar of Gurhwal, and, on the whole, a very serviceable wood. The agency is certainly profitable. The direct profit from its establishment amounts to 43,260 rupees, and the indirect profit to two lakhs, accruing from the reduced rate at which the timber is sold to Government. It is anticipated that the wood will acquire a harder and closer grain as the forest is thinned. Timber. Pangee agency.

206. In the territories of the hill chiefs about Simla, immense forests exist, but many are as yet inaccessible. Those forests which lie on the Sutlej are resorted to by European speculators and contractors. The interior hills are covered, especially on their northern slopes, with forests of the keloo (*Cedrus deodara*). But the absence of water carriage renders the timber unmarketable. In the neighbourhood of Simla the forests which had been almost cleared, are again springing up with innumerable young trees. The forests in the Huzara and Kangra districts are carefully preserved. Forests in the Simla Hills.

PART III.—MINING.

207. The hopes raised of the discovery of coal in the Punjab have proved illusory. Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological Survey, after examining the localities in which it was asserted to exist, made the following remarks: Coal.

"The Murree coal is lignite; a good specimen of it, analysed in the laboratory of the Geological Survey of India, gave 36 per cent. of volatile matter. In all the specimens, the woody fibre is recognisable. I have examined 18 localities, widely scattered through a considerable range of hills, and they all present the same features. They are the stems or roots of trees imbedded in the thick beds of soft sandstone of the lower Siwalik formation of the middle tertiary period. When the stem has been crushed, the whole, two to three inches thick, is lignite; in other cases the core is mostly silicified (petrified) wood, the bark alone being pure lignite. I did not see any place where half a maund of this substance would be extracted." Its discovery in the Murree Hills illusory.

208. Mr. Medlicott's report regarding the coal supposed to exist at Kotlee, in the Maharajah's territory, was equally discouraging. Kotlee coal.

209. The lignite found near Shahpore, in the Salt Range, burns fairly, leaving a brown cinder of nearly the same dimensions and form as before it was burnt; but the quantity of sulphur in it would render its use in locomotive boilers destructive, as it will not coke. Shahpore coal.

PART IV.—SURVEYS.

210. The survey of the Scinde Saugor Doab has been finished, and Lieutenant Anderson's party transferred to Oude. The survey of the Dehrajat has also been brought to an end by Captain H. C. Johnstone, who makes the following remarks on the year's operations:— Scinde Saugor Doab survey finished.

The plains presented no unusually difficult features; desert tracks, with bad water, were met with as before; the population was, if anything, wider than in the southern portion of the Dehrajat—it certainly was more fanatical. Dehrajat survey.

The hills, however, presented unusually great difficulties. In many respects they differed from the hills of past seasons. Formerly I found them with but a scanty population, comparatively easy of assent, and the distance from the plains to the peaks of the Soliman not more, on an average, than 12 miles. During the past season I found large, powerful, and lawless clans (the Bozdars alone muster 3,000 fighting men), who had scarcely ever seen a European, except at the head of troops sent for their chastisement, and were consequently

sequently extremely jealous of my entry into their country; the hills, much higher, were rugged and difficult of ascent, and the Soliman, on an average, 25 miles from the plains. By paying the chiefs, and rewarding guides and villagers, I got a sulky admittance into the mountains. On several occasions the clans assembled in force, and were with difficulty quieted.

Survey of Cashmere.

211. The survey of Cashmere has been prosecuted under the able direction of Major Montgomerie.

PART V.—DISPENSARIES.

Comparative results for the year.

212. The increase in the number of persons, and particularly women, treated in the Punjab dispensaries, is highly satisfactory, as will be gathered from the following figures:

YEAR.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.			OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1858 - -	7,089	862	7,951	87,890	29,694	1,17,584	1,27,269
1859 - -	8,967	1,212	10,179	1,19,350	41,167	1,60,519	1,72,605
Difference -	+ 1,878	+ 350	+ 2,258	+ 31,460	+ 11,473	+ 42,935	+ 45,336

213. During 1858 the dispensaries in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions were not in working order, and the 11,255 additional patients treated during 1859 cannot be fairly counted as indicating progress; but deducting these, there still remains an increase of 34,081 patients in evidence of the growing popularity of these institutions.

Vaccination.

214. The comparative return of vaccination is also favourable. The Lieutenant Governor has urged this subject on the attention of both medical and district authorities, and there has been no active opposition on the part of the people. Complaints are still made regarding the quantity of the virus and the inefficiency of the native vaccinators.

Comparative results for the year.

OPERATIONS.

YEAR.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
1858 - - - - - - -	47,790	9,773	5,146	62,711
1859 - - - - - - -	67,534	15,783	7,983	91,300
Increase - - -	19,744	6,010	2,637	28,589

PART VI.—CONSERVANCY.

Umritsir drainage.

215. A professional surveyor is now employed in making the survey, preliminary to the execution of the drainage works for the city of Umritsir. The situation of the town renders the drainage extremely difficult.

Re-paving Lahore city.

216. During the year an expense of 89,000 rupees has been incurred in re-paving the city of Lahore.

PART VII.—TEA.

217. Although the season was too cold and rainy, the out-turn of tea in the Holta plantations was considerably larger than last year. The following was the yield:— Holta plantations.

		lbs.
Black Teas	Souchong	1,870
	Pouchong	22,480
Green Teas		4,942
	TOTAL	Lbs. 29,312

218. The native tea-makers have become accomplished manipulators, and rival their Chinese instructors. Still Dr. Jameson is of opinion that no factory should be without Chinese superintendents, who take a pride in maintaining the quality of the tea, which would, under exclusively native workmen, deteriorate, and so prejudice the Indian teas in the European market. The great bulk of the produce has been made over to the Commissariat department. The demand for seeds and seedlings has greatly increased. Two independent companies have their representatives in the Kangra Kohistan; and private parties are also anxious to engage in the cultivation.

219. The difficulties in the way of obtaining waste lands in the Kangra district have previously been explained. At the time of the settlement the waste lands were included in the area of the existing townships, the owners of which are, consequently, for the term of settlement, incapable of disturbance, whether they bring the land under cultivation or not. It was, however, extremely desirable that land should be available for tea cultivation, and the Lieutenant Governor,[1] with the object of facilitating its conveyance, deputed an officer (Lieutenant E. H. Paske) to negotiate between the zemindars and intending purchasers. He made a personal survey of the waste lands; and such as were fit for the growth of the tea plant, and which the village communities were willing to dispose of, he brought up. The advantage of this course was, that it gave the speculator a parliamentary title, free from the intricate limitations which might have encumbered one obtained by private bargain. Some 3,500 acres were thus bought, and put up to auction on the 1st July. It is expected that the footing thus gained by European settlers will greatly stimulate the production of tea. Kangra waste lands.

220. There was some intention at one time to sell the Holta factory; but it was represented that the possession of these plantations by any one Company would establish a monopoly, and prevent other settlers from obtaining seed. The factory has, therefore, been retained. It has been greatly enlarged, and additional pans erected. The Holta plantation retained by Government.

221. In his last report, Dr. Jameson (who has charge also of the plantations in the North-west Provinces), states, that "during the last season upwards of 100 tons of tea seeds, and two and a half millions of seedling tea plants have been distributed from the Government plantations in Kumaon, Gurhwal and the Punjab, to private parties. The tea plant, therefore, is being broadcast over the hilly districts of Bengal, the North-west Provinces and the Punjab, and will, ere long, become an important article of exportation." Distribution of seeds and seedlings during the year.

PART VIII.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

222. In the month of December the Lieutenant Governor made a tour through the divisions of Hissar and Delhi, lately added to the Punjab territories. The journey was made at the rate of from 40 to 60 miles a day, in a carriage drawn by camels. The stations visited were Ferozepore, Sirsa, Hissar, Hansee, Rohtuck, Jhujjur, Goorgaon and Delhi. The distance between some of these is very great, and it would have occupied a whole season to have proceeded in the ordinary way, by marching 10 or 12 miles a day with tents. The Viceroy in his journey from Lahore to Peshawur also travelled in a camel carriage. Tour through Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

CONCLUSION.

223. The free intercourse held by the Viceroy, during his progress from Delhi to Peshawur, with the officers of Government and the native chiefs, will enable his Excellency to supply any deficiencies in the foregoing narrative, and to decide if there has been any deterioration in the character of the Punjab administration during the past year. In the departments of civil and criminal justice the practical working of recent reforms has been vigilantly watched. The re-organization of the police was deferred, pending the orders of the Supreme Government, since received. The Land Revenue has been abated in every instance Summary of the year's operations.

instance recommended by the district officers, and new taxes have been imposed on the non-agricultural population, heretofore exempted from a share of the fiscal burden. The gross income of the State has been raised by nearly 20¾ lakhs; the local expenditure has been reduced by 5,97,886 rupees, and the surplus raised to 118 ¾ lakhs. Richly rewarded for undoubted services, the independent chiefs are identified with the British Government. Where internal disorder called for interference, as at Bussahir, it has been considerately exercised. In pursuance of a declared and stable policy, certain aggressions of frontier tribes have been promptly and effectually punished, and the ability of our troops to penetrate the most unknown and difficult mountain defiles has been twice successfully proved. At a time of financial pressure, the funds available for public works have been rigidly applied to the construction of barracks, the completion of main communications, and the continuation of canals. There have been effected in the system of education organic reforms, enlisting in its advancement the whole official influence of the State, reserving the energies of the departmental officers for the higher branches of the work, and providing a variety of schools fitted to the requirements both of the higher and lower classes of the people. Lastly, the progress of the railway; the tenure procured for European settlers in the hills; the cultivation of tea; the greater frequency of postal communication; the increase of river traffic; the multiplication of churches; the alleviation of disease; the extension of vaccination—will show that the various subjects conducive to material and moral development have received due attention at the hands of the local government. If these results (many of which are independent of human exertion) be in any degree satisfactory, the Lieutenant Governor desires cordially to acknowledge how much they are owing to the unvarying support which his Honor has received from the head of Her Majesty's Indian Government, and to the zealous and sustained efforts of the civil officers. The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are justly due to the whole body, and especially to those whose names are specified below.

Commendation of civil officers.

224. The office of Judicial Commissioner, during the past year and that preceding, was filled by Mr. E. Thornton. The results of his administration have been recorded, and evince the careful though reforming solicitude with which it was conducted.

225. On Mr. M'Leod's departure, Mr. A. A. Roberts officiated as Financial Commissioner, with much satisfaction to the Local Government. He was subsequently appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, being succeeded by Mr. R. N. Cust at the close of the official year.

226. Mr. C. U. Aitchison's efficiency as personal assistant to the Judicial Commissioner is attested by his promotion to be Under Secretary in the Foreign Department; and he has left behind him a memorial of his diligence in his *Manual of Punjab Law*. His successor, Mr. T. H. Thornton, and Mr. H. E. Perkins, Personal Assistant to the Financial Commissioner, have evinced capacity and application in the performance of their duties.

227. The special acknowledgments of the Lieutenant Governor are due to Mr. R. H. Davies, who conducted the duties of the Secretariat throughout the year. He combines with great ability, sound judgment and much industry.

228. The services of Major R. C. Lawrence, the Military Secretary, were also very valuable. On his departure, owing to ill health, he has been succeeded by Major G. Hutchinson (Bengal Engineers), late Military Secretary in Oude.

229. Mr. W. Kirke, the experienced superintendent of the Secretariat, rejoined his office at the close of the year. During his absence his duties were satisfactorily carried on by Mr. R. H. Haviland.

230. The following officers also deserve particular mention:—

Commissioners.

Mr. G. C. Barnes, Cis-Sutlej States.
Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Hamilton, Mooltan Division.
Major E. Lake, Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. N. Cust, Officiating Financial Commissioner, Umritsur Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, who has for several months officiated as Commissioner of Hissar, as well as of the Delhi Division.
Mr. C. B. Saunders, Rawul Pindee Division.
Mr. R. Temple, Lahore Division.
Captain H. R. James (who accompanied the Cabul Kheyl expedition), Peshawur Division.
Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Taylor (who accompanied the Mahsood expedition), Leia Division.
Mr. W. Money, Commissioner of Customs, North West Provinces.

Deputy

Deputy Commissioners.

Major J. R. Becher.
Mr. P. S. Melvill, Officiating Commissioner, Hissar and Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton, Officiating Commissioner, Umritsur Division.
General H. C. Van Cortlandt, C. B.
Mr. F. H. Cooper.
Mr. J. Naesmyth.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain F. R. Pollock, Officiating Commissioner, Rawul Pindee Division.
Captain J. E. Cracroft.
Captain H. W. H. Coxe (accompanied the Mahsood expedition).
Captain B. Henderson (accompanied the Cabul Kheyl expedition).
Captain W. M'Neile.
Captain R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain P. Maxwell.
Mr. W. E. Blyth.

Note. The name of Mr. D. Simson, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpore, was inadvertently omitted from the last report. This officer received the thanks of the Supreme Government in 1858 for the frustration of a plot amongst the disarmed sepoys of the 4th Native Infantry to murder their officers.

Assistant Commissioners.

Captain H. B. Urmston,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Mr. R. F. Saunders,
Captain T. W. Mercer,
Mr. W. C. Plowden,
Mr. D. C. M'Nabb,
Mr. B. H. Hardinge,
Mr. R. W. Thomas,
Lieutenant A. A. Munro,
Captain H. A. Dwyer,
Lieutenant J. S. Tighe,
Captain C. A. M'Mahon.
} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.
Lieutenant C. H. Hall.
Lieutenant R. J. D. Ferris.
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Lieutenant G. G. Young.
Mr. C. E. Bernard.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie.
Lieutenant E. L. Ommaney.
M. J. W. Smyth.
Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield.
Mr. O. Wood.

Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Madho Pershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mr. L. Berkely.
Pundit Motee Lall.
Aga Kullabid.
Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
Pundit Munphool, Officiating Meer Moonshee to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.
Mr. G. Thomson.
Jyshee Ram.
Syud Sooltan Ali.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Shahzadah Jumboor.

Inspector General of Prisons.

Dr. C. Hathaway.

Revenue Surveyors.

Captain H. C. Johnstone (accompanied the Cabul Kheyl and Mahsood expeditions).
Lieutenant F. C. Anderson.
Mr. Patterson.

Customs Department.

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

By Order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.

R. H. Davies,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Murree,
20 July 1860.

APPENDICES to the Punjab Administration Report, for 1859-60.

Appendix I.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for 1858-59 and 1859-60.

Receipts.	1858-59.	1859-60.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Tax	* 1,96,84,221	1,99,83,309	2,99,088	—
Excise and Stamps	* 58,40,218	63,08,564	4,68,346	—
Trade Taxes	- - -	9,75,807	9,75,807	—
Nuzzurana Tribute, &c.	3,05,929	4,22,956	1,17,027	—
Postal, &c.	* 6,25,639	7,66,623	1,40,984	—
Miscellaneous (including, in 1859-60, Receipts on account Imperial Ferry Fund)	9,84,414	9,65,491	- - -	18,923
Toshakhanahs	55,139	1,45,433	90,294	—
Total Ordinary	2,74,95,560	2,95,68,183	20,91,546	18,923
Extraordinary	3,581	2,400	- - -	1,181
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary	2,74,99,141	2,95,70,583	20,91,546	20,104
Local Funds	17,25,504	19,13,011	1,87,507	—
Grand Total Rs.	2,92,24,645	3,14,83,594	22,79,053	20,104
Disbursements:				
General	9,08,956	10,14,272	1,05,316	—
Judicial	29,07,905	27,30,462	- - -	1,77,443
Revenue	20,85,228	18,83,086	- - -	2,02,142
Excise and Stamps	4,77,028	6,18,092	1,41,064	—
Trade Taxes	- - -	16,975	16,975	—
Pensions, &c.	11,45,916	12,75,404	1,29,488	—
Postal, &c.	6,36,822	6,90,994	54,172	—
Miscellaneous	7,43,237	10,64,281	3,21,044	—
Military	69,94,607	59,30,107	- - -	10,64,500
Toshakhanahs	44,482	1,58,721	1,14,239	—
Total Ordinary Rs.	1,59,44,181	1,53,82,394	8,82,208	14,44,085
Settlement and Survey	2,75,633	1,00,887	- - -	1,74,746
Public Works Department	20,42,549	22,07,378	1,64,829	—
Miscellaneous	31,933	5,751	- - -	26,182
Total Extraordinary Rs.	23,50,115	23,14,016	1,64,829	2,00,928
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary	1,82,94,296	1,76,96,410	10,47,127	16,45,013
Local Funds	12,58,886	13,57,505	98,619	—
Grand Total Rs.	1,95,53,182	1,90,53,915	11,45,746	16,45,013

* Errors have been corrected.

Appendix II.

MEMORANDUM of the entire Actual Cost of the undermentioned Troops under the Orders of the Lieutenant Governor of the *Punjab*, from May 1859 to April 1860.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Kohat	No 1, Punjab Light Field Battery	49,822 10 2	13,713 1 7	63,535 11 9		
Bunnoo	No. 2, ditto ditto	55,650 7 6	16,309 14 3	71,960 5 9		
Dehra Ismael Khan	No. 3, ditto ditto	59,345 3 3	13,867 10 1	73,212 13 4		
Kohat	No. 4, or Garrison Company	11,120 14 2	80 8 –	11,201 6 2		
Huzara	Huzara Mountain Train	22,250 9 9	2,581 14 3	24,832 8 –		
Peshawur	Peshawur ditto ditto	41,241 6 5	8,431 8 –	49,672 14 5		
Dehra Ismael Khan	Dehra Ismael Khan Magazine	20,998 12 –	2,397 11 7	23,396 7 7		
					3,17,812 3 –	
Peshawur	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry	2,03,641 3 11	23,639 11 3	2,27,280 15 2		
Kohat	2d ditto ditto	2,11,751 15 3	24,934 6 3	* 2,36,686 5 6		* Including expense of extra squadron.
Dehra Ismael Khan	3d ditto ditto	2,20,103 3 10	– – –	2,20,103 3 10		
Dehra Ghazee Khan	4th ditto ditto	2,24,645 3 5	168 – –	2,24,813 3 5		
Bunnoo	5th ditto ditto	2,22,081 14 5	1,376 7 3	2,23,458 5 8		
Asnee	Mooltan Cavalry Regiment	1,02,770 – –	31 – –	† 1,02,801 – –		† No return received. Estimated cost from 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860. Raised 1st November 1859.
Meean Meer	Puthan Cavalry Regiment	1,02,770 5 6	31 – –	1,02,801 5 6		
					13,37,944 7 1	
Kohat	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry	1,20,480 2 1	1,996 5 6	1,22,476 7 7		
Camp Pulaseen	2d ditto ditto	1,14,795 4 7	15,070 3 5	1,29,865 8 –		
Dehra Ghazee Khan	3d ditto ditto	1,13,022 1 9	4,607 14 –	1,17,629 15 9		
Kohat	4th ditto ditto	1,21,254 4 2	5,442 – 10	1,26,696 5 –		
Ditto	5th ditto ditto	1,20,882 1 4	15,663 14 –	1,36,545 15 4		
Camp Pulaseen	6th ditto ditto	1,12,166 13 6	6,313 11 2	1,18,480 8 8		
Camp Jhubbee	25th ditto ditto	1,45,589 5 4	2,233 9 6	1,47,822 14 10		
					8,99,517 11 2	
Mordan	Guide Corps	3,01,021 6 8	6,894 13 9	3,07,916 4 5		
Bunnoo	1st Regiment Seikh Infantry	1,31,772 10 –	17,369 13 6	1,49,142 7 6		
Mooradabad	2d ditto ditto	1,18,782 2 6	13,568 14 3	1,32,351 – 9		
Goruckpore	3d ditto ditto	1,30,063 13 4	16,267 12 1	1,47,231 9 5		
Camp Jhubbee	4th ditto ditto	1,28,677 12 10	4,884 1 4	1,33,561 14 2		
					8,70,203 4 3	
				Carried over Rs.	34,2[illegible],477 9 6	

Appendix II.—MEMORANDUM of the entire Actual Cost of the undermentioned Troops under the Orders of the Lieutenant Governor of the *Punjab*, &c.—*continued.*

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	Brought forward	- - -	- - -	- - -	84,25,477 9 6	
Lahore Division	1st Punjab Police Battalion, Lahore	1,02,517 1 9	1,350 2 8	1,03,867 4 –		
	7th ditto ditto	1,02,505 9 11	3,209 4 –	1,05,714 13 11		
	Mounted Police, Lahore and Umritsur	1,95,989 8 6	- - -	1,95,989 8 6	4,05,571 10 5	
Mooltan Division	3d Punjab Police Battalion	1,02,195 4 5	5,624 14 2	1,07,820 2 7		
	Mounted Police	1,62,590 12 3	4,598 11 7	1,67,189 7 10	2,75,009 10 5	
Jhelum Division	5th Punjab Police Battalion	1,00,528 14 9	2,451 14 –	1,02,980 12 9		
	Mounted Police	1,26,009 13 2	1,935 – –	1,27,944 13 2	2,30,925 9 11	
Trans-Sutlej Division	2d Punjab Police Battalion, Kangra	1,00,760 11 9	3,655 – 4	1,04,415 12 1		
	Mounted Police	52,810 – 8	3,813 5 4	56,423 6 –	1,60,839 2 1	
Cis-Sutlej Division	4th Punjab Police Battalion, Umballa	1,02,373 7 7	4,103 4 3	1,06,476 11 10		
	Mounted Police	1,06,098 9 10	5,498 14 –	1,11,597 7 10	2,18,074 3 8	
Dehra Ghazee Khan	Mounted Police	90,115 – –	376 7 6	90,491 7 6	90,491 7 6	
Abbottabad	Mounted Police	43,595 1 5	5 7 –	43,600 8 5		
Huzara	Suttee Company	6,636 – –	128 9 –	6,764 9 –	50,365 1 5	
Peshawur	Mounted Police	58,920 – –	240 – –	59,160 – –	59,160 – –	
Dehra Ismael Khan	6th Punjab Police Battalion	1,01,850 7 1	5,940 2 1	1,07,790 9 2		
	Mounted Police (old)	27,911 6 11	- - -	27,911 6 11		
	Foot Levies (ditto)	21,180 14 3	- - -	21,180 14 3	1,56,882 14 4	
Delhi Division	8th Punjab Police Battalion, Delhi	1,00,521 8 10	579 – –	1,01,100 8 10		
	Mounted Police ditto	62,497 7 10	7,322 11 –	69,820 2 10		
	Ditto ditto, Panceput	24,670 – –	360 – –	25,030 – –	1,95,950 11 8	

Goorgaon Division	9th Punjab Police Battalion, Goorgaon	1,00,733 9 5	3,197 11 9	1,03,931 5 2	
	Mounted Police, Goorgaon and Jhujjer	1,36,315 9 7	5,424 – –	1,41,739 9 7	
	Ditto ditto, Rohtuck	46,570 4 10	3,840 – –	50,410 4 10	
					2,96,081 8 7
Sirsa	Mounted Police	59,659 – 7	4,559 1 8	64,218 2 3	
	Foot Police, 3 Companies	17,715 1 5	1,219 14 –	18,934 15 5	
					83,153 1 8
Hissar	10th Punjab Police Battalion	19,761 7 5	5,657 5 10	25,418 13 3	
	Mounted Police	69,723 3 11	4,898 12 –	74,621 15 11	
	Rajah Jowahir Sing's Contingent	47,846 1 3	383 14 6	48,229 15 9	
					1,48,270 12 11
					57,96,253 3 1
Staff:					
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force		at 2,000 – –	- - - -	24,000 – –	
Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force		at 815 6 –	- - - -	9,784 8 –	
Medical Attendance		at 30 – –	- - - -	360 – –	
Eight Captains of Police		at 800 each	- - - -	76,800 – –	
Two Lieutenants of Police		at 600 each	- - - -	14,400 – –	
Commissary of Ordnance, Punjab Irregular Force		at 665 – –	- - - -	7,980 – –	
Office Establishment to Captains and Lieutenants of Police		at 480 – –	- - - -	4,800 – –	
Seven Station Staff Officers		- - - -	- - - -	1,800 – –	
					1,39,924 8 –
				Grand Total - - - *Rs.*	59,36,177 11 1

The annual contingent charges to Government for the purchase of Military Stores, Munitions of War, Clothing, Medical Stores, &c., have not been included in this statement.

(signed) *G. Hutchinson*, Major,
Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

CHAPTER XIII.

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Oude.

O U D E.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the Province of OUDE, for the Year 1859-60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Introductory remarks.

1. VARIOUS circumstances have combined to render the year under review the first in which the administration of the province could be uniformly and consistently carried on in conformity with the scheme enunciated by Government at annexation. The British Government having assumed charge of the province early in 1856, during the year 1856-57 the authorities were occupied in making summary settlements of the land revenue, and organizing the various courts of judicature throughout the province. Under these exceptional circumstances, the results of that year could not, even if they now existed, be made use of for purposes of comparison with those of the present. Just at the time, however, that in the ordinary course of events the report on the administration during the first year of British rule would have been submitted to Government, the mutiny of the native army broke out, and British supremacy was for a time overthrown.

2. The province was subject to British rule during scarcely any portion of 1857-58, and the year 1858-59 was spent in the gradual re-occupation of the several districts, and the re-organization of our courts and establishments.

3. The year under review, however, commenced with brighter auspices. The whole province had been relieved from a state of anarchy and confusion, and restored to peace and tranquillity. Rebellion had been crushed and trodden out, and though the last embers of a futile resistance were still smouldering, this was on the confines and beyond the borders of the province.

4. Thus, with tranquillity universally prevalent, and the summary settlement of the land revenue completed, the executive officers have been relieved of many of the arduous duties which formerly required so much of their attention, and have been able to devote themselves more energetically to the discharge of their purely judicial duties. The statistical returns, then, for the past year, though useless for purposes of comparison, are of great value, as showing the marked progress that has been made in enforcing a system of regularity and method in the transaction of public business.

Reforms.

5. The Punjab code being the basis of our civil law, the modifications proposed to be introduced into the former have duly been intimated to the Chief Commissioner by the Supreme Government, with a view to their extension into this province, and have been generally adopted.

Limitation of suits.

6. The rule limiting the institution of suits for debts and simple contracts to six years had been introduced prior to the rebellion. While agreeing with the Punjab authorities as to the advisability of further reducing the period of limitation, the Judicial Commissioner expressed his preference for the provisions of Act XIV. 1859. The Chief Commissioner concurring with him, approved of his modifying the Punjab rules, so as to bring them into harmony with the Act. It has been found impossible to extend the Act entire into the province, as many of its provisions are quite inapplicable; but a set of rules, embodying those portions of the Act which do not militate against the main principles of our system, have been drawn up, and now form the law by which the civil courts are guided. The main features of the law now in force are, that suits for immoveable property are limited to twelve years; suits founded on registered bonds and debts of records, to six years: and all ordinary suits for debt and contracts, to three years.

Registration of deeds.

7. A distinction has thus been made between registered and unregistered bonds. It was deemed premature to exclude unregistered bonds altogether from the benefit of our courts, as was proposed to be done in the Punjab in respect of all transactions exceeding 50 rupees in value, as, before universal registration can be enforced, the means for effecting registration should be both accessible and cheap. To effect this object, strenuous efforts have been made, with no little success, to introduce into the province a general system of rural

rural registration. Advantage has been taken of the large number of Canoongoe families dispersed over the country, for whom provision could not be found in the Government service, and these have been appointed notaries public in the principal towns and marts of the province. These notaries are authorized to register all deeds up to 500 rupees; a few simple rules have been drawn up for their guidance, and the fees for registration have been regulated at the rate of eight annas or half per cent. The general principles are, that the offices for registration shall be fixed at certain places, and open at specified hours. The registration is to be recorded in simple and concise language. The parties interested must appear in person before the notary at the time registration is effected, and one of them at least must be a resident of the notary's circle, or the transaction must have taken place within it. Copies of all transactions are monthly sent to the tehseel, the notary retaining a copy also. The registers are open to the inspection of any one on payment of a fee of one anna. The notaries are moreover called on to furnish security.

Notaries from what class appointed.

8. These notaries have not been drawn entirely from the Canoongoe families; Cazees have also been appointed notaries, and respectable tradespeople. The former exercise the power of registration to a certain extent in the Regulation Provinces, and, although they have there greatly abused it, yet it is hoped that here, with strict surveillance and a regular system, they may be kept in check. The character and antecedent of these men are duly investigated before they are appointed to act as notaries.

Rent-free tenures maintained in favour of notaries.

9. With a view to promote rural registration, the Chief Commissioner has ventured to propose a modification of the rules laid down by Government for the disposal of rent-free tenures, and to suggest that where such tenures of no very great extent are found in the possession of Canoongoes and Cazees acting as public notaries, they shall be re-leased for their lives. It is hoped that by the time these tenures lapse, the office of public notary will prove remunerative enough to be sought after, which it is not at present; and therefore, without such support from the Government, the attempt to establish a general system of rural registration would be likely to fail.

Number of notaries and deeds registered by them.

10. Although the system was only introduced in the latter part of the year, and some unavoidable delay took place, yet the number of bonds registered has been as great as could have been expected. There have been 54 notaries appointed, and they have registered 1,300 deeds.

Probable results of the scheme.

11. If the attempt to establish throughout the province trustworthy local notaries, cheap, easy of access, familiar to the people, and acting before the eyes of the community, should succeed, and it should become the common and every-day practice of the people to attest before a well-known officer chosen from amongst themselves their ordinary dealings and contracts, a compulsory registration will become not only feasible, but highly advantageous.

Account books.

12. The rule which provides that no account books shall be admitted as evidence which do not comprise a day-book as well as a ledger, has also been introduced, but the period during which it has been in operation is too short to admit of any inference being drawn as to its practical results.

Restrictions on sale of landed property in execution of civil decrees.

13. The prohibition against the sale of ancestral property in land in satisfaction of a decree without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, and that of acquired property in land without the consent of the Divisional Commissioner, has, in like manner, been borrowed from the Punjab, as has also the scheme of including in the institution fee the costs of the suit. The scale of charges has, after much careful consideration, been fixed at five per cent. on the amount claimed. Of this a moiety is on account of the institution fee, and the remainder is calculated to cover all costs for the issue of processes prior to the decision of the suit. The scheme has not been in operation throughout the year, and has not therefore had a trial sufficient to warrant the deduction of any conclusions. It therefore remains to be proved whether a system which definitely fixes the amount of costs at 2½ per cent. on the value of all suits is as equitable in practice as it is sound in theory.

Act VIII. 1859.

14. The rules of civil procedure have formed the subject of much correspondence and discussion during the year. The Act passed by the Legislative Council for regulating the procedure of the civil courts in the regulation provinces was not found altogether suitable to the usages and customs of this province, and has not therefore been extended to Oude. With the concurrence of the Supreme Government, however, it has been prescribed as the standard and guide on all points not provided for by local rules.

Language of record.

15. The most important measure of reform in the procedure of the courts has been the abolition of the old practice of deposition writing by native moonshees, and the institution of the plan of *viva voce* examination of witnesses by the judge, and the record in his own hand-writing. Unless the judge is a native or an unpassed assistant, who, from unacquaintance with the language, cannot properly interrogate witnesses, the record is invariably in English. The latter is allowed a deposition writer; but the native judge must take down the evidence with his own hand. This radical change of system was viewed by many with doubt and alarm, and at first a native reporter was entertained, whose duty was confined to reducing into writing in the vernacular the questions of the judge and the [illegible] had the office of reporter, for

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reporter was unnecessary, and he felt assured that the inevitable tendency of the vernacular report was to relapse into the former discredited system of deposition writing. Though it throws some additional labour on the judge, the Judicial Commissioner, and almost all the other officers, bear unqualified testimony to the advantages and success of the present system. It has greatly raised the character of our courts, and has given the people immense confidence in the administration of justice. The system has equally been enforced in the criminal courts, and the Chief Commissioner regards it as one of the most beneficial reforms ever introduced.

Appeals.

16. The restriction on the right of appeal, which makes the concurrent opinion of two courts final, has been beneficial. Even with this restriction the number of appeals has been considerable. It is satisfactory, however, to observe, that the number of cases in which the decisions of the court of First Instance have been finally reversed is very small. Out of 387 appeals decided, in 257 the orders of the inferior courts were confirmed, while in 23 only were they reversed. Of the remainder, 84 were returned for further investigation, and in 23 the order was modified. The attention of the officers presiding over the inferior courts has been drawn to the importance of clearly defining the points at issue, and adhering to the determination of those points. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the opinion expressed by the Judicial Commissioner, "that it is comparatively seldom that a superior court can, with confidence, from the record only, find disputed facts in opposition to the opinion of the court which heard the witness; but it always can and ought to see that the lower court has thoroughly done its duty, and has decided all that should be decided." He therefore considers it a healthy sign to see the superior courts remanding cases for the further investigation of certain stated issues in preference to incontinently reversing the original order.

Civil courts.

17. While due attention has been paid to the adaptation to this province of the rules of civil law and procedure prescribed for our guidance, no less care has been taken to enforce a system of method and regularity in the internal economy of the civil courts.

18. With this view the Judicial Commissioner has drawn up and prescribed for general adoption a statement exhibiting the different descriptions of civil suits. These have been classified in a natural rather than a technical order.

Lucknow city court —appointment of civil judge.

19. The amount and importance of the business conducted in the civil court of Lucknow city, and the certainty that it must greatly increase, rendered it highly advisable that the Deputy Commissioner should be relieved of the duty of civil judge in the city, and that it should be entrusted to a special officer of experience and legal attainments; and to lighten the already heavy labours of the Commissioner of Lucknow, it was arranged that appeals from the civil judge should lie to the Judicial Commissioner. To provide such a salary as would ensure the services of an officer fully qualified for such important duties, without entailing extra expense on the resources of the province, the executive staff was reduced, and the salary of one Assistant Commissioner and one extra Assistant Commissioner were devoted to provide for the salary of the civil judge, although this officer only entered on his duties at the close of the calendar year, yet his appointment has been attended with highly satisfactory results. An attempt has also been made to establish amongst the merchants and bankers of the city a sort of tribunal or chamber of commerce, to which difficult commercial or banking cases may be referred.

Clerk of the court.

20. Taking advantage of the necessity which had arisen for remodelling the judicial establishments, an endeavour has been made to introduce a new agency into our civil courts by the appointment of a clerk of the court. Heretofore the judge has, in addition to his own more peculiar duties of judicially trying a case, been burthened with all the petty details requisite for its preparation and the enforcement of his decision. With a view to relieve him of these technical and petty executive duties, an officer, on an adequate salary, has been appointed, who is charged with the management of the office, and with all the mechanical and routine stages of a case. Of course the language of the record being English, it is necessary for the efficient discharge of their important duties that the person holding the appointment should be acquainted with both English and the vernacular. It was at first apprehended that natives possessed of the requisite qualifications would not easily be procured; but it is satisfactory to learn from the Judicial Commissioner's report, that in a large proportion of the districts men have already been obtained, who only require a little instruction and practice to make them quite fit to fulfil the duties required of them: these duties extend to the criminal courts as well.

Amount of litigation.

21. Although, as before remarked, there are no means of comparing the statistical results of the past with that of former years, yet it may be presumed that the amount of litigation during the year under review has not been as great as it may be expected to be for the future in ordinary years. This limited amount of litigation is partly owing to the disinclination of men's minds, after so violent a convulsion, to return at once to their ordinary avocations, and partly also to a very great number of cases being barred by the law of limitation above described.

Number of suits.

22. There were 3,695 regular suits on the files of the different courts during the year, and 3,342 were disposed of. Of these, 1,794 were decided in favour of the plaintiff, either wholly or in part. The average duration of suits were something more than twenty-eight days,

days, which, on the whole, shows that the district officers have endeavoured not to allow their other important duties to prejudice civil suitors.

23. The total value of the property disposed of by decisions was *Rs.* 1,51,72,113. 1. 5.

24. The greater portion of the civil litigation occurs in Lucknow city, consequently in numbers upwards of one-half of the suits, and in value about 98 per cent. of the property in litigation, appears in the Lucknow district return. In the remaining districts there has been a pretty uniform paucity of suits, the largest number being 243 in Fyzabad, and the smallest 103 in Roy Bareilly: cash debts form the principal staple of litigation.

Trust property, bankruptcy, &c.

25. It is probable that the proceedings in regard to bankruptcy, successions, the disposal of estates of incompetent persons, and other matters, such as form the subject of Chancery proceedings in England, will give large employment to the judicial officers of the city courts. The Judicial Commissioner has issued directions for a systematic procedure in cases of bankruptcy. The Succession Acts have been adopted, and are found well fitted to the state of Lucknow society. It is a matter of regret that family dissensions and disunion is found to prevail to a very great extent among the chief families of the Lucknow nobility.

Wuseequa or Government loans.

26. The Supreme Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, has lately decided that all cases arising out of disputed rights to succession to pensions from wuseequas or loans from the Kings of Oude (the interest on which the British Government is pledged to pay according to the terms of the engagements), and, in fact, all wuseequa claims, shall be decided by the Assistant Secretary acting under the directions of the Chief Commissioner. This decision will tend greatly to relieve the civil court.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No trials held under penal Acts.

27. It is satisfactory to be able to record that, throughout the entire year under review, criminal prosecutions have been conducted solely by the ordinary tribunals. Although the vibrations of the late commotion were felt longest in Oude, yet this was the first province which completely set aside the special tribunals authorised by the Penal Acts, and reverted to the ordinary courts of law for the trial of political offences. The only one of the Penal Acts which has been enforced is that which authorises the Executive Government to transport beyond seas all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment beyond a certain term. Advantage has been taken of this Act rather on account of the want of jail accommodation than to subserve any political object to be gained by the extradition of those convicted of political offences.

Political trials.

28. The trials for such offences during the past year have neither been few nor of slight importance; almost all the massacres of Europeans which can fairly be attributed to the people of Oude, or in which they participated, have been avenged by the prosecution and conviction of those who took an active part in their perpetration.

29. The fate of the European fugitives from the several stations has become a matter of history. It is well known that some of our unfortunate countrymen from Seetapore took refuge with Rajah Lonee Singh, of Mithowlee, and others with the Rajah of Dhourerah. It is equally well known that, though some few of the latter contrived to escape, yet the majority of these and all of the former were treacherously given up to the rebel leaders, and taken into Lucknow, where they were brought out and massacred in cold blood, some on one occasion, some on another. The parties to these deeds of treachery, both those who originally gave them up to the rebel leaders at Lucknow, and the rebel leaders who eventually surrendered them to the native army to be murdered, have, during the past year, received the just rewards of their crimes.

Trials of Rajah Lonee Singh, Rajah of Dhourerah, and others.

30. The result of the prosecution of Rajah Lonee Singh appeared in the annual report of the preceding year; it need only be added that he died while undergoing his sentence of transportation. The Rajah of Dhourerah, the principal of his advisers, and the most active of his adherents, have also met with punishment on account of a similar crime proportionate to the degrees of their guilt. The Rajah himself, sentenced to imprisonment for nine years, has, in consideration of his youth, received a mitigation of his sentence, and, instead of being treated as a common criminal, has been allowed to reside at Moulmein, under the strict surveillance of the authorities, receiving a small allowance for his subsistence.

Trials of Rajah Jye Lall Singh and Mummoo Khan.

31. While those who may be said to have thus compassed the death of those whom, by all laws of hospitality and humanity they were bound to protect, have met with the punishment due to their crimes, those who were more immediately concerned in the murder of these Europeans, by delivering them up to an enraged and revolted soldiery, have not escaped. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the European prisoners, when brought into Lucknow, were detained in the Kaiserbaugh. On the approach of the relieving force under the late lamented Sir H. Havelock, K.C.B., the first party were made over to the soldiery, and massacred in front of one of the gates of that building. A similar scene occurred when Lord Clyde, with his avenging army, returned to effect the final capture of the city. On these occasions it has been proved that Rajah Jye Lall Sing, an influential talookdar, and one who devoted himself entirely to the rebel cause, acting as spokesman

spokesman of the sepoy officers, demanded the execution of the Europeans, and Mummoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, basely gave them up to death when it was within his power to protect them. The former has justly expiated his crime on the gallows: the latter has, however, been sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner only to transportation for life.

Trial of Rajah Rambuksh Singh, of Doondia Khera.

32. In addition to the above, Rajah Rambuksh Singh, of Doondia Khera, is another of those influential talookdars who lent themselves to evil, and have reaped the consequences. This man it was who led on his retainers to the attack of those few weak and faint Europeans, who, having fled from the massacre at Cawnpore, took refuge in a temple on his estate. All were slaughtered, except Captains Thompson and Delafosse, and two privates, who flung themselves into the Ganges, and were rescued from its waters by the friendly Rajah of Morrarmow. Rambuksh was apprehended in the city of Benares, and being convicted on the clearest evidence, suffered death on the very scene of his crime.

Minor political trials.

33. Besides the above, there have been other cases important, inasmuch as retribution has been exacted for the shedding of European blood, but in which the parties concerned did not hold the same rank and position as in the cases already enumerated. It would be beyond the province therefore of such a report as this to enter at any length into their details; suffice it to say that in two cases eleven persons, residents of villages near the Ganges, have been convicted of taking part in attacks on the boats of the fugitives from Futtehgurh. Seven persons concerned in the murders of the late Major Gall, at Roy Bareilly, and Messrs. Block and Stroyan, at Sultanpore, have been convicted, as have been the criminals in two cases of the murder of Christians during the confusion of the outbreak in the city of Lucknow. A minor talookdar and his headman have been convicted of surrendering a Christian fugitive to the Nana. One Mahomedan Moulvee, of talent and education, formerly a servant of the British Government, has been convicted of preaching murder as sanctioned by religion; and another talookdar was found guilty of plundering and maltreating the fugitives from Fyzabad, although he did not actually murder them.

Trials of sepoys belonging to massacre regiments.

34. The duty of tracing out and prosecuting the sepoys of massacre regiments, against whom evidence of active participation in the murder of their officers can be procured, has, with the sanction of Government, been entrusted to the assistant superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity stationed at Lucknow. No great success has attended his operations. The difficulty of obtaining individual proof of guilt can be understood, and the sepoys, as a body, are unwilling to give evidence likely to criminate their brethren in arms. Moreover, owing to the men having systematically enlisted under false names, and given false accounts of their home and calling, it has been found often impossible to trace even those against whom the most convincing proof has been obtained in court. While, then, 217 men have been examined, five only have been committed for trial in this province during the period under review. Five more have been sent to other districts, nearer to the scene of their crimes and the homes of the witnesses to the same. Of the remainder, 192 have been released, and thirteen have died.

35. Although the efforts of the past year have not eventuated in many convictions, yet a large and important mass of evidence has been collected, which has clearly defined the names of the principal actors in almost all the chief massacres, and which will, in future, be of the greatest use in bringing these parties to justice. Captain Chamberlain reports that he has now evidence sufficient to convict thirteen men from among those who slaughtered at Nourungabad our unfortunate countrymen, refugees from Shahjehanpore and Mahundee. Some few of these have, during the past year, been brought to the gallows.

36. Though a large proportion of the rebels made over to the British authorities, by his Excellency the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, on the final expulsion from his territories, in December last, consisted of sepoys of massacre regiments, the Chief Commissioner thought it best to pursue the same course that he had originally adopted in respect to these men, and which was explained in his last annual report. Their numbers were embarrassing, so that even of the regiments that committed general massacre, he directed that such men only should be detained in custody against whom there was reasonable expectation of obtaining evidence sufficient for conviction; the remainder were made over to the zemindars of their villages, who were held responsible for producing them if hereafter required.

37. Among minor political offences may be classed the concealment of arms. The general result of the disarming operation will be noticed more fully in a subsequent portion of this report. The marginal statement shows the penalties enacted on this account, from which it will be seen that persons have been mulcted in the sum of 44,000 rupees, besides property to the amount of 1,29,258 rupees annual jumma having been confiscated. The penalty was enforced in the case of several large talookdars, who, in direct contravention of the terms of the settlement engagements, had concealed their cannon.

General statistics of crime.

38. The returns of crime committed during the past year, as will be explained when treating of police, cannot be relied on as correct. It will be necessary therefore to confine the remarks to the statements of trials and their results.

39. Murder appears to have been very prevalent, 183 cases having been reported, exclusive of the smaller number, in which murder attended crimes against property. Violent

Violent crime against property has not been rife. Dacoity has not been prevalent to any large extent, though some cases have occurred.

40. In the district criminal courts 8,464 cases, involving 17,421 persons, have been tried, 10,309 persons have been convicted or committed to higher courts, and 6,226 have been acquitted. Business has been promptly and satisfactorily disposed of, though the proportion of convictions obtained is not quite so good as could have been wished.

41. The increased powers granted to district officers (seven years' imprisonment) has been found of the greatest advantage, and the Judicial Commissioner has recorded his opinion, in which the Chief Commissioner concurs, that Deputy Commissioners have generally used those powers discreetly and well. This extension of authority has precluded the necessity of any trial being held on the record, except in those cases expressly provided in Government letter of October 1858, viz. where the prisoner confesses before a European officer to any crime other than murder, or where the Commissioner, on a perusal of the proceedings of the inferior court, does not think the evidence sufficient for conviction, and consequently acquits the accused.

Result of system of using stripes and fine.

42. The system of using preferentially stripes and fines in lieu of imprisonment, in the greater number of cases has worked well. Of the number of persons convicted during the past year, 1,103 were subjected to double or treble punishments, fine and stripes being combined, or one or other, or both, being combined with imprisonment. The number of stripes inflicted has never exceeded 100, although Commissioners are empowered to administer 200, while in about 70 per cent. of cases less than fifty stripes were given.

43. The salutary effects of corporal punishment as a deterrent has been doubted by many. The best mode of judging the effects of any kind of punishment is by ascertaining whether criminals, notwithstanding the punishment inflicted, are repeatedly being indicted before the courts. The marginal statement shows that out of a total of 4,706 persons flogged between 1st January 1859 and 30th March 1860, only 83 were flogged twice, and 16 three times, and of the above 60 were flogged twice and nine three times, in Lucknow, leaving the small proportion of 23 flogged twice, and seven three times in all the other districts, out of a total of 3,186. Considering, then, that the tendency of officers in inflicting corporal punishment has been decidedly towards leniency rather than severity, these facts may be taken to prove that this punishment may be made effective as a deterrent without being carried to the point of brutality.

Criminals flogged once.	
30 lashes	2,537
50 lashes	1,481
100 lashes	589
Total	4,607
Criminals flogged twice.	
30 lashes	8
50 lashes	20
100 lashes	45
Total	83
Criminals flogged three times.	
30 lashes	-
50 lashes	6
100 lashes	10
Total	16
GRAND TOTAL	4,706

Work in Commissioner's Courts.

44. There has been a considerable amount of criminal work in the Commissioner's courts. They have tried 326 persons, and disposed of 278 appeals. The political and city cases render the Lucknow division the heaviest; otherwise the work of the four divisions is pretty nearly balanced.

Judicial Commissioner's criminal business.

45. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, besides the 37 persons convicted of murder and maltreatment of Europeans, 56 have been convicted of murder as principals or accessories, and 17 of minor offences, making 110 convictions, with 11 acquittals. The result of the appeals has been satisfactory.

Establishments.

46. Before concluding this portion of the report, it may be as well to mention that, during the past year, the establishments have been arranged on a permanent basis. The schedules have been prepared with a due regard to economy without affecting efficiency. The schedules submitted have been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

47. The remarks in the preceding section, regarding the substitution of the English for the vernacular record, apply equally to the criminal administration, and the clerk of the court is common to both departments.

PART III.—POLICE.

General remarks.

48. The original organization and constitution of the Oude Military Police has been explained in the report of the past year. It remains only in the present report to describe what modification and alterations have been made in the organization of the force, and to remark on the manner in which they have performed their duties.

49. The police, as originally constituted, comprised five regiments of cavalry, numbering 3,000 sabres, and 14 regiments of infantry, containing 10,976 fighting men. The European officers, exclusive of chief of police and his assistant, consisted of a divisional commandant for each commissionership of the province, and a commandant and adjutant for each district. There were besides a native commandant and adjutant appointed to each regiment, entrusted with the internal discipline and drill of the corps under their command.

Necessity for reduction.

50. It was found that the force thus constituted was far larger than the exigencies of the service required, when once the province had been reduced to subjection and order. The cost, moreover, amounting to nearly 27 lakhs, was greatly in excess of what the resources of the province could afford to pay on account of its police, and it became necessary to reduce the force as far as was compatible with public interests. His Excellency the Governor General approved of the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, that the

the police should be confined to the purely civil duties, and no portion made over to the military authorities to take the place of the regular native army.

New organisation.

51. This point settled, the requirements of the province were taken into careful consideration, and the force was reduced to one regiment of mounted police of 1,405 sabres, and 13 regiments of 601 men each, or 7,813 foot police.

52. At the same time the office of divisional commandants was done away with, as also that of district adjutant. In lieu of the latter, nine young officers were attached to the force as assistant superintendents, to learn their duty and supply the places of district superintendents absent on leave, &c. The annual saving caused by this reduction, together with a small saving produced by certain modifications in the establishments effected by the Chief of Police, amounted to nearly eleven lakhs a year.

Distribution.

53. The force so constituted is distributed in the following manner. Each district has one troop (100 sabres), and one regiment of foot police. Two troops of mounted and one regiment of foot are kept as a reserve at Lucknow.

Extra police corps on frontier.

54. Owing to the presence on the northern border of Oude of the last remnants of the rebel forces, who had been driven into Nepaul, it was deemed advisable to retain, for the protection of the frontier, two extra regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be employed in guarding the frontiers of the Gonda and Baraitch districts. As soon, however, as the Nepaul forces had entirely dispersed the band of rebels who infested the Nepaul jungles, or made them over to the British authorities, these extra regiments were reduced. A small additional force of 100 sowars and 150 infantry being allowed to each of the above-named districts, to prevent any straggling parties of rebels from forming themselves into bands of dacoits, and disturbing the peace of those districts. These additional men are now being absorbed in the fixed establishment.

55. The police have been recruited from all castes and classes of men at present; however, the principal element is Seikh, there being 1,994 of that nation in the force.

56. The following castes are also well represented:—

Brahmins	380
Punjabees	1,239
Rajpoots	529
Jâts	198

and a vast number of other castes.

Statistical report incorrect. Reason for this.

57. Owing partly to the registers of crimes not having been regularly prepared during the first three months of the year 1859, and partly to the inexperience of the officers, the statements showing the statistical results of the police management are very incorrect, and cannot be relied on as affording any authentic data. Moreover, the statements submitted by the Chief of Police show great discrepancies when compared with those sent in by the district officers. It is certain the latter must be correct, and that they may be accepted in preference to the former, as showing the success which has attended the efforts of the police. The results thus shown are not altogether satisfactory, for, while the average of apprehensions and convictions in petty crimes is fair, that in heinous offences is small.

Causes for unsatisfactory results in detection of crime.

58. Considering, however, that the police were originally raised and organised as a military force, that they were so employed for some considerable time, and that they were transformed into a civil police, without having any opportunity of gradually making themselves acquainted with the different kind of duty required of them, it must be admitted that they have acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. It cannot be expected that an efficient police, even with the best materials, can be organised in one or even two years. Much less can this be anticipated, when the material to be worked upon is totally new to the duties required. Originally the vast majority of the men were Seikhs, ignorant of the customs, and, to a certain extent, of the language of the inhabitants of Hindostan. The native officers, too, were not chosen for their qualifications for police duties, but for services in the field, and many were transferred from the ranks of the native army for loyalty to the State.

Want of co-operation on part of district officers.

59. Nor has the co-operation between the police and magisterial officers been so hearty as was requisite to ensure success. Though the principle of entire independence of the civil authorities, on which the new police system was originally based, had been greatly relaxed during the past year, there still remained enough of it to prevent harmonious action. The Chief Commissioner has, therefore, decided on making superintendents of police completely subordinate to the district officers, strictly maintaining, however, the separate organisation of the police under a chief of police.

60. With a view to teach the European police officers how the functions of the police in the detection and prosecution of crime are connected with the due administration of justice, the assistant superintendents of police have been directed to attend the Deputy Commissioner's court regularly, and have been vested with the powers of assistant magistrates to enable them to acquire, by practice, a judicial training.

Highly satisfactory results of police as a protective body.

61. Whatever may have been the short-comings of the police in their detective duties, there can be no doubt that they have been of the greatest value in repressing the committal

mittal of heinous crimes, such as dacoity, gang-robbery, &c. In a province teeming with Sepoys of the late native army, who have returned to their homes sullen and discontented, dacoities might have been expected to be of frequent occurrence, and the almost entire immunity from them may be attributed to the efficiency of the Oude police. On several occasions the Chief Commissioner has had reason favourably to contrast the conduct of the present police with that of the old régime. He is even of opinion that it is better liked by the people. The Chief Commissioner has lately submitted a detailed report to Government on the constitution and working of the Oude police; he, therefore, need not dwell longer on the subject.

Disarming operations.

62. The police were employed during the early part of the year in disarming the population. This work they have carried out with great zeal and success. The last returns of arms surrendered show that there have been 720 cannons of sizes, 192,183 fire-arms of sorts, and 579,156 swords delivered up, besides a vast number of miscellaneous weapons. (Specimens of the most curious native arms have, by desire of Government, been collected, and forwarded to England and Melbourne.) This arduous duty the Chief Commissioner believes to have been performed with as little vexation to the people as was possible without sacrificing the end in view. The Chief Commissioner repeats the opinion expressed in his former annual report, that with no other body of police could the disarming of the population have been effectually carried out.

Rural police system introduced at annexation.

63. The rural police require a few remarks. On the annexation of the province the system which has been generally adopted throughout the North Western Provinces was introduced into Oude. At the summary settlement a per-centage, never less than six per cent., and more than seven on the Government demand, was imposed as an extra cess for the payment of village chowkeedars, who became, in fact, Government servants.

Old rural police of Oude.

64. It had been clearly shown during the past year, and at annexation, that the system then introduced was not adapted to the customs and inclinations of the people. Throughout the greater part of Oude there has existed from time immemorial as perfect a system of rural police as is required by the people themselves. Each village had its chowkeedar. The appointment was hereditary and much valued. The emoluments derived from rent-free land and dues on each harvest and other gratuities were considerable, and maintained a larger number of persons than the salary in money could. The several members of the family assisted in the performances of the various duties attached to the office. Thus, while one patrolled the village at night, another watched the out-lying crops of the villagers—a duty, in an open, unenclosed country, of no slight responsibility.

65. Under the system introduced at annexation on the other hand, half the hereditary chowkeedars lost their situations, and strangers took their places; for two or more small villages were arbitrarily grouped together to form a single charge with a handsome salary. This change was especially distasteful to the population, for each village likes to have its own chowkeedar; to the old policeman who lost his situation, and to the new one, who became the object of general dislike. The landholders, too, complained that the new chowkeedar, when paid by the Government, threw off all dependence on them, and that it was unfair to make them responsible when they had no authority.

66. So many able and experienced officers have during the past year advocated a return to the indigenous system of rural police, that the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned this course wherever that system is found in vigour. This rural police is now formed almost exclusively of Pasees, a numerous and influential race in Oude, noted for fidelity when in service, and for their thieving propensities when unemployed.

Old system restored.

67. In lieu then of collecting this heavy unpopular cess, and paying a money allowance to chowkeedars appointed without reference to the wishes of the people, the landed proprietors have been called on to nominate their own chowkeedars and to provide for their payment in the manner in which it has hitherto been customary to remunerate these village servants. In any case where that remuneration is insufficient, they will willingly augment it in consideration of being relieved of the heavy money cess. The zemindars have been warned that, while Government refrains from interfering with the police arrangements of their estates, they will be held responsible for the efficiency of their own measures, and that this responsibility will be strictly enforced.

68. The main objection raised to this system is that the landholders will systematically conceal the commission of crime to avoid the responsibility of detecting the criminal. With an efficient and well-organised regular police, the concealment of the commission of any heinous or important crime should be impossible, and it is doubtful whether any benefit is derived from filling our police diaries with the reports of the commission of petty offences, in which the parties concerned are unwilling to prosecute, and are not under any obligation to do so. The Chief Commissioner thinks the compulsory report of petty crime one of the many instances of needless and vexatious interference with the people that have contributed to render our rule unpopular. It is notorious that in native states, where the people are left to manage their own village police, petty theft is comparatively rare; while it is an undoubted fact, but one to be lamented, that although under British rule heinous crimes are diminished, owing to the increased force and vigilance with which the arm of the law is wielded, yet petty thefts and such like crimes greatly increase. This

This is the great blemish of British rule in the eyes of the poorer classes, who are the principal sufferers.

69. It was stated in the last report that a police force had been organised for the city of Lucknow on the principle of the London police. This force has been maintained during the year, and has been found to work well. The city is told off into two deputy superintendentships, eight inspectors' stations, and subordinate beats, and there are 270 constables on duty day and night. The chief of police has also introduced the system, dividing the whole city into parishes, and allotting these to each post or thannah. Each mohullah or parish selects a representative, who forms the medium of communication with the police. This plan is practised in some other parts of India with great success. It is probable that during the present year considerable reductions will be made in the numerical strength of this force.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

70. There is not much to be said under this heading, the gaol accommodation of the province being very scanty. There are but two regular gaol buildings, that is, at Lucknow and Baraitch, and the latter is so unhealthy it has been abandoned. At all the other stations native houses and other edifices have been made use of as temporary places of confinement.

71. Buildings for the safe custody of prisoners under trial have been erected at small cost under 1,000 rupees, in almost all the districts, and with some slight additions it is hoped that these may be made available as gaols in those districts which are not the head-quarters of divisions.

72. The recourse to stripes and fines as a general mode of punishment has tended greatly to diminish the number of prisoners under imprisonment, and the provisions of Act XXXII. 1858 have enabled the authorities further to relieve the gaols by transporting beyond seas all those sentenced to long terms.

73. The number of prisoners under confinement throughout the year was 8,931, and at the end of the year 1,346, of whom 892 were prisoners sentenced to labour, 26 without labour, and 248 under trial. The health of the prisoners has been in the main good. The Lucknow gaol, though well ventilated, airy, and commodious, and possessing the best sanitary arrangements, has been remarkably unhealthy, and it was found necessary to remove a great portion of the prisoners to the Moosa Bagh, on the outskirts of the city, for change of air. The prisoners have enjoyed the best health at Hurdui, where they have had no shelter but a tent. For several successive months the sick lists of this district were blank.

74. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a central gaol at Lucknow, and of divisional gaols at the head-quarters of the several divisions. The former is calculated to hold 2,000 prisoners, and the latter will accommodate 500 each.

75. Plans and estimates have been submitted with the Public Works budget for 1860-61, materials are being collected, and it is hoped that, at the close of the ensuing rains, the construction of these gaols will be pushed forward with great vigour.

76. The prisoners, except those at Lucknow and Fyzabad, have been employed almost entirely in the construction of roads and other out-door works.

77. In the absence of regular gaol buildings, in-door labour could not be resorted to. There is consequently nothing to report regarding gaol manufactures. In the Lucknow gaol a lithographic press has been established, which has been worked with considerable profit, and the prisoners have been employed on the manufacture of paper, prisoners' clothing, &c. The sum of *Rs.* 3,598. 6. 11. was credited to Government as the net produce of convict labour.

78. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners averaged 23 rupees per man, exclusive of establishments. The scale of regular gaol establishments has been determined during the year, and approved by the Supreme Government.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

79. IN many districts rain gauges were not supplied at all during the past year, and in others not till the year was far advanced. When received and set up, the method of measurement was but imperfectly understood, and hence the meteorological registers are imperfect and inaccurate.

80. From the reports of the several district officers, it appears that the past season has been rather unfavourable. The rains were scanty and partial, and ceased very early. There

There was a universal deficiency of the mahawut or cold weather rains. In the Khyrabad division the district of Hurdui had no rain later than August. In the Lucknow division the rainy season was tolerably good, but the autumn harvests were affected by its early cessation. In the Baraitch division, and more especially in the districts Trans-Gogra, there was almost an entire failure of the periodical rains, and this, followed by the absence of any cold weather fall, has materially affected the prospects of the spring crops. In fact, in the district of Baraitch, the failure of the rubbee and of the rice crop, which is the staple of the division, is extensive. The Fyzabad districts enjoyed average harvest.

81. Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the seasons, the land revenue has been collected without any difficulty. The Tabular Statement given below shows the demand, collection, and balances of the past year:

DIVISION.	DEMAND.	COLLECTION.	BALANCES.			Percentage.
			Nominal.	Real.	In Train of Liquidation.	
Lucknow - -	27,78,357 - -	27,38,162 - -	14,701 - -	21,970 - -	3,524 - -	1·44
Khyrabad - -	28,17,926 - -	27,90,901 - -	25,382 - -	1,216 - -	427 - -	0·95
Baraitch - -	19,74,012 5 -	19,53,199 9 -	6,190 13 -	712 - -	13,909 15 -	1·05
Fyzabad - -	27,99,813 - -	27,93,565 - -	1,612 - 3	4,438 - -	197 15 9	0·22
TOTAL - - -	1,03,70,108 5 -	1,02,75,827 9 -	47,885 13 3	28,336 - -	18,058 14 9	0·90

82. It will be seen that out of a total demand of *Rs.* 1,03,70,108. 5. there is an outstanding balance of only *Rs.* 94,280. 12. or 0·90 per cent., and of this balance *Rs.* 65,944. 12. are nominal or in train of liquidation, and 28,336 rupees or 0·27 per cent., real or irrecoverable. The greater portion of this last item is on account of the failure of the crops in the Lucknow district, in that portion chiefly which borders the Cawnpore road, and which has not recovered the ravages committed by the several contending forces during the rebellion. The collection of the entire demand in the Baraitch division, with only a very small nominal balance, is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, highly creditable to the Government officers, especially as in two out of the three districts of this division the rebellion had not been entirely extinguished till the close of the calendar year, that is to say, the presence of large bodies of rebels, under influential leaders, formerly men of note in the province, naturally exerted an unfavourable influence on the ryots. Similar causes had prevented the collection of the Government revenue during the preceding year, and at the commencement of the year under report there were heavy balances outstanding in this division. These have been recovered or remitted during the year, and the balance sheet of the division is quite clear.

83. It is highly satisfactory to be able to record that the Land Revenue has been collected with so small a balance, without recourse to any but the mildest coercive processes, and even these have been sparingly resorted to. The marginal statement shows the number of dustuks issued. Throughout the province there has not been a single case of recourse to distraint, farm, transfer, or sale. These results must, however, mainly be ascribed to our having to deal with a limited number of great landholders, instead of myriads of petty proprietors. The former can command other resources if the harvest fails, and, moreover, feel pride in punctuality in their engagements. The latter are utterly dependent on the crop, and can turn nowhere else for money.

DIVISION.	Number of Dustuks issued.
Lucknow - - -	2,719
Khyrabad - -	2,520
Baraitch - - -	562
Fyzabad - - -	3,449
TOTAL - -	9,250

84. In some few instances, where the estates of certain talookdars had, through their incapacity, fallen into confusion, it has been found necessary for the Government officers temporarily to assume charge, and this measure has in all cases been attended with the most satisfactory results. In the Baraitch division, two estates, viz., those of Singa Chundra and Esannugger, were thus taken charge of by Government; and, although at the time direct management was assumed, there were large balances outstanding, and it was supposed that the Government demand was heavy, yet, during the past year, these balances have been recovered in addition to the current demand, and the estates have been restored to a healthy and flourishing condition. None are more thankful for this measure than the proprietors of the estates themselves, and an application for its adoption has come spontaneously from several.

85. Besides those estates, of which the direct management was assumed on account of arrears of revenue, the district officers have been in charge of many confiscated estates pending

pending their final disposal. In all instances the management of these estates has been conducted with considerable profit to Government and benefit to the estate, as will be seen from the following Statement:—

DIVISION.	Number of Estates held Kham.	DEMAND.	COLLECTION.	Expense of Collection.	Balance credited to Government.	Balance Outstanding.
Lucknow - - -	23	18,174 14 1	18,174 14 1	1,481 15 3	16,692 14 10	—
Fyzabad - - -	47	38,971 1 6	25,153 - 9	3,883 10 10	21,269 5 11	13,818 - 9
Khyrabad - -	11	84,857 9 7	84,609 12 10	8,190 2 3	76,419 10 7	247 12 9
Baraitch - -	579	2,89,308 11 5	2,81,968 2 1	38,938 - 11	2,43,030 1 2	7,340 9 4
TOTAL - - -	660	4,31,312 4 7	4,09,905 13 9	52,493 13 3	3,57,412 - 6	21,406 6 10

86. The remissions of revenue during the year amount to 44,565 rupees; they were principally, as explained in last year's report, on account of the demands of the spring harvest of 1858-59.

87. From the above results it may be inferred that the summary settlement, which was completed during the year, is moderate and just. A detailed report on the settlement was submitted in October last, and it is therefore unnecessary here to say more on the subject than to point out that possession, as existing at annexation, has been made the basis of the settlement.

88. It was stated in last year's report, that with a view to secure sub-proprietors in talookdaree estates from extortion, the Chief Commissioner had directed puttas or leases to be given by the talookdars to all holding direct of them. This measure has been carried out with but little difficulty, and its success has been practically tested by the paucity of suits which have been brought to enforce the conditions of the lease. The Deputy Commissioners generally agree in stating, that whatever difficulty they experienced in settling the disputes which arose about these puttas, was caused not so much by any unwillingness on the part of the talookdars to grant reasonable terms to their tenants, but rather from a desire on the part of the tenants to claim more than was justly their due. It cannot be a matter of surprise, that the expectations raised by our settlement proceedings at annexation should not easily be foregone, and that the parties then admitted to engagements should be disinclined to believe that the Government no longer intends to support their pretensions. This difficulty has been felt in those villages in which the ancient proprietary body are still settled in cultivating occupancy of their ancestral holdings in subordination to the talookdars. A similar difficulty has arisen in those estates, which, having been confiscated, have been granted away in reward. A reluctance to come to terms with the grantee has been more particularly shown in those estates, the former proprietors of which were still in arms in Nepaul. In the Fyzabad division there has been an inclination on the part of some of the talookdars to grant leases at nominal sums, with a view to conceal the true assets.

89. The number of suits instituted with a view to enforce the conditions of the lease is small, thus proving that the relations between landlord and tenant are on a satisfactory footing.

90. The rights of grantees to rent-free holdings have been investigated, and considerable progress has been made in the adjudication of these claims. In the disposal of these cases the Chief Commissioner has inclined to put the most liberal construction on the orders of Government, and consequently but few tenures have been summarily resumed. The permission granted by Government to Commissioners to dispose of all cases in which the tenure was less than 50 acres, has expedited the disposal of these cases, and afforded great relief to the Chief Commissioner.

91. The claims to Nankar and cash allowances on the part of those members of the old Canoongoe families, for whom provision could not be found in Government employ, have also been adjudicated, and in all cases in which the indigence or age of the parties warranted it, pensions or gratuities have been proposed and sanctioned by Government.

PART II.—CUSTOMS—EXCISE.

92. There are no customs levied in Oude. It was stated in last year's report that in Lucknow the plan recommended by Government, in its Letter No. 1,428, dated 31st March 1859, of taking the distilleries under direct management, had been adopted. Under

Under the able supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. P. Carnegy, aided by his Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ramdyal, the experiment has met with decided success. One sudder distillery has been established in the city, from which all retail vendors have been supplied. The spirit is manufactured by a contractor within the precincts of the distillery at a fixed rate per quart bottle, it having been found that, after allowing for the profits of the contractor, this system is less expensive than maintaining an establishment for the purposes of manufacture. The sale is effected by a paid establishment entertained for the purpose. After some months' trial in the city, Mr. Carnegy extended the system throughout his district. For the first three months the change was accompanied by a loss of revenue, but after that period the proceeds considerably exceeded the contract rates. At first separate distilleries were established at each tehseel, but after a very short time these were abolished, as it was found more economical to supply all liquor from Lucknow, while the supervision was greatly improved. Mr. Carnegy manufactured two kinds of liquor, one about 30 degrees below London proof, and the other about 25 above. The former is sold at a price which gives a rate of excise duty of *Rs.* 1. 0. 6. per gallon, and the latter pays a duty of *Rs.* 1. 11. 6.

93. The financial results of this experiment are given below:—

LUCKNOW CITY.			LUCKNOW DISTRICT.		
		Rs.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Under contract, 1856 - - -		58,000	1856 - - - - - -	–	15,000
1859-60, direct management -		80,961	Contract for six months -	17,054	
Increase - - -	*Rs.*	22,961	1859-60, direct management for six months - -	18,842	
					35,896
			Increase - - -	*Rs.*	20,896

94. The result of the trial given to direct management in other districts, though not altogether unfavourable, has not been so successful as in Lucknow. Great allowance must of course be made for the large city, where the consumption of liquor is greater and superintendence less expensive than in agricultural districts. A good deal, however, depends on the want of interest exhibited by district officers, and the antagonism of tehseeldars and others, upon whom is entailed extra labour. The Chief Commissioner will not however relax in his endeavours to substitute the system of sudder distilleries, which he considers the only honest foundation on which the Abkarry revenue can rest, for the discreditable one of contracts. By the former we put the highest possible tax on the consumption of spirits short of affording direct encouragement to illicit distillation, and thereby limit consumption. By the latter we look to a revenue from stimulating consumption and promoting immorality. By the former the highest possible fixed duty is levied; but it is impossible to say what the duty is under the contract system. It is reduced in exact proportion to the quantity of liquor the contractor can sell. The plan so successfully carried out by Mr. Carnegy, of having only one distillery, has not been found successful at Sultanpore and other places, and it has been necessary to start separate distilleries at the Tehseel stations. The Government duty at Fyzabad and Sultanpore has been fixed at 12 annas the gallon. While the sudder receipts at those stations have increased, the mofussil have fallen off. The general income of the excise revenue, including drugs and opium, during the year, is as follows:—

DIVISION.	DEMAND.	COLLECTIONS.	BALANCES.		
			Nominal.	Real.	In Train of Liquidation.
Lucknow - - - -	2,90,486 - -	2,66,244 - -	5,136 - -	6,139 - -	12,967 - -
Khyrabad - - - -	1,61,434 - -	1,42,056 - -	148 - -	- - -	19,230 - -
Baraitch - - - -	1,15,807 4 8	1,05,523 15 5	867 4 10	- - -	9,416 - -
Fyzabad - - - -	1,65,059 9 10	1,54,630 8 10	- - -	- - -	10,429 1 -
TOTAL - - -	7,32,786 14 1	6,68,454 8 3	6,151 4 10	6,139 - -	52,042 1 -

Chap. XIII. Oude.

Part III.—Stamp, Salt, Opium.

95. There has been a considerable increase in the receipts from the sale of stamps during the past year. This, however, is a source of revenue which has not as yet attained its maximum, for it has already been explained that the litigation in the courts of the province is still below the average. The net revenue from the sale of stamps is marginally noted.

Division.	1858–59.	1859–60.
Lucknow - -	29,540	76,068
Fyzabad - -	5,278	16,801
Baraitch - -	3,738	17,200
Fyzabad - -	5,776	31,361
Total - -	44,332	1,42,030

96. The system of an excise duty on Oude salt, introduced early in 1859, has been abolished, and from October last the manufacture has been entirely suppressed. This course was advocated by the Chief Commissioner, who foresaw that Oude could only raise a revenue from salt by injuring that of the North Western Provinces. A duty equal to that levied in the North Western Provinces would have effectually crushed the manufacture of Oude salt, and a lower rate would have encouraged illicit importation into those provinces. The authorities there had already begun to take alarm. The views of the Chief Commissioner met with the approval of the Supreme Government. The revenue realised from the excise system, during the past year, amounted to 3,80,913 rupees.

97. The Chief Commissioner did not anticipate any success from the system of opium management introduced on the re-occupation of the province. He has lately furnished a report on the subject called for by the Home Government, and has recommended the abolition of the present contract system and the establishment of opium agencies at Fyzabad and Seetapore, for the exclusive purchase of the drug on account of Government. Sanction has just been accorded to the scheme. The Board of Revenue have lately raised the price given at the agencies to four rupees a seer, which will, the Chief Commissioner thinks, prove a stimulus to increased cultivation. At the request of the Board of Revenue he has given every facility for the purchase of last season's crop by the factory agents.

Section III.—EDUCATION.

98. In the course of the year the Chief Commissioner expressed his views on the general question of native education in a report called for by the Government of India. The stringent interdict against expenditure in this department has been so far relaxed as to allow of support being given in the way of grants-in-aid to the superior schools for the education of the sons of talookdars and of the leading native gentry, which the Chief Commissioner has laboured to establish. In August last he addressed a circular to the district officers, explaining the urgent necessity that existed for imparting the elements of European science and knowledge to the sons of the great landed proprietors, and particularly recommending the acquisition of the English language as affording them the means of freer intercourse with the European officials.

99. The latter have exerted themselves greatly in furtherance of the object. Excellent schools of a superior order have been established at Seetapore, Fyzabad, and Pertabgarh, to which grants-in-aid will be extended on the prescribed rules. A good school has also been set up at Gondah by private subscription. Maharajah Maun Singh, who is keenly alive to the advantages of education, and possessed of no small attainments himself, has contributed in the most liberal manner to the Fyzabad school. Altogether 7,504 rupees donation and 7,951 rupees annually have been subscribed by the native gentry. The Chief Commissioner hopes it may be possible to make that noble institution, the Martiniere College, available for promoting the education of the younger members of the great landed families.

Section IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

100. The operations of the Department of Public Works during the year have been almost exclusively confined to "Military Works," viz., the fortifications and demolitions at Lucknow, and the provision of accommodation for European troops. The limitation of funds, consequent upon the condition of the finances, has necessitated the expenditure on works of "internal improvement" being restricted to the repairs of the Lucknow and Cawnpore road, and to the opening out of temporary lines of communication between the several military stations.

PART I.—COMMUNICATIONS.

101. The Lucknow and Cawnpore road, 48 miles in length, has received very extensive repairs, and has been kept in excellent order. Two of the roads radiating from the stone bridge fort, and aggregating 4½ miles in length, which have been pierced through the city of Lucknow, have been cleared and levelled from a width of 40 feet to the full width of 150 feet, and a coat of metal has been given to them. The remaining imperial lines of road passing through, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, aggregating nine miles in length, have also been kept in good repair.

102. It was mentioned in the last report, that arrangements had been made for the speedy repair of the military lines of communication between the several stations. The whole extent of roads indicated has been opened out and rendered passable at all seasons of the year. The greater bulk of the expenditure has been devoted to that portion of the very important road between Fyzabad and Allahabad, which falls in this province.

FORTIFICATIONS.

103. The defensive works of the stone bridge fort at Lucknow have been much improved, and several ruined buildings in the interior of the fort have been cleared and levelled. The Residency fort was commenced in the month of June 1859, and, agreeably to the express orders of the Supreme Government, the works were pushed on with great vigour. About two-thirds of the earth-works have been completed, but none of the interior buildings have been yet commenced. A question has lately arisen, and has been referred to a committee, as to whether it is advisable or not to modify the original scheme for the Lucknow forts, and pending a decision on this point, the works of the Residency fort have been suspended. The total sum expended on fortifications amounts to 1,85,507 rupees.

DEMOLITIONS.

104. Owing to the limitation of funds but little progress has been made during the year in smoothing the demolitions. It is hoped, however, that during the year 1860-61 the greater portion of the ruins will be cleared and levelled; 42,892 rupees have been expended during the past year on this account.

NEW CANTONMENTS.

105. The exertions of the Engineer Department have been mainly devoted to the duty of constructing barrack accommodation at the stations of Lucknow, Seetapore, Sultanpore, Gondah, Roy Bareilly, and Fyzabad. Out of a total expenditure of 28,50,557 rupees on "Military Works," the sum of 26,22,158 rupees has been expended on barrack accommodation. On the 1st May 1860, 74 barracks were occupied, and 52 others were in various stages of progress at all the stations. In addition to these, 168 subsidiary buildings, including hospitals, guard-rooms, out-offices, &c., &c., had been completed, and 128 more were in progress.

106. Out of a total force of 6,102 men throughout the province, 5,281 were in barracks on the 1st May, the remainder, 821, being still in the huts which had been constructed for temporary accommodation in the previous year. At Lucknow the resources have been ample, and the whole of the force has been in barracks for several months; but at all the out-stations the supply of both labour and materials has proved very deficient.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

107. The engineers of the Oude Railway Company were engaged during the past cold season in making preliminary surveys, with a view to determine the best line of country for the construction of a railroad from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and thence to Fyzabad. Their reports have been submitted to Government. In connexion with the scheme of railway communications, traffic returns have been prepared on all the principal roads in the province. A general abstract of these returns is given in the Appendix. A full report on the subject of railroads in Oude has been submitted to Government by the Chief Commissioner.

PART III.—CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

108. The Chief Commissioner has exerted his influence during the past year to induce the talookdars to make use of the Persian wheel, hitherto unknown in Oude, for purposes of irrigation. Major Thelwall, commanding 9th Punjab infantry, at Fyzabad, kindly lent two of his men who were well acquainted with the principles of the Persian wheel, and by their assistance Rajah Roostum Shah has made two.

109. In Pertabgurh seven have been made; but in that district, which is very populous, and labour consequently cheap, the expense of construction of a wheel is a drawback. maharajah

Maharajah Maun Singh has also constructed one of these wheels, and proposes to introduce them generally throughout his estates. In the Baraitch division Persian wheels have been set to work in the estates of the Maharajah of Bulrampore and the Rajah of Kapoorthulla; also in Singa Churda, and are highly appreciated by the people. The water in the districts of this division is so near the surface, and the cost of sinking wells so small, that it is doubtful whether this improved method of irrigation will ever be generally adopted. In the Khyrabad division two Persian wheels are in daily use at Seetapore, and one has been introduced in the Government garden at Durriabad; several others are ready for use at Seetapore, where great interest has been taken in the subject. A wheel has been erected on the banks of the River Sarayen as an exemplar, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that its success may stimulate the landholders to make use in this way of the various streams which intersect the province for purposes of irrigation. There can be no doubt that labour is much economised by the use of the Persian wheel.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS ROADS AND BRIDGES.

110. The district officers have been busily engaged during the past season in opening up the internal communications of their districts. The old main lines of road have been repaired. New lines have been surveyed and aligned. Care has been taken that those roads which pass through several districts should be marked out by the several district officers in communication with one another. Great stress has been laid on the necessity for bridging nullahs in a rough cheap style, and thus rendering the roads passable at all seasons. The progress made on these works is satisfactory, and holds out every hope that, in a very few hours, the internal communications of the province will be in an efficient state. Thus 883 miles of new roads have been completed, 450 miles of old roads have been repaired, 327 miles of road have been aligned, and 114 bridges, some of large span, have been built. These works have principally been executed from the road funds, aided by the grant of a lakh of rupees mentioned in last year's report.

111. The ferry collections, after payment of the cost of collection and current expenses, have been kept in deposit, with the view to an apportionment of the whole at the end of the year over the several districts, on a system similar to that which prevails in the North Western Provinces. The ferries on the Ganges are under the control of the Government, North Western Provinces, as also are those on that portion of the Gogra which flows between the two provinces. One-third of the collections is remitted annually by the accountant, North Western Provinces, and included in the allotments of this province.

112. There are only two bridges of boats maintained on the Gogra; one at Bhyramghat, the other at Fyzabad. The former, though situated at some distance from the head-quarters of any district, more than pays for the cost of maintenance. The latter has lately been placed under the charge of the Public Works Department by orders of Government. These bridges are at present constructed of boats hired for the purpose; but this is an expensive system, and the withdrawal of so many boats from the river has been found materially to affect the traffic, and measures will be taken to replace the hired boats by boats built for the purpose.

113. The total income and expenditure of the Road and Ferry Funds was as follows:—

DIVISION.	ROAD FUND.			FERRY FUND.		
	Collections.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Collections.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Lucknow - -	65,594 15 8	35,097 14 2	30,497 1 6	6,361 - -	1,221 - -	5,140 - -
Fyzabad - -	56,311 4 9	34,620 8 7	21,690 12 2	19,152 10 10	13,506 11 1	5,645 13 9
Khyrabad - -	54,405 - -	22,298 - -	32,107 - -	28,594 - -	1,243 - -	27,351 - -
Baraitch - -	39,413 9 10	30,256 14 4	9,156 11 6	55,907 11 4	9,055 1 3	46,852 10 1
TOTAL, Rs.	2,15,724 14 3	1,22,273 5 1	93,451 9 2	1,10,015 6 2	25,025 12 4	84,989 9 10

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

114. The court-houses, according to the sanctioned plan, have been completed at all the stations except Baraitch, where accommodation existed. A temporary cutcherry has been built for the Commissioner at Seetapore. Buildings have been erected for the Postal Department at Lucknow and Sultanpore, and staging bungalows on three of the imperial roads. In the absence of funds for the construction of tehseel posts, recourse has been had to the best temporary accommodation that could be provided. In some places native houses

houses have been available, and have been converted into good permanent tehseels; at others, temporary provision has been made at small cost.

ENCAMPING GROUNDS.

115. Land has been taken up for encamping grounds on all the main roads of the province, and compensation awarded.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

116. The establishments required for the conveyance of the district dâks have been placed on a permanent footing, and sanctioned by Government. A vast number of letters have been carried by the district dâks, and the small proportion of letters undelivered shows that the postal communications have been well arranged, considering the number of movable columns in the Baraitch and Gonda Districts, the positions of which were constantly changing, and the number of regiments removed from the districts—altogether it is a matter of surprise that so many addresses were traced. The following statement shows the result of the postal arrangements:—

DIVISION.	Number of Miles of Dâk Lines.	Number of Runners.	Cost.	Number of Covers Delivered.	Number of Covers Undelivered.	TOTAL Number of Letters.
			Rs.			
Lucknow -	383	92	4,801	33,519	5,128	38,647
Khyrabad -	368	80	4,750	51,113	2,990	54,103
Baraitch - -	525	132	7,198	29,805	5,110	34,915
Fyzabad - -	328	76	5,319	22,234	5,083	27,317
TOTAL - -	1,604	380	22,068	136,671	18,311	154,982

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

117. The telegraph communications, as reported last year, have been maintained. The line from Fyzabad to Gonda has lately been given up, as also that from Roy Bareilly to Futtehpore.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

118. The Chief Commissioner regrets that the navigation of the Gogra has not been sufficiently regular to admit of his drawing any conclusions as to the ultimate results. The experiment has not yet had a fair trial. Steamers have come up to Fyzabad one month and not the next. Merchants have had their goods waiting in vain, and the uncertainty has induced them to seek other modes of transit; but the Chief Commissioner retains his opinion, that a regular and punctual steam communication with Calcutta would be remunerative. According to the opinions expressed by the Commanders of these steamers, which have come up, the navigation is very easy, sands being less shifting than in the Ganges. With a rather better organised pilot establishment, the trip, they all state, would be an easy one. The pilots are all under the authorities of the North Western Provinces.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

119. The expenditure in the Province during the past year has been exceptional, owing to the requirements of the Engineer Department for military purposes. A considerable saving, however, has been effected by reducing the charges of the Military Police and the strength of the Military Garrisons. The payment of gratuities to the officers and men of the

the Military Police, brought under reduction has formed a heavy charge against the revenues of the Province, which will not occur again. The larger operations of the finance of 1859-60 may be stated as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash Balance on 1st May 1859	38,59,729	1	–
Local Receipts	2,94,72,277	–	3
Supply Bills	29,37,043	9	1
Other Bills	63,00,900	15	3
Remittances	21,69,119	5	2
TOTAL Rs.	4,47,39,069	14	9

DISBURSEMENTS.			
Local, including Military Police	2,28,03,601	13	4
Military, including Public Works Department	1,48,31,305	–	2
Assay Operations	3,73,890	–	–
Supply and other Bills	40,40,017	12	8
Disbursements on account of Government of India, Bengal, &c.	1,29,000	12	6
Cash Balance on 1st May 1860	25,61,254	8	1
TOTAL Rs.	4,47,39,069	14	9

120. The Assay Master has, during the past year, brought to a conclusion his analysis of the local coins and embodied the results in a statement which has been submitted to Government. These coins are received at the several treasuries at their ascertained value, but are not re-issued. They are made over to the Assay Office, where they are broken up and sold as bullion, being readily bought up by the native bankers. In this manner local coins to the value of 3,73,890 rupees have been withdrawn from circulation. The Chief Commissioner has recommended the abolition of the Assay Office; the work of defacing and selling local coins he would entrust to the officer in charge of the Lucknow treasury.

121. Strenuous efforts have been made to adjust the inefficient balances of the several treasuries. These balances, which at the commencement of the year amounted to *Rs.* 51,91,872. 7. 11., have now been reduced to *Rs.* 41,92,590. 5. 5. The principal balances now remaining unadjusted are on account of advances to the Military Police, but the civil auditor is using his utmost exertions to get these cleared off.

Division.	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Lucknow	31,22,353	11	–	20,33,422	9	7
Fyzabad	7,42,209	1	2	6,50,138	7	10
Khyrabad	7,85,128	10	1	7,51,289	3	5
Baraitch	5,42,181	1	8	7,57,740	–	7
TOTAL Rs.	51,91,872	7	11	41,92,590	5	5

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

122. Temporary churches, at a cost varying from 12,000 to 17,000 rupees, have been commenced at Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Seetapore; those at the two former stations being in a forward state, whilst that at the latter has only just been commenced. Churches have also been sanctioned for Roy Bareilly and Gonda, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Lucknow.

123. The civil church in Lucknow, designed by Major Hutchinson, approaches completion. The cost of this edifice has been defrayed from the penal fines levied on the city of Lucknow.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

124. The last Annual Report left the remnants of the rebel forces in Nepaul, to the number, as was then supposed, of 7,000 or 8,000 men, after the vain attempt to break across the Gogra in May. To guard against their incursions, the frontier from Goruckpore to Rohilcund was watched by 2,500 Military Police, posted at intervals along the line of frontier, and supported by regular troops at Gonda and Baraitch. Throughout the rainy season frequent inroads on our territory were made by bands of plunderers, who were

were however always promptly met and dispersed by the military, whose courage and vigilance were most conspicuously displayed. This state of things continued till the close of the year, when determined measures were taken by his Excellency the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, in concert with our Government, to get rid of this source of annoyance and of danger to the friendly relation of both States. The plan of operation pursued was for the British troops to guard our territory and prevent any hordes of rebels from entering it, while strong Goorkha brigades, under the personal direction of the Maharajah, advanced upon them from the east. In pursuance of this plan, the Maharajah had induced the various rebel bands scattered about the Nepaul hills to rendezvous in the Terai, north of Goruckpore. These measures proved entirely successful: the rebels were surrounded, disarmed, and made over to the British authorities; scarce any resistance was made, except by the notorious Benee Madho, who, refusing to obey the summons of a Goorkha officer to quit the hills, was killed along with his brother and some followers in a collision that ensued.

125. Thus some of the most blood-stained leaders of the insurrection fell into our hands—notably Mummoo Khan, Khan Bahadoor Khan of Bareilly, and Jwalla Pershaud, a principal actor of the Cawnpore massacre. No doubt can be entertained of the death, from fever, some time previously, of Nana and Bala Rao. The same malady proved fatal to Azeemoollah, the other instigator of the Cawnpore massacre. Of Oude talookdars who fled into Nepaul on the re-establishment of British authority, and who had rejected repeated invitations to surrender on the faith of the amnesty, the rajahs of Gonda and Boondee died early of fever. The only Oude chieftain of any importance now at large, is the talookdar of Churda, who lurks about the lower range of hills, where he has connexions.

126. The last embers of the insurrection were thus finally trodden out before 1st January 1860, and on a review of all the circumstances, the Chief Commissioner is disposed to think he greatly under-rated the numbers of the rebel forces, who were driven into Nepaul by the Commander in Chief, on the conclusion of the campaign of 1858. When we consider the havoc fever made among the chiefs, who had the means of procuring some alleviation of the miseries attendant on their situation in a malarious country, we may judge of the mortality among the common men. The condition of the persons who, from time to time, were captured, or ultimately made over, attested the deadly effects of the climate. Many were killed in the encounter with our troops, many more stole away to their homes, &c., in small parties, and upwards of 2,000 were made over by the Goorkhas. On re-consideration, therefore, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to estimate the numbers that entered Nepaul with the Begum at 25,000.

127. The events above described were confined to the extreme frontier; in the province, the most profound tranquillity has reigned throughout the year. The work of disarming the population was for some time carried on with the greatest rigor, which gradually abated as the necessity for it diminished, and the search for arms has now almost entirely ceased, since there is good reason to believe that not one-fifth of the weapons remain, and those are buried under ground, where, in the absence of any effectual means for preserving them, they will now become useless. The Chief Commissioner adheres to the opinion expressed in his last report, that, inexorably as this measure has been carried out, it has been viewed as a wise and necessary act of self-defence, and has brought no lasting unpopularity on the Government. The penalty of partial confiscation of their estates has been enforced against some talookdars, who, with inconceivable obstinacy and blindness, evaded the stipulation in their settlement engagements for the surrender of their cannons; but these examples have had the effect of inducing others to give up the guns they had hitherto concealed, and the Chief Commissioner cannot suppose many more are left. The annexed tabular statement shows results, and furnishes the best refutation of the statements that have been made, that not half the arms in Oude had been surrendered. It must be borne in mind that no account has been kept of those taken by the military columns in 1858–59.

Arms taken in 1859–60.

Cannons	187
Fire-arms	54,300
Swords	1,47,123
Spears	11,462
Miscellaneous	61,232

Total taken from commencement of disarming operation in 1858.

Cannons	711
Fire-arms	1,91,725
Swords	5,78,491
Spears	51,080
Miscellaneous	6,42,157

128. The demolition of forts has also been rapidly proceeded with, and has been so completely effected, that scarce any now remain, save what are required for Government purposes. The few entered as still undemolished in the returns are already ruinous, and have been deserted for many years; except in a few cases, where, from the immense size of the works, the complete levelling of every foot of the walls would have entailed enormous expense, the destruction has been most complete. The walls and bastions have been entirely thrown down, and the ditches filled up, and the jungle that surrounded them has been cleared for a space of 400 yards all round. In a few years the travellers in Oude will have difficulty in discovering even the trace of a fort.

Tabular Statement of Forts destroyed up to 1860.

Number of Forts	1,6[illegible]
Number already destroyed	1,5[illegible]2
Number under demolition	[illegible]
Number retained for public purposes	50

129. The Chief Commissioner had, early in the year, represented to the Government the uneasy state of feeling that prevailed in consequence of a belief in the temporary nature of the settlement arrangements just concluded. He dwelt on the fears entertained by the talookdars, and the unreasonable expectations indulged in by the village proprietors of a return to the policy of 1857. The remedy was a declaration of the permanence of the settlement concluded with the talookdars as against the right of the village proprietors

proprietors to engage. This course was adopted, and it was announced by his Excellency the Governor General, in a durbar attended by 150 of the chief talookdars of Oude, that the ancient talookdaree system of Oude had been revived and perpetuated. At the same time sunnuds, or title-deeds, were given for the estates to every landholder present.

130. It is impossible to over-rate the beneficial results of his Excellency's visit to Lucknow, and of the assurances there given by his Excellency in person. The most thorough confidence and conviction of the settled policy of the administration took the place of distrust and vague expectation of change. The talookdars at last believed in the reality of their pardon, with the suspicion natural to men who had been used to live under faithless rulers; they could not at first bring themselves to believe that the British Government would really forgive them the part they had taken in the rebellion, and it is certain that many of the less intelligent attended the durbar with serious fears for their personal safety. Many, indeed, beheld Lucknow for the first time in their lives, and would never have responded to the summons of a native ruler to repair thither; but these apprehensions were all dispelled, and the most marked change was apparent in the demeanour of the alookdars after the durbar. The Chief Commissioner has since traversed every district in Oude, and made the personal acquaintance of almost every landholder of consideration in it, and he cannot be deceived on this point. He feels assured that the talookdars have been completely won over by the generous policy pursued towards them, and that they would rejoice at an opportunity of displaying their gratitude to the Government. If their military services were required, the Chief Commissioner is convinced they would be rendered with enthusiasm.

131. The question of making primogeniture the rule of succession in great talookdaree families, a measure strongly advocated by the Chief Commissioner, is now under his Excellency's consideration.

132. The temper of the other classes of the population appears also favourable. The village occupants, convinced at last that our policy was unalterably fixed, have cheerfully accepted the subordinate position under the talookdars; a connexion in which the great majority had lived happily for generations, and would at annexation have been contented to remain, had we not almost forced independence upon them.

133. By far the most important political measure of the year has been the bestowal of magisterial and revenue powers on certain great talookdars. This remark applies only to the five first invested in November 1859, for the large increase subsequently made to the number did not take place till quite at the close of the period under review. The aim of this measure has been defined by his Excellency the Viceroy to be "to turn to the purposes of good government the influence that the hereditary chiefs of Oude legitimately possess," and to "knit them to the administration of their country." The exercise of the authority thus conferred is at present confined to their own estates, which, however, in many cases, present a sufficiently wide area; and within these limits they are in an analogous position to that of a Government tehseeldar, who is also a magistrate. They enjoy the same confidence, and act under precisely the same checks and supervisions. Within these limits there is no authority but their own. A code of elementary rules, copy of which is subjoined, has been drawn up by the Chief Commissioner for their guidance.

134. The Chief Commissioner has watched the progress of this experiment with intense interest. He has not waited for official reports, but has been in constant communication with the local officers on the subject, and has himself examined many of the cases decided by talookdars; and he can truly say, that his expectations have, up to this moment, been more than realised. The Chief Commissioner had some doubt whether the talookdars might not dislike the labour that these new duties would impose on them; but this anticipation has not been fulfilled; on the contrary, there are indications of a spirit of emulation having been aroused. Of none of these talookdars do the local authorities speak in other terms than of praise in regard to their discharge of these functions. Most have had but little to do, for naturally most revenue cases are amicably settled out of court, but that little they are described as having done carefully and well. The duties have pressed most severely on Maharajah Maun Singh, as his estates are the most extensive, and thickly peopled by litigious classes. His proceedings have been marked, not only by the high intelligence for which he is renowned, but also by the strictest sense of justice.

135. The Chief Commissioner is convinced that the exercise of this authority by the landed aristocracy must contribute greatly to the happiness of the people; and that, when the talookdars have acquired more experience, it must lighten the labours of the European officials: not a hint is given in the reports of the latter of any tendency to abuse these powers, nor are any forebodings expressed: indeed, the Chief Commissioner notices, with much gratification, that divisional and district officers have responded to the call he made on them to co-operate heartily with him in carrying out this great measure. He feels bound to say, that from all he has heard and read in their communication, they have no "*arrière pensée*," but that those who would have expressed objections to the measure, had they been consulted on its introduction, are now bent only on ensuring its success.

136. And even those talookdars whom it has not been thought expedient to invest with this authority, it has been the aim of the Chief Commissioner to free from harassing and vexatious

vexatious restrictions, and to continue in the enjoyment of such harmless privileges as they exercised under the native government, and the loss of which seriously lowers their dignity in native estimation. Thus he has directed that the contract for ferries on rivers, or for the octroi duties in towns (where such duties are levied), situated within the limits of their estates, should be given to them in preference to a stranger, and he has greatly encouraged the practice of first referring complaints of a trifling character from their tenants to them for adjustment, with the expression of a hope that they will satisfy the demand if reasonable, and thus prevent the case being brought into court. The reports of the District Officers show that this plan has worked very well. The Chief Commissioner's wish is to treat the talookdars as gentlemen of property and station, whose interests are identified with those of the Government—who are its natural-born adherents, not opponents, as they have too frequently been considered by our officials; and this view he has inculcated on his subordinates. All district officers have been desired to hold weekly reception of the native gentry, to visit them on their estates during the cold weather, and to communicate with them as much as possible direct, and not through native subordinate officials, who designedly often adopt an uncourteous tone. The Chief Commissioner believes that the relations between the native aristocracy and the servants of Government are on a freer and kindlier footing in Oude than in most parts of India.

137. The imposition of a tax on trades and professions, though strictly a financial measure, has so important a political bearing, that it may be most properly adverted to under this section. A detailed report on the execution of the measure has been submitted to Government; it will therefore be sufficient to mention here that the principle on which the scheme is based is to take 3 per cent. on incomes, and having roughly estimated the amount thus due from the rateable inhabitants of each village or town, to leave the distribution to the people themselves. In talookas this work has been mainly entrusted to the talookdars, who have zealously co-operated in it, and prevented an undue share of the burden being thrown on the poorer classes to ease the rich. The amount imposed is 11¼ lakhs. With the exception of the city of Lucknow no difficulty whatever has been experienced in the distribution of the assessment or in the collection of the tax. The whole has been paid up in Roy Bareilly and in the districts of Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Lucknow, Oonao, and Fyzabad; the first instalments have been realised. All the Commissioners agree in stating that the appeals regarding the tax have been very few, and that those preferred related always to the amount distributed on the individual, not to the nature of the tax. In the city of Lucknow some discontent and recusance have been manifested, though coercive processes have been but very rarely resorted to. The Chief Commissioner anticipated some difficulty in the city. The wealthy mercantile classes are always those who most object to being called on to contribute to the expense of the State, though they endeavour to conceal their selfishness under their mask of sympathy for the poor. The Chief Commissioner can confidently assert that, when he submitted his report of the measure, not a murmur had been heard, though the tax had then been partially collected in some districts, and any slight expressions of discontent that have subsequently been manifested in the districts have arisen mainly from the delay in introducing a similar system of taxation in the North Western Provinces. The people of Oude very naturally did not like to see their neighbours better off than themselves, and did not believe our assurances that their turn would come; and they hoped that by this agitation they would intimidate the Government from persevering in its measure. The following statement shows the amount of collections made up to the 1st May last, since which date the collections have largely increased. It will be seen that the average per head is by no means heavy:—

DIVISION.	Assessment.	Number of Taxpayers.	Average per Man.	Collections.	BALANCE.
	Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Lucknow - -	5,03,523 - -	156,919	3 3 4	2,63,997 - -	2,39,526 - -
Fyzabad - -	2,11,423 - -	120,169	1 12 1	65,357 13 11	1,46,065 2 1
Khyrabad - -	2,29,753 - -	111,982	2 - 9	71,045 - -	1,58,708 - -
Baraitch - -	1,88,142 8 -	113,398	1 10 6	25,506 6 6	1,62,636 1 6
TOTAL - - -	11,32,841 8 -	502,468	2 4 -	4,25,906 4 5	7,06,935 3 7

[N.B.—A Statement showing collections up to end of June is given in the Appendix.]

138. In consequence of the imposition of the tax, the Chief Commissioner has thought it just and politic to abolish the octroi duties, the levy of which have been general throughout the Province, and operated as a restriction on trade; for in practice they approached closely to transit duties. He has confined their collection to large towns, where a special town police is required, and then has restricted the amount to the sum necessary

necessary to defray the cost of such a force. In fact, octroi duties exist only as a substitute for the house cess common in the older Provinces, to which they are much preferred.

139. Just at the close of the year, or during the month of April, the circulation of mysterious letters became pretty general throughout Oude and the North Western Provinces. The style of those letters varied, but their general purport was that there was sickness in the land, and the deity should be propitiated with prayer and offerings, and the invariable conclusion was, that three copies of the letter should be made and distributed to the neighbouring villages. Nearly all professed to originate from a holy place beyond Mirzapore. The village police were made the medium of their distribution. Opinion is much divided, whether they had a political signification in connexion with the measures of taxation in contemplation throughout India, or referred really to the object indicated; for the cholera was then raging in Oude and the adjoining districts of the North Western Provinces. The Chief Commissioner inclines to the latter. But as it is open to great doubt, and there can be no question that this system of communication might be made a dangerous engine of political combination, and was so employed in the chuppattee distribution of 1857, he issued an order, interdicting the village police, under severe penalties, from obeying the commands of any but the Government or the landholders, and holding the latter responsible that no circulation of letters or missives of any kind should take place on their estates. It is just to observe, that the first landholder who brought this mysterious occurrence to the Chief Commissioner's notice was Maharajah Maun Singh.

140. The work of laying down the boundaries of the former Goorkha possessions below the hills, now about to be restored to Nepaul, has been accomplished during the cold season by the Commissioners of the two States, and a full report of the proceedings has been submitted. From 1st May revenue ceased to be collected in the tract in question, and those talookdars, whose estates lay partially within its limits, have formally resigned all proprietary rights in it, on being compensated with grants of confiscated land in other parts of Oude.

141. A report on an administration conducted on the great principle of recognising a powerful landed aristocracy as an important element of political prosperity, would be deficient if it did not formally notice the chief landed proprietors of the Province. The conduct of these gentlemen has been almost, without exception, exemplary; and this is no doubt attributable in great degree to their having been treated with friendliness and confidence instead of with jealousy and distrust. The Maharajah of Bulrampore has won all hearts. By his known benevolence and reputation for fair dealing in his own hereditary estates, he is said to have completely conciliated the tenantry in his new property of Toolseepore, who were at first ill disposed to receive a strange master. Than Maharajah Maun Singh, the Chief Commissioner does not believe the British Government has a subject more thoroughly devoted to its interests. The moderation and paternal mode of treating his tenantry, evinced by Rajah Roostum Shah, are warmly commended by the district officer. Rajah Hurdeo Bux is not only a chief of tried loyalty, but a most benevolent landlord. The following all deserve honourable mention, either for the assistance they gave in introducing the tax on trades and professions, their excellent management as landlords, or for the support they have invariably rendered to the local authorities:—

Lall Shunkur Bux; the Rajah Moorarmow; Ghuzzuffer Hoosein; Rajah Madho Pertab Singh, of Koonwur (Fyzabad); Hunwunt Singh, Kalakunkur, and Surrubjeet Singh, of Pertabgurh; Sheer Bahadoor, Talookdar of Kumiar; Nyput Singh, of Purka, District Gonda; Mirza Ahmed Beg, of Kootubnuggur, and Shumsher Bahadoor, Talookdar in the Seetapore District; Fuzzool Russool and Mahomed Ushruf, Talookdars of Asufpore, in Hurdui District; Rajah Gowree Shunker, of Marawan, and Rajah Kashee Persbaud, of Sissendee, in the Lucknow District; Thakoor Ramabux and Hakeem Kurreem Ali, in the Durriabad District; the Rajah of Tiloee, in the Sultanpore District.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

142. There is little to be said under this head, as, except on the frontier of Nepaul, in which quarter the operations have been elsewhere described, no occasion for the employment of the regular troops has arisen. The strength of the military force now in Oude is as follows:—

4 Battalions Royal Artillery	713	
1 Troop Horse Artillery	109	
2 Companies Foot Artillery	174	
		996
1 Regiment European Cavalry	693	
5 Regiments Irregular Cavalry	2,582	
		3,275
6 Regiments European Infantry	4,969	
4 Regiments Native Infantry	3,039	
		8,008
		12,279

143. The

143. The Chief Commissioner believes it might be reduced by one European and one Native regiment of infantry at least.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS

POPULATION

144. The population of Oude has been estimated by both civil and police officers, at between six and seven millions, and on full consideration the Chief Commissioner cannot think it less than six millions. The cholera, which made its appearance in March, has committed frightful ravages in most of the districts of the Province, and particularly in Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, Fyzabad, Baraitch and Gonda—65,000 persons are reckoned to have died from its effects.

EMIGRATION.

145. The attempt to induce the families of convicts to join their relations in the Andaman Islands has been decidedly unsuccessful. The Deputy Commissioners used their utmost endeavours to induce the families, wherever they could be found, to emigrate, but on very few occasions were they successful. A great many of the letters sent by the Superintendent of Port Blair could not be delivered, owing to the incorrectness of the address.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

146. The Chief Commissioner has directed horticultural gardens to be established at each district, to be supported primarily by the road and ferry funds, for the purpose of rearing seedling trees and plants of the more useful kinds, and to encourage talookdars to interest themselves in arboriculture, and in introducing improved staples of agriculture; eventually, these gardens will be self-supporting. Fifteen cwt. of New Orleans cotton seed has been procured by the Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, and it is intended, through the talookdars, to try how far it will succeed. A specimen of Seetapore-grown cotton was sent to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and valued at 6 ½ *d.* per lb., which holds out good hopes that the soil of the Seetapore District is favourable to the growth of this useful plant. A small supply of seed of the same kind has also been received from Government, and distributed throughout the Province. The results will be mentioned in a future Report.

FORESTS.

147. Until the limits of the territory about to be ceded to Nepaul had been defined, and the quality and extent of the forests left with this Province had been ascertained, no permanent scheme of forest management could be decided upon, and the interim system commenced in 1857, and renewed in 1859, has therefore been continued throughout the past year. Under this, any one, on payment of 4 rupees a tree, is permitted to cut the number of trees applied for, subject to certain restrictions as to the size and description of the timber. A small establishment to guard against infraction of the rules has been entertained. The revenue derived under the system has amounted to 2,42,079 rupees in the past year, and the expenses of management have been 5,489 rupees, leaving a balance of 2,36,590 rupees, as shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Collections.	Disbursements.	Balance.	Per-centage of Management.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
Baraitch - - -	66,641 13 3	779 8 6	65,862 4 9	
Gonda - - -	92,722 10 3	474 2 10	92,248 7 5	
Mohumdee - -	82,714 13 6	4,235 11 10	78,479 1 8	2·26
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	2,42,079 5 –	5,489 7 2	2,36,589 13 10	

148. Besides the income from timber, revenue is also derived from the lease of the grazing of the forests, and last year's leases are as marginally noted:

Khyreegurh Mohiee and Kunchunpore Pudnahe, 3,[illegible] rupees. Baraitch Naupara, 1,076 rupees. Gonda Toolsepore, 1,599 rupees.

149. The superintendence was transferred from Captain Hearsey to Lieutenant Clark, and then to Mr. Sparks, with great benefit to the department. The Chief Commissioner has now under consideration a plan for bringing the remaining forests more completely under Government management, which he will submit to the Government of India.

150. The

150. The above remarks apply to the valuable timber forests Trans-Gogra. In regard to the culturable waste lands throughout the Province available for grants to Europeans and others, a report called for by the Secretary of State has been submitted by the Chief Commissioner. The total area of these tracts was therein estimated at 507,112 acres. In the report the Chief Commissioner explained that, except in the district of Mohumdee, the waste lands north of the Gogra were of very limited extent, and had been mostly taken up by natives on the terms offered by him early in 1859. Other and more favourable rules for the grant of clearing leases of waste lands have lately been issued by the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of his Excellency, the principal features of which are, that a rent-free tenure of 12 years' duration is guaranteed under certain provisions for ensuring the gradual cultivation of the land, and that, at the expiration of that period, the cultivated portion will be assessed at the ordinary revenue rates. These terms are considered very liberal, and will, no doubt, lead to all the remaining tracts of waste land (except such as it is desirable to preserve for the sake of the timber) being quickly disposed of. The marginal statement shows the number of leases that have been granted. Care has been taken to leave to each village sufficient waste and jungle land for the pasturage of cattle, and only those continuous tracts, which are of such a size as to be quite beyond the power of the neighbouring villages to reclaim, have been separately leased.

Division.	Grants.		
	No.	Extent.	To Europeans.
Lucknow -	195	44,332	—
Fyzabad -	199	65,482	6,196
Khyrabad -	40	46,104	—
Baraitch -	218	93,209	13,226
Total - -	652	2,49,127	19,422

Surveys.

151. The revenue survey of the Province has been commenced during the past year. The survey party under Lieutenant Anderson, after completing their work in the Punjab, arrived at Pertabgurh on the 18th December 1859. The officer deputed to demarcate the village boundaries, in anticipation of the arrival of the survey party, made over all the necessary papers on the 6th January 1860, when main circuits were laid out, field parties organised, and work started. Owing to the deputation of Lieutenant Anderson, with a portion of his establishment, as one of the Commissioners for defining the Nepaul boundary, the work did not progress so rapidly as it would have done under the personal superintendence of that officer, with the aid of his whole establishment. The progress, however, has been satisfactory. The tract of country surveyed, comprises the whole of one tehseel, and contains approximately an area of 424 square miles. Difficulties incident to the prosecution of survey operations in a new Province were experienced; but these will gradually disappear, and there is every prospect of this important work progressing rapidly to completion. A second survey party will enter the Province in October next. The duty of demarcating village boundaries in advance of the survey was entrusted to Mr. Bradford, an officer of great energy, experience, and judgment. He has more than realised the Chief Commissioner's expectations in the out-turn of his work. Commencing early in October with an inexperienced establishment, he has, during the past season, laid down the boundaries of every village in two entire districts. The total number of villages thus demarcated amounts to 3,789, and for each a separate map has been prepared. The total cost of the season's operations is *Rs.* 74,033. 2. 10., and the out-turn in square miles 3,630, giving a general rate on the whole season of *Rs.* 20. 6. 7. per square mile. Mr. Bradford was ably assisted by Mr. Garstin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, the late Rae Jwalla Pershad, and Syed Ali Hussun. The exertions of Mr. Bradford merit the Chief Commissioner's warmest praise. He did not discontinue operations till June. The demarcation of boundaries is now well ahead of the scientific survey. This work is attended with the most beneficial results in settling boundary disputes of long standing, which have proved a frequent source of affrays and bloodshed, and have led to much valuable land being thrown out of cultivation.

Conservancy.

152. The surplus proceeds of the Choongee funds, after payment of the town police, added to the Nuzzool funds, where such exist, have been expended in the conservancy of the sudder stations and other important towns. At Lucknow, where the local funds arising from Choongee collections, rent of Nuzzool houses, and city fines, are very large, the committee have been actively employed in carrying out sanitary measures. The space of ground lying between the Kaiser Bagh and the Goomtee has been cleared and levelled, and is being laid out as an ornamental pleasure garden. The chutter munzil has been repaired, and now presents an imposing frontage to the river. Several useful roads have been constructed, repaired, and metalled. The city streets are being gradually metalled, and improved drains constructed. At the east end of the town, close to the civil station, an extensive gunj, forming a parallelogram of shops, with a covered market-place in the centre, has been built. The energy and zeal displayed by the local committee are highly commendable, and the execution of the works they have undertaken reflects great credit on their taste and skill.

153. In the Khyrabad division a spacious gunj, containing 106 shops, has been erected at Seetapore, partly from local funds and partly by private enterprise. The station of Seetapore has been considerably improved, and more than two miles of roads metalled on its main thoroughfare. A gunj is also in course of construction at Hurdui, under the auspices of Rajah Hurdeo Bux and Thakoor Bharut Sing. The Deputy Commissioner of

of Durriabad has opened a fine broad street through the town of Nawabgunj, and thus greatly improved the appearance of the place. In the Baraitch division, the two stations of Lukhimpore and Baraitch have been entirely laid out anew, and at Gonda great improvements have been made in the town by widening streets and building market-places. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner remark on the great impetus given to the trade of this town by the location of European troops. It is at present one of the most thriving marts in the province. Similar improvements have been carried out at the several sudder stations of the Baiswarra division. But while the Deputy Commissioners have thus exerted themselves to improve the sudder stations, they have by no means been neglectful of the requirements of the native community. Throughout the province serais for the accommodation of travellers have either been built or are in course of construction at all the principal towns. An attempt was made to establish a horse fair during the great annual time of bathing and pilgrimage at Misrik, in the Seetapore district, in March last. The attempt was successful for a beginning. Several talookdars and native gentry exhibited their horses, and were successful competitors for prizes. About 300 horses and ponies were shown, and a few sales effected. The prizes, which were allotted from the municipal funds, amounted to 500 rupees, and were awarded by a committee formed of Captain Thompson, deputy commissioner, the officer commanding 8th Irregular Cavalry, the adjutant of that corps, and three talookdars. Next year it is hoped that elephants, plough bullocks, and milch kine will be brought for sale.

154. The Chief Commissioner is endeavouring to improve the breed of cattle used for farming purposes, and also that of horses in Oude, by inducing talookdars to purchase good stock from the North Western Provinces, and especially from Hissar. The horned cattle are very small, and scarcely a good horse is bred in the province. The Chief Commissioner has every hope of ultimate success in this undertaking.

DISPENSARIES.

155. By the close of 1859 dispensaries had been actually opened, *i.e.* prepared for opening, at every civil station in Oude; but one or two did not actually commence operations till the 1st January 1860. Some of the rest were opened in 1858; others at various periods during the year under review. The returns sent in, therefore, have but little statistical value; indeed, in many districts no proper registers were kept up at all, and so no returns of patients have been received.

156. It is however satisfactory to know, that at least (in seven districts only) 5,721 persons were under treatment during the year, of whom 5,399 were discharged cured, and this at a total cost to Government of *Rs.* 5,800. 2. 9½.

Durriabad. Hurdui. Fyzabad. Gonda. | Oonao. Baraitch. Lucknow Civil Dispensary.

157. Many of the persons thus relieved were rebels, wounded or reduced to the last degree of weakness by want and sickness.

158. The number who died appears to have been only 75, but even a considerable proportion of these were actually dying when received into hospital.

159. Private subscriptions to the amount of *Rs.* 1,330. 5. 4. have been received in aid of dispensary operations; a large proportion from native subscribers. Most of the dispensaries are at present provided only with temporary accommodation, but vigorous exertions were early begun to prepare suitable buildings; and it is hoped that these will be for the most part provided by the close of the present financial year.

160. Entirely independent of the above are the operations of the King's City Hospital at Lucknow, supported by an endowment made by Nusseeroodeen Hyder, King of Oude; this consists of two branches, one conducted according to the rules of Native, the other of European science.

161. The notes in which these funds were invested were with much difficulty recovered, and the English branch was opened in April 1858, the Native branch on the 1st September 1859. During the periods they were in operation, 2,708 persons attended the Native, and 3,333 the European branch; 483 were discharged cured from the former, and 2,909 from the latter establishment. Forty-one persons died under the European treatment, only five under the Native.

162. The building belonging to the European hospital was destroyed in the mutiny: the arrears of interest on the notes recovered will, however, suffice to restore this.

163. The total cost to Government of the dispensaries during 1859 was 8,616 rupees; the schedules submitted for sanction for future years amounts to 13,176 rupees annually.

164. An hospital for the treatment of insane invalids and a lock-hospital have been established in the city of Lucknow, and have been found very useful.

CONCLUSION.

165. In conclusion the Chief Commissioner desires to record his satisfaction with the officers of the Commission as a body, and more especially to bring the names of the following among them to the notice of his Excellency:—

166. Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., has filled various offices during the past year, and all with advantage to the Administration.

167. The energy and judgment of Colonel Abbott have been conspicuous in the discharge of the heavy duties of his office, far exceeding those of any other Commissioner. To him the city of Lucknow owes many of the improvements that now adorn it.

168. Colonel Clarke, Commissioner of Seetapore, has laboured heartily to carry out a policy foreign to his past experience.

169. The Chief Commissioner sets the highest value on the clear judgment of Mr. Simson, Commissioner of Baraitch.

170. Mr. P. Carnegy, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, has shown his accustomed energy and ability in the performance of his very arduous duties.

171. In Mr. Capper, Captain Thompson, and Major Evans, the Commission possesses officers of unusual ability. The two latter have especially succeeded in gaining in a remarkable degree the respect and confidence of the native gentry in their jurisdiction.

172. Captains Ross and MacAndrew, Lieutenant Chamier, Mr. C. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner; Messrs. King, Elliott, Glyn, Sparks, Crommelin, Assistant Commissioners; Mr. Bickers, Mirza Abbas Beg, Adjoodhia Pershad Ramdyal, Mr. Kavanagh, Extra Assistant Commissioners—all deserve that prominence should be given to their names.

173. Captain MacAndrew conducted the duties of the Secretary's office for three months, during the absence of Mr. Forsyth, to the Chief Commissioner's entire satisfaction.

174. Captain Reid, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, did not return from Europe till late in the year, and has been employed during the greater part of the time as Chief of Police, in which capacity his experience as a civil officer has proved most valuable.

175. Captain Orr, it is believed, has retired from public employment. His knowledge of the province, and the respect entertained for his character by all classes of the population, gave his services a high value. It was with the regret of the Chief Commissioner that Mr. Forsyth left the office of Secretary for promotion in the Punjab; but his place has been most efficiently filled by Mr. Currie. Lieutenant Tulloch, superintendent of district roads, has rendered very efficient aid to the district officers in aligning and surveying roads and planning bridges.

176. The extraordinary and successful exertions of the engineer department, to complete the permanent accommodation for the European troops before the setting in of the hot season, reflect the highest credit on Major Crommelin and the officers under his orders.

177. The Chief Commissioner has been ably seconded by Colonel Bruce in his readiness to effect a reduction in the numbers and cost of the military police. The investigations conducted by that officer have thrown much light on the history of the rebellion in Oude in 1857, and have materially contributed to bring to justice some of the chief actors in the massacres that occurred during that period.

178. Among police officers, the following deserve especial notice for their activity and intelligence, and the earnest desire they have shown to work in harmony with the district authorities:—Captains Barrow and Smith, and Lieutenants Danvers, Tweedie, Hewitt, and Sharpe. The extensive knowledge of Oude and acquaintance with the habits of its people that Major Boileau possesses, gives his services a peculiar value.

Chas. Currie,
Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude.

APPENDICES to the OUDE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, for 1859-60.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the TRAFFIC in *Oude*, from 1 February to 28 April 1860.

DESIGNATION of ROAD.	Carts, One-Bullock.	Carts, Two-Bullock.	Carts, Three-Bullock.	Carts, Four-Bullock.	Carts, Five-Bullock.	Carts, Six-Bullock.	Carts, Seven-Bullock.	Mail Carts.	Parcel Van.	Passenger Carriage.	Bullock Train.	Bullock with Load.	Camel Carriage.	Bullock with Load.	Bullock without Load.	Asses with Load.	Asses without Load.	Elephants.	Buggies.	Camels.
Lucknow and Cawnpore.	117	1,131	361	4,579	266	99	6	209	517	1,458	3,138	–	4	951	4,866	86	124	37	78	396
Seetapore - - -	1	589	278	2,119	461	216	94	–	–	–	33	–	–	2,176	2,033	195	206	159	29	1,131
Shahjehanpore and Sundeela.	20	412	101	959	105	93	17	–	–	69	–	–	4	669	548	283	177	5	–	104
Lucknow and Byramghat.	32	1,114	676	7,593	575	85	6	–	–	98	–	–	–	4,698	4,430	170	119	93	14	520
Byramghat and Biswa	–	31	12	48	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	67	8	10	10	–	82
Fyzabad and Lucknow	21	4,476	571	2,482	597	124	5	–	1	–	47	3	1	2,984	3,647	129	182	59	7	1,197
Sultanpore District -	4	305	142	305	45	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	2,051	2,036	15	10	17	13	600
TOTAL - - -	195	8,058	2,141	18,085	2,055	617	128	209	518	1,625	3,225	3	9	13,549	17,627	886	828	380	141	4,034

DESIGNATION of ROAD.	Horses.	Bylees.	Buffaloes.	Bangby Burdars.	Passengers.	Sowar Horses.	Sowar Shootur.	Tattoo with Load.	Tattoo without Load.	Doolies, Two Bearers.	Palkee, Four Bearers.	Palkee, Six Bearers.	Ekka.	Bullock Battery.	Pigs.	Goats.	Mules with Load.	Mules without Load.
Lucknow and Cawnpore.	704	1,161	355	4,032	73,896	334	98	3,509	752	133	92	5	290	174	–	4,611	107	1
Seetapore - - -	959	1,283	772	1,680	90,398	8,431	111	4,458	1,067	338	132	263	31	82	277	1,708	77	44
Shahjehanpore and Sundeela.	44	842	615	498	37,815	1,390	203	3,420	2,307	204	50	37	5	–	13	4	3	2
Lucknow and Byramghat.	382	1,379	935	887	92,602	1,685	126	7,982	4,941	272	115	114	66	1	–	1,637	161	91
Byramghat and Biswa	103	40	26	130	10,492	483	8	549	130	34	11	19	4	–	–	102	5	–
Fyzabad and Lucknow	397	2,163	2,485	2,222	527,547	4,028	459	3,431	1,418	740	667	354	209	100	86	1,442	114	173
Sultanpore District -	296	205	425	291	43,681	1,632	20	940	529	38	63	55	95	–	23	884	14	16
TOTAL - - -	2,885	7,073	5,613	9,740	876,431	17,983	1,025	24,289	11,144	1,819	1,130	847	700	357	399	10,388	481	332

Lucknow, Chief Commissioner's Office, 30 July 1860.

Charles Currie.
Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

RULES for the Guidance of TALOOKDARS invested with MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

1. THE jurisdiction of the talookdar magistrate shall at first be confined to the limits of his estate, but may be extended hereafter beyond them, when he has acquired experience in the exercise of his judicial duties.

2. His powers will be the special ones of an assistant magistrate; that is to say, in felonies he can sentence to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in irons, and one month more in lieu of stripes. In misdemeanors he can sentence to six months' imprisonment with labour, but without irons; labour redeemable by a fine not exceeding 200 rupees; and in addition to the imprisonment he can fine to the extent of 200 rupees, commutable to further imprisonment for six months.

3. If the offence is one that requires no severer punishment than can be awarded under the above powers, the talookdar can himself pass final orders, sentencing the prisoner if he finds him guilty, and acquitting him if he thinks him innocent, or proof of guilt wanting. If, on the other hand, the offence calls for severer punishment, and he finds the prisoner guilty, he must record his opinion, and send the proceedings with the prisoner and witnesses before the Deputy Commissioner. If he considers the prisoner innocent, he can release him; but if he is in doubt on this point, he can admit the prisoner to bail, and send the proceedings, but not the witnesses, to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. In Oude stripes have been declared to be the appropriate punishment for burglary and theft without aggravating circumstances, knowingly receiving property obtained by simple burglary and theft, cattle stealing, perjury, wanton destruction of property, counterfeiting the coin, concealment of arms, unnatural crimes. Stripes cannot be inflicted by any officer exercising powers less than those of a full magistrate. If, therefore, he convicts the prisoner of any of the above crimes, he must always send him, with the proceedings, to the Deputy Commissioner; but he need not send the witnesses also, unless the offence is such as to require severer punishment than it would be in his power to impose, supposing stripes had not been substituted for imprisonment. For instance, the witnesses need not be sent in cases of wanton destruction of property, concealment of arms, or of theft without violence, in which the property stolen does not exceed 200 rupees value.

5. Assault, and affrays not attended with serious violence, trespass, fraud, sitting dhurna, abduction of unmarried women under 15 years of age, abuse, forgery, and subornation of forgery and false complaint, are punishable by imprisonment or fine, or both. He must, however, bear in mind, that as it is considered desirable to avoid having recourse to imprisonment, fine, wherever that affords a sufficient punishment, should first of all be imposed; the fine to be levied by distraint and sale of the offender's moveable property, and imprisonment should only be resorted to on failure to realise the fine. If he thinks fine up to 200 alone inadequate, he will sentence to imprisonment too; and if he thinks a severer punishment requisite than it is within his power to impose, he will record his opinion, and send the proceedings, with the defendant and witnesses, to the Deputy Commissioner.

6. But the talookdar magistrate will also investigate and prepare heinous cases, requiring much severer punishment, if they have occurred within the limits of his estate, which will be made over to him by the police. If he considers the proof sufficient, he will send the prisoner and witnesses to the deputy commissioner; in this case he will not hold a regular trial and record the evidence in detail, but will merely note the material facts. If he thinks the prisoner innocent, or the proof insufficient, he will detain him in custody and send the proceedings, with his opinion, to the magistrate.

7. Such cases as above described will be murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, highway robbery, theft, and burglary of large amount, or accompanied with personal violence, attempts at the above, assaults and affrays attended with wounding, or in which arms have been used, forgery, arson, and child-stealing.

8. The talookdar magistrate will, in fact, hold much the same position as the tehseeldar magistrate; for though he has the special, and the latter only the simple powers of a magistrate, yet the practice of substituting stripes for imprisonment in all felonies, not of a serious nature, and in other cases, will necessitate his referring most cases to the Deputy Commissioner. His extended powers will not generally come into operation except in misdemeanors. The rules, therefore, for the guidance of tehseeldar magistrates, laid down in Circular No. 26, of 23d February, by the Judicial Commissioner will, in the main, be applicable to the talookdar magistrate, and a translation of them is subjoined for his information.

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of the injured parties, as the police have no authority to send such cases before a magistrate. The restriction placed on the police against taking up cases of theft and burglary unattended with violence, except on complaint of the aggrieved parties, applies equally to the talookdar magistrate.

11. The talookdar magistrate may take cognizance of complaints of forcible dispossession from land, tanks, and houses, if preferred, within a month of the ejectment, not if a longer period has elapsed. In all such cases the talookdar will look to the fact of possession, not of right, and will maintain the party previously in possession; he must also satisfy himself that there has been *bonâ fide* forcible dispossession, otherwise he must not take up the complaint. It is very much the practice for petitioners to say they have been dispossessed, when they have been only threatened with dispossession, or fancy they have cause to apprehend it.

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18. If some police posts in a talookdar magistrate's estate are situated near the Sudder station, the rule in para. 8 of the Judicial Commissioner's Circular, which directs that cases from these posts should come direct to the Deputy Commissioner's court, will be observed.

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evidence has been taken; but a witness who prevaricates or withholds the truth may be detained.

6. He should endeavour to record evidence in concise terms, not allowing the witnesses to go off on irrelevant topics, but should confine them to the matter at issue.

7. He must take down the confession of prisoners in the prescribed form annexed, and he should record, as nearly as possible, the exact words of the prisoner.

8. Plaintiffs and witnesses must be sworn on the Koran and Ganges water, or in the manner most binding on their consciences. Defendants must never be sworn.

9. He must give copies of his orders to the parties applying for them on their furnishing the usual stamp paper and paying the costs of transcription, at the rate in force in the district.

10. When the talookdar magistrate has himself sentenced a prisoner, he will return any stolen property to the owner; but if the case is sent on to the Deputy Commissioner for orders, he will retain it until the orders are received. On giving up the property to the owner, he will take a receipt for it. If it consists of live stock, it should be made over to the owner while the case is under investigation, but the owner will not be at liberty to remove it from the neighbourhood of the talookdar's court until the case is disposed of.

11. All fines he will remit to the tehseel.

12. He will submit monthly the following returns to the Deputy Commissioner, copies of which are subjoined:—

1st. A return of fines imposed by him.

2nd. A return of cases pending before him at the close of the month.

3rd. A register of cases decided.

4th. A return of charges incurred in dieting prisoners and indigent witnesses.

REVENUE JURISDICTION OF THE TALOOKDAR.

1. The only court for the decision of summary suits between landlord and tenant, within the limits of the talookdar's estate, is that of the talookdar, who will in this respect exercise the powers of a collector of revenue.

2. He should appoint tehseeldars of approved character to sub-divisions of his estate, paying a rental of from 20 to 40,000 rupees. These tehseeldars will have the powers of landholders for the realization of the rents, by placing watchmen (shainas) over the crops, and preventing their removal from the threshing floor till the demand is satisfied; or if the crops have been removed, and an arrear has accrued, by distraining the moveable property of the defaulter (cattle and implements of husbandry excepted), and bringing them to sale after the usual notice through the talookdar, or the tehseeldar may proceed by summary suit before the talookdar.

3. In the latter case, the tehseeldar will bring the summary suit before the talookdar in exactly the same way as the talookdar's agent would have brought it before the collector. The plaint will be filed on the usual stamp paper of eight annas value for any amount of claim.

4. The talookdar will hear and decide the suit on exactly the same principles as the collector would do. As pottahs will have been given in all cases in which the rents are paid in money, and as the proportion will have been fixed wherever they are paid in kind, there can be no difficulty in coming to a decision. He can have the defaulter brought before him to answer the demand; and if it is decreed against him, the tehseeldar must sue out execution either against the personal property of the defaulter or against the tenure on which the balance has arisen.

5. If the defaulting tenant, against whom a decree has been given, is a mere cultivator (asamee), he can be ejected at once from the land; but if he is a sub-proprietor, his holding can be transferred for a term not exceeding five years to any one of the other sub-proprietors who will pay the arrear. If they refuse, the holding can be brought to sale, but the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner must first be obtained for sale.

6. When the village has been given in lease (ticca) the tehseeldar will proceed against the defaulting ticcadar in the same way; but the property of the ticcadar only, not of the sub-proprietor or cultivators of the village, will be liable to seizure in execution of the decree.

7. If the latter fail to pay the ticcadar, he can sue them by summary process in the talookdar's court. But ticcadars will not be allowed to exercise the landlord's powers of distraint. By the rules already laid down by the Chief Commissioner, the ticcadar must be a person connected with the village, and never a stranger or mere speculator.

8. Complaints

8. Complaints of undue exaction, ouster from holding, and illegal distraint brought by ticcadars and other tenants against the tehseeldar, will be heard in the talookdar's court. Oppression of this nature on the part of his agents should be severely punished by the talookdar by the award of damages, in addition to refund of the sum illegally exacted; and it is confidently believed that the talookdar will deal out impartial justice, and show no leniency to his own agents who abuse their power. The rulers of many native states set him an example in this way. The Chief Commissioner will insist on the dismissal of any agent who shall have been frequently convicted of exaction, but he trusts the talookdar will be most careful in the selection of his agents.

9. But besides complaints of a specific nature like the above, the talookdar will hear any of a general or miscellaneous character against his agents, and if they are well founded give immediate redress.

10. Paras. 254 to 282 of "Directions to Collectors," explain the course of procedure in summary suits, and these should be studied by the talookdar, as a translation of that work is every where procurable, and most landholders possess it already.

11. It will not be necessary for the talookdar to record the proceedings in his own handwriting, but the orders passed in each case must always be signed and sealed by him.

12. All disputes between his tenants regarding the right to cut water-courses, to the use of wells for irrigation, and of manure, will be heard and decided by the talookdar.

13. He will also have authority to decide boundary disputes between villages belonging to his own estate in accordance with the simple rules laid down in paras. 8 to 13 of "Directions to Settlement Officers." But disputes between villages of his own and another person's estate must of course be heard by the district authorities.

14. An appeal will be open to every person dissatisfied with the orders of a talookdar, but it will lie to the Deputy Commissioner, and to him only.

15. Talookdars will submit monthly to the Deputy Commissioner a list of the summary suits of the three classes of cases specified in the form given in No. 1, of Appendix 26 of "Directions to Collectors."

(True copy.)

Charles Currie,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

TRADE TAX COLLECTIONS to end of June 1860.

Division.	Demands.			Collections.			Balance.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Lucknow - - - -	4,98,334	–	–	3,48,151	5	–	1,50,182	11	–
Baiswara - - - -	1,91,325	2	6	1,36,571	5	2	54,753	13	4
Khyrabad - - - -	2,42,571	11	–	1,37,072	6	8	1,05,499	4	4
Baraitch - - - -	2,06,960	–	–	52,251	6	3	1,54,708	9	9
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	11,39,190	13	6	6,74,046	7	1	4,65,144	6	5

Charles Currie,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oude.

CHAPTER XIV.

HYDERABAD.

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CHAPTER XIV.

ANNUAL REPORT on the HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS for the Year 1859-60.

No. 98 of 1860.

From Lieut. Colonel *Cuthbert Davidson*, Resident at Hyderabad, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William. Civil Department.

Sir, Hyderabad, 23 June 1860.

IN requesting you will have the goodness to submit the following Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year 1859-60, to the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, it cannot, it is believed, but be a subject of congratulation that the prosperity and internal improvements which have hitherto marked the administration of these districts, superintended by British officers, have been fully maintained during the last year. Preliminary Remarks.

2. The safety to life and property, decrease of crime, with an annually increasing revenue, unaccompanied by excessive taxation, proved by the small amount of remissions required

CHAP. XIV. Hyderabad.

required to be written off since we first assumed the management of these districts, are all evidences of a careful and painstaking government.

Scope of the present Report.

3. It may be necessary to premise that the judicial portion of this report has reference to the calendar year 1859, while the revenue portion refers to the financial year beginning on the 1st May 1859, and ending on the 30th April 1860.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Alteration in the number of civil courts.

4. WITH the exception of 11 small cause courts reduced on the introduction of the new establishments on the 1st January 1859, the civil tribunals were the same as those existing during the previous year.

Number of courts and their jurisdiction.

5. The following are the courts exercising original jurisdiction:—

Deputy Commissioners, 4; jurisdiction unlimited; and appeal from subordinate courts.

Assistant and extra Assistant Commissioners, 15; 1,000 rupees: original suits.

Tehseeldars, 36; 300 rupees: original suits.

DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Deputy Commissioners.	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		Small Cause Courts.
			Assistants.	Extra Assistants.	Assistants.	Extra Assistants.	
West Berar - -	7,360	1	2	1	–	1	10
East Berar - -	7,000	1	1	1	–	1	7
Dharaseo District -	6,292	1	1	1	–	2	8
Raichore Doab - -	4,972	1	1	–	1	2	11
TOTAL - - -	25,624	4	5	3	1	6	36

Measures introduced to check unnecessary litigation.

6. Two important measures affecting the administration of civil justice have been introduced by Government, which will have the effect of putting a salutary check on what has been an inconvenient practice and a crying evil. The excessive litigiousness on the part of suitors in our law courts is here alluded to. Appeals have been prohibited when a deputy commissioner has confirmed the decision of a lower court. As, however, appeal cases, exceeding in value 1,000 rupees, do not come before district officers, the new rule does not prevent such cases being brought before the Commissioner's Court.

Effect of Act XIV. when in operation.

7. Act XIV. of 1859, regulating the period within which claims must be preferred, has been promulgated, and will come into operation on 1st September 1861; its effect will be to exclude from the civil courts many old and fictitious claims.

8. At the close of the previous year, 1,296 original suits were pending, and during 1859, 4,656 were filed, making a total of 5,952 for disposal. Of these, 2,828 were decreed: 2,288 in favour of plaintiffs, and 540 in favour of defendants; 1,287 cases were settled by razeenamah, or, in other words, were amicably adjusted; and all, with the exception of two, in favour of plaintiffs; 885 suits were withdrawn, and 445 dismissed for default.

REMAINED FROM 1858.

Number of Suits on the File.		Number decided and settled by Razeenamah.			
		Decrease.		Settled by Razeenamah.	
COURTS.	TOTAL.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
Deputy Commissioners' - -	44				
Assistant Commissioners' - -	55				
Small Cause Courts - - -	1,197				
TOTAL - - -	1,296				
New Suits filed in 1859:		2,288	540	1,285	2
Deputy Commissioners' - -	108				
Assistant Commissioners' - -	165				
Small Cause Courts - - -	4,383				
TOTAL - - -	4,656				
Suits decided on their merits, and by Razeenamah:		Number withdrawn and dismissed for Default.			
		Withdrawn.	Dismissed for Default.	Total.	
Deputy Commissioners' - -	54				
Assistant Commissioners' - -	319				
Small Cause Courts - - -	3,742				
TOTAL - - -	4,115	885	445	1,330	

9. The whole number disposed of has been 5,445,* leaving 495 pending at the close of the year, less than half of the number on the files at the end of 1858.

TOTAL NUMBER disposed of, and Number pending at the Close of the Year.

	A. D.	TOTAL.
Deputy Commissioner's Court - -	1858	44
	1859	24
Assistant Commissioner's Court - -	1858	55
	1859	33
Small Cause Court - - - -	1858	1,197
	1859	438
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1858	1,296
	1859	495

10. The value of the property litigated was *Rs.* 4,85,748. 8. 9., and the cost of litigation *Rs.* 20,290. 3. 7. or *Rs.* 4. 3., per cent. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 73. 10. 6., and the average costs were *Rs.* 3. 11. 7.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Value of the property litigated - - - - -	4,85,748	8	9
Average value of each suit - - - - - -	73	10	6
Cost of litigation - - - - - - - -	20,290	3	7
Average cost in each case - - - - - -	3	11	7
Per-centage of cost to value - - - - - -	5	11	1¾

11. The

* Less 12 cases transferred from one file to another, but in transit at the close of the year.

11. The average duration of suits has been 88 days; in 1858 it was 99 days.

AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

West Berar	93 days.
East Berar	72 „
Dharaseo District	151 „
Raichore Doab	34 „

12. Of the 3,134 witnesses summoned, only 395 were detained for more than one day.

DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

PERIOD.	TOTAL.	
	1858.	1859.
For 1 day	2,484	2,739
„ 2 days	347	244
„ 3 „	86	68
„ 4 „	35	60
„ 5 „	34	22
„ 6 „	3	—
„ 7 „	5	—
„ 8 „	3	—
„ 9 „	1	—
„ 10 „	9	—
Under 1 month	4	1
TOTAL	3,011	3,134

District Appeal Courts.

13. During the early part of the year under report, the Assistant Commissioners in the two Berars and in the Raichore Doab, under some misapprehension of the orders issued by Government, continued to exercise appellate jurisdiction, and decided 29 cases. The suits remaining on their files were transferred to the courts of the Deputy Commissioners, who, from that time, have heard all appeals from the decisions of subordinate officers.

14. The appeal suits pending in the District Courts at the end of 1858 numbered 103; 314 were filed during 1859, so that altogether there were 417 for adjudication.

NUMBER OF APPEALS.

COURTS.	Remained on 31st December 1858.	Filed during the Year 1859.
Deputy Commissioners'	67	285
Assistant Commissioners'	32	28
Extra Assistant Commissioners'	4	1
TOTAL	103	314

Cases pending—
In 1857 - - 74
In 1858 - - 67

15. Of these, 265 were decided on their merits, the orders of the Lower Courts in 156 cases being confirmed and in 109 reversed; 12 were amicably adjusted; 21 were remanded for re-investigation; two were dismissed for default; six were withdrawn; and 74 remained on the files at the close of the year. At the end of 1858 the number of undecided appeals was 67. The excess on the present occasion has been caused by increased arrears in West Berar.

HOW DISPOSED OF.

COURTS.	Decided during the Year.	Remanded for Investigation.	Dismissed for Default.	Withdrawn.	Transferred.	Remaining.
Deputy Commissioners'	248	21	2	3	4	74
Assistant Commissioners'	28	-	-	1	31	—
Extra Assistant Commissioners'	1	-	-	2	2	—
TOTAL	277	21	2	6	37	74

16. The value of property litigated was *Rs.* 45,672. 4. 8., and the costs *Rs.* 1,942. 5. 3., or *Rs.* 4. 4. per cent.

VALUE OF APPEAL SUITS.

Value of Property litigated.	Average Value of a Suit.
Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
45,672 4 8	140 9 9

17. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 140. 9. 9., and the average costs *Rs.* 6. 7. 6. Average value.

18. The average duration of each suit was 95 days; in 1858-59 it was 163 days.

DURATION.

Cost of Litigation.	Average Cost in each case.	Per-Centage of Cost to Value.	Average Duration of Suits.
Rs a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs.*
1,942 5 3	6 7 5¼	4 7 8	94¼

19. In the Commissioner's Court 62 cases were under litigation, 14 of them being suits undecided at the end of 1858. In 35 cases the decrees of the Deputy Commissioners were confirmed, and in 13 reversed; one case was amicably adjusted, four were dismissed for default, and nine were pending at the close of the year. Commissioner's Court of Appeal.

20. The value of property litigated was *Rs.* 81,322. 10. 2., and the costs *Rs.* 4,544. 10. 2., or *Rs.* 5. 9. 5. per cent. Value of property litigated.

21. The average value of each suit was *Rs.* 1,534. 6. 3., and the average cost *Rs.* 85. 12. Average value of a suit.

22. The average duration of each case was 88 days, while in 1858 it was 231 days. Average duration.

23. Thirty-four cases were filed in 1858, so that appeals to the Commissioner's Court have increased, notwithstanding the restrictive order referred to above. Had the former system remained in force the number of appeals would have been still greater, and it is quite clear that a check on litigiousness was much required. Increased number of appeal suits filed.

24. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year is 121; all, with the exception of 18, in West Berar. At the close of the year 14 remained in confinement.

CIVIL CREDITORS FOR 1859.

Remaining from 1858.	Imprisoned during the Year.	TOTAL.	Released.	Remaining.
7	114	121	107	14

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Decrease in heinous crimes.

25. There has been a marked decrease in the more heinous crimes during 1859.

	In 1858.	In 1859.
CRIMES OF THE FIRST CLASS OF ATROCITY.		
Murder	39	30
Dacoity with murder	5	3
Highway robbery with murder	4	1
Robbery with murder	1	—
Burglary with murder	- -	1
Murder of children for their ornaments	1	—
Culpable homicide	5	7
Wounding in attempt to murder	8	7
Manslaughter	- -	1
Attempt to murder by strangling	1	—
Rebellion against the State	6	—
Attempt to murder	- -	1
Robbery with attempt to murder	- -	2
Total	70	53
CRIMES OF THE SECOND CLASS OF ATROCITY.		
Dacoity with wounding	11	8
Highway robbery with wounding	11	4
Robbery with wounding	19	5
Burglary with wounding	1	—
Cattle stealing with wounding	- -	1
Rape	13	14
Unnatural offence	10	7
Administering opium	1	1
Attempt to poison	4	—
Wounding	7	—
Grievous hurt	- -	16
Assault with wounding	20	34
Arson	60	44
Attempt at rape	2	14
Total	159	148

	In 1858.	In 1859.
CRIMES OF THE THIRD CLASS OF ATROCITY.		
Dacoity	49	42
Highway robbery	95	53
Robbery	6	21
Burglary	249	366
Thefts	1,163	1,286
Cattle-stealing	404	322
Cattle-killing	11	40
Hurt	15	12
Total	1,991	2,142
CRIMES OF THE FOURTH CLASS OF ATROCITY.		
Adultery	47	45
Receiving or retaining stolen property	[illegible]	43
Abortion	13	14
Assault with intent to outrage female modesty	3	14
Uttering counterfeit coin	5	6
Forgery or subornation of forgery	20	17
Perjury, false witness, &c.	11	6
Criminal trespass	45	54
Ditto intimidation	38	16
Ditto breach of trust	16	9
Bribery	24	44
Embezzlement, misappropriating Government money, &c.	24	76
Fraud	92	63
Extortion	5	29
Fraudulently using false weights	2	3
Escape from custody	11	24
Using seditious language	1	—
Melting ornaments, &c., under suspicious circumstances	- -	1
Concealing suspicious death	1	—
Concealment of birth; secret disposal of dead body	- -	3
Child-stealing for illegal purposes	1	—
Personating a public servant	- -	2
Assault	215	205
Crimes and offences not enumerated above	2,029	1,654
Total	2,639	2,328

Classification of crimes.

26. In 1858 the reported crime of the first class of atrocity numbered 70; in the present year, 53.

Those of the second class amount in 1859 to 148, while in the previous year there were 159. The first three crimes in the third class complete those attended with violence to human beings. In 1858 they numbered 150, and in the present year there were only 116.

Murders.

27. During 1859, 30 cases of murder were reported, but it not unfrequently happens that accidental deaths and suicides are suspected at first to have been cases of murder, and returned under that head. For instance, the Deputy Commissioner of the Dharaseo District states, that after investigation had been made, it was proved in only one of the eight cases reported that murder had actually been committed.

28. The

28. The number of dacoities is the best test of the security afforded to life and property, and it is the only species of organized crime existing in the country. Dacoities.

29. In 1858, 65 dacoities were committed; in 1859, 53. Two of these cases, in West Berar and Dharaseo, were not dacoities in the ordinary sense of the word, but were attacks in open daylight upon large towns by strong marauding bands of Rohillas and others, who had assembled in the Nizam's country. In West Berar the marauders were attacked and dispersed by the contingent troops, and although in the Dharaseo district the absence of military aid enabled them to move off unmolested, still some of them have been subsequently apprehended, and among the number is Ghoolab Khan, the chief Rohilla jemadar, who, for several years, has been a noted leader of free-booters.

Crimes.	Total.	
	1858.	1859.
Dacoity with murder - - - -	5	3
Ditto with wounding - - - -	11	8
Dacoity - - - - - -	49	42
Total - - -	65	53

30. The only district in which dacoity can be said to be still prevalent is East Berar, but it is satisfactory to see that it is on the decrease. In 1858 there were 52 cases, and in the present year 38. The character of the people, the wild nature of the country, and the great extent to which the district is mixed up with the Nizam's own immediate territory, place obstacles in the way of completely eradicating this crime. However, increased exertions on the part of the district officers and the police are urgently demanded, as in only eight out of the 38 cases were any of the offenders brought to justice. In the other three districts the dacoities numbered only 15; in West Berar there were nine, in the Dharaseo district 5, and in the Raichore Doab one. Prevalent in East Berar only.

31. The less heinous crimes of the third class have also decreased. Cattle stealing would appear to be frequent, especially in the Dharaseo district, but it has to be taken into consideration that persons whose cattle have strayed, or have been lost through their own carelessness, are very apt to complain that they have been stolen. Crimes of the third class. Cattle stealing frequent.

32. Crimes of the fourth class numbered in 1858, 2,639, and in 1859, 2,328, and they would appear to call for no special remarks. Decrease in crimes of fourth class.

33. The value of the property stolen was estimated at *Rs.* 2,10,941. 3. 5., and the portion recovered was *Rs.* 33,723. 6. 10.

Stolen Property.

A. D.	Estimated Amount stolen.			Amount recovered.			Proportion per Cent recovered.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1857 - -	99,584	6	8	17,889	3	2	17	15	5
1858 - -	1,66,820	2	5	13,742	14	10	12	6	5
1859 - -	2,10,941	3	5	33,723	6	10	15	15	9

34. Of the whole number of crimes reported to have been committed, 946, or 20 per cent., were undiscovered, or in other words no apprehensions were made on account of them. Undiscovered cases of crime.

35. Of the 3,725 cases in which apprehensions were made, 1,297 resulted in the acquittal of all the prisoners, in 2,362 convictions were obtained, and 66 cases were pending. Proportion of acquittals and convictions.

36. The

Number of criminal courts.

36. The following courts have been exercising criminal jurisdiction during the year:—

Designation.	*Powers.*
Commissioner's Court	Full powers. Capital punishment, subject to confirmation of the Resident.
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	Imprisonment for two years, and fine of 1,000 rupees.
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts	Ditto ditto.
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	Imprisonment for six months, and fine of 200 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment of six months.
36 Tehseeldars	Imprisonment for three months, and fine of 500 rupees, subject to the confirmation of the magistrate; and

the cases disposed of are as follows:—

	Cases.
Commissioner's Court	113
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	330
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts	320
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	182
36 Tehseeldars' Courts	257

Average duration of trials.

37. The average duration of trials is shown below:

	Days.
Commissioner's Court	5
4 Deputy Commissioners' Courts	11
7 Assistant Commissioners' Courts	10
8 Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	9
36 Tehseeldars' Courts	7

Sentences passed.

38. The following is an abstract of the sentences passed:—

	Confirmed by the Resident.	By the Commissioner.	Magistracy.
Hanged	7	—	—
Transported	—	17	—
Imprisoned for 14 years	—	19	—
" 10 "	—	2	—
" 9 "	—	1	—
" 7 "	—	31	—
" 6 "	—	1	—
" 5 "	—	19	—
" 4 "	—	2	—
" 3 "	—	27	5
" 2 "	—	11	50
" 1 "	—	7	90
" 6 months	—	28	129
" 3 "	—	—	156
" 2 "	—	—	132
" 1 "	—	—	403
" 5 days	—	—	19
" 4 "	—	—	61
" 3 "	—	—	17
" 2 "	—	—	43
" 1 "	—	—	18
Flogged up to 50 lashes	—	—	30
Fined	—	—	2,030
Dismissed and imprisoned	—	—	16
Fined and imprisoned	—	4	22
Fined and dismissed	—	1	—
Dismissed from service	—	—	66
Suspended	—	1	—
Admonished	—	—	2
To furnish security	—	7	—
Total			3,426
In 1858			7,273

Sixteen

Sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty-five witnesses were summoned before the criminal courts, and only 25 per cent. were detained for more than a single day:—

DETENTION of Witnesses in Criminal Prosecutions.

	In 1858.	In 1859.		In 1858.	In 1859.
For 1 day - - -	10,127	12,220	For 8 days - - -	152	114
" 2 " - - -	1,819	2,007	" 9 " - - -	62	32
" 3 " - - -	668	663	" 10 " - - -	119	112
" 4 " - - -	776	496	" 1 month - - -	221	241
" 5 " - - -	315	330	" 2 " - - -	14	12
" 6 " - - -	154	152			
" 7 " - - -	87	106	TOTAL - - -	14,514	16,485

PART III.—POLICE.

Strength of police when settled.

39. The strength of the police of the assigned districts was settled by the Schedule of Establishments which came into operation on the 1st January 1859; but an annual reduction of 4,752 rupees was afterwards accomplished by determining a new line of frontier, relinquishing our police jurisdiction over the Crown lands (Surfi-khass estates) of Allund and Gunjotee, in the Dharasco district. These estates were not mixed up with the rest of the district, so that our exercising authority in them was of no advantage to ourselves, and led to continual differences with the local authorities of the Nizam's Government. The new boundary line was determined in communication with the Nizam's Government, and the police jurisdiction of everything beyond it abandoned.

Present cost of police.

40. The police, as at present constituted, costs annually 1,63,798 rupees, and consists of 2,067 policemen and of 410 officers of a superior grade. There is also a small body of mounted police, consisting of four duffadars and 59 troopers, and costing annually 12,996 rupees. None of the district police have a military organization. There is besides, in the Berars, the company of hill rangers, who are armed with muskets, and are disciplined to a certain extent. They perform police duties, and their annual cost is 13,368 rupees. The system of village police has not yet been completely introduced in the Berars, but considerable progress has been made. In Dharasco it was found in full operation at the Cession, and but few changes have been necessary. There is no village without a watchman, and the large villages have two or three each. In the Raichore Doab the number of village watchmen is much greater than is required, there being more than six to each village. This state of affairs is not recent, however, and the village police have, by long possession, acquired hereditary rights which it would be unjust to ignore; but measures have been taken for the gradual reduction of their numbers. The whole village police consists of 13,343 men, and their remuneration in rent-free land and money payments is calculated to be *Rs.* 2,06,525. 13. Town police exists in 107 towns of the Berar and Raichore Doab. It numbers 1,047 men, and costs annually 47,421 rupees, which is paid from the municipal funds. It has not as yet been adopted in the Dharasco District, where, from there being no large towns and no serious crime, its introduction is not urgently called for.

Hill rangers.

Village police.

Town police.

Not yet adopted in Dharasco district.

REGULAR POLICE.

A. D.	Officers superior to a Peon.	Peons.	Total.	Total Cost.
				Rs.
1858 -	350	1,789	2,139	1,86,129
1859 -	410	1,657	2,067	1,63,798

MOUNTED POLICE.

Duffadars.	Sowars.	Annual Cost.
		Rs. *a.* *p.*
4	59	12,996 - -

HILL RANGERS.

District.	Native Officers.	Other Grades.	Sepoys.	Annual Cost.
				Rs.
West Berar -	3	23	150	13,368

VILLAGE POLICE.

A. D.	No. of Villages in the District.	No. in which a Police exists.	No. of Watchmen.	No. of Shetsundees and other Village Servants.	Total Cost per Annum.
					Rs. *a.* *p.*
1858 -	8,073	3,716	3,249	8,891	2,23,711 1 6
1859 -	8,233	3,946	3,335	10,008	2,06,525 13 -

TOWN POLICE.

A. D.	Number of Towns in which Police exists.	Officers superior to Peons.	Peons.	Total Cost per Annum.
				Rs. *a.* *p.*
1858 -	98	102	830	41,562 8 -
1859 -	107	126	921	47,421 - -

Part IV.—Gaols.

41. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the gaols during the year has been 1,226.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.

	In 1858.	In 1859.
Central Gaol - - - - - -	315	281
West Berar - - - - - - -	312	164
East Berar - - - - - - -	484	527
Dharaseo District - - - - - -	61	59*
Raichore Doab - - - - - -	155	195
Total - - -	1,327	1,226

Central gaol not yet completed.

42. From the new gaol at Dharaseo not being yet ready for the reception of prisoners, the title "Central gaol" still unavoidably continues a misnomer. It is in reality at present only a district gaol, and not a large one, as nearly double the number of prisoners were confined in the gaols of East Berar.

Cost of each prisoner.

43. Each prisoner has, on an average, cost the Government *Rs.* 42. 7. 1., the average cost of guarding him being *Rs.* 19. 10. 7., and of feeding and clothing him *Rs.* 22. 12. 6.

Cost of all the prisoners.

44. The total cost of all the prisoners in the assigned districts has been *Rs.* 63,050. 7. 4.

Prisoners how employed.

45. In the district gaols the prisoners have principally been employed in making roads. In the central gaol the system of out-door labour has been discontinued, and considerable attention has been paid to manufactures. The whole of the gaol clothing has been made by the prisoners themselves, and the clear profit from the sale of the articles manufactured by them amounted to 1,100 rupees.

Escapes.

46. Twenty-one prisoners escaped during the year, but they were all re-captured, with the exception of four.

Deaths.

47. Seventy-two prisoners, or 5·90 per cent., have died during the year.

Section II.—REVENUE.

Part I.—Land Revenue.

Extent of cultivation.

48. In the year 1858-59, the number of beegahs under cultivation was 51,61,911; this year it was 61,89,193; so that there has been an increase during the past year of 27,282 beegahs.

Increase during the last three years.

Fuslee.	
1267 -	2,67,664
1268 -	1,76,840
1269 -	2,27,282
Total -	6,71,186

49. Increasing cultivation is the best test of the increasing prosperity of the people, and the increase has been most striking under British rule. During the last three years the area of cultivated land has been enlarged by 6,71,186 beegahs.

Increased land rent.

50. In the year 1858-59, the settlement of land revenue amounted to *Rs.* 39,00,963. 11. 2.; this year it was fixed at *Rs.* 39,65,451. 1.; being an increase of *Rs.* 64,487. 5. 10. Taking into consideration the large extent of waste land brought under the plough, it might have been expected that the increase would have been greater, and so it would have been, had not a drought in West Berar necessitated very large remissions being given on account of crops which had failed.

Uncollected balances of the present year.

51. *Rs.* 1,41,388. 11. 10. of the Government land revenue remained uncollected at the end of April. Of this, *Rs.* 1,24,542. 2. 3. belong to West Berar, *Rs.* 15,852. 4. 7. to East Berar, *Rs.* 874. 11. 6. to Dharaseo district, and *Rs.* 119. 9. 6. to the Raichore Doab.

52. The

* The Dharaseo prisoners belong to the central gaol, but have been placed under the deputy commissioner to construct station roads. They are not included in the central gaol returns.

52. The Assistant Commissioner in charge, West Berar, reports that *Rs.* 88,438. 1. 3. of the balance have been realised up to the 22d May 1860, and he anticipates that only *Rs.* 15,608. 1. 2. are irrecoverable. Balance realised, and irrecoverable in West Berar.

53. The balances due on account of previous years amounted to *Rs.* 16,616. 12. Of previous years.

54. The revenue survey has proved in the Raichore Doab that the assessment, although very unequal, is not, on the whole, too high; in fact, the new rent, where the survey has been completed, is higher than the old. It is probable, that in this respect Raichore may be taken as a guide for the other districts, and the survey may be expected to give some increase of revenue immediately on its introduction. The main source, however, of future increase is the waste arable land, which at present amounts to 4,251,593 beegahs.* Half of West Berar, and considerably more than half of East Berar, are still uncultivated. In the other two districts, the proportion of waste land is very much smaller; but in Raichore there are 585,915 beegahs, and in the Dharaseo district 239,557 still to be brought under the plough. All this waste land must, at a most moderate computation, represent an annual revenue of 14 lakhs, and if we may judge of the future by the past, very many years will not elapse before this addition to the revenue will be obtained. Future prospects.

55. Lieutenant Cadell, the Deputy Commissioner in temporary charge of the Commissioner's office, reports, "that the summary settlement for three years ordered by Government has been introduced generally in all the districts, with the exception of West Berar. The assistant in charge requested to be permitted to postpone its introduction in the parts of his district which had suffered from drought; but he does not appear to have introduced it anywhere. In the other districts no objections have been made to it, nor were any to be expected, as it demands from the tenants no increased responsibility, while it affords them a sure guarantee against their rents being arbitrarily raised." Summary settlement for three years.

56. It is difficult to reconcile this statement with demi-official information which has been received from East Berar, where, according to the Deputy Commissioner, contracts were given; but the annual amount of loss or gain had to be detailed to the revenue officers at the end of the year. This does not appear to be the introduction of the system prescribed by Government, but rather that the cowls granted are subject to annual revision, and so involve virtually the continuation of riotwaree assessment. The attention of the Commissioner shall be requested to the apparent departure from the instructions of Government; but it is to be feared that it can scarcely be corrected, until the termination of the present contracts. Then, again, it is observed in West Berar, that the system of assessing crops instead of the land is still in existence. Apparent departure from Government orders.

57. The crops have in general been tolerably good; but in parts of West Berar they suffered greatly from want of rain. The average fall of rain was 25·71 inches, a scanty supply. Fall of rain.

PART II.—EXCISE, OPIUM, &c.

58. The sales of the abkaree contracts, and those for opium and drugs, realised this year *Rs.* 3,83,528. 5. 2., being *Rs.* 68,265. 7. 2. in excess of last year. This source of revenue is increasing steadily year by year, and this is another proof of the increasing wealth of the people. Abkaree and opium contracts.

59. The demand on account of salt wells, saltpetre beds, and sayer amounted to *Rs.* 41,086. 10. 9.; in 1858-59 it was *Rs.* 22,252. 9. 3. Salt wells, saltpetre pans, and sayer.

60. The revenue derived through the Civil Courts by the sale of stamps and by serving processes was, in the present year, *Rs.* 33,043. 3. 3. to *Rs.* 28,781. 4. 7. during the previous year. Revenue derived from civil courts.

61. Fines realised *Rs.* 22,989. 1. 8. Fines.

62. The value of intestate and unclaimed property, which lapsed to Government, was *Rs.* 33,917. 11. 11. Intestate and unclaimed property.

63. Refunds and savings amounted to *Rs.* 6,129. 13. 8., and the demand on account of other miscellaneous items was *Rs.* 29,457. 11. 1. Refunds and savings.

Abkaree, Opium, and other Drugs.	Salt Wells, Saltpetre Beds, &c.	Sayer.	Stamps, including those for Abkaree Licenses.	Gain in serving Processes.	Fines.	Intestate and unclaimed Property.	Refunds and Savings.	Miscellaneous Items.	TOTAL.
3,83,528 5 2	40,206 12 3	879 14 6	29,254 12 6	3,788 6 9	22,989 1 8	23,917 11 11	6,129 13 8	29,457 11 1	5,40,152 9 6

64. The whole of the revenue demand on account of the extra sources of income enumerated above amounted to *Rs.* 5,40,152. 9. 6., being an increase of *Rs.* 1,15,552. 8. 1. upon last year, and it was all realised by the 30th April, with the exception of *Rs.* 19,308. 7. 4.

PART

* Acres are not given, as the size of the beegah varies so much in each district, that without actual measurement the amount of waste land in acres could not possibly be given.

PART III.—LOCAL FUNDS.

Application of the local fund.

65. But besides the Government revenue, large sums, which are expended entirely on internal improvements, are derived from the districts. The local funds have realised during the year *Rs.* 1,62,732. 3. 5., and *Rs.* 1,07,814. 0. 2. have been expended in making village roads, supporting a town police, and constructing resting places for travellers, planting groves of trees, improving towns, and building boats for the ferries.

PART IV.—JAGEERS and PENSIONS.

Alienation investigations.

66. The investigation of the more important alienations has during the year been carried on by the Inam Commissioner, while the settlement of small land and money grants has been entrusted to the district officers. It is expected that the rules which have recently been sanctioned by Government for the settlement of inams will materially facilitate and expedite these investigations.

Inam Commissioner's attention directed chiefly to peoniahs.

67. The attention of the Inam Commissioner has been almost exclusively confined to money allowances, and as the payment of these is withheld till a satisfactory title is established and recognised by Government, their investigation properly takes precedence of inquiries regarding rent-free holdings, which, till a decision is arrived at, remain in possession of the inamdars.

Number of such claims decided.

68. The Inam Commissioner has during the year decided 291 claims to money allowances amounting to *Rs.* 21,899. 15. 11. Of these 245, representing *Rs.* 18,397. 9. 11., were disallowed, one for 286 rupees continued in perpetuity, and 45, amounting to *Rs.* 3,216. 6., were granted for one life: 309 claims remain undecided.

Claims to land.

69. The title to 21 jageer villages, worth *Rs.* 20,231. 12. 2., have been investigated and reported on. Eight of the grants, with an annual rent of *Rs.* 2,420. 4. 6., have been continued in perpetuity; nine villages, worth *Rs.* 15,625. 8. 10., have been continued during the lives of the present possessors, but subject to the payment of a quit-rent, amounting to *Rs.* 8,685. 15. Four of the claims have been rejected, and 205 claims to land remained undecided at the end of the year.

Labour of the Inam Commissioner.

70. The industry, care, and attention which Captain Campbell, the Inam Commissioner, devotes to his duties, cannot be denied; but still the whole process by which the decisions on inams are arrived at is necessarily very slow, as explained in the Administration Report of 1857-58.

71. The Deputy Commissioners have decided during the year 11,157 petty claims, and 1,516 remained on their files at the end of the year.

PETTY CLAIMS decided by Deputy Commissioners.

DISTRICT.	Remaining from last Year.	Filed during the Year.	TOTAL.	Decided during the Year.	Remaining at the Close of the Year.
West Berar - - -	41	2,876	2,917	2,623	294
East Berar - - -	108	1,545	1,653	666	987
Dharaseo District - -	18	648	666	440	226
Raichore Doab - -	45	7,392	7,437	7,428	9
TOTAL - - -	212	12,461	12,673	11,157	1,516

72. The number of jageer villages in the assigned districts is 520, and their revenue *Rs.* 1,41,271. 6. 1.

Jageer Villages.

West Berar - - - - -	281	*6,454 – 7
East Berar - - - - -	76	28,120 10 8
Dharaseo District - - - -	50	42,618 10 9
Raichore Doab - - - - -	113	64,078 – 1
TOTAL - - -	520	1,41,271 6 1

73. Two

* This is rent of 16 villages; rent of 265 not known.

73. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and eighty-one beegahs are held as service inams, and 351,895 rent-free on other grounds. Inam land.

74. Village expenses, which have been excluded from the Government accounts, amount to *Rs.* 7,17,373. 11. 9. Village expenses.

75. *Rs.* 53,429. 8. 11. have been disbursed in yeomiahs or charitable allowances during the year. Payments on account of yeomiahs.

76. It is satisfactory to find that the district officers have not neglected during this year this very important part of their duties. Even too great liberality in inam inquiry, at the expense of the State, is preferable than that this sore should remain open between the Government and the people. Progress made in the settlement of petty inam claims.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

77. The restrictive orders of Government as to expenditure have prevented any measures being taken for the spread of education among the people, except those already mentioned in former reports. Government restrictions prevent progress.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—BUILDINGS.

78. The Commissioner's cutcherry at Dharaseo only requires to be roofed in, and should be completely finished in a few months. Considerable progress has been made with the magnificent central gaol at the same place, though it is not as yet sufficiently far advanced for the reception of prisoners. The enclosing wall is finished, and one or two of the wards and the hospital are near completion. There would appear to be no reason why the few prisoners at Nuldroog should not, at the end of the monsoon, be removed to Dharaseo. The gaol itself, it is expected, will be entirely completed in March or April next. Commissioner's cutcherry. Central gaol.

79. The Deputy Commissioner's cutcherries at Oomraootee and Dharaseo are so far completed as to enable the district officers to occupy them. Cutcherries at Oomraootee and Dharaseo.

80. The cutcherry at Lingsoogoor is nearly completed, and the one at Akola has been commenced, and the walls of half the building raised eight feet high. The work is delayed owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring carts and bricks. Cutcherry at Lingsoogoor and Akola.

81. The district gaol for the Raichore Doab has been commenced and is progressing, and it is expected will be finished in March next, and the foundation of that at Akola dug; but with the exception of collecting materials at Akola and Oomraootee, no progress has been made in these buildings in the two Berars. A district gaol is not required at Dharaseo. District gaols.

82. The talook cutcherries and police thannahs in all the districts still remain to be built. Talook cutcherries.

83. The travellers' bungalows at Dalhin and Nuldroog, on the Hyderabad and Sholapore Road, have been finished, and complete the series of public bungalows on this most important line of communication. This road, which has been completed, and one passing the south-west corner of the Raichore Doab, are all that have been and are at present being constructed by the Engineer Department. Travellers' bungalow at Nuldroog.

84. The Post Office, Executive Engineer's Office, and infantry lines at Oomraootee are nearly completed. Post Office, Executive Engineer's Office, and Infantry Lines at Oomraootee.

85. The Executive Engineer's Office at Lingsoogoor has been completed, and materials are being collected for the tehseeldarees in the Raichore Doab. Executive Engineer's Office at Lingsoogoor. Tehseeldarees, Raichore Doab.

86. The repairs to some of the tanks in the Raichore Doab have been completed, and others are in progress. The annual repairs to the irrigation canals in the Copal and Gungawutty talooks, and the emergent repairs to the Koregul and Hooligee anicut, have also been completed. Irrigation Works.

87. The total expenditure on public works during the year 1859-60 has been as follows:— Expenditure on account of Public Works Department.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Berar - Division - - - - - - -	1,12,741	–	7
Raichore „ - - - - - - - -	83,942	6	2
Dharaseo „ - - - - - - - -	1,71,800	13	9
Bolarum „ - - - - - - - -	3,666	1	10
Aurungabad „ - - - - - - - -	936	10	8
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	3,73,087	1	–

88. The

CHAP. XIV. Hyderabad.

Salaries and Establishments.

88. The total cost of salaries and establishments, including travelling allowance and contingencies, was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chief Engineer's Department - - - - - -	34,832	11	2
Secunderabad Division - - - - - - -	457	11	9
Berar " - - - - - - -	24,008	5	1
Raichore " - - - - - - -	13,223	10	6
Dharasco " - - - - - - -	12,426	12	4
TOTAL - - - - Rs.	84,949	2	10

Total expenditure.

making a total expenditure on account of the Public Works Department of *Rs.* 4,58,036. 3. 10.

Expenditure from local funds.

89. *Rs.* 40,543. 13. 2. have been expended from the local road funds upon the internal communications of the districts, and in all of them important improvements are being effected through these funds.

Sholapore and Hyderabad Road.

90. The Sholapore and Hyderabad Road has been completed throughout, with the exception of two bridges over the Tandulwarree and Booramee streams, in the Bombay portion of it, near Sholapore, which have been ordered to be constructed by Government, and included in the budget of this year.

Present state of this road.

91. For about 37 miles this road is hardly as yet passable for the mail cart, owing to its having been recently metalled, but in the monsoon this newly made part will bind and become equally good with the other parts of the road, on which the mail cart obtained an average speed during the month of May last of nine miles an hour.

Moosey River Channel.

92. The Moosey River channel, communicating with the large Hoossain Saugor Tank, near Secunderabad, constructed by the Nizam's Government, was formally opened by the minister on the 15th November 1859, when water flowed throughout its length into the Hoossain Saugor Tank; but although the work was approved of by the high engineer officers enumerated in last year's report, it was found faulty as a hydraulic work, having in view, as a primary object, of filling the Hoossain Saugor Tank.

Tanks along its course.

93. In the course of the channel a number of old and new tanks were repaired or constructed, all of which had to be filled before the water could flow onwards and empty itself into the large Hoossain Saugor Tank.

Cause of alteration in its original plan.

94. The Moosey River, like almost all those in this part of India, partaking of the nature of a mountain torrent, is liable to freshes, when of course the channel is quite full of water; but the supply seldom lasts at its maximum for more than five days continuously; the consequence was, that what with evaporation and the villagers at the intermediate tanks opening their sluices, and extending their wet cultivation in every possible way, they claiming a right to do this, a very small quantity of water was found to flow into the Hoossain Saugor, and, therefore, the main object for which the channel was intended was not obtained.

Measures adopted to ensure a continuous flow of water.

95. To correct this, as many of these tanks as it was possible to turn were this year turned; and large embankments of masonry constructed opposite the mountain streams by which they were fed; at the same time large calingulahs of solid masonry, in order to regulate the supply of water and relieve the channel, were built of stone and lime, and by these means, and improving the head sluice and anicut, it is hoped to ensure a continuous flow of water into the Hoossain Saugor from June to January each year, while at the same time the intermediate tanks will get their share of water by means of the calingulahs, when that primary object has been accomplished.

Road towards Kurnool.

96. Orders have been issued to make the side drains and mark off the road towards Kurnool, to meet the Madras Irrigation Company's canal near Panghtoor, and that work will be pushed on with vigor, as soon as Mr. Marrett, superintendent of roads in the Nizam's dominions, has completed certain improvements on the Sholapore road, having in view the turning and levelling some ascents, the gradients of which are found to be too steep.

Bullock transit lines and their present state.

97. There are now bullock transits on the Sholapore, Masulipatam, and Kurnool roads; the two last are alleged by travellers not to be very good. The mail contractor proposes to replace the first (as most officers now proceeding to England go from Hyderabad *viâ* Bombay) by a phaeton and horses; but, owing to some desire on the part of the Director General of Post-Offices to alter his contract into one on the petty contract system, this measure, so eminently useful and convenient to the public, has not as yet been carried out by the contractor.

PART II.—RAILWAY.

Bombay Railway.

98. The railway which has been opened from Bombay to Sholapore skirts for a considerable distance the western boundary of the Dharasco district, and has afforded great facilities for exporting its products. The nearest station to the Commissioner's sudder station

station of Dharasco is Sholapore. The same line will immediately be extended to the Raichore Doab, where it meets the Madras Railway at Moodjul.

99. In the Berars there is the immediate prospect of their valuable cotton fields being thrown open by the Bombay G. I. P. Railway. The line has been surveyed, and the contractors are now commencing operations.

Railway in the Berars.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

100. District Posts, providing a daily communication between the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioners and all the talooks, have been established at an annual cost of 11,688 rupees. These lines are principally used for the transmission of official documents, but are employed by the public to a small extent for the conveyance of private correspondence.

District Post Office.

SECTION VI.—FINANCE.

101. The actual income of the assigned districts during the year amounts to *Rs.* 45,59,061. 5. 8., and of this *Rs.* 39,04,195. 5. 9. is from land revenue.

Actual income of the districts.

102. The civil charges of all descriptions, exclusive of Public Works, but comprising civil pensions, contingent expenses, loss by exchange, &c., amount to *Rs.* 12,35,958. 10. 7., forming a per-centage of *Rs.* 27. 1. 9. nearly upon the total revenue.

Civil charges, excluding Public Works.

103. The expenditure upon Public Works, as shown in a preceding Section, is *Rs.* 4,58,036. 3. 10., inclusive of establishments.

Expenditure on Public Works.

104. The total receipts from the year of Cession 1853-54 to the close of the official year now reported on, is *Rs.* 2,96,81,765. 7. 3¼. The disbursements during this period, inclusive of charges under the treaty, amount to *Rs.* 3,10,26,559. 10. 8., leaving a balance debitable to the districts on the 1st May 1860 of *Rs.* 13,44,834. 3. 4.

Receipts and charges from the Cession.

105. Though there is a balance against the districts of *Co.'s Rs.* 13,44,834. 3. 4., it must be recollected that *Co.'s Rs.* 13,76,653. 0. 4., equal to Hyderabad *Rs.* 16,65,750. 7. 6., was paid off in the first year of our administration as arrears to the Hyderabad Contingent. Since the year 1854-55 transit duties to the amount of *Rs.* 3,57,379. 9. 5. annually have been remitted. The expenditure of the last three years has been increased by the extraordinary and unforeseen cost for war charges during the Central India campaign, commissariat and ordnance charges, batta to troops, extra payments on account of "Order of Merit" and "British India," compensation for horses killed in action, supernumeraries, that is, pay of native officers promoted for gallantry in the field, and during the last year the purchasing of harness and partially horsing the four batteries of artillery, all of which items have of course proved a heavy drain upon our resources; but it is most satisfactory to perceive that the revenues have, year by year, steadily increased. Expenditure has been diminished wherever the possibility presented itself; we may hope gradually, but surely, to reap the benefit of the increased traffic which improved internal communication will eventually produce, and we have already around us material signs of content and prosperity. The Hyderabad Contingent also is at present upwards of one lakh and eighteen thousand rupees in excess of the cost to which its organization, upon the scale sanctioned by Government in the year 1853, will ultimately reduce it, and which every opportunity is taken to progressively effect.

Balance against receipts accounted for.

106. We may also reasonably look forward to a large increase of revenue from the concealed land, especially in the Berars, for which it is well known no revenue is paid, and which the survey will bring to light, as well as from the large amount of waste land, which increasing confidence in our rule will not fail to bring under cultivation.

Anticipated increase of revenue.

107. The miscellaneous advances unadjusted at the end of the year under review amount to *Rs.* 5,04,180. 13. 5. This is a large sum, though far less than in former years, and audit in Calcutta should, by some means or other, be expedited, in order to diminish this fertile source of error and confusion to its minimum.

Unadjusted Miscellaneous Advances.

Miscellaneous advances remaining unadjusted at the end of each of the following three years:—

1857-58	-	- 20,68,845	- -
1858-59	-	- 11,44,[illegible]	- -
1859-60	-	- 5,04,180 13	5

108. The

Receipts and disbursements of the last seven years.

108. The receipts and disbursements of the last seven years are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Company's Rupees.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Company's Rupees.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1853-54 -	39,71,678 3 –	39,71,678 3 –	1853-54: Civil Payments - -	4,56,726 12 11	46,66,423 12 6
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	38,49,838 9 10	
			Miscellaneous items, viz., interest on debt, Mahrattee Choute, and Mohiput Ram's family allowance -	3,59,858 5 0	
1854-55 -	41,00,092 – 6	41,00,092 – 6	1854-55: Civil Payments - -	10,78,942 8 1	42,09,130 13 1
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	27,56,073 3 –	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,73,215 2 –	
1855-56 -	40,90,968 15 7	40,90,968 15 7	1855-56: Civil Payments - -	10,46,252 8 4	40,53,062 11 1
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	26,32,659 11 –	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
1856-57 -	41,85,542 8 2	41,85,542 8 2	1856-57: Civil Payments - -	11,25,300 5 5	41,10,730 11 11
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	25,58,389 13 –	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department -	52,890 1 9	
1857-58 -	43,71,975 8 6	43,71,975 8 6	1857-58: Civil Payments - -	13,57,057 13 2	45,63,509 9 1
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	27,02,331 12 8	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department -	1,29,969 7 6	
1858-59 -	44,02,446 13 10	4,02,446 13 10	1858-59: Civil Payments - -	12,33,512 9 3	46,17,186 12 5
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	26,74,826 11 6	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department -	3,34,696 15 11	
1859-60 -	45,59,061 5 8½	45,59,061 5 8½	1859-60: Civil Payments - -	12,37,790 2 1	48,06,555 4 7
			Military Payments under Treaty - - -	27,36,578 6 11	
			Miscellaneous items, as above	3,74,150 7 9	
			Public Works Department -	4,58,036 3 10	
Total Receipts from Cession to end of 1859-60, Company's Rupees		2,96,81,765 7 3½			
Balance against the Nizam on 30th April 1860 - - - -		13,44,834 3 4½	Total Disbursements from Cession to end of 1859-60, Company's Rupees -	- - -	3,10,26,599 10 8
		3,10,26,599 10 8			

SECTION VII.—POLITICAL.

Little to be said under this head.

109. THERE is little to be reported under this head. The Nizam's Government have made strenuous exertions to repress the present great cause of commotion in the Deccan, by adopting the most rigorous measures against marauding Rohillas and other freebooters; and as the Government of India has assisted them by permitting sentences of transportation, which, after inquiry, meet the approval of the Resident, being carried out at the Andamans, it may fairly be anticipated that the excesses of the Rohillas may now meet with an effectual check, and at no distant period be altogether put a stop to. Their friends urged that no Mahomedan Government could, according to the law of the Prophet, sentence a Mahomedan to transportation or imprisonment in a country where the Moslem religion was not in existence, and where there were no mosques; but this piece of legal Mahomedanism has not apparently been received as conclusive by the highest criminal court in the city of Hyderabad, which has lately sentenced several Rohillas to transportation for life.

Marauding rohillas how dealt with.

SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—AGRICULTURE.

Experiments with exotic cotton and sorgho sucre.

110. EXPERIMENTS have been made with the view of introducing exotic cotton, but hitherto without success. Seeds of the Chinese sorgho sucre plant were distributed to all the districts; but the seed which had been received from Madras was bad, and did not in a single instance germinate.

PART

PART II.—FORESTS.

Measures taken for preservation of teak forests.

111. MEASURES have been taken for the preservation of the teak forests in the two Berars. In Dharasco and the Raichore Doab forests do not exist, and these districts are, in most places, very destitute of trees of any kind. To remedy this defect, seedlings have been distributed and groves have been planted. The exertions of the district officers in the Raichore Doab have, in this respect, been particularly successful. All the Deputy Commissioners, however, have had their attention especially called to the important subject of arboriculture; and now that nursery gardens are being established on an extended scale at the head-quarters of each district, and to a smaller extent in the talooks, there can be little doubt that in a few years the want of trees will be in a great measure remedied.

Arboriculture in the assigned districts.

PART III.—SURVEY.

Revenue survey on the Bombay system.

112. As the survey in the assigned districts has been but a short time in operation, its ultimate advantages can be estimated only by the complete success which has attended it in the neighbouring districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the land tenures are identical with those existing in the assigned territories. The principle of the survey is most simple. It is that, after measuring a holding and examining the quality of the land composing it, a moderate rent is fixed upon it, the regular payment of which insures the tenant the unmolested possession of his farm. He may sow whatever he pleases, and is entirely exempt from the visits of the revenue officials. Any profits which may accrue from digging wells, planting fruit trees, or making other improvements, are entirely his own. He is, in fact, rather a proprietor than a tenant, his title being subject to the one condition only of paying his rent, which is fixed at so moderate a rate that his farm has a marketable value.

Progress of the Revenue survey.

113. The following Table shows the results of the revenue survey operations under Captain Anderson, superintendent of the survey and assessment, to the 30th April 1860:—

DIVISION.	Talook.	Revenue Fields measured.	Acres.	Revenue Fields classed.	Acres.	REMARKS.
Raichore Doab -	Kooshtagee - -	10,636	2,27,714	3,719	74,952	From 1st May to 31st October 1859.
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - -	9,319	2,03,000	-	-	From 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860.
		19,955	4,30,714	3,719	74,952	
Dharasco District -	Puraindah - -	6,972	1,62,263	-	-	From 1st May to 31st October 1859.
Ditto - - - -	Puraindah and Kullumb	6,236	1,48,000	11,045	2,32,000	From 1st November 1859 to 30th April 1860.
		13,208	3,10,263	11,045	2,32,000	
	TOTAL - - -	33,163	7,40,977	14,764	3,06,952	

Approximate estimate of cost per acre.

114. As the season's work is still in progress, and is not complete until the maps and papers have been examined, which is the work of the department during the months when, from the rains, all field operations are necessarily suspended, an approximate statement of the cost of the survey is all that can be at present furnished. The cost of measurement Captain Anderson computes at annas 1. 2 ½. per acre, and that of classification at 6 ½ pies, or one anna and three quarters for the entire process of survey and settlement.

Commendation of Mr. Bullock and Lieutenant Cadell.

115. Mr. T. H. Bullock has officiated as Commissioner during the last year with his usual zeal, ability, and industry. To Lieutenant Cadell, lately in charge of the Commissioner's office, is due the preparation of most of the data from which this report has been compiled.

Favourable notice of all the officers of the Hyderabad Commission.

116. All the officers connected with the civil administration of the assigned districts have laboured in their several grades with assiduity and zeal, the proof of which is the present reported success of their labours.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cuthbert Davidson*,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency,
23 June 1860.

ABSTRACT of the Tabular Return, exhibiting the Numbers Vaccinated, and the Expense of the Native Vaccination Establishment, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.															Shorapore State.			His Highness the Nizam's Talooks.			Hyderabad Residency at Chudderghât.			Military Station of the Hyderabad Contingent.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Dharaseo Districts—Nuldroog.			Western Berar—Boldanah.			Eastern Berar—Oomraootee.			East and West Raichore—Lingsoogoor.			TOTAL.																
	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.	Number of Persons Vaccinated.	Unsuccessful.	Ratio per 100 of Failures.
Number Vaccinated from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860	734	148	20	290	24	8	254	87	38	934	67	7	2,212	326	14	74	19	25	521	95	18	990	40	4	352	146	41	4,149	626	15

EXPENSE of the NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Eight Vaccinators, at 15 Co.'s Rupees each per Mensem -	120 – –	1,440 – –
Stationery, at 2 Co.'s Rupees each per Mensem - -	16 – –	192 – –
Eight Peons, at 4 Co.'s Rupees each per Mensem - -	32 – –	432 – –
TOTAL - - - *Co.'s Rs.*	168 – –	2,064 – –

EXPENSE of the NATIVE VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENT.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
SHORAPORE STATE:	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
One Vaccinator, at 15 Co.'s Rupees per Mensem - -	15 – –	180 – –
Stationery, at 2 Co.'s Rupees per Mensem - - -	2 – –	24 – –
Two Peons, at 4 Co.'s Rupees per Mensem - - -	8 – –	96 – –
TOTAL - - - *Co.'s Rs.*	25 – –	300 – –

Hyderabad Residency, 30th June 1860.

George Smith, M.D.,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

TABULAR RETURN showing the Numbers Vaccinated in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, &c., and Military Stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

VACCINATION ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.	DISTRICTS AND STATIONS, &c.	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS VACCINATED.								RESULTS.				Number of months during which Vaccination was performed.	REMARKS.
		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Dhers and others.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Adults and others.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Ratio per 100 of failures omitting fractions.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.															
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.															
Bapoorow, Native Vaccinator, with 1 Peon attached	Dharasee District, Nuldroog - -	1	32	359	50	259	183	410	32	318	124	442	29	12	Appointed 1st August 1859, vaccinated from the month of September.
Venkutsawmy, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Ditto Ditto Ditto - -	6	77	177	32	145	147	286	6	268	24	292	8	8	
Ghiapoodeen, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Western Berar, Booldanah - -	–	16	63	18	59	38	96	1	90	7	97	7	6	Unsuccessful in spreading Vaccination from the month of May to October 1859.
Gopall Sing, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Ditto Ditto Ditto - - -	–	33	144	16	137	56	188	5	176	17	193	8	9	On leave during August, September, and October 1859.
Baidmull, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Eastern Berar, Oomraootee - -	–	17	107	32	132	24	156	–	103	53	156	33	12	
Vurdarajooloo, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Ditto Ditto Ditto - - -	1	16	69	12	55	43	97	1	64	34	98	34	11	Appointed 1st March 1859, vaccinated from the month of June.
Ramasawmy, - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Eastern Raichore, Copaldroog - -	–	19	675	101	394	401	795	–	760	35	795	4	12	
Nursing Chan - ditto, - 1 ditto -	Western Ditto, Lingsoogoor - -	5	19	109	6	46	93	139	–	107	32	139	23	9	Appointed 1st June 1859, vaccinated from the month of August.
	TOTAL - -	13	229	1,703	267	1,227	985	2,167	45	1,886	326	2,212	14	—	
SHORAPORE STATE.															
Rungasawmy, Native Vaccinator with 2 Peons attached - - - - - - -	Shorapore - - - - -	5	23	28	18	46	28	73	1	55	19	74	25	12	
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S TALOOKS.															
Hakeem Fakeer Sahib - - - - -	Nulgoondah - - - - -	–	36	24	9	31	38	68	1	69	–	69	–	6	
Ditto Kajah Ushruff - - - - -	Armoor - - - - -	–	204	120	126	337	113	434	16	355	95	450	21	9	
Dresser Rungiah - - - - - -	Maiduck - - - - -	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	2	–	1	
	TOTAL - -	–	240	146	135	368	153	504	17	426	95	521	18	–	
HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.															
G. Smith, Esq., M. D., Residency Surgeon -	Chudderghât - - - -	37	547	234	172	513	477	981	9	950	40	990	4	12	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.															
HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.															
Assistant Surgeon A. G. Sanderson, M. B. -	3d Company Artillery, Boloram -	11	3	1	3	10	8	18	–	5	13	18	72	5	
Surgeon J. H. Orr, M. D. - - - -	4th Regiment Cavalry, 2d Infantry - - } Arungabad -	12	7	2	2	14	9	21	2	13	10	23	43	3	
Assistant Surgeon Boggs - - - -	2d Company Artillery, 5th Regiment Infantry } Ellichpoor -	2	1	6	4	10	3	13	–	–	13	13	100	3	
" " G. A. Burn, M. D. - -	1st Company Artillery, Hingolee -	–	18	12	5	21	14	20	15	20	15	35	42	3	
" " J. G. Reed, M. D. - -	3d Regiment Infantry, Hingolee -	13	68	65	75	156	65	190	31	141	80	221	36	7	
" " D. Williamson, M. B. - -	4th Regiment Infantry and Detachment - } Lingsoogoor -	6	8	8	10	17	15	32	–	19	13	32	40	4	
Surgeon W. Mackenzie, M. D. - - -	3d Regiment Cavalry, Mominabad -	5	2	1	2	5	5	10	–	8	2	10	20	5	
	TOTAL - -	49	107	95	101	233	119	304	48	206	146	352	41	–	

Hyderabad Residency, [illegible]

George Smith, M.D.,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad.

CHAPTER XV.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the Administration of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, during the Year 1859–60.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

As respects the proceedings of the Recorder's Courts, no question of general interest has been agitated during the past year. Under sanction from the Supreme Government, fixed salaries have been allowed to the sheriff and his officers in lieu of any remuneration from fees, the total amount of fees levied being paid into the public treasury. This arrangement, although highly desirable in other respects, involves a loss upon the State. The registrars and their establishments continue to be paid by the fees received under the provisions of the charter.

2. With a view to diminish unnecessary and vexatious litigation, to bar, as far as practicable, the advancement of fraudulent claims, and at the same time facilitate the collection of the court dues, a revised table of fees has been sanctioned for the Courts of Requests, and the mode of procedure with regard to the issue of summonses followed by the county courts in England has been directed to be adopted.

3. At Malacca and in Province Wellesley the Commissioners have been instructed to hold periodical courts at stations in the interior of their districts, a measure which, it is hoped, whilst bringing the advantages of British justice within the reach of almost every one of our subjects, and thus conducing to the general good, will tend materially to weaken the pernicious influence of those illegal tribunals, to which, in the absence of any constituted authority, there is every reason to believe that the settlement of disputes amongst the peasantry is at present often referred.

PART II.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

1. The principal case of interest tried in the Recorder's Courts was one of piracy at Singapore, in which a conviction was obtained, and the pirates sentenced to transportation; they were hardened offenders, and had only been captured by the assistance of Her Majesty's steamer "Esk," after they had succeeded in beating off the steamer "Hooghly." Whilst on their passage to Bombay to undergo their sentence, they rose upon the guard, which had fortunately been strengthened by a small detachment of European artillery; after a deadly struggle, which lasted for some time, they were eventually overcome, with the loss, however, of several of their number. The European sentry, through whose want of vigilance they were enabled to gain the deck, paid the penalty for his neglect of duty by his life, having been found murdered on his post.

2. As already mentioned in Part I. of this Section, with the view of counteracting the power of the secret societies, and enabling the peasantry to obtain prompt justice, by preferring their complaints for investigation before a legal authority, without being compelled to leave the vicinity of their houses, the Commissioners of the Courts of Requests at Malacca and Province Wellesley, who are also magistrates, have been directed to hold their courts in both capacities on certain days, at stations in the interior of their districts. As far as the short time that has elapsed subsequent to its introduction admits of any opinion being formed, the measure appears to have been attended with beneficial results.

PART III.—POLICE.

1. At Singapore, with the exception of an increase of two duffadars and twelve peons, sanctioned with the view of police stations being established at "Shanghai" and "Passir Panjang," where they are certainly required, no change has taken place in the police during the past year. The members of the force have generally maintained their usual good character as an orderly and well-behaved set of men.

2. At present, almost the whole of the police are stationed in the immediate vicinity of the town, and little protection is afforded to the inhabitants of the country districts, as by the opening of new lines of communication settlers are induced to resort to the interior, new stations will have to be formed, and a consequent augmentation to the force be rendered necessary, but any slight increased expenditure thus involved will be met by the assessment to be levied on the additional lands which it may reasonably be expected will be brought under cultivation.

3. At Penang, in September last, the peace of the station was again broken by a serious quarrel between two of the Chinese Societies; the police, however, appear to have acted with judgment and vigour, and being assisted by many of the respectable Chinese inhabitants, the disturbances were soon quelled, without any damage having been inflicted upon the general community, although some of the members of the rival societies suffered considerably.

4. The generality of the force at this station seem to be smart and intelligent. There is a great want of increased superior supervision over that portion stationed in Province Wellesley, it being perfectly impossible for the Deputy Commissioner residing at Penang to exercise over men far removed from the scene of his daily labours that surveillance so essential to the maintenance of proper discipline amongst a body of Asiatics, separated into several detached parties, and without any immediate European control.

5. The police force at Malacca is morally and numerically perfectly inefficient; the pay is too small even in the higher grades to induce men of any character to remain in the service, and they merely enter it for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood, until they may be able to secure other employment of a more lucrative nature—increased remuneration, however, is not alone all that is necessary—increased numbers are also required. At present, owing to the strength of the force not admitting of many stations being established beyond the limits of the town, the greater portion of the British territories may be said to be left entirely uncontrolled and unguarded. In order to remedy this defect as far as possible, in December, under the permission conveyed in the resolution of the Supreme Government in the Financial Department, No. 1839, dated 24th April 1857, Mr Toomey, who had served for some time with great credit in the Singapore police as an inspector, was appointed Deputy Commissioner, and as his duties in town will be, comparatively speaking, light, he will have ample leisure for making tours of inspection into the interior, and thus becoming acquainted with the people, so as to secure their co-operation in his endeavours to maintain order and suppress crime.

6. Malacca is divided into districts, each under a Punghooloo, who is *ex-officio* a peace officer, inasmuch as he is bound to give information with regard to all crimes committed within his district, and to afford the police every assistance in their endeavours to trace out and capture the criminals. It does not appear, however, that this assistance is often rendered, and in November several of these Punghooloos were convicted before the Court of Quarter

Quarter Sessions of having joined an illegal assembly, and in some instances exerted their influence to induce others to follow their example; sentences proportionate to their offences were duly awarded and partly carried out. In January, however, the Governor, in the course of his periodical tour, having received a petition in their favour from the remaining Punghooloos, on the occasion of their attending to pay their respects, in consideration of the general orderly behaviour, both of the petitioners and of the people at large, and of this being the first occasion of any charge having been brought against the culprits, was pleased to remit the remainder of their imprisonment.

7. There is reason to believe that the able and energetic measures adopted by the Resident Councillor, in order to bring the above offenders to punishment, have, for a time at least, completely checked all desire on the part of the Malay population to become members of the Chinese secret societies.

8. The returns of crime furnished by the Commissioners of Police at the three stations, of which a copy is included amongst the Appendices,* are not very satisfactory, the increase, as compared with that reported in 1858-59, being considerable.

* No. 2.

9. At Singapore no less than fifteen cases of murder have occurred, being three in excess to those reported the previous year. Of these four were evidently perpetrated by convicts. In one instance, strong suspicion attached to a woman with whom the murdered man lodged; the magistrate committed her to the sessions, but the bill against her was thrown out by the grand jury for want of sufficient evidence. In another, which was most deliberately planned and executed for the sake of the jewels worn by the deceased, three men were concerned; one of them turned Queen's evidence, but as unfortunately no corroborative proofs could be furnished, the magistrate did not consider himself justified in sending up the case for trial. In the third, the perpetrator, who was the husband of the victim, attempted to commit suicide, and succeeded in inflicting upon himself one or two serious wounds, from which, however, he recovered; he was tried and acquitted on the plea of insanity. In the remaining case, which was supposed to have been committed for the sake of a few dollars the deceased was known to possess, no clue to the murderer could be discovered, though, from the fact of the murder having occurred close to the convict brick kilns, there could be little doubt that one or two of the gangs employed at the kilns must have been concerned in it.

10. Eight murders were committed by Malay pirates, who, on the 3d June, attacked a police boat with a crew of six men and a native officer, killing the officer and three of the peons, and compelling the remainder to save their lives by swimming. On the 15th July a Chinese sampan was plundered, and one of the men on board killed; and on the 7th October two Chinese tongkangs (cargo boats) met with the same fate, and although no resistance was offered, three of the crew of one boat were murdered, and a fourth severely wounded and left for dead; five Malays were apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the above, but in no one instance was a conviction secured.

11. There was but one case of a-muck during the twelve months. The murderer was a bugis, who, without apparently any provocation, stabbed a man and woman inside their own house. As, however, he was rushing out of the door, the former wrenched the bloody kriss (Malay dagger) from his hand, and stabbed him in return, killing him on the spot.

12. The remaining six cases were of the nature ordinarily occurring amongst all large communities.

The first was that of a Chinaman, whose mangled body was discovered in the jungle, but no clue as to his murderers has ever been obtained.

In the second, a police peon was mortally wounded whilst in the act of arresting a thief; nineteen persons were apprehended on suspicion, and two sent up for trial by the magistrate, but acquitted.

The third was that of two Chinamen in charge of a boat-load of sugar-cane, who were found murdered; the murder was supposed to have been committed by some bugis residing in the neighbourhood, between whom and the Chinese enmity was known to exist. One man was arrested by the police, but discharged on bail by the magistrate.

The fourth was a case in which four Chinese were accused of having administered poison to a fellow countryman, in order to obtain possession of his wife; the case was not, however, clear, and, owing to the prevarication of the witnesses, the prisoners were acquitted.

The fifth was a murder committed on his wife by a Malay in a fit of jealousy; the murderer sought refuge in Khis; but was delivered up, tried, and convicted of manslaughter.

The sixth was that of a China coolie, who was said to have died from the effects of ill-treatment received from his master, a gardener; the magistrate, however, dismissed the case, deeming the evidence very unsatisfactory.

13. It is indeed much to be deplored that out of so long a list of deaths by violence, in so few instances have the demands of justice been satisfied.

14. Of

14. Of the twenty cases of cutting and wounding only two are deserving of notice. One was that of a Javanese, who ran a-muck; he wrenched the sword from the hand of a police peon and cut him down; but was subsequently arrested by Inspector Berthier: he was tried and sentenced to transportation for life. In the other a police peon was stabbed by a thief he was escorting to the station-house. The culprit was tried and convicted.

15. Of the offences against property, those under the heads of burglary and robbery require no special comment. Many of the cases in the latter class are supposed to have been fictitious, such charges being often preferred by natives against persons whom they desire to injure.

16. The cases of larceny are very numerous, though possibly not more so than might be expected, considering the facilities given in a country where the houses are open at all hours, and during the absence of the owners much valuable property left entirely in the hands of domestic servants.

17. Of house-breaking there were only two serious cases; in one the thieves effected an entrance into a godown by climbing up to a window, and forcing open the bolt; in the other, the theft was committed by a Chinese servant, who had possessed himself of his master's keys, and accompanied by an accomplice, entered his godown at night, and carried off two bank notes and some silver; the notes having been found on his person, he was tried and convicted.

18. Three police officers were fined for taking unauthorised rewards; eight Chinese were sent up to quarter sessions for trial for attempting to bribe members of the police force whilst in the execution of their duty.

19. Of the six cases of piracy, four were of a petty nature, committed in the vicinity of the town; the other two occurred at sea, and were perpetrated by the crews of heavily armed junks—in both cases, convictions were obtained. Piracy of this latter description seems again to be on the increase, and the services of a steam gun-boat are much required for the protection of the native traders frequenting the ports in the Straits.

20. At Penang there have been 14 cases of murder; regarding three or four of which the police are unable to afford any detailed information. Of the others, the first was committed by a Malay lad, who had been dismissed from the police for misconduct; he murdered his grandmother for the purpose of obtaining possession of 25 dollars he believed to be on her person; he was tried and executed.

The second was a case of running a-muck: the murderer was a native of Sumatra; he killed a woman and a child, and wounded five other persons. The inciting cause was jealousy; he escaped into the Perak territory, but was surrendered, tried, and executed.

In the third case, some coolies were charged with the murder of a Chinaman, whose body was found hanging by the side of a path in the vicinity of the plantation in which they were working; doubts, however, seem to have existed as to whether the deceased had not committed suicide, and the accused were acquitted when brought to trial for the murder.

The fourth case was that of a murder committed by a well known bad character, whilst engaged in a burglary; he was tried and executed.

The fifth murder was that of a Chinaman, whose body, having marks of violence upon it, was discovered floating near the sea-shore. A verdict of murder was returned by the coroner's jury, against some person or persons unknown; but the body was not recognised, nor have the police been able to discover any clue to the guilty parties.

The sixth was a case in which a Malay murdered his wife three days after the marriage. The murderer, who was found armed standing near the body, refused to surrender; he was shot through the arm and secured, and subsequently tried and executed.

The seventh case of murder was one in which two Hindoos were concerned; they entered the garden of a Chinese planter for the purpose of robbing it, and on his attempting to seize them, they attacked and killed him; they were apprehended and committed for trial—one received sentence of transportation for life, the other was discharged, the evidence against him not being conclusive.

The eighth murder was committed by a Malay, who, for some unknown motive, murdered another, and fled into the jungle, where he hung himself.

The ninth case occurred during a quarrel between two Chinamen; one stabbed the other; he was brought to trial and executed.

21. In the single case of manslaughter, the offender was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Of cutting and wounding, no serious cases have occurred.

22. The crime of burglary continues to increase; this is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, in a great measure, to the assistance rendered to thieves in secreting stolen property by first-class convicts residing out of the lines, and by the pawnbrokers. In many instances, however, of cases of burglary reported, upon inquiry being made, it is discovered that the offence has not been committed, and that the complaint is a false one, preferred from malicious motives. Although in the province gang robberies still occasionally occur, they are not so frequent as in former years.

23. The

23. The cases of larceny somewhat exceed those reported in the past year; in many of them the larceny has been committed by private servants over whom the police can exercise but little control.

24. Only one case of counterfeiting coin has come under the notice of the police; but it is believed that there is a gang of coiners in the island, though hitherto they have escaped detection.

25. Three cases occurred of attempts to bribe the police to connive at gambling.

26. There were two cases of kidnapping, one a most glaring one, in which a lad was forcibly carried off by a Punghooloo residing in the Perak territory; he was, however, subsequently brought back, and the Punghooloo punished with fine and imprisonment.

27. The cases of piracy, or rather petty robbery at sea, are not of such a nature as to need any particular remark, further than that the continuance of the crime is a proof of the inefficiency of the means used for its suppression, and the expediency of substituting a small steamer for the present gun-boat.

28. During the year 99 warrants have been issued against gambling-houses; but although 95 have been executed, only 336 persons were apprehended. The entrance to the room in which gambling is carried on being generally well secured by a succession of strongly-fastened doors, so that by the time the police have succeeded in effecting an entrance, the gamblers have disappeared.

9. The return of crime at Malacca does not call for any special observations, further than a remark as to the fact that, out of 501 cases of burglary, robbery, and larceny, only 59 the perpetrators have been arrested and punished, after conviction before the magistrate.

30. At all three stations, the amount of the value of the property recovered appears very small when compared with that of the property lost; but it is not improbable that the value of the latter is often much exaggerated, more especially as the sufferers are chiefly natives, prone to exaggeration, whose statements must therefore be always received with caution, whilst in several instances, as already observed, there is reason to believe that the whole story of the loss is a mere fiction, invented with the view either of defrauding creditors or gratifying revenge.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND.

The following table shows the amount of revenue realised under this head for the past year at the different stations in the Straits Settlements:—

	1858-59.	1859-60.	
	Rs.	*Rs.*	
Singapore - - - - - -	1,10,971	67,927	Decrease. 43,044
Penang - - - - - -	35,028	37,749	Increase. 2,721
Malacca - - - - - -	37,307	36,667	Decrease. 640
TOTAL - - *Rs.*	1,83,306	1,42,343	Decrease. 40,963

2. The large deficit, as compared with dues for former years, at Singapore, is not to be imputed to any falling off in the prosperity of the station, but mainly to the fact, that hitherto a very considerable portion of the sums collected as annual revenue has been derived from the sale of Government lands; that, in fact, in each year's return a portion of the State capital has been credited as annual income.

3. All the most valuable land, viz., that within a reasonable distance of the town, having been disposed of until the country in the interior is properly opened out and intersected by good roads, there can be little hope of any more sales being effected, and in this single item the decrease in the collections for the year 1859-60, with reference to those for 1858-59, is 55,345 rupees, whilst the increase in quit-rents and transfer fees, which alone should be considered as income, amounted to 6,809 rupees.

4. At

4. At Malacca, owing to the peculiar nature of the land tenure, under which doubts have been expressed as to the power of the Government to confer valid titles upon the purchasers of those estates, the rights in which of the former grantees have been redeemed by an annual payment from the Treasury, and which comprise the most valuable portion of the British territories. The amount accruing from the sale of land is of course trifling, and the sole cause of the deficiency in the revenue during the past year is the great falling off in the tin mines, the tenths on which are collected in the land department, and only amounted to 25,800 rupees, instead of 30,446 rupees, as realised in 1858–59. The tenths on commuted and uncommuted land yielded an excess of 2,463 rupees over the collections of the previous year.

5. The diminution of the revenue obtained from the mines is not to be ascribed to their having been exhausted, as rich lodes still abound, but to the greater profits and greater license enjoyed by the miners whilst working fresh mines in the neighbouring States. As increased facilities are afforded for the transport of the ore from the British mining districts to the coast, it may reasonably be expected that the mines will become more numerously resorted to by our Chinese subjects.

6. At all three stations there are heavy arrears due on account of land revenue. In many cases these arrears have been kept on the books for years, and are perfectly irrecoverable. As soon as detailed lists are prepared, the necessary remissions will be made; in the meanwhile the attention of Resident Councillors has been called to the necessity for taking immediate steps to assert the rights of Government in all cases in which the payment of the claim for arrears can be reasonably and equitably enforced.

PART II.—EXCISE.

The subjoined Table exhibits the sums realised by the sale of licenses to pawnbrokers, and of the monopoly of retailing opium and spirituous liquors, under the provisions of Acts XL. of 1850 and XIV. of 1851:—

	1858–59.	1859–60.	—
Singapore - - - - -	5,74,817	5,78,035	Increase. 3,218
Penang - - - - -	2,27,133	2,37,233	10,100
Malacca - - - - -	1,27,009	1,27,656	Decrease. 253
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	9,29,859	9,42,924	Increase. 13,065

2. The opium and spirit farm having been sold at each of the three stations for a period of three years, which expired in April, little change has taken place in the amount of revenue derived from the above sources.

3. The arrangement under which the farm is now disposed of for a term of years instead of annually, as formerly was the case, has proved advantageous to the State, and in all probability beneficial both to the interests of the opium farmer and the consumer; the former, from the longer period for which he holds the farm, being better enabled to take measures for the discovery and suppression of illicit sales, and the latter being thus more likely to be supplied with the pure drug.

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts on account of judicial fees and fines, exclusive of those enforced by the police magistrate and courts of quarter sessions, which are paid into the municipal fund, are shown by the following Table:—

	1858–59.	1859–60.	—
Singapore - - - - -	42,704	22,133	Decrease. 20,571
Penang - - - - -	27,443	21,330	6,113
Malacca - - - - -	4,530	3,284	1,246
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	74,679	46,747	27,930

2. Although

2. Although from the above it would appear that a considerable decrease has taken place in the amount thus realised, such is not actually the case. The registrars of the Recorder's Court having availed themselves of the right to claim remuneration by fees under the terms of the charter, instead of, as heretofore, drawing fixed allowances, a large portion of the fees hitherto paid into the Treasury has been received by them, the State being, however, at the same time, relieved from the payment of their salaries.

3. The remaining items of the revenue account call for no particular notice; the total amount collected is detailed in the comparative statement furnished below:—

	1858–59.	1859–60.	——
Singapore - - - - - -	8,53,673	7,74,659	Decrease. 79,014
Penang - - - - - -	3,04,216	3,10,799	Increase. 6,582
Malacca - - - - - -	1,72,532	1,69,073	Decrease. 3,458
TOTAL - - - *Rs.*	13,30,421	12,54,531	Decrease. 75,890

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

1. AT all the educational establishments in the Straits Settlement there is the same cause for complaint, the too early removal of the pupils. As soon as a boy has acquired a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to enter service as a copyist, he is withdrawn from the institution at which he may be receiving tuition, in order that his parents may derive the benefit of drawing the monthly salary upon which he may be engaged, either in a Government or private office, the great demand for persons of this class almost ensuring his obtaining early employment. Hence, although many of the scholars, especially the Chinese, are far from deficient in intelligence, and, generally speaking, the masters of the different schools are able and pains-taking, the progress of education is not as satisfactory as could be desired. Apparently the only means of rectifying this unpromising state of affairs is the more extended introduction of the scholarship system, so as to offer an inducement to lads to complete their education, by placing them, whilst still undergoing instruction, on the same footing, in a pecuniary point of view, as their compeers who may have already entered upon their career as clerks. Unfortunately, however, the poverty of most of the establishments precludes at present the adoption of this desirable measure.

2. Of the three Protestant free schools, the Singapore institution is the one of the greatest importance; it is well attended, and under its present able head master the lads receive a sound practical education. There is a girl's school attached, which is also well conducted. At the institution the grant of scholarships has already been attended with beneficial results, and the early expected decision of the long pending law suit between the Government and the trustees will, it is to be hoped, place the latter in a position to increase the number, and effect such further improvements in the present system of education as they may consider advisable.

3. Mr. Shaw, a gentleman long resident at Singapore, has lately offered, in the event of arrangements being made for the instruction of certain classes of students in the Chinese language, to place at the disposal of the trustees the sum of 500 dollars, to form a fund for the provision of annual prizes; his proposition is still under consideration, though the want of means has hitherto prevented the Committee of Management from availing themselves of the liberal offer.

4. Owing possibly to the absence of the head master, who was compelled to proceed to England on sick certificate, the progress made in their studies by the pupils at the Penang Free School, during the past year, was not deemed very satisfactory.

5. At Malacca the attendance at the free school during 1859–60, contrasts favourably with that of former years, and want of funds alone prevents the institution from flourishing. Consequent on the inability of the trustees to procure the services of a competent head master on the small salary it was in their power to offer, the post has been vacant for some time past, and the duties have latterly been undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Hackett, the officiating chaplain.

6. At Singapore and Penang there are separate schools maintained by the Roman Catholic residents, for the education of children of their own religious persuasion; the course of study pursued differs but little from that followed in the Protestant establishments.

ments. At Penang there is an admirably conducted female school under the charge of the sisters of St. Maur's.

7. There is at Singapore an excellent school for Chinese girls, founded under the auspices of the Female Education Society; and at Malacca a Protestant girls' school has recently been established; it is supported entirely by private contributions, and has hitherto met with considerable success.

8. The only other institution worthy of mention is the Malay mission boarding school, presided over by Mr. Reasberry; it numbers about 50 inmates, boys and girls; they are all bound over by written agreements for periods varying from 7 to 15 years, and are maintained entirely out of the school funds. The boys are taught different useful trades, such as printing, lithography, and book-binding; and the girls are instructed in plain needle-work, embroidery, &c.

9. The small Vernacular schools in the Straits are not at present deserving of any special notice.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

THE attention of the officers of the Public Works Department, both at Singapore and Penang, has been for the most part directed to the construction of military works and buildings. At Singapore the batteries at Mount Palmer and Fort Fullerton, with the requisite accommodation for the troops by which they are to be occupied, have been completed, whilst at Fort Canning, the barracks, gateway, and some of the gun platforms and expense magazines alone remain in an unfinished state; many even of these works are fast approaching completion.

2. At Penang barrack accommodation has been provided for the corps of native infantry employed in taking the duties of the station, and some slight improvements have been made to the quarters in Fort Cornwallis.

3. At Malacca temporary barracks have been erected for the troops, whose huts had been reduced to so ruinous a condition as to be perfectly uninhabitable, one range, indeed, having fallen to the ground; but the principal work upon which the Public Works Department at this station has been engaged was the clearing the beds of several nullahs and small streams that had become completely choked up, and thus interfered with the proper drainage of the country, independent of its other advantages, both in a sanitary and agricultural point of view. The main object in carrying out this work was to afford useful employment to many of the peasantry who were in great distress, owing to the murrain which had carried off a very large number of their cattle, and thus deprived them of the means of cultivating their fields.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

WITH the object of obviating the great inconvenience experienced by a large portion of the residents in Province Wellesley, who were obliged to employ special messengers for the transmission of their letters to and from the post-office in Penang, a receiving-house has been established at the police station at Bukit Tamboon, a thriving village, situated in the heart of the southern sugar districts; by means of policemen furnished from the different thannahs along the roads, a bag is despatched to the post-office twice a week, and returned in the same manner. At Singapore, in order to remedy a similar inconvenience, though on a smaller scale, a receiving station is in course of erection in Commercial-square, from which, on mail days, the box will be removed to the post-office every two or three hours, thus enabling the postal authorities to commence the work of sorting, packing, &c., at an early hour, instead of, as at present, waiting until the bulk of the mail is received at the very last moment.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

ALTHOUGH not actually connected with the proceedings of the Straits Government, the laying down the Electric Telegraph Cable from Singapore to Batavia, the first link between India and Australia, is a fact of too much importance to be permitted to pass unrecorded. The junction between the two places was effected on the 24th November last, and for some time the telegraph worked most successfully; latterly, however, there have been, unfortunately, frequent interruptions of communication, owing to the cable having been broken, either from friction against the coral reefs over which it passes, or to its having been dragged by the anchors of vessels anchoring in the narrow straits in its line of passage.

2. The

2. The Netherlands Government has liberally conceded to the Governor of the Straits Settlement and to British Consuls the same privileges with regard to the despatch of telegraphic messages as enjoyed by its own high officers of State.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

UNDER Act I. of 1859, shipping offices have been established at Singapore and Penang, and the measure apparently has given satisfaction, and proved beneficial alike to the interests of the shipowner and the merchant seaman.

2. The provisions of Section XIII. of the above Act having been found inapplicable to vessels of small tonnage trading with foreign ports in the Eastern Archipelago, the matter was brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, with the view of their being included under the expression "Home Trade Ships."

3. A Court of Inquiry convened to report upon the circumstances of the wreck of the "Royal Lily," having remarked upon the want on the part of many masters of merchantmen of correct charts and the consequent risk of their vessels being lost, the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore, to the Secretary of which body a copy of the above remark was duly transmitted, passed a resolution to the effect that measures should be taken to compel all masters to be furnished with proper charts for their guidance, a resolution now acted upon.

4. The limits of the port of Singapore have been duly defined, and suitable port rules established. With reference to Act XXV. of 1859, regulations have been framed for ensuring a proper survey being held on native passenger ships proceeding to Ceylon and the coast of India.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.

THE following comparative statement, showing the disbursements for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, includes all local items of expenditure as well as those entered under the head of "Straits Charges,"* being incurred on account of the settlement generally, and of which the cost is debited equally to the three stations. At Singapore and Malacca the salary of the Honorable the Recorder of Singapore, although strictly a local expense, is returned as a Straits charge, owing to its payment being divided between the two Treasuries:—

		1858-59.	1859-60.
Singapore	L. C.	3,67,304	3,15,511
	S. C.	47,759	55,878
	TOTAL	4,15,063	3,71,389
Penang	L. C.	2,40,713	2,12,706
	S. C.	42,517	41,550
	TOTAL	2,83,230	2,54,256
Malacca	L. C.	97,858	1,31,006
	S. C.	47,759	55,878
	TOTAL	1,45,617	1,86,884
	GRAND TOTAL	8,43,910	8,12,529

2. At all three stations there has been a considerable decrease in the judicial charges, consequent on the non-payment of salaries to the Court Registrars and their establishments; and at Singapore the reductions shown under the headings "General and Marine Charges" amount respectively to 32,538 and 20,228 rupees.

3. At Malacca the disbursements have somewhat increased, chiefly owing to the expenditure in the Public Works Department, which amounted to 24,000 rupees, being 21,000 rupees in excess to the sum disbursed on the same account during the previous year.

4. The

* Governor and establishment, Surveyor General, steamer "Hooghly," and Torch Light Vessel.

4. The income for 1859-60 having amounted to 12,54,534 rupees, and the expenditure to 8,12,529 rupees, there is a balance of 4,42,002 rupees to be appropriated to the repayment of disbursements made on account of the troops and the different military departments, and for the support of the convicts, the value of whose labours, estimated to be an equivalent for the cost of their maintenance, forms a most important item in every Straits annual budget in the Public Works Department.

5. The expenses of the convict establishment, as shown by Appendix No. 9, amounted to 2,24,895 rupees; those incurred as military charges cannot be ascertained from the returns in the possession of the Straits Government, a very large proportion being payable in India; the actual sum disbursed from the local treasuries, on account of the troops, for the year 1859-60, was 5,49,667 rupees.

SECTION IX.—POLITICAL.

The Sultan of Tringanu having expressed an earnest desire to visit the settlement, with the view of encouraging the other neighbouring native chiefs to follow his example, and thus extending our influence and strengthening the amicable relations at present existing between them and the British Government, the steamer "Hooghly" was despatched to Tringanu for the conveyance of his Highness and suite to Singapore, and during his stay at the station he was provided with suitable accommodation at the public expense.

SECTION X.—MILITARY.

1. IN January last a draft of European artillerymen arrived to strengthen the company stationed in the Straits, of which the head quarters and main body are located at Singapore: at the same time the relief of the 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry was effected by the 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

2. Throughout the year, whilst the Europeans have been extremely healthy, there has been much sickness amongst the native troops; latterly, however, a change has taken place in this respect in the detachments stationed at Labuan and Malacca; in the former station this may be mainly, if not entirely, attributed to the strenuous efforts made under the orders of His Excellency the Governor to improve the salubrity of the Island by the introduction of a proper system of drainage; and at the latter by the removal of the men from ranges of low, ill-drained, and dilapidated hovels into airy and well-raised, although temporary barracks.

3. The only other incident connected with the troops worthy of note is that of the despatch of the artillery guard in charge of the Chinese pirates to Bombay, the unsuccessful attempt made by the latter to overpower the escort, and the death of the European sentry, already duly recorded under the head of "Criminal Justice."

SECTION XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART I.—POPULATION.

1. IN the latter part of the official year a census was taken by the police authorities at the different stations in the Straits Settlement; the result, as given in the tabular statements* annexed, shows that the population at Penang and Malacca is gradually, and at Singapore rapidly increasing.

2. At all three stations there has been an increase in the numbers of the European and Eurasian residents; but at Singapore and Penang the great increase has taken place amongst the Chinese settlers, whose numbers are annually recruited by the emigrants arriving in the numerous junks trading with the Eastern Archipelago. At Singapore, this increase, within the last ten years, may be estimated at about 22,000, and at Penang (including Province Wellesley) at 12,000. There is still, at both places, a fearful numerical disproportion between the sexes; at Singapore, there being little more than 3,000, and at Penang 9,000 females to 40,000 and 27,000 males respectively. At Malacca the number of the Chinese inhabitants has slightly diminished of late years; this may be attributed to the exodus of the miners into the neighbouring native states: the disparity between the sexes is not so great as at the other stations, there being 3,000 females to 7,000 males. Here, however, as well as at Penang, amongst the former, doubtless, many half

* Appendices, Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

half castes have been included, as at both places the Chinese have long been settlers, and have intermarried with the Malays.

3. The Malay population appears to remain almost stationary; at Malacca only is there a decided increase, which has occurred chiefly amongst the women, of whom evidently a large number must have come in from the adjoining states.

PART II.—AGRICULTURE.

1. Connected with this subject little can be recorded; indeed agriculture does not appear to have obtained much consideration in the Straits.

2. At Singapore there is but one sugar estate, whilst the nutmeg plantations, having lately suffered considerably from disease, have, in a measure, ceased to receive attention; and the cultivation of pepper and gambier is, by all accounts, decreasing, large tracts of land being often permitted to relapse into a state of nature, the lallang (*gramen caricosum*) rapidly springing up, and concealing all traces of a clearance. This falling off is, in a great measure, attributed to the greater advantages in the way of virgin soil and unlimited license to gamble (the love of which appears innate amongst the Chinese) enjoyed by the gambier planters in the neighbouring Native State of Johore; as respects the former, however, Singapore must still abound in tracts hitherto perfectly uncultivated, and by opening out these tracts by the formation of additional lines of communicarion throughout the island, an inducement may perhaps be offered to many cultivators to return.

3. An agricultural and horticultural society has recently been established, and a suitable grant of land having been received from Government, it has been cleared, with a view of its being converted into a public garden. The society is yet in its infancy, but it is hoped that through its means agriculture and horticulture may be encouraged, and eventually the dense tracts of jungle, now existing, be replaced by fields or gardens yielding a plentiful supply of the productions most suitable to the soil and climate.

4. At Malacca the severe murrain amongst the cattle has proved; during the past year, a serious drawback to agricultural operations, and many of the peasantry have been almost ruined; under any circumstances, however, little success can be expected in improving the agriculture of this settlement, until, by a change in the system now in force, the land may fall into the hands of proprietors possessing sufficient capital to enable them to realise all the advantages to be derived from its fertile soil, which certainly appears well adapted for the growth of all tropical productions.

5. Both in Penang and Province Wellesley there is much more cultivation than in either of the other stations. The southern district of the province is indeed studded with sugar factories, superintended by European gentlemen, and furnished in many instances with expensive machinery of the newest description; in the northern district there is but one factory, the soil generally not being deemed so well suited to the growth of the sugar-cane as in the south. Each factory may be considered as a centre from which civilisation, with its attendant advantages, is diffused throughout the neighbourhood. The labourers employed upon the different estates are well paid and otherwise cared for; in every direction the fields are intersected by small canals for the conveyance, by flat-bottomed boats, of the raw produce to the factory, and subsequently, in the shape of sugar and rum, to its place of shipment for Penang; and the whole, as a scene of well-applied industry, forms a pleasing contrast to those districts which have not yet been benefited by the introduction of European skill, energy, and capital. Recently a tapioca factory has been established, and its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Wilson, has reaped in the success of his experiment the reward he so richly deserves.* Of late years some attention has been paid to the planting of cocoa nuts in the island, as well as in the province: plantations are very numerous, and yield fair profits to the proprietors. Here, equally with Singapore, much loss has been experienced by the owners of nutmeg plantations, owing to the ravages of the disease from which so many of the trees have perished. In the province there are no less than 41,000 acres under rice cultivation, and in general bearing good crops; in almost every instance in which the reverse is the case, the failure may be chiefly ascribed to the indolence of the Malay proprietor.

PART III.—SURVEY.

In this department, although there are no special points requiring comment, the amount† of work performed appears, upon the whole, satisfactory. The Surveyor General has not expressed himself very well pleased with the progress that has been made in Province Wellesley, but there is some little doubt whether the failure in this respect may not, in a measure,

* Exported from Penang during the year 1859:—

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Sugar	3,933	18	2	8
Tapioca	448	13	3	6½
Rum	210,933 Gallons.			

† Appendix, No. 7.

measure, be attributed to the want of power on the part of survey officers to enforce the attendance of proprietors of land to point out the boundaries of their respective properties; both in the province and at Malacca there have been frequent complaints on this head, and the matter was, in December last, referred for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

2. Some endeavours have recently been made with success to induce squatters to take out grants of their land; in many instances, however, the omission on the part of the squatters to apply for proper titles is owing to their inability, rather than to their unwillingness, to pay the amount of the purchase money; although nominallythe usufructuaries of the land, in reality they are merely the dependants of agents residing in town, by whom they are supplied with food, and who, in return, receive the whole of the produce, with the consequent profits.

3. At Malacca, with a view to enabling the Government to acquire definite information relative to the features of the country under its rule, and thus to adopt measures towards its general improvement and the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants, the surveyor has, for some time past, been employed upon the preparation of a running prismatic compass sketch of the British territory. In the execution of this work Mr. Quinton has been somewhat retarded, owing to the difficulty experienced in tracing the course of some of the rivers, which were found almost completely choked up, whilst the dense jungle prevented their being followed by land. At the expiration of the official year, the result of his labours, however, was a map, plotted on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, of 350 square miles, being about one-third of the district; it is described by the surveyor general as being neatly got up, and likely to be useful.

4. The objectionable system under which the surveyor general and his assistants at Singapore and Penang were partly remunerated by fees has been abolished; the members of this department have been, with respect to their salaries, placed upon a proper footing, and all fees received are henceforward to be credited to Government.

PART IV.—MUNICIPAL.

At all three stations in the Straits Settlement the municipal funds are still inadequate to meet the expenses that would be incurred in fully carrying out the objects with which they were established; this may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the heavy burthen imposed upon them by the maintenance of the local police force, a burthen that has been steadily increasing, but which it is now hoped has reached its utmost limit as regards Singapore and Penang. At Malacca considerable increased expenditure on this account is still needed, but at this station the municipal fund already receives pecuniary assistance from the State, and, consequently, such increased expenditure must be defrayed from the public treasury.

2. The following Tabular Statements exhibit the amount of receipts and disbursements of the municipal funds for 1859, as compared with the previous year.

RECEIPTS.

	1858.	1859.	INCREASE.
	$	$	$
Singapore - - - -	87,673	90,407	2,734
Penang - - - - -	53,300	54,594	1,294
Malacca* - - - -	13,229	14,327	1,098
TOTAL - - - $	1,54,202	1,59,328	5,126
Or *Co.'s Rs.* - - -	3,46,234 14 3	3,57,744 7 6	11,509 9 3

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1858.	1859.	INCREASE.
	$	$	$
Singapore - - - -	1,14,494	1,29,396	14,902
Penang - - - - -	50,040	54,561	4,521
Malacca - - - -	13,010	13,071	61
TOTAL - - - $	1,77,544	1,97,028	19,484
Or *Co.'s Rs.* - - -	3,98,645 7 4	4,42,393 8 7	43,748 1 2

3. The

* Includes the Government allowance, $4,090.92, granted towards the maintenance of the police force.

Singapore.

3. The Municipal Board at this station consisted of the following gentlemen in addition to the two official members:—Mr. W. Mactaggart, Mr. H. W. Simons, Mr. W. Howard, and J. Mooyer, in succession to Mr. Howard.

4. The disbursements made by the Commissioners were as follows:—

	$
Police force	41,190
Commissioner's official establishment	7,731
Conservancy establishment	1,707
New works	32,327
Repairs	5,004
New roads	1,268
Repairs ditto	24,817
Town scavengering	5,843
Miscellaneous charges	9,506
TOTAL	$ 1,29,393

5. Owing to the serious liabilities incurred by their predecessors in 1858, the Commissioners have been precluded by the want of funds from adopting measures for improving the sanitary condition of the town, and almost the whole of the assets that would have otherwise been devoted to that purpose have been swallowed up in liquidating the cost of a brick-making machine, now considered useless, and two iron bridges, still retained in store, and of which the necessity is not very apparent, the one being intended to replace a brick structure stated to be likely to last for 20 years, and the other to be put up in a situation for which it is reported to be very ill suited.

6. Thus fettered by having to appropriate the funds at their disposal to the payment of charges which it was out of their power to control, the chief attention of the Commissioners has been given to the reduction of their expenditure to the lowest possible scale; with the exception of a landing place or boat quay, no new work of any magnitude has been undertaken, and only such repairs executed to roads and bridges as were deemed absolutely necessary.

7. Under the provisions of Section XXXVI. of Act XIV. of 1856, the Commissioners have effected a great improvement to the appearance of many parts of the town, by insisting upon the removal of the grass huts by which they were disfigured; the houses now springing up in their stead being, in general, far superior to those ordinarily erected in native cities.

8. The Municipal debt on the 1st of January 1860 amounted to $44,871, of which $14,171 were due to Government on account of an advance made to rescue the fund from utter insolvency, and the remainder, bearing interest at 9 per cent., to individuals.

9. The Commissioners in their annual report have commented upon the disadvantages arising from the limited period to which the incumbency of the non-official members is restricted, and recommended that they should, in future, be elected for three years, one member vacating his seat annually by rotation. There can be little doubt that the present system, under which the three elected members are liable to be changed every year, must militate against the well-working of the Municipal Act, as it is impossible to expect any body of men, however public spirited, to devote a considerable portion of their time to effecting retrenchments, exposed, perhaps, at the same time, to the undeserved obloquy of their fellow citizens, with the view of creating a fund to be expended by their successors, or in originating and maturing any scheme for the improvement of their town, which their removal from office may prevent their carrying out, and which may even be eventually discarded, owing to its not finding favour with those during whose tenure of office the requisite disbursements would have to be sanctioned.

Penang.

10. The following gentlemen were elected to serve as members of the Municipal Commission for 1859:—Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. S. Herriot, Mr. P. E. Mathieu.

11. At this station, owing to their poverty, no undertaking of importance has been projected by the Commissioners during the past year. The funds at their command barely sufficed to enable them to meet the calls made upon them for the payment of the police force, to execute the ordinary repairs to the roads in Prince of Wales' Island, with a few slight repairs to those in Province Wellesley, to purchase some of the materials required for a proposed new market, and to make some little progress towards completing the works necessary

necessary for bringing in to the town the much needed supply of water. Their disbursements are detailed below :—

	$.
Police Force	34,132
Conservancy	1,338
New Works	1,628
Establishment, &c.	6,827
Roads	9,684
Miscellaneous	952
Total	$. 54,561

12. The fund, to which the payments are gradually increasing, having been relieved from the expense of maintaining the roads in Province Wellesley, which have been placed under the charge of the Public Works Department, it is to be hoped that in future a slight balance may be available towards defraying the expenses of works much required for the improvement of the town; up to the present the Commissioners have certainly had a very up-hill task to perform, and their continual remonstrances against the expenditure upon the police force are, consequently, not to be wondered at.

13. The municipal debt on the 1st January amounted to $. 6,268·70, being an advance made from the public treasury. Sanction has been accorded to their contracting a loan of $. 18,907·40, at 12 per cent., to enable them to carry out some public works, of which one, the new market, it is believed, will be remunerative, yet, notwithstanding the high rate of interest, no contributions have hitherto been received.

14. The Commissioners in their Report have brought to notice the expediency of their being vested with power to enforce local taxes, such as water-rates, tolls for bridges, &c., according to the nature of the works they may design, and the benefit thereby accruing to the residents of any particular district or locality.

Malacca.

15. Under the provisions of Section XVI. of Act XXVII. of 1856, the under-mentioned gentlemen were nominated as non-official members of the Commissioners:—Mr. J. H. Velge, Mr. S. Neubronner, senior, Mr. A. A. De Wind.

16. The following disbursements have been made under the orders of the Commissioners:—

	$.
Police Force	10,205
Establishment	1,430
Repairs of Roads	495
Conservancy	361
Miscellaneous	580
Total	$. 13,071

17. To enable these demands to be liquidated, in addition to granting the usual annual subsidy, it was necessary for the Government to forego a claim hitherto enforced on account of the services of the convicts employed in the conservancy department.

18. Although the Commissioners have been powerless as respects the introduction of any improvements involving expense to the fund, under the authority vested in them by the Municipal Act, they have exerted themselves to abate nuisances, and to improve the appearance of the town, by causing neat dwellings to be substituted for the attap sheds with which it was formerly crowded.

19. Little change for the better can be anticipated at Malacca, until by an alteration in the system under which land is now held at that station—the municipal fund may be enabled to realise all the advantages to which it is entitled under the terms of the Acts by which it was established.

PART V.—GAOLS AND HOSPITALS.

Singapore.

The new buildings forming the General Hospital having been completed towards the close of the year, the necessary arrangements were made for the removal of the European patients from the house in Armenian-street, hitherto rented for their accommodation, and the natives from the small building at the foot of Government Hill, and the change was shortly after carried into effect.

2. With the exception of the outer verandahs, not included in the original design, though much needed, Tan Tock Sing's Hospital has now been finished; but as the patients, Chinese paupers,

paupers, for whose use it has been erected, are comfortably located in the neighbouring temporary barracks, with the sanction of the committee of management, the building has been reserved to meet any emergency arising out of the war with China.

3. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new lunatic asylum and dispensary, and both these buildings will be soon ready for occupation.

4. The changes effected in the hospital at the convict lines have been attended with beneficial results, the mortuary list being much lower than it has been for years past, 92 deaths only having occurred amongst the trans-marine convicts, giving a per-centage of deaths to strength of 3·90. Although hospital gangrene has not entirely disappeared, the cases are much fewer and more amenable to treatment than formerly.

5. An airy quarter has recently been erected for the accommodation of the assistant gaoler, over the gateway leading from the lines to the workshop yard, and the requisite masonry drains have been laid down in the latter enclosure.

6. Some improvements have been made to the building used as a house of correction, and when the quarters for the subordinate medical officer, now in course of erection over one of the outer gateways, are ready, and some alterations at present being effected to the female ward are finished, the lines will be complete in every respect.

7. On the 1st of May 1860 there were 206 local prisoners in the house of correction, and the average number confined during the year has been 215, for which number the space attached to the building is certainly somewhat limited. The building of the new house of correction on Balestier's estate was retarded for some months, owing to the uncertainty existing as to the site to be selected for the new cantonment for European troops.

8. There were 15 deaths amongst the local prisoners, of these five were cases of beri-beri, a disease apparently common amongst this class, though seldom met with amongst the trans-marine convicts, who are only separated from them by a partition wall; hence it may reasonably be supposed that it is contracted previous to the patient being placed in confinement; indeed, many of these prisoners are in a perfectly diseased state when brought in by the police, and are obliged to be at once admitted into hospital, so that the rate of sickness and mortality is generally high.

9. The cost of the maintenance of the local prisoners during the 12 months amounted to 11,956 rupees, and the value of their labour as artizans, coolies, &c., is estimated at 18,380 rupees.

Penang.

1. Although the convict lines are not as airy as those at Singapore and Malacca, and the ratio of sickness amongst the inmates is certainly high, most of the complaints from which they have suffered are, for the most part, of a trifling nature, and the rate of mortality 2·91 per cent. during the year is extremely low. There were only five cases of cholera, of which one proved fatal.

2. The hospital attached to the lines has been improved, and arrangements made for abating the nuisance arising from the drains on each side of the building leading from the prisoners' necessaries to the Stangin river.

3. In Her Majesty's gaol hospital the ailments of the patients have generally been of a slight description—the solitary death that occurred was a case of chronic diarrhœa.

4. The average number of prisoners confined in the house of correction during the year has been 110, and the building has consequently been overcrowded; there has, however, been but one death amongst its occupants, which was that of a lad committed for theft; he was miserably emaciated and covered with sores when sentenced, was at once admitted into hospital, and was never off the sick list. A new hospital, much required, the present ward being quite unfit for the purpose to which it is applied, has been ordered, and is now in course of erection.

5. The value of the labour of the local prisoners who are employed in stone breaking, ratan work, &c., has been calculated at *Rs.* 8,116. 10 6., whilst the disbursements made on their account have amounted to *Rs.* 6,976. 10. 8.

Malacca.

1. Considerable alterations and additions have been made to the general hospital; it is now a commodious institution, accessible to all classes, European and native, who may desire to avail themselves of its benefits.

2. The admissions into the convict hospital, where local as well as trans-marine convicts are treated, have been, with an average strength of 587 prisoners, only 332, and but 10 deaths, giving a ratio of little more than 1 ½ per cent., have occurred.

3. A new building, to comprise Her Majesty's gaol and a house of correction, is now in progress, and will soon be finished. The present buildings are very objectionable.

4. The

4. The total number of prisoners in the house of correction on the 1st May 1860 was 48, being 14 in excess of the previous year; no casualties have occurred from disease. The estimated value of the prisoners' labour for the year is *Rs.* 1,653. 4. 3., and the amount disbursed for their support during the same period, *Rs.* 2,031. 6. 4. The fact of their labour not having been more productive is accounted for by the greater portion of them having only been imprisoned for short periods, and thus precluded from being instructed during their incarceration in any profitable trade.

PART VI.—CONVICTS.

Singapore.

On the 1st May 1860 the number of convicts at this station was 2,275; viz., 2,151 men and 124 women.

2. During the past year the casualties by disease have been 129, and from other causes 24, in all 153; whilst the number of convicts received into the lines has been as shown below, 98:

Received from Rangoon	39
Received from Madras	8
Received from Bombay	27
Received from Ceylon	21
Reapprehended	3
Total	98

3. A decided improvement has taken place in the health of the convicts as compared with 1858-59, for although the admissions into hospital have been numerous, the complaints from which the sick have suffered (principally fevers, ulcers, and bowel complaints), have not generally assumed a severe type, and the mortality has been slight.

4. This favourable state of affairs is attributed by the senior medical officer to the change of diet sanctioned by the late governor, and to the alterations effected in the hospital attached to the lines.

5. The amount of sickness and mortality is much greater amongst the newly arrived prisoners than the other convicts, no less than 66 out of the 92 deaths in the lines having occurred amongst the men of the third and fourth classes; this is ascribed by Dr. Rose to the mental depression caused by their forcible removal from their native country, and not to the effects of change of climate; when once this depression is shaken off the convicts generally regain their health.

6. The number (three) of convicts that have succeeded in making their escape, and are still at large, is much less than in the previous year; this may, perhaps, be owing in a measure to the introduction of the six o'clock evening roll-call, by which the facilities for absconding are somewhat diminished.

7. In addition to the employment of the convicts as artificers and labourers upon the different public works, where their services in the present state of the labour market are invaluable, a small number of weakly men have recently received instruction in weaving and basket-making, and have already obtained considerable skill in the performance of their new duties. There are now five looms at work in the lines, and in the course of a short time it is hoped that they will be able to supply the required quantity of cloth for the whole of the convict clothing, in addition to making up many useful articles for sale.

8. The estimated value of convict labour for 1859-60 is 1,62,230 rupees, whilst the expenses of the department, which has been admirably managed by Captain McNair, the superintendent, and his assistants, amount to 1,17,577 rupees. In the manufacture account the disbursements, including the estimated value of the labour of the convicts employed, amounted to 46,357 rupees, whilst the price of the articles manufactured, such as bricks, tiles, cement, &c., is rated at 81,671 rupees, a result highly creditable to the department.

Penang.

9. On the 1st May 1860 the number of convicts at this station, including 93 women, was 1,256. The casualties during the past year amounted to 96, 70 having died, 20 absconded, and 6 being released; the number received into the lines for the same period was 50; viz.:—

From Madras	4
From Bombay	42
Reapprehended	4
Total	50

10. The

10. The mortality amongst the convict body has not differed much from that of former years, and the general health of the prisoners has been good, the average numbers on the sick list being 35.

11. The escapes during the year have been numerous, the greater number having been effected by Chinese, doubtless owing to their connexion with the secret societies, assisted by their fellow countrymen residing in the island; on one occasion no less than seven Chinese carpenters, whilst returning from their work on Government Hill, succeeded in making their escape into the jungle, after maltreating the peons in charge, and, notwithstanding all the exertions of the police, they are all still at large, and most probably have taken refuge in one of the neighbouring Malay states.

12. Hitherto there has been no proper prison clothing issued to the convicts at this station, and they were permitted to make up the cloth furnished to them according to their own fancy; this arrangement has been prohibited for the future, and the superintendent directed to have clothing made up of a uniform pattern, as at Singapore. The convicts have been employed chiefly in the construction and repair of public roads and buildings. The value of their labour has been estimated at 95,479 rupees, whilst the total expenditure on their account has been 77,330 rupees. This includes the whole of the superintendent's staff salary, of which a moiety should have been debited to the Public Works Department.

Malacca.

13. The number of convicts at this station on the 1st May 1860 was 532, of whom 134 were what are styled term prisoners, that is, men sentenced to transportation for limited periods.

14. The number of casualties during the year has been 37, viz., 16 deaths and 21 discharges, whilst 28 men have been received from Ceylon, so that little alteration has taken place in the strength of the convict body since the last report.

15. The convicts have been principally employed in the Public Works Department, in constructing and repairing roads and bridges, and executing other Government works. A small body have been placed at the disposal of the municipal commissioners for the purpose of acting as public scavengers, and preserving cleanliness throughout the town.

16. The value of the labour performed by the convicts during the year 1859-60 is rated at *Rs.* 32,741.14.5., and the sums disbursed for their maintenance amounted to *Rs.* 29,987.4.6.

PART VII.—COMMERCE.

The report of a Government, established principally with the view of fostering British trade in the East, can hardly be deemed complete, without some notice, however brief, of its commerce. The returns hitherto received are too defective to admit of any accurate opinion being expressed as to the amount of traffic carried on at the different ports within the past year, although sufficient information is afforded to warrant a belief that the commercial prosperity of the Straits Settlement has not yet reached its climax.

2. The value of the exports from Singapore, for the year 1859-60, is estimated at 5,65,13,885 rupees, and of the imports at 4,71,99,139 rupees; but in this calculation the value of the cargoes of the steamers "Fiery Cross" and "Lancefield," for a period of seven months, rated at 50,00,000 rupees, is not included, no returns having been furnished by the agents.

3. The exports of Penang may be valued at 1,95,00,000 rupees, and the imports at 1,58,00,000 rupees.

4. From the abstract of trade furnished from Malacca, it appears that the estimate value of the exports of that station, for the past year, amounted to 34,52,396 rupees, and of the imports to 57,48,887, showing respectively an increase of 86,061 and 22,96,251 rupees upon the returns of 1858-59.

Orfeur Cavanagh, Colonel,
Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

APPENDICES to the ADMINISTRATION of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, during the Year 1859-60.

Appendix, No. I.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Number of Cases in the Court of Requests at *Penang*, Province *Wellesley*, *Malacca*, and *Singapore*, during the Official Year 1859-60.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Malacca.	Singapore.
Number of cases filed	5,025	1,370	1,291	4,149
Number of cases heard	1,309	336	240	1,592
Amount of fees received	$. 6,309· 25 ½ *Rs.* 14,368 7 4	$. 1,681· 32 ½ *Rs.* 3,775 2 2	$. 1,357 *Rs.* 3,046 14 8	$. 7,945· 15 *Rs.* 17,839 8 2

Singapore,
23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain,
Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. II.

STATEMENT of Crimes reported to the Police of the several Stations in the Straits Settlements, during the Year 1859–60.

CRIMES OR OFFENCES.	Penang and Province Wellesley.										Singapore.										Malacca.									
	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number Released.	Value of Property Lost.		Value of Property Recovered.		Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number Released.	Value of Property Lost.		Value of Property Recovered.		Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Number sent up to Magistrate.	Number Released.	Value of Property Lost.		Value of Property Recovered.		Increase of Cases from last Year.	Decrease of Cases from last Year.
					Drs.	Cts.	Drs.	Cts.							Drs.	Cts.	Drs.	Cts.							Drs.	Cts.	Drs.	Cts.		
Murder	14	18	18	–	589	25	-	-	–	2	15	44	40	4	-	-	-	-	3	–	4	4	4	–	-	-	-	-	–	4
Manslaughter	1	1	1	–	-	-	-	-	–	1	1	1	1	–	-	-	-	-	–	1	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–
Cutting and wounding	28	27	27	2	60	–	40	–	–	8	20	26	25	1	-	-	-	-	–	6	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	9
Burglary	166	27	27	1	6,496	56	169	19	85	–	27	23	21	2	2,697	–	253	–	–	5	41	4	1	3	955	8	40	49	–	24
Robbery	16	11	11	5	418	66	107	15	2	–	101	73	71	2	2,189	–	109	–	–	8	23	5	3	2	242	54	33	50	14	–
Larceny	822	499	499	104	8,663	24	2,785	21	69	–	1,593	1,287	1,284	3	19,074	–	5,704	–	120	–	437	159	55	104	2,901	49	1,004	44	158	–
Housebreaking	54	14	14	1	1,022	33	236	23	26	–	23	8	8	–	90	–	75	–	–	8	9	4	2	2	915	–	50	–	–	9
Breach of trust	3	1	1	–	441	51	-	-	3	–	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–
Counterfeiting Coin	1	2	2	–	-	-	-	-	1	–	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	3	1	1	1	–	-	-	-	-	–	4
Arson	1	1	1	–	-	-	-	-	1	–	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	–	6	5	4	1	461	–	-	-	6	–
Perjury	14	17	17	2	-	-	-	-	–	5	2	2	2	–	-	-	-	-	1	–	7	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	–
Fraud	15	13	13	5	170	49	-	-	15	–	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–
Forgery	2	2	2	–	-	-	-	-	–	5	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–
Rape	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	–	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	–
Bribery	3	3	3	–	-	-	-	-	–	2	11	13	13	–	-	-	-	-	5	–	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	1
Slave dealing and kidnapping	2	2	2	–	-	-	-	-	1	–	2	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	2	–	1	1	1	–	-	-	-	-	1	–
Piracy	7	–	–	–	344	90	-	-	2	–	6	78	78	–	5,593	–	4,337	14¾	–	3	2	1	1	–	200	–	-	-	1	–
Conspiracy	1	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	1	–	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–	–	–	–	–	—		—		–	–
Breach of Excise regulations	80	76	96	19	-	-	-	-	10	–	401	489	489	–	-	-	-	-	129	–	70	170	134	36	-	-	-	-	–	44
Breach of Police regulations	1,548	2,463	2,463	407	-	-	-	-	474	–	4,201	6,063	5,993	69	-	-	-	-	692	–										
Miscellaneous	207	409	409	73	-	-	-	-	–	30	587	731	701	–	-	-	-	-	258	–	390	571	295	276	-	-	-	-	67	–
Total	2,985	3,606	3,606	619	18,206	94	3,337	78	690	53	6,900	8,848	8,733	84	20,643	–	10,478	14¾	1,210	34	995	939	508	431	5,675	11	1,128	43	256	95

Singapore,
23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain,
Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. III.

Return of Troops serving in the Straits on the 1st of May 1860.

Corps and Detachment.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	2d Captain.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	European.									Golundauze.								
										Serjeants.	Buglers.	Half-pay Buglers.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners.	Gun Lascars.			Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Buglers.	Naiques.	Privates.	Gun Lascars.		
																Jemadars.	Havildars.	Lascars.							Jemadars.	Havildars.	Lascars.
Singapore Station:																											
Head Quarters, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	52	1	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	21	1	1	13
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–
40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	1	2	–	5	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	1	3	2	5	2	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	55	1	1	18	1	1	2	1	3	26	1	1	13
Malacca Station:																											
Detachment, E. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	22	–	1	5
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detachment, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	22	–	1	5
Penang Station:																											
Detachment, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, E. Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	4	26	–	1	9
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Head Quarters, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	1	–	1	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1	–	3	–	4	3	2	–	1	–	–	3	2	9	–	–	6	–	1	4	1	4	31	–	1	9
Labuan Station:																											
Detachment, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	5	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detachment, 22d Regiment Native Infantry	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	5	–	–	–

Appendix, No. III.—Return of Troops serving in the Straits on the 1st of May 1860—*continued.*

Corps and Detachment.	Bheesties.	Lascars.	Artificers.	Native Infantry. Subadars.	Jemadars.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Havildar Major.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Drummers.	Privates.	Adjutant's Department. Boys. Recruit.	Pension.	Choudry.	Peons.	Quartermaster's Department. Bheesties.	2d Tindal.	Lascars.	Artificers.	Medical Department. Assistant Apothecary.	2d Dresser.	Lotiss.
Singapore Station:																							
Head Quarters, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	–	7	10	1	1	1	42	34	16	610	4	–	1	2	18	1	12	3	1	1	2
Sick	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	12	2	142	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total	3	1	12	8	10	1	1	1	48	46	18	752	4	–	1	7	18	1	12	4	1	1	2
Malacca Station:																							
Detachment, E. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detachment, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	7	10	2	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	9	11	2	141	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Penang Station:																							
Detachment, A. Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, E. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Head Quarters, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	–	2	6	1	1	1	27	28	11	324	–	–	1	2	12	1	8	4	–	1	2
Sick	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	1	6	3	6	1	1	1	29	31	12	411	–	–	1	2	12	1	8	4	1	1	3
Labuan Station:																							
Detachment, B. Company, 5th Battalion Madras Artillery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Detachment, 22d Regiment Native Infantry	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	7	4	1	57	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	7	5	1	71	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–

G. Burn, Brigadier,
Commanding Troops in the Straits.

Appendix, No. IV.

An Abridged Total of the Census of the Island of Singapore, including the Town and Country Districts.

	Number of Houses.													Europeans and Eurasians.		Malays.		Klings.		Bengalees.	
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Malays.	Klings.	Bengalees.	Chinese.	Burmese and Siamese.	Bangsae.	Buggis.	Javanese.	Arabs.	Boyans.	Empty Houses.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Inspector Fish's District - - -	53	271	444	9	1,604	–	–	–	– –	–	–	– –	2,471	212	78	1,703	630	5,849	223	118	16
Inspector Cox's District - - -	197	61	99	26	205	–	–	–	– –	–	–	– –	588	569	383	337	220	690	77	178	56
Inspector Berthier's District - - -	22	408	176	9	1,070	–	88	110	206	10	–	– –	2,099	49	39	1,628	1,125	918	120	29	12
Serjeant Graham's Town Return -	155	185	328	107	513	–	–	–	– –	–	57	198	1,543	458	302	823	569	2,137	347	484	307
Serjeant Graham's Country Return -	225	333	116	6	1,579	–	–	–	– –	–	–	148	2,207	182	109	1,272	1,133	954	166	15	3
Jemadar Mustan's Return - - -	11	164	12	1	1,299	–	44	–	– –	–	–	– –	1,531	15	10	646	513	71	3	5	2
Jemadar Mahoodeen's Return - -	8	241	36	3	675	–	18	–	– –	–	–	– –	981	18	21	739	550	153	27	5	6
Total - - -	671	1,663	1,211	161	6,835	–	150	110	206	10	57	346	11,420	1,503	942	7,148	3,740	10,772	963	834	402

	Chinese.		Burmese and Siamese.		Buggis.		Javanese and Boyans.		Arabs.		Total.		Government Farm Shops.				Total of Census.*	Public Conveyances.				School.	Mosques, Churches and Temples.	Hotels and Taverns.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Spirit.	Opium.	Toddy.	Pawnbrokers.		Passenger Boats.	Fishing Boats.	Hack Palkees.	Carts.			
Inspector Fish's District - - -	20,289	1,081	- -	–	–	–	- -	–	–	–	28,171	2,628	21	25	1	10	30,799	441	25	115	206	10	16	6
Inspector Cox's District - - -	2,686	268	- -	–	–	–	- -	–	–	–	3,860	1,004	13	2	1	–	4,864	- -	21	133	10	4	6	4
Inspector Berthier's District - -	7,567	441	- -	–	423	387	1,380	772	65	52	12,059	2,948	18	52	3	12	15,007	602	217	147	62	6	3	–
Serjeant Graham's Town Return -	4,278	200	12	2	–	–	606	88	–	–	8,798	1,875	–	4	3	4	10,673	- -	–	115	159	1	6	3
Serjeant Graham's Country Return -	4,647	269	- -	–	–	–	628	34	–	–	7,598	1,074	12	28	2	–	9,252	51	117	65	144	2	6	–
Jemadar Mustan's Return - - -	5,143	251	- -	–	–	–	- -	–	–	–	5,890	759	15	20	–	–	6,739	16	116	7	10	–	23	–
Jemadar Mahoodeen's Return - -	2,795	168	- -	–	44	42	- -	–	–	–	3,754	804	8	13	1	–	4,558	70	74	7	29	–	10	–
Total - - -	46,755	3,248	12	2	477	429	2,514	894	65	52	70,120	11,672	87	144	11	26	81,792	1,180	570	589	600	23	70	13

* This census does not include the prisoners of different denominations who are in confinement.

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Bura, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. V.

AN ABRIDGMENT of the Census, &c., of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, as taken in January 1860.

—	Number of Houses.							Europeans and Eurasians.		Malay.		Kling.		Bengalee.		Chinese.		Siamese.		Total.		Government Farm Shops.			Shops.	Mosques.	Schools.	Total of Census.	Public Conveyances.			
	European and Eurasian.	Malay.	Kling.	Bengalee.	Chinese.	Siamese.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Opium.	Spirit.	Toddy.	Pawn-brokers.				Passenger Boats.	Fishing Boats.	Hack Palkees.	Carts.
George Town -	701	330	2,223	32	1,212	–	4,498	338	641	2,468	1,324	5,468	1,812	10	20	10,928	6,600	–	–	18,612	10,397	3	11	9	12	12	30	29,009	328	130	195	150
Country District -	191	3,050	709	77	2,641	93	6,761	741	275	8,008	7,087	2,420	540	202	146	9,225	1,865	286	152	20,882	10,065	20	21	11	–	46	53	30,947	40	695	131	254
P. Wellesley, N. D.	4	9,679	68	128	606	28	10,513	5	2	22,306	22,982	877	233	361	329	2,558	367	83	55	26,190	23,918	12	19	3	–	62	51	50,158	99	604	–	75
Ditto - S. D.	29	1,220	79	4	581	14	1,927	39	17	3,133	2,645	1,397	52	8	4	4,841	310	38	10	9,456	3,038	10	8	3	1	12	2	12,494	29	41	24	50
Ditto, Butterworth	7	458	27	5	26	–	523	7	6	876	894	204	31	14	4	98	30	–	–	1,199	965	1	2	1	–	3	5	2,164	44	118	–	–
Total - -	932	14,737	3,106	246	5,066	135	24,222	1,130	941	36,791	34,932	10,366	2,668	595	503	27,050	9,172	407	217	76,339	48,433	46	61	27	13	135	141	1,24,772	540	1,588	350	538

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. VI.

ABRIDGMENT of Census of Malacca for 1860.

—	Number of Houses.							Europeans and Eurasians.		Malay.		Kling.		Bengalee.		Chinese.		Siamese and Burmese.		Total.		Total (Male and Female).	Military.	Police.	Transmarine Convicts (Natives of India).	Local Prisoners.	Confined in Her Majesty's Gaole.	Grand Total.	Government Farm Shops.				Mosques.	Schools.	Passenger's Boats.	Fishing Boats.	Hack Palanquins.	Carts.	Brick Kiln.	Fire Engines.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Malay.	Kling.	Bengalee.	Chinese.	Siamese and Burmese.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								Spirit.	Opium.	Toddy.	Pawnbroker.								
Malacca -	520	10,181	238	23	2,152	–	13,114	1,445	1,203	*26,973	26,581	526	436	42	22	7,037	3,002	–	–	36,023	31,244	67,267	410	170	528	58	25	68,458	72	31	4	4	104	7	36	1,228	68	96	30	3
																		Arabs.																						
Census taken 1852 - - -							9,104	1,050	1,233	25,656	22,570	629	562	–	–	7,735	2,873	100	106	35,170	27,344	62,514	273	–	341	48	–	63,176												
Increase - - -							4,010	395	–	1,317	4,011	–	–	42	22	–	129	–	–	853	3,900	4,753	137	–	187	10	–	5,282												
Decrease - - -							–	–	30	–	–	103	126	–	–	698	–	100	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												

* Included in this number are about 350 Jacoons, of whom 220 are Christians. The Chinese Christians number 205.

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. VII.

GENERAL SURVEY of the Straits—Return of Work for the Years 1859-60.

Collectorships.	1. Number of Lots surveyed.	2. Area.	3. Number of Titles issued.	4. Area.	5. Amount in Rupees.	6. Number of Squatters' Lots granted on fixed Spots.	7. Area: Square Acres.	8. Number of Transfers surveyed, and Fees.	9. Defaulters. Number of Lots.	9. Defaulters. Area: Square Acres.	10. Number of Leases surveyed and sold.	11. Levelling and tracing New Roads, &c. &c.	12. Number of Plans made.	13. Number of Plans entered in General Plan.	14. Number of Notices issued on Squatters.	15. Settlement of Disputes.	16. Title Deeds prepared.	17. Number of Persons who called at the Office on Business.	18. Total Revenue through the Survey Department.	19. Total Expenses.
Penang and Province Wellesley.	708	2,600	530	1,691	10,222	304 *Rs.* 678	2,360	–	2,000	6,000	2 *Rs.* 2,000	15 days -	1,768	380	590	600	2,260	2,607	10,677	9,000
Singapore - -	171	3,761	153	3,233	20,065	6 *Rs.* 13	120	*Rs.* 970	278	6,000	–	30 „ -	480	–	180	5	153	600	23,048	4,978
Malacca - - -	959	4,066	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,918	959	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total - - -	1,838	10,427	683	4,927	30,287	313 *Rs.* 691	2,480	*Rs.* 970	2,278	12,000	2 *Rs.* 2,000	45 days -	4,166	1,339	770	605	2,413	3,207	33,725	13,978

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. VIII.

ANNUAL RETURN of the Hospital Department of Prisoners in Gaols in Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860, exhibiting the Average Strength, Number of Admissions of Sick, Number of Deaths, &c., in each Gaol during the Year.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the Year.	Admissions during the Year.																Deaths during the Year.															Discharged during the Year.	Transferred during the Year.	Liberated during the Year.	Remaining 31st May 1860.	Ratio per Cent.			
		Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Liver.	Stomach and Bowels.	Brain.	Genital and Urinary Organs.	Eye.	Skin.	Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Liver.	Stomach and Bowels.	Brain.	Genital and Urinary Organs.	Eye.	Skin.	Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.					Sick to Strength.	Deaths by Ordinary Diseases to Strength.	Deaths by Cholera to Strength.	Total Deaths to Strength.
Singapore - -	2,305	594	7	120	11	398	67	71	60	90	9	49	51	357	170	214	2,268	8	–	10	1	17	6	–	–	3	1	3	–	12	–	43	104	2,062	17	–	85	98·39	4·46	0·04	4·50
Penang and Province Wellesley.	1,337	229	1	53	2	129	10	24	16	14	5	11	44	260	72	27	897	–	–	6	–	13	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	15	41	803	–	–	53	67·09	2·90	0·07	3·06
Malacca - -	587	150	5	7	1	36	7	19	13	6	1	–	28	92	48	13	366	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	10	311	–	21	24	62·35	1·53	0·17	1·70

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain, Secretary to the Governor.

Appendix, No. IX.

STATEMENT, showing the Number and Expense of the Convicts at each Station, during the last Two Years.

	Number of Convicts on the 1st May 1859.			Expense.		Number of Convicts on the 1st May 1860.			Expense.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total per Annum.	Individually per Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total per Annum.	Individually Per Month.
				Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*				*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Penang - - - -	1,202	100	1,302	79,731 - -	5 - -	1,163	93	1,256	77,330 6 1	5 2 1
Malacca - - - -	541	- - -	541	33,532 - -	5 3 -	532	- - -	532	29,987 4 6	4 11 2
Singapore - - - -	2,199	130	2,329	1,24,615 - -	4 3 -	2,151	124	2,275	1,17,577 15 7	4 5 2
Total - - -	3,942	230	4,172	2,37,878 - -	14 6 -	3,846	217	4,063	2,24,895 10 2	14 3 1

Singapore, 23 July 1860.

J. Burn, Captain,
Secretary to the Governor.

CHAPTER XVI.

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the TENASSERIM and MARTABAN PROVINCES, for the Year 1859-60.

Introduction.—This, the Fourth Annual Report of the Administration of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, purposes to furnish an abstract of the progress of affairs in all departments of the administration, the judicial and police excepted, the returns in which are made up always to the 1st January, from the 1st May 1859 to the 1st May 1860.

2. The divisions of the administrative officers remain the same as given in last year's report. Divisions and administrative officers.

3. The following is the classification and arrangement of subjects of which this report treats:—

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

Part I.—Civil Justice.
" II.—Criminal Justice.
" III.—Police.
" IV.—Gaols.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

Part I.—Land.
" II.—Capitation Tax.
" III.—Fisheries.
" IV.—Teak Timber (Foreign Timber. Home Forests).
" V.—Excise, including Salt.
" VI.—Customs.

SECTION II.—REVENUE—*continued.*

Part VII.—Marine.
" VIII.—Judicial.
" IX.—Post Office.
" X.—Miscellaneous.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.
" IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.
" V.—POST OFFICE.
" VI.—MARINE.
" VII.—FINANCIAL.
" VIII.—POLITICAL.
" IX.—MILITARY.
" X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

4. The following statement exhibits comparatively the number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals instituted in the several courts of the provinces during the years 1858-59, and gives an increase of 1,872 regular and miscellaneous suits, and a decrease of 75 appeals for the last-mentioned year:— Number of suits and appeals instituted.

INSTITUTED.	Regular and Miscellaneous Suits.	Appeals.
1858.		
Tenasserim - - - - - -	15,904	800
Martaban - - - - - - -	2,310	112
TOTAL - - -	18,214	912
1859.		
Tenasserim - - - - - -	17,459	668
Martaban - - - - - - -	2,627	169
TOTAL - - -	20,086	837
Increase - - - - - -	1,872	—
Decrease - - - - - -	- - -	75

5. Statement

Statement (A.) of the Appendix.

5. Statement (A.) of the Appendix shows the number of regular and miscellaneous suits and appeals pending from the year 1858, the number instituted and disposed of, together with the number pending at the close of the year.

Amount of business disposed of.

6. There were for trial before all the courts a total of 21,538 cases; of these, 20,554 were regular and miscellaneous suits, and 984 appeals; 20,840 cases were disposed of, the regular and miscellaneous suits numbering 19,945, the appeals 895.

Proportion of appeals to suits tried.

7. Of the 19,945 regular and miscellaneous suits disposed of during the year, 895, or about 4 ½ per cent., were appealed, a ratio of ½ per cent. under that of the previous year.

Appeals to Commissioner's Court.

8. In the court of the Commissioner there were for trial 240 appeals, which are 90 less than in the previous year; 227 were disposed of, and 13 remained pending at the close of the year. The following table shows the number of appeals from each district, together with the orders passed by the Appellate Court. I attribute the diminution in the number of appeals to the improvement of the superior courts, and the greater correspondence observed with fixed principle of law than formerly. The great number of decisions reversed to decisions confirmed in Moulmein town arose from my inability to provide throughout the year for sufficiently experienced officers in the First Class Assistant Commissioner's Court. The small proportion of reversals again in Tavoy and Mergui partly arises from the circumstances that they are seldom intricate.

Districts.	Number of Appeals Pending at the Close of 1858.	Number of Appeals Instituted during 1859.	Total.	Disposed of.				Total Disposed of in 1859.	Total Pending at the Close of 1859.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.		
Amherst -	8	32	40	26	11	1	1	39	1
Moulmein -	27	133	160	46	39	68	1	154	6
Tavoy -	- -	18	18	16	2	- -	- -	18	—
Mergui -	- -	16	16	8	1	1	- -	10	6
Martaban -	6	- -	6	3	3	- -	- -	6	—
Total - -	41	199	240	99	56	70	2	227	13

Average duration of appeals.

9. The average duration of appeals before the Commissioner's Court was one month and 20 days. I hesitate to return an average for suits in the districts, as I do not think their statements are sufficiently accurate; the ministerial officers do not rise beyond copyists. One Deputy Commissioner wrote me that he "had to calculate himself the actual duration of every one of 286 cases," to enable him to make me a return; he then found an average duration of 45·2 days. There were no cases pending above one year; and the oldest appeal in the Commissioner's Court was of little more than a month's standing, or of the 26th November 1859.

Statistical returns.

10. Measures are now in progress to familiarize the courts with the preparation of statistical returns after the model of the Punjab.

Improvement in the pleaders.

11. A marked improvement has taken place in the pleaders, who practise in the principal Civil Courts. They now form three classes, according to the place they take at examinations, which are to be held twice a year; and I here gladly bear testimony to the assistance I have received from the first class, who plead before me, namely, Messrs. Brady, Dawson, Saunders, and Law.

Original jurisdiction by officers in charge of districts in civil suits revived.

12. An original jurisdiction by Deputy Commissioners, or officers in charge of districts in civil suits, indirectly provided for by the rules, but which has long been dormant, has been revived. Officers in charge of districts now try all original suits in which the cause of action respects property of 500 rupees and upwards in value, except at Mergui, where the limit is fixed at so low as 250 rupees. The new Code of Civil Procedure, or Act VIII. of 1858, came into operation at the close of the year, and it was hardly introduced before its advantages became manifest. A report upon its working will, however, belong to a future year.

Part II.—Criminal Justice.

Number of persons for trial.

13. There were for trial before the several district officers the cases of 6,609 persons. Of these, 25 persons were pending from the previous year, and 6,584 persons were apprehended during the year of review; this is rather a larger number than in the previous year, when 5,981 persons were apprehended; the increase is largest in Province Amherst.

Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.

14. At the close of the year but 45 persons awaited trial, the cases of 6,564 having been disposed of.

15. The

15. The proportion of persons convicted and committed to persons tried, is, for all the provinces, 68 per cent.; this is 8 per cent. better than the previous year, while at the same time I believe crime to have been more freely reported. Province Amherst still makes the best return under this head. In Moulmein the acquittals naturally bear a larger proportion, because in a large town complaints are not only more readily made, but made much more often, without sufficient foundation. In Martaban again there is more difficulty in procuring evidence than there is in Province Amherst. A great improvement has taken place in Mergui in the proportion of convictions to acquittals.

Proportion of persons convicted to persons tried.

16. The following statement shows the number of persons for trial on criminal charges before the several district authorities, during the year 1859, together with the manner of the disposal, and the per-centage of persons convicted to persons tried :—

DISTRICTS.	Number Pers ons pending Trial from 1858.	Number of Persons Arrested in 1859.	Total Number of Persons for Trial.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Died, Escaped, and Transferred.	Number of Persons committed to the Sessions.	Number of Persons pending Trial at the Close of 1859.	Total.	Per-centage of Persons Convicted to Persons Tried.
Amherst - -	9	983	992	819	139	6	7	21	992	85
Moulmein - -	9	3,508	3,517	2,270	1,219	8	12	8	3,517	65
Tavoy - - -	3	672	675	466	207	- -	2	- -	675	69
Mergui - - -	2	694	696	466	200	3	24	3	696	71
Martaban - -	2	727	729	410	299	1	6	13	729	58
TOTAL - - -	25	6,584	6,609	4,431	2,064	18	51	45	6,609	68

17. In all the district courts 5,368 witnesses were examined; of these, 4,263, or 79 per cent., were in attendance one day; 770, two days; 213, three days; 86, four days; 20, five days; 9, six days; 7, seven days.

Number and duration of attendance of witnesses.

This return may be regarded as a remarkably satisfactory one, when it is considered that the magistrates in these Provinces is also collector, civil judge, and superintendent of police, and has usually no assistant.

18. The appeals from the several magistrates to the Commissioner's court number 32; 17 were confirmed and 15 reversed. The number is not very great, but the proportion of modified or reversed to confirmed is perhaps larger than it should be.

Appeals to Commissioner.

19. Before the sessions court there were for trial 23 cases, and 51 persons; of these latter, 13 were acquitted, one died, four remained pending trial, and 33 were convicted and sentenced as below:—

Commitments to the Sessions Court.

To death - - - - - - - -	1 person.
To imprisonment for life - - - - -	16 "
To imprisonment for nine years - - - -	1 "
To imprisonment for seven years - - - -	2 "
To imprisonment for five years - - - -	1 "
To imprisonment for three years - - - -	7 "
To imprisonment for one year - - - -	5 "
Total - - -	33 persons.

20. Statement (B.) of the Appendix gives in detail the nature of cases committed from each district to the sessions court, the convictions, sentences, and acquittals.

21. I cannot call to mind any remarkable incident in the criminal administration of these provinces during the past year, which calls for particular notice. On the whole, I believe that it will sustain scrutiny without discredit to the officers to whom it is extended. The police is defective; but when a case once reaches the criminal court, it is, in most instances, properly disposed of. There is little delay; the record by the magistrate of the proceedings, in English, in his own hand-writing, secures his intimate acquaintance with the facts. The rules of evidence are regarded, and it is the aim of every officer that his decisions shall be ruled by law, or by precedent having the force of law; that these provinces are classed as extra-regulation or non-regulation provinces is a circumstance which the criminal authorities are disposed to regard less as conferring upon them a latitude in procedure, than as requiring them to study it more closely, and to strive always after its closer application.

No remarkable incidents calling for any particular notice during the year. General remarks.

PART III.—POLICE.

Police forces, their number and annual cost.

22. The police forces of every description serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, and of all ranks, number 1,439 men, and cost 2,24,424 rupees per annum.

23. The number and cost of each class is given below:—

	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.
Interior armed police - - -	196	24,744
Provincial police - - - -	399	69,432
Karen levy - - - - -	200	32,472
Town police - - - - -	404	61,488
River police - - - - -	240	36,288
Total - - -	1,439	2,24,424

Explanation of increase of police shown as compared with former years.

This return does not tally with that furnished in former years, but shows an increase both in men and money; this is however owing, not to the entertainment of any additional establishment during the year of review, but to certain functionaries having been omitted from former returns, whom I have now included under the class of provincial police, and the most notable among them are the ywa-goungs, or village constables, a body of 255 men, and costing 3,00,600 rupees, who are certainly police, though they also perform revenue duties. The cost of the interior armed police was also wrongly calculated last year. A reduction has been made of one Tindal and 23 Lascars in the Amherst River police, reducing the total number of this description of force from 264 to 240 men, at a decrease in cost of 2,928 rupees per annum. I should also add, that both the Karen levy and interior armed police are kept up at a strength much below their authorised number; and I have proposed that they should be permanently reduced, the former from 200, and the latter from 100 to 60 each, rank and file; this will operate a decrease of cost of 24,936 rupees a year. The actual decrease just now is even greater than this, for there are only 44 men in all ranks now serving in the Karen levy, and only 50 men in the armed police, costing at the rate, say, of 15,000 rupees a year at the outside, instead of 57,216 rupees at their full strength. The town police in Maulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, are paid for by the inhabitants, their contributions at present amounting to 36,852 rupees per annum, raised by a house assessment, from two rupees down to an anna. The Maulmein people do not, however, pay for two bodies of men, one called the police reserve company, and the other police mounted company, though both are employed in town duties in Maulmein; but I hope to see them both soon disbanded or absorbed into the town police, properly so called. The police reserve company has been already much reduced. Altogether, taking into account these various items of reduction in the nominal cost of the police of these provinces, its actual cost to the State cannot be rated at above 140,000 rupees per annum.

24. Statement (C.) of the Appendix shows the number and nature of crimes ascertained to have been committed in each district, and the amount of property stolen.

Number and nature of crime.

25. The number of crimes of every description ascertained to have been committed during the year of review amounts to 4,089, of which the large number of 3,659, or 89 per cent., were brought to trial; of these, all but 814 were of a trifling character, such as petty assaults, suits for wages, breaches of municipal regulations, and the like.

Heinous offences in 1858-59.

26. The heinous crimes committed during the past two years are as follows:—

YEARS.	Offences against Life.	Dacoity.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Theft.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Cases.	TOTAL.
1858 - - -	11	3	3	23	617	32	92	781
1859 - - -	12	6	6	8	646	35	101	814
Increase - -	1	3	3	- -	29	3	19	33
Decrease - -	- -	- -	-	15	—	—	—	—

27. The

27. The ratio of heinous crime to population for the past two years is given below:—

Ratio of heinous crime to population.

YEARS.	Total of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been Committed.	Total Population.	Proportion of Heinous Crime to Population.
1858 - - -	781	3,32,046	1 to 425
1859 - - -	814	3,39,264	1 to 416

The statement shows a trifling increase in the per-centage in 1859 over the crime of the previous year, but of the 814 cases entered as belonging to it, no less than 646 cases come under the denomination of theft, leaving only nine offences against life, and 26 in which robbery has been committed, with more or less of force and violence. Whether from the absence of the criminal element or the efficiency of the police, Moulmein, a town containing close upon 50,000 inhabitants, has been singularly free from offences against property attended with violence. There was not a single dacoity committed there throughout the year. The crime of theft again, where it has been committed, has been seldom the work of professed thieves, and its prevalence, so far as it is prevalent, is attributable to the extraordinary carelessness of the people in regard to the safe keeping of their money and valuables.

Explanation of increase of crime.

28. In province Amherst there was a net increase of 10 crimes of a heinous nature. The deputy commissioner referred this to causes of a quasi-political nature. "Nearly all such crimes," he says, "are committed by Shans and Toungthoos, a race who live as much out of as within our jurisdiction, and are constantly on the watch to murder and rob, and then escape over the boundary into a region where there is no government, and no responsible person to aid in bringing such refugees to justice. * * * We are at times left quiet for months from them, either being peaceably disposed or having moved off to commit their depredations in some other region, and then we are liable to be suddenly and secretly visited by a gang." In confirmation of Major Tickell's opinion, I may state that it is seldom that I have to try a dacoit in province Amherst or Martaban that I do not find that he is a Shan or Toungthoo.

Cause of increase of crime in province Amherst.

29. With the exception of one case of wounding with intent to murder, the district of Tavoy was free from all heinous crime against life or against property attended with violence to the person.

Tavoy district almost free from heinous crime.

30. In Mergui also the past year contrasted favourably with the preceding one in regard to the diminution of crime. In heinous crimes there was a decrease of seven cases, and there was not a single case of wilful murder. For years the returns from this province have not been so good.

Decrease of heinous crime in Mergui.

31. The state of crime in Martaban province during the year of review, as contrasted with the previous year, appears unfavourable; there was an increase both in heinous crimes and petty offences, but the results of the police operations in the past year were better than in the year 1858. On the other hand, throughout 1859, peace reigned from one end of the district to the other, the first time for some years past.

State of crime in Martaban province not so favourable as in the previous year but police operation better.

32. On a general view it would appear that crime had been stationary during the year 1859 in these provinces. There has been less murder, but more highway robbery; burglaries appear more numerous, but thefts are fewer; but a burglarious entry into a house in this country is a very different thing from what it is in England, and the difference between burglary and theft is often more formal than real. Forgeries have increased principally, because the civil courts have been more active in prosecuting them.

Crime apparently stationary in 1859 on a general view.

33. Of the conduct of the police I cannot speak very favourably, except at Moulmein; but, as I have elsewhere observed, the fact of a Burman becoming a policeman is *primâ facie* evidence that he is an inferior man of his class; he must be more or less idle, thriftless, wanting in energy and manly independence, if he quit the illimitable field for private industry which the country offers to the humblest and poorest, for the prospects which the service of Government held out to him. I might illustrate the case by a reference to the army of the United States, which, small as it is, cannot be recruited, I believe, from native Americans only. The peasant of Tenasserim can afford to contribute at the rate of *Rs.* 4. 8. per head of the population, yet I imagine is better fed, better clothed, and better housed than the peasant of Oude, who pays at the rate of *Rs.* 1. 5. per head.

Conduct of police.

34. The value of property stolen is computed at *Rs.* 58,379. 7. 8., of which sum *Rs.* 159. 11. 4., or about 27 per cent., were recovered. This result is not so favourable as the previous year, when 30 per cent. of stolen property was recovered.

Amount of property stolen and recovered.

35. During the year 6,518 persons were brought to trial on criminal charges, and of this number 4,453 were convicted against 6,518 tried.

Number of persons arrested.

PART IV.—GAOLS.

Arrangements made for facilitating gaol discipline in the absence of a gaol for local prisoners.

36. Another year has passed without a separate gaol being built for local prisoners at Moulmein; but the inconvenience has been greatly mitigated by the arrangement of sending all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for three years and upwards, by the Courts of Province Amherst and Moulmein, to the Tavoy and Mergui gaols, while the life prisoners at those gaols have been withdrawn to the Moulmein gaol. The progress of the Tavoy gaol has also been arrested for financial reasons.

Daily average number of prisoners.

37. The daily average number of prisoners in each of the gaols is given below:—

Amherst	233
Moulmein	1,269
Tavoy	343
Mergui	233
Martaban Province	76

Health of prisoners.

38. The health of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good for Moulmein. Major Sankey reported it exceedingly good; nevertheless, the Moulmein gaol was visited by the epidemic small pox, which proved fatal in 15 cases. A milder form of epidemic (small pox) which visited Tavoy, also extended to the gaol there, but was fatal in three cases only. Cholera appeared as an epidemic at Mergui at the end of the year, but, though it found its way into the Mergui gaol, was fatal only in two cases. Altogether, I believe, that the prisoners in the gaols in these provinces enjoy better health than the free man outside.

Decrease in number of escapes.

39. The number of escapes registered during 1859 are three, fewer than in the previous year; while the number re-captured is one more: the only successful escapes were from the Moulmein and Martaban gaols; the latter are mere wooden enclosures or pens, and the guards, natives of Martaban, more careless than those at the other gaols. The escapes from the several gaols are given below:—

	Escaped.	Re-captured.	At large.
Amherst	2	2	—
Moulmein	10	6	4
Tavoy	9	8	1
Mergui	2	2	—
Martaban Gaols	7	3	4
Total	30	21	9

Average cost of expenses per head per annum.

40. The average cost of all expenses per head per annum, in the several gaols, is as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amherst	52	1	11
Moulmein	73	9	4
Tavoy	61	11	—
Mergui	65	6	4
Martaban	104	2	7

Explanation of high average in Martaban gaol.

41. The high average shown for the Martaban gaol is attributable to the heavy proportionate rate charged for establishments, which proceeds from two causes, first, that the custody of a small number of prisoners necessarily employs a larger ministerial establishment in proportion, as for instance the gaoler, civil surgeon, native doctor, &c., which are required at Martaban for the service only of a daily average of 65 men, could equally well look after ten times the number, as they have to do in the other gaols; and, secondly, the higher salaries paid to guards who are all free men in Martaban, while 2d class convicts are employed at the other gaols. In food and clothing the Martaban gaol is closely on a par with the Moulmein gaol.

Employment of convicts in the several gaols, and nature of employment.

42. The daily average number of convicts belonging to the Moulmein gaol, and employed under the executive engineer on public buildings, was 331; on the public roads, 337; in trades and manufactures, 383; prison servants, 94. At the Amherst gaol, for invalids, roads repairs, so far as the prisoners were capable of it, was their principal employment. Under the magistrates at Tavoy, Mergui, and Martaban, the prisoners were principally employed on the roads. The following are some of the more important works, which were carried on by convict labour at Moulmein, under the vigorous superintendence of Major Sankey, superintendent of convicts, Macrae's wharf, quay wall, timber bridge at Dinewoon Quin (a suburb of Moulmein), Government main wharf, which involved the construction of a very complicated roof, and the new civil court houses, which were just commenced at the close of the year. At Tavoy, Captain Stevenson, besides keeping the town roads in repair, undertook the construction of two very useful district roads, and Lieutenant Carthew, at Mergui, laid out some excellent suburban roads, which were much wanted.

43. The

Tenasserim and Martaban.

43. The financial results of the Province Amherst Gaols, that is to say, the two gaols at Amherst and Moulmein, worked under a Superintendent of Convicts on the Singapore system, may be thus summed up.

Summary of financial results of Moulmein Gaol.

	Rs	a.	p.
Total value of convict labour on public works, and sale of produce -	1,50,658	5	9
Total expenses for maintenance and all other charges, cattle department included - - - - - - - - - -	1,17,179	12	3
Total Profit - - - Rs.	33,478	9	6

For Tavoy a loss was returned, amounting to *Rs.* 3,096. 12., and for Mergui a profit of *Rs.* 1,656. 12. 9.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND.

Land assessment.

44. It was observed by Mr. J. R. Colvin, "That a peculiarity of these Ultra-Gangetic countries, and one which has broadly distinguished their state from the political system of which we have any historical knowledge in India Proper is, that the revenues of their governments have not been mainly derived from an organised heavy taxation on the land." It was not probably the object of the present financial system of these provinces to recognise this peculiarity, indeed, the land revenue has been always the object of chiefest solicitude, as in the scheme of Indian taxation; but circumstances were too powerful, and at this hour, or before the first levy on account of the income tax has been made, the proportion of land to total revenue in these provinces is only 30 per cent.

Conditions under which levied.

45. This land revenue is levied under the following conditions:—

A population of about eight souls to the square mile.

A peasant proprietary.

A soil of surpassing fertility, the low lands eminently suited to the cultivation of rice, but only a small portion of them, and that not universally the richest, owned, occupied, or under cultivation in consequence of the paucity of cultivators.

Copious and never failing periodical rains, so that there is never any resort to artificial irrigation.

Excellent water communication between the chief producing districts and the largest markets, which are also sea ports.

A foreign demand beyond the utmost capacity of the cultivators to supply, from mere want of hands, for the principal article of agricultural produce, rice.

The price of rice regulated by the foregoing foreign demand.

The land assessment, therefore, resolves itself into a pure tax on labour.

Former system of assessment.

46. Previous to the year 1842-43 revenue was derived from the land by an assessment on the yokes or ploughs employed in cultivating it, the assessment varying in inverse proportion to the quantity of seed required for the area ordinarily ploughed by one plough. This plan was superseded in the year 1842-43 by a tax taken on the land itself at so much an acre. The rate at first fixed, *Rs.* 4. 3. 1. per acre, was found too high, and it was lowered in succeeding years, until in 1845-46 the average rate was only two rupees an acre, which yielded a revenue more than 18,000 rupees below that of 1841-42, the last year of the plough assessments.

System of Qweng Settlements introduced by Colonel Durand, and developed by Mr. J. R. Colvin.

47. In December 1845 Captain, now Colonel Durand, in a letter to Dr. Richardson, one of his principal assistants, introduced the system of graduated assessments which, developed and refined upon by Mr. J. R. Colvin, in the beginning of 1848, remains still in force, has been extended to Arakan and Pegu, and is known as the system of Qweng Settlements. It assumes that the land tax upon every specific tract of cultivated rice land, of 200 or 300 acres, shall be closely adjusted to the value of the gross produce of the tract; and those whom I may call the more advanced adherents of the method prefer to discriminate between two or three bushels of paddy difference in the yield of an acre.

Highest rate of assessment.

48. The highest rate authorised by the Government on any qweng is *Rs.* 2. 8. an acre, and "it is to be assumed that the ordinary amount of the Government share of the paddy crop is one-fifth or 20 per cent. of the gross produce;" but as the average value of the gross produce of an acre of paddy is about 25 rupees, and there is very little cultivation indeed which does not yield produce to the value of from *Rs.* 12. 8. to 15 rupees the acre, it is obvious that the principle of the qweng settlement can only have effect in the case of the most inferior land. At the same time it follows that the amplest security is afforded against more than one-fifth of the gross produce being taken, notwithstanding the most extravagant over estimate, by the limit fixed of *Rs.* 2. 8. an acre as the maximum assessment, while, if the mistake lies the other way, the ryot gets off with the payment of a merely nominal percentage.

Result not precisely what was expected.

49. This is not precisely the result looked for by Captain Durand, but the opening of the European market for rice to these settlements, since his day, has had an effect in raising the value of produce analogous to that which followed in Europe the discovery of the Americas.

50. The

Value of 100 Baskets of Paddy.

Years.	Average Price per 100 Baskets.
	Rs.
1855–56 - - -	55 to 75
1856–57 - - -	45 to 55
1857–58 - - -	40 to 50
1858–59 - - -	50 to 80
1859–60 - - -	50 to 70
1860–61 - - -	55 to 65
Average value for the last six years -	57½

50. The standard of value taken by Captain Phayre, in 1847, was at the rate of 25 rupees per 100 baskets of paddy, but 50 rupees is now a low rate for a hundred baskets, so that where *Rs.* 2. 8. was a tax equal in value to one-fifth of the gross produce in 1847, it would now be equivalent to 10 annas only. I give in the margin a statement obtained from the collector of customs, showing the value of paddy for the last six years.

Mode of collecting land tax.

51. The land tax is collected in the following way:—Each district in the provinces is formed into divisions under superior native officials, called goung gyoups, and circles under officers subordinate to them, who are called thoogyees, in which are included villages, either with or without deputy thoogyees, termed kyay dangrees.

Circles how divided.

52. Each circle again, as above explained, is divided into portions of country called qwengs, upon which a separate assessment is fixed.

Mode of procedure against defaulters.

53. Every year the thoogyee carefully measures all the new cultivation in his circle (and any old, about which there is any doubt), and delivers to the goung gyoup, not later than the 15th February, a land register for each qweng, which shows the names of the owners or mortgagees, along with those of the actual cultivators and tax payers for the year of the lands included in it. The goung gyoup sends a copy of this document on to the district officer, who, after revising it carefully, prepares with its aid a bill for each person named in it, containing a distinct specification of each item of demand, and when all the bills are completed they are forwarded to the thoogyee for collection.

Capitation tax.

54. The capitation tax is levied at the same time on all males between the ages of 18 and 60, at rates varying from five rupees to one rupee per annum, the maximum rate being for non-cultivators, and then at decreasing rates, according to the amount of land cultivated. Defaulters are proceeded against, first, by distraint and sale of personal property; second, by sale of land; third, by imprisonment.

Grants of waste lands.

55. Small portions of waste or jungle land are granted tax free for a period proportioned to the time and expense required for bringing them into cultivation, and when they are given for the purpose of planting fruit trees, they remain tax free until the time arrives when the trees should bear fruit.

56. From the foregoing brief outline it will be understood that the land settlement of these provinces is ryotwaree in its simplest form.

Total revenue.

57. The gross revenue of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the year under review, aggregates *Rs.* 15,34,772. 4. 11., and exceeds that of the preceding year by a sum of *Rs.* 59,042. 15. 10.

Revenue of Tenasserim and Martaban shown separately for the past three years.

58. The following Statement exhibits the revenue of each Province for the past three years.

Provinces.	1857–58.			1858–59.			1859–60.			Increase.								
										1858–59.			1859–60.			Total.		
	R.	*a.*	*p.*	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Tenasserim - - -	10,08,922	8	4	11,41,523	14	4	11,70,003	6	10	1,32,601	6	–	28,479	8	6	1,61,080	14	[illegible]
Martaban - - -	2,05,304	5	2	3,34,205	6	9	3,64,768	14	1	38,901	1	7	30,562	7	4	69,463	8	1
Total - - - *Rs.*	13,04,226	13	6	14,75,729	5	1	15,34,772	4	11	1,71,502	7	7	59,041	15	10	2,30,544	7	[illegible]

Collections.

59. Of the total demand of *Rs.* 15,34,772. 4. 11. for the year of review *Rs.* 14,92,838. 0. 8. were collected up to the 30th April 1860. The sums recommended for remission were, in Tenasserim, *Rs.* 670. 13. 9., and in Martaban *Rs.* 5,135. 1.; and the balances left uncollected at the close of the year were as follows:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Tenasserim - - - - - - - -	511	11	7
Martaban - - - - - - - -	35,616	8	7
Aggregating - - - *Rs.*	36,128	5	6

By the 15th of August the whole of the balance in the Tenasserim Province, and *Rs.* 21,275 in the Martaban Province, had been paid into the treasury.

60. The

60. The details or separate items of revenue will now be passed in review.

61. There has been an aggregate increase of land revenue during the year of review, amounting to *Rs.*31,384. 14. 2. in the proportion to each province given below :— Land tax.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Tenasserim - - - - - - - -	11,840	9	5
Martaban - - - - - - - -	19,544	4	9
Total - - -	*Rs.* 31,384	14	2

This increase is the result of extension of cultivation. Cause of increase.

62. The following is a comparative statement of population and area of land under cultivation in the past two years, and shows an increase of 7,218 souls, and of 1,523 acres under tillage in the year of review :— Population and area of cultivation.

PROVINCES.	Years.	Population.	Area under Cultivation.
Tenasserim - - - -	1858-59 -	2,26,564	1,05,261
	1859-60 -	2,30,496	2,02,409
Martaban - - - - -	1858-59 -	1,05,482	74,076
	1859-60 -	1,08,768	82,051
Total - - -	1858-59 -	3,32,046	2,69,337
	1859-60 -	3,39,264	2,84,460
Increase in - - -	1859-60 -	7,218	15,123

63. The proportion of cultivated area of land to population is very nearly the same in the two years, or about $\frac{8}{21}$ths of an acre per head; and the proportion of the total revenue to population also is very nearly alike, viz., about 4½ rupees per head per annum, or very much more than twice the rate in the Punjab, and more than three times as much as is paid in Oude. Proportion of cultivated area to population, and of total revenue to population.

PART II.—CAPITATION TAX.

64. In this branch of the revenue the total collections during the year of review aggregate 1,62,333 rupees, or less by 3,213 rupees than in the former year. Decrease in capitation tax.

65. This decrease seems to be entirely referable to the operation of the orders of Government, conveyed in letter No. 5,091, dated 19th August 1859, in the Martaban Province, where claims by cultivators of four acres and upwards to be admitted to the reduced rate of two rupees capitation tax, have been recognised to the amount of 3,434 rupees. Cause of decrease.

PART III.—FISHERIES.

66. The collections under this head amounted to *Rs.* 59,460. 2., and exceed those of the previous year by *Rs.*12,057. 2. This increase is owing to higher bids having been made for the fisheries in all the sub-divisions of the Martaban Province, where they exist; and it is the more gratifying that excessive competition on the part of out-siders was discouraged, and the settlement made in almost every instance with the villagers in the vicinity of which the fishery, the subject of the settlement, was situated. Increase of revenue from fisheries and its cause.

PART IV.—TIMBER.

67. In this branch of the revenue the collections during the year of review amounts to *Rs.*164,301. 1. 5. against *Rs.* 175,814. 1. 9. in the previous one. Decrease in collections.

68. The decrease is owing to a diminution in the supply of timber from British forests, that is, the forests of the Thoungyeen; these forests are not annually worked, or timber is not annually removed from them, and 1858-59 being a year in which timber was removed, there was none beyond the balance of that year to come out in 1859-60. There was also a smaller amount of old balances left to collect. Cause of decrease.

69. The

CHAP. XVI. Tenasserim and Martaban.

Timber imported in 1858-59 and 1859-60.

69. The following is an abstract comparative statement of timber imported into Moulmein in 1858-59 and 1859-60 :—

YEARS.	British Timber.	Foreign Timber.	TOTAL.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.
1858-59 - - - - - -	8,660	51,917	60,577	1,66,724 15 3
1859-60 - - - - - -	1,953	54,219	56,172	1,55,441 4 10
Increase - - -	- - -	2,302	—	—
Decrease - - -	6,607	- - -	4,405	11,283 10 5

Ship and boat crooks.

70. The above is exclusive of ship and boat crooks, of which there were imported in 1858-59, 3,111, and in 1859-60, 2,408.

PART V.—EXCISE.

Increase of revenue.

71. The items composing this branch of the revenue have been noticed in the last year's report. The total collections aggregate *Rs.* 3,09,275. 4. 8., and exceed that of the previous year by a sum of *Rs.* 66,163. 6. 10. The amount derived from each source is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opium and its preparations - - - -	1,33,787	–	–
Spirituous liquors - - - - - -	1,55,068	8	8
Salt - - - - - - - -	20,419	12	–
Total - - -	Rs. 3,09,275	4	8

PART VI.—CUSTOMS.

No sea-port dues in Martaban province.

72. There are no sea-ports in the Martaban Province; the collections under this head are therefore confined to the Tenasserim Provinces.

Increase of collection.

73. The collections during the year amount to *Rs.* 1,27,203. 14. against *Rs.* 79,777. 8. 3. in the former year; there has thus been an increase of *Rs.* 47,426. 5. 9., notwithstanding the general stagnation of European trade and the diminution in the number of vessels that arrived at the port of Moulmein in the year of review. This increase is ascribable entirely to the enhanced rate of duty levied under Act VII. of 1859.

Value of exports and imports.

74. The following memo. shows the aggregate value of imports and exports, and the duty collected in the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, in the port of Moulmein :—

YEARS.	Aggregate Value of Imports and Exports.	Amount of Duty Collected.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1858-59 - - - - - -	1,12,79,569	73,184 4 7
1859-60 - - - - - -	1,08,97,026	1,15,392 10 2
Increase - - -	- - -	42,208 5 7
Decrease - - -	3,82,543	—

75. The imports consist principally of thread, cotton, and silk piece goods, woollens, malt, wines and spirits, together with sundries and private treasure; and the exports comprise timber, grain, cutch, sticlac, hides, horns, and sundries.

Number of vessels that visited the port.

76. The number of vessels that visited and left the port of Moulmein, and their tonnage, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

YEARS.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Tonnage.
1858-59 - - -	406	428	3,29,111
1859-60 - - -	311	331	2,21,105
Decrease - - -	95	97	1,08,006

77. This is a sad falling off, both in the number and tonnage of vessels, and is attributable to overtrading in previous years, to the reaction against the low freights which had been ruling at Moulmein, when shipowners could not obtain terms which would pay their working expenses, and, lastly, to the events in China operating a general rise in freights at a time when the state of the rice and timber market did not justify engagements for Moulmein at high freights. Falling off in the number and tonnage of vessels.

78. The timber exports from Moulmein is shown below :— Export of timber.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.
1858-59 - - -	77,620	37,44,847
1859-60 - - -	60,218	31,89,518
Decrease - - -	17,402	5,55,329

In the margin is given the exports for the four years preceding 1858-59. It will be observed that in 1857-58 the trade received a sudden impulse, under which it sprung at a bound from 47,126 to 69,371 tons, being an increase of more than 22,000 tons, or nearly 50 per cent.

	Tons
1854-55 -	36,661
1855-56 -	32,179
1856-57 -	47,126
1857-58 -	69,371

79. The following is a comparative abstract statement of grain exported from the ports of Moulmein and Tavoy during the years 1858-59 and 1859-60 :— Exportation of grain.

Ports.	Years.	Quantity of Grain Exported in Tons.	Value.
			Rs.
Moulmein - - -	1858-59 - -	16,162	5,74,398
	1859-60 - -	17,770	6,55,515*
Tavoy - - -	1858-59 - -	3,187	1,00,478
	1859-60 - -	2,696	97,803
Total - - -	1858-59 - -	19,349	6,74,876
	1859-60 - -	20,466	7,53,318
Increase - - -	1859-60 - -	1,117	78,442

80. What was done in grain was in the first half of the year. Moulmein could have sent away 20,000 tons easily, but hardly a ton was shipped during the last four months.

Part VII.—Marine.

81. The marine receipts have fallen off to the extent of *Rs.* 8,336. 5. 6. in the year under review, owing, of course, to a smaller number of vessels having visited the ports than in 1858-59. Receipts fallen off.

82. The total amount of revenue in the three ports of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, aggregate *Rs.* 27,905. 4. 4. Total amount of revenue in the three ports.

Part VIII.—Judicial.

83. The total receipts under this head amount to *Rs.* 1,17,340. 13. 6., or less by *Rs.* 46,297. 8. 6. than in the previous year; but the difference is nominal, or only one of account. Total receipts.

Part IX.—Post Office.

84. This department will be treated of under its proper section, viz., Section V. It is sufficient to note here that there has been a falling off in its revenue to the amount of *Rs.* 1,237. 0. 10. Treated under Section V.

Part X.—Miscellaneous.

85. In miscellaneous receipts, which aggregate *Rs.* 73,591. 7. 11., there is an apparent falling off of *Rs.* 33,391. 13. 9. But from this sum of *Rs.* 33,391. 13. 9. must be deducted a sum Falling off of miscellaneous receipts.

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a sum of *Rs.* 10,223. 6. 4., arising from profits of sale of opium and licenses for vend of European liquors in the Martaban Province, which last year was included under the head "Miscellaneous Receipts." The balance represents the difference between the gross receipts (the net receipts tell a different tale, as will be shown in the proper place) in the forest department in 1858-59, and the year of review.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Government school.

86. There is only one Government school in these provinces; it is at Moulmein, and the average number of pupils attending it during the past year was 47. All the pupils pay school fees; the amount of fees realised for the year being 494 rupees, and 106 rupees by sale of books.

Course of study.

87. The general course of study is of quite an elementary character. The two first classes only read early English reading books, and are taught geography, arithmetic, and English writing, and the 3d and 4th classes are still in their primers.

Grants-in-aid.

88. No educational institutions are at present in the receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government.

Indigenous schools.

89. In regard to indigenous schools, every Phoongee, Kyoung, or monastery of Boodhist priests, is a school, and throughout these provinces they are more than needfully numerous.

Desire of Burmese to acquire English.

90. A great desire prevails among the Burmese to learn English. In the towns it is universal, and every enterprising and intelligent Burman, wherever he may happen to be, covets the acquisition of English, not out of mere vanity to appear more learned than his countrymen, not to have an excuse for free-thinking and free-living, or to curry favour with his conquerors by his ability to speak their language, not from the small ambition of becoming a copyist in a public office, but because he regards it as the key to all knowledge.

Number of English schools.

91. English schools accordingly flourish in Moulmein. The following are the more important:—St. Patrick's Male School, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic bishop and resident chaplains; the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Apparition, who have the management of two female boarding and day schools; an anglo-vernacular boys' and girls' schools, also by the Roman Catholic Mission. Under the American Baptist Mission there are two anglo-vernacular schools, but for the most part the teaching is in English at them. This mission has also a female school, containing 25 pupils, who are taught reading and writing in Burmese. Then there is a Karen normal school and a Karen theological school. A very excellent English school is also maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and a small boarding school is supported principally by the congregation of the Church of England in Moulmein. I may close the list by mentioning that there are two or three schools kept by natives, at which English is taught—all these schools belong to Moulmein. At the town of Amherst the American mission have a vernacular school, under the charge of a Burman pastor. At Tavoy there is the Karen anglo-vernacular school.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Operations in D.P.W.

92. The operations for the year in the Department of Public Works have not been of any great importance.

MILITARY WORKS and BUILDINGS.

Execution of minor works.

93. Under this head I have only to record the execution of minor works, not requiring specific or detailed notice.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Progress of new court-houses in Moulmein.

94. At Moulmein the new court-house has been put in hand, and at this writing the workmen are laying the rafters of the verandahs. When finished it will be by far the handsomest building in British Burmah, under the able superintendence of Captain Forlong. The labour of the convicts has been found quite adequate to the performance of all the details of construction, and the appearance of the building is even handsomer than it promised in the design, and altogether it does the greatest credit to the architect, Major Sankey. The new main wharf has been completed. At Shoaygyeen the electric telegraph offices and godowns have been completed.

ESTABLISHMENT.

95. The chief engineer reports favourably on Captain Forlong, executive engineer for the Tenasserim Provinces, and Lieutenant Williams for the Martaban Provinces. I desire also to record my sense of the services of Captain Newmarch, the chief engineer.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

96. The receipts from postage aggregate *Rs.* 10,310. 14. 11. There has been a falling off under this head of *Rs.* 1,237. 0. 10., chiefly in province Amherst. Of course this is owing to the fewer number of packets that have passed through the post-office from or for the province, but why they should have been fewer cannot be stated. There was less trade to write about, and the diminished number of vessels, officers and crews, constituting a class with which the post office is largely concerned, would naturally tend to reduce the correspondence. Decrease in collections, and cause.

97. The postage collected on bearing covers and parcels in the Moulmein post office is as follows:— Receipts on bearing covers.

YEARS.	Letter Postage.			Parcel Postage.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1858-59 - - -	2,013	5	6	519	2	–	2,532	7	6
1859-60 - - -	1,498	4	6	272	15	–	1,771	3	6
Decrease - -	515	1	–	246	3	–	761	4	–

98. The number of covers received and dispatched from the Moulmein post office for two years is shown below:—

Covers Received.		Covers Dispatched.		TOTAL.
1858-59.	1859-60.	1858-59.	1859-60.	
85,669	97,276	90,358	90,505	3,63,808

SECTION VI.—MARINE.

99. In this department nothing has occurred which calls for particular observation.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL.

100. The gross amount of revenue for the past year aggregated *Rs.* 15,34,772. 4. 11., which is an increase over that of the previous year of *Rs.* 59,042. 15. 10. The disbursements during the year were *Rs.* 8,97,666. 2. 9., or *Rs.* 59,191. 8. 9. less than the expenditure in 1858-59, and which, deducted from the receipts, leave a surplus of *Rs.* 6,37,106. 2. 2., the disbursements including all charges, public works and military excepted. Total revenue increase shown.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

101. There is absolutely nothing to record under this head for the past year.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

102. The military force employed in these provinces has remained as constituted in 1858-59. Appendices (E.) and (F.) show the numerical strength of every branch, European or native, of the regular force in garrison, together with their stations. Military force same as in 1858-59.

SECTION

SECTION X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Population.

103. The population of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for the past year numbers 339,264 souls, giving an increase over that of the previous year of 7,228 souls, or 2,127 per cent.

Proportion of population to area.

104. The proportion of population to area is the same as it was in the preceding year, or, omitting fractions, about eight souls to the square mile. Appendix (G.) gives full particulars of the number of the different races comprising the population of each district, together with the amount of live stock.

IMMIGRATION.

Number of immigrants and emigrants.

105. During the past year, in the town of Moulmein, the following number of persons immigrated and emigrated:—

Denomination.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
Christians - - -	475	238
Natives - - -	10,822	6,491
TOTAL - -	11,297	6,729

Which leaves a surplus in immigration over emigration of 4,568 souls.

AGRICULTURE.

Nature of agriculture.

106. Agriculture in these provinces implies simply the culture of rice, and the tendency appears to be towards a closer restriction of the term to this sense, for I believe there is less cotton and tobacco grown than there was formerly. The fact can be justified probably on sound economical principles; rice cultivation gives the best returns, and, with so scanty a population, the agricultural portion of it should be employed on what gives the best returns.

	Acres.
*Province Amherst	122,910
Tavoy -	48,805
Mergui -	30,694
Martaban -	82,051

107. In all the districts the area of land under cultivation, of every description, is 269,338 acres,* of which 195,533 is under paddy cultivation. A Burman will readily consume his full seer of rice a day, his wife less, his children in proportion according to their age; but allowing only half a seer per diem per head of the population, and taking that in round numbers at 340,000 souls, we shall have a local annual consumption of 57,083 tons of cleaned rice (27 maunds to the ton); to this must be added 20,000 tons, the quantity annually available for exportation, making in all 77,083 tons of cleaned rice, equivalent to 154,166 tons of paddy, on 195,533 acres, giving an average yield of 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs., or say, 31 bushels an acre; the value of the 154,166 tons of paddy, at 50 rupees a hundred baskets, amounts to 30,83,320 rupees, and the amount of paddy land-tax being 3,57,863 rupees, it follows that the proportion of tax on gross produce is scarcely more than one-ninth.

FORESTS.

Collections less than last year.

108. The receipts in this branch of the administration during the past year were 44,090 rupees, the disbursements 21,805 rupees, leaving a balance to profit of *Rs.* 22,284. 10. It is true that 21,140 rupees of this sum belong to balances of former years, but in the same way the returns for this will be shown next year, the nature of the forest transactions hitherto not allowing of the returns on expenditure coming in in the same year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Experimental attempt made to work forests on the permit system.

109. An experimental attempt has been made to work the Martaban, Upper Salween, and Thoungyeen forests, by the issue of annual permits; it has been tried, however, only on a small scale on timber already killed and felled, and, for the most part, of inferior quality; but though the result cannot be positively known before the end of this year, it promises, I think, exceedingly well. Notwithstanding the arduous nature of his duties in Pegu, Dr. Brandis has found time to visit all the Tenasserim and Martaban forests, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with their resources and capabilities; he has also embodied the information acquired in his various explorations in a series of valuable records, among which I would particularly cite his report on the Attaran forests. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep sense of the obligations these provinces are under to Dr. Brandis for his services in the ascertainment of one of their most valuable products. His deputy, Mr. Local Superintendent Barker, is most favourably reported on by Dr. Brandis.

SURVEY.

110. This department is represented in a very humble way in these provinces by a small establishment, costing altogether only 550 rupees a month, and which is attached to the Commissioner's Office. During the past year it was engaged in surveying the tract of country included between the waters of the Going and Salween, in prosecution of a general survey of province Amherst. It is also frequently employed in occasional or special surveys of independent tracts for revenue or police purposes. Operations in.

HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES.

Moulmein General Hospital.

111. This admirable institution has fully sustained its reputation during the past year, under the able and zealous management of Drs. Falconer and Marr, and, for a short time, of Drs. Macdonald, Donnelly, and Whitelock. Continued usefulness.

112. Owing to the paucity of shipping in the river during the period under review, the admissions of Europeans have been much fewer than in former years; the number was only 377, of whom 12 died. Admission of Europeans fewer.

113. The natives largely avail themselves of the benefits of the hospital; the out-door cases (that is, the cases of those who prefer residing in their own homes, and attending daily for treatment) exceed by 2,000 the number recorded in 1858-59. Largely used by natives.

114. The income of the establishment arising from the monthly allowance by Government of 100 rupees, and the payments of patients, has been found sufficient to meet all demands.

VACCINATION.

115. Has not been prosecuted to any extent during the year owing to the want of supplies of lymph. Vaccination.

CONCLUSION.

116. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the cordial support which he has received in the administration of Pegu from the following officers:

Deputy Commissioners.

Major S. R. Tickell.
Captain J. C. Haughton.
Captain J. P. Briggs.
Captain E. M. Ryan.
Captain J. F. I. Stevenson.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant R. C. Burn.
Lieutenant M. Carthew.
Lieutenant E. B. Sladen.
Lieutenant W. P. Harrison.
Lieutenant H. S. Hill.
Lieutenant H. C. Menzies.
Lieutenant C. W. Hill.
Lieutenant W. W. Pemberton.
Lieutenant C. E. Watson.
Captain Stoll.

Third Assistants.

Mr. E. Abreu.
Moung Shoay Kyee.
Moung Soke.
Moung Shoay Doh.

Superintendents of Forests.

Dr. D. Brandis.
Mr. J. Barker.

Master Attendant.

Mr. T. C. Harton.

Collector of Customs.

Mr. W. Twemlow.

Medical Officers.

Asst.-Surgeon D. M. Falconer, } Moulmein.
Asst.-Surgeon G. Marr, }
Asst.-Surgeon G. W. Walter, } Tavoy.
Asst.-Surgeon B. Hook, }
Asst.-Surgeon R. Dempster, } Mergui.
Asst.-Surgeon J. M. Donnelly, }

I have, &c.
Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner, T. and M. Provinces.

Commissioner's Office, Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

APPENDICES of the ADMINISTRATION REPORT to the TENASSERIM and MARTABAN PROVINCES, for 1859-60.

Appendix (A).

STATEMENT of the Regular Suits and Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases instituted and disposed of, and pending before all the District Authorities, British and Native, in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, during the Year 1859.

	Number pending at the Close of 1858.			Total.	Number Instituted during the Year 1859.				Total.	Grand Total.	Number disposed of during the Year 1859.				Total.	Number remaining at the Close of the Year 1859.			Total.
	Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.		Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Received by Transfer.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.			Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Transferred to other Courts.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.		Regular Suits.	Appeals.	Execution of Decrees and Miscellaneous Cases.	
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces - -	-	41	-	41	-	199	-	681	880	921	-	227	-	681	908	-	13	-	13
Amherst - - -	164	4	65	233	5,865	249	1	5,033	11,148	11,381	5,689	228	1	5,037	10,955	340	25	61	426
Moulmein - - -	137	-	12	149	805	-	25	870	1,700	1,849	842	-	21	886	1,749	98	-	2	100
Tavoy - - -	21	90	1	112	1,422	169	2	1,999	3,592	3,704	1,410	223	2	2,000	3,635	33	36	-	69
Mergui - - -	12	11	-	23	741	51	-	43	835	858	738	62	-	43	843	15	-	-	15
Martaban - - -	14	1	14	29	2,173	169	-	454	2,796	2,825	2,152	155	-	443	2,750	35	15	25	75
Total - - -	348	147	92	587	11,006	837	28	9,080	20,951	21,538	10,831	895	24	9,090	20,840	521	89	88	698

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (B).

STATEMENT of Cases committed to the Sessions Court, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and disposed of during the Year 1859.

NATURE OF CRIME.	Number of Cases and Persons pending at the close of 1858.		Number of Cases and Persons Committed during the Year 1859.		Total of Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Pending at the close of 1859.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.
AMHERST DISTRICT:										
Dacoity, with wounding	–	–	1	2	2	2	–	Imprisonment for life	–	–
Theft	–	–	1	4	4	1	3	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for three years.	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	1	1	1	1	–		–	–
Total	–	–	3	7	7	4	3		–	–
MOULMEIN DISTRICT:										
Murder	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	Imprisonment for life	–	–
Theft	–	–	4	4	4	4	–	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for three years each.	–	–
Receiving stolen property	–	–	*	2	2	2	–	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for one year each.	–	–
Forgery, or uttering forged documents.	–	–	2	2	2	1	1	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for five years each.	–	–
Perjury, and subornation of perjury.	–	–	2	2	2	–	2		–	–
Accessory to theft	–	–	–	1*	1	–	1	* Belongs to the above four cases of theft.	–	–
Total	–	–	9	12	12	8	4		–	–
TAVOY DISTRICT:										
Wounding, with intent to murder.	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	Imprisonment, with labour in irons for one year.	–	–
Counterfeiting coin	–	–	1	1	1	–	1		–	–
Total	–	–	2	2	2	1	1		–	–
MERGUI DISTRICT:										
Homicide, culpable	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	Seven years' imprisonment, with hard labour in irons.	–	–
Dacoity, unattended with violence.	–	–	1	1	1 †	–	–	† Died	–	–
River dacoity, with murder	–	–	1	17	17	13	4	For life	–	–
Highway robbery, unattended with aggravating circumstances.	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	Nine years' imprisonment.	–	–
Theft	–	–	1	1	1	1	–		–	–
Receiving stolen property	–	–	1	1	1	–	1		–	–
Rape	–	–	1	1	1	1	–		–	–
Total	–	–	8	24	24	18	5		–	–
MARTABAN DISTRICT:										
Murder	–	–	3	6	6	2	–	One for life, and one sentenced capitally, and referred to Nizamut Adawlut.	1	4
Total	–	–	3	6	6	2	–		–	–
Grand Total	–	–	25	51	51	33	13		–	–

Moulmein, 26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (C.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of all Crimes ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed in the *Tenasserim* and *Martaban* Provinces during the Years 1858 and 1859.

DISTRICTS.	YEARS.	MURDER.			Wounding with intent to Murder.	Homicide, culpable.	DACOITY.				RIVER DACOITY.			HIGHWAY ROBBERY.			BURGLARY.			THEFT.				
		By Thugs. 1.	On the River. 2.	Other Cases. 3.	4.	5.	With Murder. 6.	With Torture. 7.	With Wounding or Personal Injury. 8.	Unattended with Aggravating Circumstances. 9.	With Murder. 10.	With Wounding or Personal Injury. 11.	Unattended with Aggravating Circumstances. 12.	With Murder. 13.	With Wounding or Personal Injury. 14.	Unattended with Aggravating Circumstances. 15.	With Murder. 16.	With Wounding or Personal Injury. 17.	Unattended with Aggravating Circumstances. 18.	With Murder. 19.	With Murder of Children for their Ornaments. 20.	With wounding or Personal Injury. 21.	By administering poisonous or stupefying Drugs. 22.	Other Cases. 23.
Moulmein Town	1858	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	–	–	–	–	352
	1859	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	341
	Increase	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	–	–	–	–	11
Amherst	1858	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	61
	1859	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	62
	Increase	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Decrease	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Tavoy	1858	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58
	1859	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79
	Increase	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
	Decrease	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mergui	1858	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68
	1859	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	64
	Increase	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Decrease	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Martaban	1858	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78
	1859	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	99
	Increase	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	21
	Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1858	–	–	7	2	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	21	1	–	–	–	617
	1859	–	–	4	2	3	1	–	2	3	1	1	–	3	3	3	–	1	7	–	–	–	1	645
	Increase	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	28
	Decrease	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	1	–	–	–	–

Appendix (C.)—Comparative Statement of all Crimes ascertained by the Police Officers or otherwise to have been committed in the *Tenasserim* and *Martaban* Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	YEARS.	Cattle Stealing. With Murder. 24.	Cattle Stealing. With Wounding or Personal Injury. 25.	Cattle Stealing. Unattended with Circumstances. 26.	Child Stealing. For the purpose of selling into Slavery. 27.	Child Stealing. For other Illegal Purposes. 28.	Receiving Stolen or Plundered Property, &c. 29.	Importation of Slaves, and Sale and Purchase of imported Slaves. 30.	Affray. With Homicide. 31.	Affray. With violent Breach of the Peace. 32.	Assault, with Wounding or Personal Injury. 33.	Arson. 34	Incendiarism. 35.	Forgery or uttering Forged Documents or Papers. 36.	Counterfeiting Coin or uttering Base Coin. 37.	Perjury or Subornation of Perjury. 38.	Rape. 39.	Adultery. 40.	Suttee, aiding and abetting. 41.	Crimes and Offences not specified above. 42.	Attempts to commit any of the above. 43.	Computed Number of Persons concerned. 44.	Number of Persons apprehended and brought to Trial. 45.	Amount of Property Stolen.	Amount of Property Recovered.
Moulmein Town	1858	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	9	6	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	1,898	19	–	3,437	18,817 9 –	4,853 2 11
	1859	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	2	2	4	1	–	1,887	20	3,944	3,508	32,095 12 –	8,292 10 9
	Increase	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	71	13,278 3 –	3,439 7 10
	Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	—	—
Amherst	1858	1	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	353	–	–	682	18,449 5 –	6,213 – –
	1859	–	–	18	–	–	4	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	404	1	1,049	983	13,279 15 –	3,251 5 –
	Increase	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	1	–	301	—	—
	Decrease	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,169 6 –	2,961 11 –
Tuvoy	1858	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	298	3	–	626	2,404 8 4	454 5 9
	1859	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	357	4	729	672	4,019 2 10	406 4 6
	Increase	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	1	–	46	1,524 10 6	—
	Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	- - -	48 1 3
Mergui	1858	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	256	2	–	494	1,803 9 –	296 2 –
	1859	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	301	2	704	694	2,730 9 10	834 15 9
	Increase	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	200	927 – 10	538 13 9
	Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Martaban	1858	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	300	–	–	604	5,503 15 –	2,585 12 –
	1859	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	1	–	326	1	761	727	6,254 – –	3,126 – –
	Increase	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	1	–	26	1	–	63	750 1 –	540 4 –
	Decrease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
Total	1858	1	–	32	–	–	22	–	–	11	18	–	–	–	3	3	8	1	–	3,105	24	–	5,903	47,068 14 4	14,402 6 8
	1859	–	–	35	–	1	18	–	–	2	21	–	–	7	2	7	11	2	–	3,275	28	7,187	6,584	58,379 7 8	15,011 4 –
	Increase	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	–	4	3	1	–	170	4	–	681	11,311 9 4	1,508 13 4
	Decrease	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—

Total Increase of all Crimes, 237; Total Decrease of all Crimes, 34. Net Increase, 203.

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (D.)

FINANCE STATEMENT for the *Tenasserim* and *Martaban* Provinces. Revenue and Expenditure of the Divisions under the Commissioner of the *Tenasserim* and *Martaban* Provinces, in the Years 1857–58, 1858–59, and 1859–60.

REVENUE.

	1857–58.	1858–59.	1859–60.
Land Tax	3,92,862 4 6	4,51,665 8 –	4,83,050 6 2
Capitation Tax	1,41,043 – –	1,65,546 – –	1,62,333 – –
Fisheries	46,465 – –	47,403 – –	59,460 2 –
Timber	2,10,220 8 1	*1,75,814 1 9	1,64,301 1 5
Excise	2,11,556 6 –	2,43,111 13 10	3,09,275 4 8
Customs	91,766 2 3	79,777 8 3	1,27,203 14 –
Marine	49,995 6 2	36,241 9 10	27,905 4 4
Judicial	1,12,770 15 6	1,57,638 6 –	1,17,340 13 6
Post Office	9,095 13 9	11,547 15 9	10,310 14 11
Miscellaneous	38,452 5 3	1,06,983 5 8	73,591 7 11
Total	13,04,227 13 6	14,75,729 5 1	15,34,772 4 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Department	19,535 1 6	16,836 7 3	16,885 4 3
Judicial ditto	4,50,798 2 4	4,87,621 10 8	4,96,197 7 6
Revenue ditto	1,59,729 1 11	1,77,260 10 10	1,97,492 3 7
Marine ditto †	1,86,972 4 7	1,26,187 11 8	92,456 3 9
Customs ditto	23,523 2 3	30,864 13 10	26,170 9 5
Post Office	19,403 12 –	21,759 5 9	23,389 8 1
Education	5,924 12 –	5,797 13 3	5,635 – –
Pensions	5,932 5 11	7,033 – –	6,778 2 8
Miscellaneous	74,994 12 9	83,496 2 4	32,661 11 6
Total	9,46,813 7 3	9,56,857 11 6	8,97,666 2 9

* In last year's return the Timber Revenue Collections for 1858–59 were, by a mistake, put down as *Rs.* 1,96,918. 2. 3., instead of *Rs.* 1,75,814. 1. 9., which is the correct figure.

† Includes pay of officers and crew of H. M.'s Bengal steamer "Pluto," and cost of coal for all Government steamers visiting the port.

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson,
Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (E.)

RETURN of European Troops serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

CORPS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Assistant Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals and Bombardiers.	Buglers and Drummers.	Gunners.	Privates.	Gun Lascars.			Quartermaster's Department.		
									Native Officers.	Havildars.	Lascars.	Bheesties.	Lascars.	Artificers.
TENASSERIM PROVINCE.														
Company of Madras European Artillery:														
Present at Moulmein - - - -	1	2	- -	5	10	1	28	- -	1	4	29	5	- -	5
Absent in India - - - -	- -	1	- -	2	2	1	7	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Total - - -	1	3	- -	7	12	2	35	- -	1	4	30	5	- -	5
Wanting to complete - -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	2	25	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
Establishment - - -	1	4	- -	7	12	4	60	- -	1	2	60	5	- -	7
Supernumeraries - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—	—	—	—
MARTABAN PROVINCE.														
⅓ Company of Madras European Artillery -	- -	1	- -	1	2	1	12	- -	- -	- -	7	2	7	—
H. M.'s 69th Regiment, 2 Companies - -	1	2	1	6	6	3	- -	125	- -	- -	- -	8	2	—
Total - - -	1	3	1	7	8	4	12	125	- -	- -	7	10	9	—
Total of effective strength, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces - - - -	2	5	1	12	18	5	40	125	1	4	36	15	9	5

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (F.)

Return of Native Troops serving in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Corps.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Sergeant Majors.	Quarter Master Sergeants.	Subadar Majors.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Havildar Majors.	Havildars.	Bugle Majors.	Buglers, Drummers, &c.	Naiques.	Privates.	Recruit boys.	Quarter Masters' Department. Bheesties.	Artificers.	Lascars.	Medical Establishment. Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	Assistant Apothecaries.	2d Dressers.	Totles.
Tenasserim Province:																													
31st Regiment M. L. I.:																													
Present at Moulmein	–	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	8	–	–	43	–	12	41	599	3	15	2	9	–	1	2	2
Present at Tavoy	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	2	6	85	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Present at Mergui	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	–	2	6	59	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Absent in India	1	–	5	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	2	7	85	21	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total	1	1	6	11	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	10	10	–	–	63	–	18	60	828	24	20	2	12	–	1	2	2
Wanting to complete	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	172	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Establishment	1	1	7	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	–	1	60	2	20	60	1,000	30	20	4	12	–	1	2	2
Supernumeraries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
32d Regiment M. N. I.:																													
Present at Moulmein	–	1	3	7	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	10	–	–	53	–	18	56	774	3	19	4	12	–	1	1	2
Absent in India	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	8	–	3	6	105	26	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1	1	7	11	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	11	–	–	61	–	21	62	879	29	20	4	12	–	1	1	2
Wanting to complete	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Establishment	1	1	7	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	–	1	60	2	20	60	1,000	30	20	4	12	–	1	1	2
Supernumeraries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Martaban Province:																													
1st Pegu Police Battalion	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	19	1	63	1	14	63	873	29	22	5	3	1	1	–	–
Total of Effective Strength, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces	1	2	4	11	4	2	–	1	1	3	1	–	17	26	19	1	171	1	48	172	2,399	35	60	11	26	1	3	3	4

Moulmein, 26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Appendix (G.)

STATISTICS of Population, Live Stock, and Area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, for the Year 1859–60.

DISTRICTS.	Europeans and other Christian Emigrants.	Taliens and Burmese.	Shans and Toungthoos.	Karens.	Chinese.	Malays.	Natives of India.	Jews.	Total.	LIVE STOCK.				Area or Square Miles.
										Buffaloes.	Bullocks and Cows.	Elephants.	Ponies.	
Amherst - -	1,986	80,302	9,326	26,945	2,640	269	17,467	61	1,38,996	35,286	6,789	512	1,224	
Tavoy - -	55	50,501	163	5,040	1,161	70	692	- -	57,682	21,038	1,588	31	10	28,000
Mergui - -	168	20,610	2,977	6,432	1,058	880	1,693	- -	33,818	11,602	122	4	4	
Martaban - -	24	52,837	10,381	45,047	180	- -	299	- -	1,08,768	15,311	1,684	46	79	10,000
Total - -	2,233	2,04,250	22,847	83,464	5,039	1,219	20,151	61	3,39,264	83,237	10,183	593	1,317	38,000

Moulmein,
26 September 1860.

Henry Hopkinson, Commissioner,
Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

CHAPTER XVII.

COORG.

ANNUAL REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the COORG DISTRICT, during the Year 1859-60.

(No. 9.)

From the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir, Coorg Commissioner's Office.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for submission to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, copy of the Administration Report received from the Superintendent of Coorg, for the year 1859-60, together with a financial statement.

2. The Report seems to require no particular remark, excepting that the Superintendent is rather too sanguine in his expectation of nearly doubling the coffee tax so soon as next year, although there can be no doubt that the cultivation of this article of export will gradually add to the revenue, and ultimately prove a mine of wealth to the country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. Cubbon*, Commissioner.

Nundydroog, 22 June 1860.

REPORT.

(No. 355.)

From Captain *H. M. Eliott*, Superintendent of Coorg, to the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg, Bangalore.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the statements as per margin, and to make the following report on the administration of the Coorg Territories for the official year 1859-60, for the information of the Commissioner.

Finance Statement. On perusing the Finance Statement, the first point which prominently strikes one is, that the income for the year has increased by upwards of 12,000 rupees, and the expenditure has been diminished by upwards of 13,500 rupees. The chief cause for this reduction in expenditure arises from a smaller expense in public works. This year no works of any magnitude have been undertaken, and the expenditure on this head has been wholly confined to annual repairs. The increase in the income is gained chiefly under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue, from which source an increase of upwards of 8,500 rupees is derived. No other item appears to call for any especial remark here. The total collection or revenue for the year amounts to *Rs.* 2,64,196. 10. 3., while the expenditure is only *Rs.* 1,06,745. 15. 1., which gives a surplus of *Rs.* 1,57,450. 11. 2. in favour of the district.

Season. The rains having commenced early and come down abundantly and seasonably, there was very little necessity this year for remissions for failure or loss of crops, the greater proportion of which was owing to the depredations of wild animals. The ryots being thus encouraged by the prospects of a favourable season, took every advantage of it by cultivating to the utmost of their power, and the increase in the amount of nuzzur kanikay paid would show they were not slow in taking advantage of the season to increase their profits by converting their lands on the sagoo tenure into jummah.

Under

Under the head of land revenue there is a net increase this year, amounting to *Rs.* 4,368. 13. 7. This is mainly attributable to extra cultivation; a part of it, however, arises from shamil bunjur being charged this year, which had in former years been unauthorizedly omitted to be charged by the carelessness of the Shanbogues and others. The particulars of the increase are given in the following Table:—

LAND REVENUE:

				Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Increase from extra wet cultivation				3,150	6	7
Increase from dry land and bagayet				311	1	1
Increase from the value of dhooly and koomery paddy				433	1	–
Increase from other species of grain				31	–	–
Total from Extra Cultivation				3,925	8	8
Increase from shamil bunjur brought to book				843	7	–
Total Increase				4,768	15	8
Deduct amount reduced on account of waste land as per hookoomnamah	*Rs.* 393	*a.* 15	*p.* 1			
Deduct salaries of potails, &c.	43	6	4			
				437	5	5
TOTAL			*Rs.*	4,331	10	3
Add less amount of remission granted for failure of crops				37	3	4
Total Net Increase in Land Revenue			*Rs.*	4,368	13	7

The total revenue from the land tax amounts to *Rs.* 1,50,318. 0. 8.

From abkarry and other rent of farms a revenue of 35,687 rupees is derived, as shown in the margin, which gives an excess of 3,421 rupees over last year. The increase in abkarry amounts to 3,000 rupees and in the other rent of farms to 421 rupees. This year the abkarry of the district has been taken under Government management. For the first year, in consequence of the heavy outlay in purchasing the necessary articles for distilling the spirits, and for other obvious reasons, the revenue from abkarry may not much exceed the amount paid for the monopoly by the contractors; but hereafter I am convinced it will amount to half a lakh of rupees, while the people will be furnished with a superior description of spirits. There is no revenue derived from stamps in this district, as they have not yet been introduced.

EXCISE and STAMPS:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Abkarry	34,050	–	–
Other rent of farms	1,637	–	–
Total	*Rs.* 35,687	–	–

In the margin is given the sources from which miscellaneous revenue is derived, and the amount yielded this year under each head; the total is an increase of *Rs.* 6,022. 2. 9. over last year. Among these items coffee takes the most prominent position, not only as yielding the largest revenue, but as being a valuable article of commerce, which is fast assuming an important place as an Indian export.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE:

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Mohaturpha	11,501	6	7
Nuzzur Kanikay	1,835	10	–
Cardamoms	27,147	13	4
Coffee	27,941	12	8
Sandalwood	4,632	11	5
Sundries	949	5	1
Total	*Rs.* 73,998	11	1

Coffee.

The revenue derived from coffee amounts this year to *Rs.* 27,941. 12. 8. against *Rs.* 16,715. 9. 6. received last year, giving an increase of *Rs.* 11,226. 3. 2. This increase, I have every confidence, will be nearly doubled next year, and thus the revenue gained from this valuable product will, in the short space of four years, have quadrupled itself, and be brought into the position of being the second most profitable source the district yields. The rage for this cultivation among all clases—Europeans and Natives—is very great. Every day it may be said lands are being taken up for coffee cultivation. The present admirable system of levying the tax is, no doubt, the only one suited to the natives, and how highly they appreciate it is evidenced by the fact, that out of the *Rs.* 27,941. 12. 8. derived from the tax, the natives have paid no less a sum than *Rs.* 25,997. 3. 2. At present, therefore, any alteration in the system would, I venture to think, be unadvisable, if not inexpedient.

Next to coffee in importance as well as revenue comes cardamoms, which have this year yielded a revenue of *Rs.* 27,147. 13. 4., making an excess of *Rs.* 700. 8. 11. over last year. This has been derived from the sale of the cardamoms grown in the jungles, which were proved to have been held clandestinely by the ryots of the Paddynucknaad talook.

Mohaturpha this year brings in a revenue of *Rs.* 11,501. 6. 7., being an increase of *Rs.* 546. 2. 8. over last year. By the sale of sandalwood a sum of *Rs.* 4,632. 11. 5. has been received, which is the proceeds of the re-sale of 54 candies 16 maunds and 20 seers of

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sandalroots - -	569	10	8
Arecanuts - - -	26	12	10
Pepper - - - -	55	9	5
Tamarind - - -	170	15	5
Resin - - - -	116	4	9
Total - - Rs.	939	5	1

of sandalwood confiscated from its former purchaser, Mahadaviah, in consequence of his having failed to act up to the terms of his agreement. Mahadaviah not having paid for this, it was re-sold at a profit of *Rs.* 7. 8. per candy, and therefore entered in the accounts under this head. No regular sale of sandalwood has taken place this year, consequently there is a decrease shown under this head, amounting to *Rs.* 7,442. 13. The next largest item under the head of miscellaneous revenue is nuzzur kanikay, which amounts this year to *Rs.* 1,835. 10., showing an increase of *Rs.* 742. 6. Under the head of sundries the articles as per margin are included; the revenue from them amounts this year to *Rs.* 939. 5. 1., which is an increase of *Rs.* 249. 11. over last year.

Extraordinary revenue.

The extraordinary revenue for this year, the jummabundy of which amounts to *Rs.* 6,136. 7. 4., shows a real net increase of *Rs.* 1,579. 13. 8. The principal item under this head is fines; they have realised *Rs.* 3,343. 8. 11., which is an increase of *Rs.* 642. 14. 2. over last year. Seignorage being another item under this head, I may mention here that the duty so realised exceeds the amount of last year by *Rs.* 540. 14. 4., making a total of *Rs.* 724. 8.

Judicial.

During the official year under review, 1,283 original suits were filed in the different cutcherries of Coorg; 1,285 have been disposed of, including suits which were pending on the 30th April 1859, and there now remain 43 undisposed of. The value of property sued for in the cases which have been determined, amounted to *Rs.* 67,792. 3. 9., of which *Rs.* 51,900. 9. 1. have been decreed to be due.

Thirteen appeal suits depended on the 30th April 1859, and 307 were instituted during the present official year, of which 299 have been disposed of during that period, leaving 21 depending on the 1st May 1860.

Two murders, four highway robberies, one poisoning, &c., as shown in the Statement No. 3, have been brought to notice, the perpetrators of which have been apprehended and brought to trial. The estimated value of property stolen amounts to *Rs.* 778. 8. 1., of which the sum of *Rs.* 395. 6. 9. has been recovered, and *Rs.* 383. 1. 4. remain unrecovered.

Fifty-two courts of inquest were held during these 12 months, of which eight were upon the bodies of persons who were supposed to have committed suicide, and 44 on those whose deaths were occasioned by accident; six of the persons who were supposed to have committed suicide were suffering from cholic pains, and put an end to their lives, four by hanging themselves from trees and the roofs of their houses, and two by drowning themselves in wells; the seventh was an individual who was suffering from an ulcer on his foot, who also hung himself; and the eighth was a woman who cut her own throat in a fit of rage, in consequence of her husband having struck her.

Wild beasts.

Three elephants, two royal tigers, and 14 cheetahs have been killed this year, for the destruction of which rewards amounting to 112 rupees have been paid, being a decrease on the sum paid last year on the same account by 64 rupees.

Population.

According to the census of this year, the population amounts to 118,464, being an increase over last year of 3,311 souls. Though this may not be quite correct, still there has been an increase, owing to immigrations on account of coffee cultivation.

I have, &c.

Superintendent's Office, Coorg, 7 June 1860.

(signed) *H. M. Elliott*, Superintendent.

(True copy.)

M. Cubbon, Commissioner.

FINANCE STATEMEMT for the Coorg Territories, Revenue and Expenditure, for the Years 1858-59 and 1859-60.

REVENUE.	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Ordinary.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land Tax - - - - -	1,49,244	14	7	1,48,230	12	-
Excise and Stamps - - -	34,043	11	9	37,805	10	8
Postals, &c. - - - -	—			—		
Miscellaneous - - - -	63,892	-	8	72,436	15	4
TOTAL, ORDINARY -	2,47,180	11	-	2,58,473	6	-
Extraordinary - - -	4,875	9	9	5,723	4	3
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	2,52,056	4	9	2,64,196	10	3

EXPENDITURE.	1858-59.			1859-60.		
Ordinary.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
General - - - - - -	2,676	-	-	2,676	-	-
Judicial - - - - -	7,696	15	2	8,442	1	8
Revenue - - - - -	49,047	6	1	49,477	13	2
Excise and Stamps - - -	—			—		
Postals, &c. - - - -	2,244	-	-	2,619	13	4
Miscellaneous - - - -	6,929	11	5	6,004	3	10
Endowments to Religious Places of Worship, &c. &c. - -	14,130	3	10	14,130	3	10
Pensions - - - - -	11,780	-	-	11,627	9	3
Medical - - - - -	2,292	-	-	2,233	12	5
Educational Institutions - -	3,870	-	-	3,870	-	-
TOTAL, ORDINARY -	1,00,666	4	6	1,01,081	9	6
Extraordinary.						
Public Works - - - -	19,598	1	1	5,664	5	7
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	1,20,264	5	7	1,06,745	15	1

Coorg Commissioner's Office, Nundydroog, 22 June 1860.

M. Cubbon, Commissioner.

CHAPTER XVIII.

P E G U.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

REPORT on the ADMINISTRATION of the PROVINCE of PEGU for 1859-60.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. IN Statement A. of the Appendix, will be found the General Statistics of the Province for the year under review.

2. The revenue returns and the miscellaneous information are brought up to the 30th of April, being the seventh complete year since Pegu became a British Province.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

3. In the Appendix B. there is entered an abstract statement of the number of all civil suits which came before the several courts in the province during the year 1859.

Civil suits during 1859.

4. In the town and district of Rangoon there has been a marked improvement under the direction of the Judicial Deputy Commissioner, Major T. P. Sparks, in the administration of all the courts. That officer remarks as follows, in his report upon the year:—

Improvement in civil courts of Rangoon.

5. "The number of suits and appeals instituted during the past two years, as per following statement, shows an increase of 749 original suits and seven appeals in the year under review." This is exclusive of "execution of decrees" and "other cases."

Increase in the number of civil suits.

BEFORE WHAT COURT.	1858.		1859.	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Deputy Commissioner	19	161	—	—
Judicial Deputy Commissioner	11	20	592	188
Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon	811	-	317	—
Assistant Commissioner, Pegu	68	-	167	—
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dallah	80	-	66	—
Tseetkai	2,158	-	1,814	—
Myookes	1,865	-	2,795	—
TOTAL	5,002	181	5,751	188

"The decrease in the Assistant Commissioner's and Tseetkai's courts is owing to my having taken over the whole of the civil jurisdiction of the former courts on the 12th May 1859, and reduced the jurisdiction of the Tseetkai's court on the 24th August 1859, to cases not exceeding 500 rupees instead of 2,000, as it was before. All cases above 500 rupees, since that date, have been instituted at once in my court, to the great relief of the Tseetkai's court, which was before clogged and over-worked.

6. "The number of suits and appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of in the years 1858 and 1859, is given in the following form, and shows an increase of 1,069 in the former, and of 54 in the latter, in the year under review:—

Number of suits and appeals decided on trial and finally disposed of.

BEFORE WHAT COURT.	1858.				1859.			
	Original.		Appeal.		Original.		Appeal.	
	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.
Deputy Commissioner	-	11	-	126	—	—	—	—
Judicial Deputy Commissioner	-	10	-	50	460	639	189	230
Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon	-	758	-	-	165	371	-	-
Assistant Commissioner, Pegu	-	71	-	-	95	176	-	-
Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Dallah	-	85	-	-	28	67	-	-
Tseetkai	-	2,176	-	-	753	1,965	-	-
Myookes	-	1,850	-	-	1,295	2,812	-	-
TOTAL	-	4,961	-	176	2,796	6,030	189	230
Increase	-	1,069	-	54	-	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"The returns previous to the present year did not distinguish between cases decided on trial and those struck off by non-suit, default, compromise, &c."

7. The

Average duration of suits in Rangoon.

7. The average duration of suits in the same district, during the last two years, is shown in the following Table:—

BEFORE WHAT COURT.	APPEAL.				REGULAR.				MISCELLANEOUS.			
	1858.		1859.		1858.		1859.		1858.		1859.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
District Court, Rangoon - -	5	6	-	25	3	5	-	16	-	-	-	16
Assistant Commissioner's Court, Rangoon - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	21	-	-	-	8
Assistant Commissioner's Court, Pegu - - - - -	-	-	-	-	Return not kept.		-	10	Return not kept.		-	7
Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Dallah - - - -							-	18			-	15
Tseetkai's Court, Rangoon - -	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	14	-	-	-	23
Myookes' Courts - - -	-	-	-	-	Return not kept.		-	10	-	-	-	4

Confidence of the public in Rangoon civil courts.

8. The simplicity of procedure in the courts of Rangoon, the rapidity with which cases are disposed of, and the soundness of the decisions, give general satisfaction, and ensure for those courts the public confidence. Appeals from the court of the Judicial Deputy Commissioner are few.

Number of suits in all courts of the province.

9. The number of cases, original and appellate, of every description, instituted in the courts of the several districts of the province, during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1858.	1859.
Original suits - - - - - - - -	24,410	26,695
Appeals - - - - - - - - -	973	960

Showing an increase of 2,285 original suits, and a decrease of 13 appeals during the year.

General nature of civil suits.

10. The following Table shows the general nature of suits instituted during the year:—

NATURE OF SUITS.	Number of Original Cases.	Number of Appeals.	TOTAL.
Debt - - - - - - - -	11,037	366	11,403
Divorce - - - - - - - -	3,899	22	3,921
Land - - - - - - - -	2,587	291	2,878
Other Regular Suits - - - - -	5,772	240	6,012
Miscellaneous and Summary Cases - -	3,400	41	3,441
TOTAL - - -	26,695	960	27,655

Improvement in procedure.

11. A code of procedure, grounded on Act VIII. of 1859, prepared by the Judicial Deputy Commissioner, has been approved by the Supreme Government, and will be brought into operation during 1860. This code includes, in addition to the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, stamp regulations, rules regarding pleaders, and also for the management of insolvent and intestate estates.

Code of Burmese law.

12. At the same time there has been prepared a code of Burmese law on the important subjects of marriage, seduction, adultery, divorce, adoption, inheritance, and title to land. The Burman law on those subjects has been condensed into a few short chapters, and is thus calculated to be more readily understood and uniformly administered than heretofore, both by Burmese and British judges. As regards minority, guardianship, parental authority and bastardy, the provisions of the Punjab code have generally been followed.

Cases decided in Commissioner's court.

13. The civil cases decided in the Commissioner's court during the year will be found in Appendix C.; 140 suits of every description were decided on trial, and 41 were pending at the close of the year.

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No alteration in the criminal courts.

14. No alteration has been made during the past year in the criminal courts of the province. The criminal law of the Bengal Presidency continues to be the code by which the criminal courts are guided in their decisions. As in the civil courts, all evidence is recorded by the presidency officer with his own hand, either in English or in Burmese, whichever is his vernacular language.

15. In

15. In Statement D. of the Appendix will be found a Table exhibiting the total number of persons arrested and brought to trial on criminal charges in each district of the province, and showing how they were disposed of. Of 20,515 persons arrested on all charges, heinous and petty, 11,703 were convicted, 8,248 were acquitted, 202 either died, escaped, or were transferred to other courts and jurisdictions, and 362 were, at the close of the year, either awaiting trial or were committed to the sessions. Statistics of persons arrested on criminal charges.

16. The number of prisoners under trial at the close of the year, though still far too large a proportion, is yet an improvement on the previous year. It must in fairness to the district officers be stated, that during the year 1859 the full complement of assistants, from various reasons, could not be maintained, so that the deputy commissioners had more than their fair share of work to accomplish, especially in the Henzada district. Explanation of prisoners under trial.

17. Of 12,674 witnesses examined in all the courts, three-fourths were detained for one day only. Attention will be directed in order to reduce the period of detention, which still appears to be too long. Period of detention of witnesses.

18. The following was the result of criminal appeals to the Commissioner's court during the year:— Appeals to the Commissioner's court.

	Number of Cases.
Sentence of lower court confirmed	30
Sentence of lower court reversed	3
Cases pending	12
Total	45

The record of the cases appealed show generally that the district criminal courts were careful in making investigation into the charges brought before them.

19. The following statement exhibits the crimes on account of which commitments were made to the sessions court, and how the prisoners were disposed of:— Cases tried by Sessions Court—Result

CRIMES.	Number of Prisoners Tried.	Number Convicted.	Number Acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Number awaiting Trial on 31 Dec. 1859.
Murder	33	18	15	4	-	12
Culpable homicide	3	1	2	—	—	—
Dacoity with murder	30	22	8	1	1	7
River dacoity with murder	15	14	1	—	-	1
Highway robbery with murder	4	1	3	—	-	3
Burglary with murder	2	-	2	—	—	—
Theft with murder	1	1	-	—	-	3
Affray with homicide	2	2	-	—	—	—
Wounding with intent to murder	5	5	-	—	—	—
Forgery	2	2	-	—	-	4
Coining	2	2	-	—	—	—
Rape	3	3	-	—	—	—
Unnatural crime	1	1	-	—	—	—
Rebellion	4	2	2	1	—	—
Being accessory before and after the fact to dacoity with murder	1	1	-	—	—	—
Attempts to murder	6	5	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	114	80	34	6	1	30

The number of acquittals is greater than usual, and shows that a large proportion of prisoners were committed on insufficient grounds.

20. On 80 prisoners found guilty, the following sentences were passed:— Sentences on prisoners convicted by Sessions court.

	Number of Prisoners.
Death	7
Transported for life	20
Penal servitude for 14 years	17
Penal servitude for 9 years	9
Penal servitude for 7 years	15
Penal servitude for less than 7 years	12
Total	80

The sessions cases do not call for any special remark.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

Police force the same as last year. Karen police corps.

21. No general alteration has been made during the past year in the nature of the police force, protective or detective. It remains as was described in last year's report. But for the police corps of the Toungoo district, measures were initiated which, though not carried out until the beginning of the year 1860, may now be conveniently described.

Frontier police corps at Toungoo.

22. The Karen tribes in Toungoo are distributed over a wild mountain tract of country, about 2,000 square miles in extent. They are liable to attacks from similar tribes, still in their original savage state, situated beyond the British frontier. The object for which a Karen corps has been sanctioned is to defend the Karens, who are British subjects, against attack from without. It is desirable that this should be effected as far as possible without sending troops of the line into a mountainous country, where movements are difficult, and where supplies, except such as will suit Karens, are unobtainable.

How composed.

23. With these objects in view, and as the Karens would not willingly serve in the plains at the northern frontier line of posts, it has been found most convenient to have the six companies which constitute the police corps, composed of Karens, Burmese, and Shans, in equal proportion. A greater proportion of Karens will hereafter be enlisted, should such a measure be practicable and appear advisable.

Police company, Rangoon district.

24. One police company of Burmese has been raised in the Rangoon district to guard the stations in the interior, where the Assistant Commissioners are placed.

Diminution of heinous crimes.

25. The several descriptions of crime which have occurred in the province, during the year 1859, will now be noticed. Though the number of heinous cases is, considering the sparseness of the population, very great, yet it is encouraging to find that there is a considerable diminution as compared with the previous year. This diminution is believed to have resulted from the repressive measures adopted by the police authorities, and which were called forth and exerted more actively in consequence of the increase of crime during the previous year.

Statement in Appendix E.

26. In Appendix E. is a tabular statement of all crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several districts during the year.

27. In the following Table are shown the number of crimes of the first class of atrocity for the two last years:—

CRIMES of the First Class of Atrocity, or those attended with Murder, or with Wounding with intent to Murder.

	1858.	1859.
1. Murder	41	25
2. Gang robbery on land and river	50	13
3. Highway robbery	4	2
4. Burglary	—	—
5. Theft	4	—
6. Cattle stealing	—	—
7. Wounding with intent to murder	2	10
TOTAL	101	50

Violent crimes most common in the Prome district.

28. The greater proportion of these crimes committed during 1859 occurred in the district of Prome. That, from being a frontier district, is more liable to suffer from violent crime, committed by banditti coming from the Burmese Territory, than are the other districts of the province.

Motives which led to murders.

29. Few of these cases appear to call for any particular remark; but some of the immediate exciting causes to murder may be noticed. In the Bassein district, Major Fytche reports one murder was committed by a notorious robber; when followed into the jungle to be arrested, he shot a village officer who was pursuing him. A man severely wounded his wife on the head with a chopper, so that she never spoke afterwards, but lingered some time, during which the husband attended her with much apparent devotion; he stated she had accidentally wounded herself, but subsequently confessed, attributing his crime to jealousy. Two boatmen murdered their master on board the boat they were employed to row, in order to gain his property. A Karen killed his father, but was acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity. In Tharawaddy a man was murdered because he was an informer. A girl of 13 years was murdered, after her person had been violated; several of the reported cases appear to have been the acts of insane men.

Inroad of an armed party from the Burmese territory into Prome district.

30. Early in January a body of about 300 armed men, under a well known bandit chief, entered the Prome district from the Burmese territory, and marched southward by the mountain paths. Their plans were discovered and frustrated by the intelligence and activity of Captain G. F. D'Oyly, then in charge of the district. He anticipated that their design was to attack and plunder the wealthy town of Shwedoung, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy.

Irrawaddy. By a rapid march he reached that place with a force of regulars and police, before the marauders could collect from the hills. Finding their plans discovered, they commenced a retreat, and were energetically pursued by Captain D'Oyly, with a party of the Pegu Light Infantry and Police Corps. The robbers were too strong, and retreated too rapidly to be completely cut up; but they abandoned such plunder as they had picked up on the way, and 13 were made prisoners. Of these, seven were tried and hanged on the spot. There is good reason for believing that these energetic measures prevented a still stronger body of marauders from entering British territory a few days later.

Contemplated appointment of two officers to the Prome frontier police.

30 A. One entire native regiment having been withdrawn from the Thayetmyo Frontier Brigade, it is in contemplation to attach two officers to the frontier police, one to superintend the posts of the Prome police corps on the eastern, and the other on the western side of the Irrawaddy. It is hoped this supervision will greatly tend to check inroads by keeping the police on the alert.

31. The number of crimes of the second class of atrocity for the two last years is noted in the following Table:—

CRIMES of the Second Class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Culpable homicide	6	10
2. Gang robbery with wounding	37	26
3. Highway robbery with wounding	—	3
4. Burglary with wounding	1	4
5. Theft with wounding	4	1
6. Cattle stealing with wounding	1	—
7. Assault with wounding	15	44
8. Arson and incendiarism	4	11
9. Rape	37	44
10. Affray and riot with wounding, or violent breach of the peace	2	9
TOTAL	107	152

Though there is an increase on the whole number of crimes of this class, yet there is a decrease in the gang robberies; that is the crime in Pegu against which more watchfulness is required than any other; for it seems peculiarly attractive to the predatory habits of the people, among whom large numbers prefer the danger, the excitement, and the wild irregular life of banditti, to gaining a livelihood by steady industry.

Explanation regarding cases of rape.

32. With reference to the great number of cases entered as rape, it is proper to refer to the following explanations. Major A. Fytche, the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, remarks: "In none of the cases that came before me were there any good grounds for such a charge; some proceeded from breach of promise of marriage; others from pique at the coolness of a former love, or from shame at being caught."

Mr. E. O'Riley, the magistrate of Rangoon, also observes, "I need scarcely remark, that the accusation, in most instances, follows on disappointment and quarrels between the parties."

Gang robberies in Henzada district.

33. In the Henzada district the gang robberies, though numerous, were chiefly of a petty nature. They were almost entirely perpetrated in three townships of the district, the most remote from the chief station. These townships have subsequently, by order of the Supreme Government, been placed in charge of an Assistant Commissioner stationed in the centre of them, and there has since been a marked diminution in the crime.

34. The crimes of the third class of atrocity have much decreased since last year.

CRIMES of the Third Class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Gang robbery on land	314	209
Ditto on river	63	32
2. Highway robbery	15	39
3. Burglary	60	112
4. Theft	2,174	1,997
5. Cattle-stealing	221	257
TOTAL	2,847	2,646

The greater portion of the gang robberies occurred in the districts of Prome and Henzada. In the former district a gang, under the leadership of a notorious ruffian, who escaped

escaped from the Prome gaol some years ago, had established themselves on the western slope of the Arracan hills, and therefore within the limits of that province. They used to descend occasioned into the plains of Pegu and plunder the villages. They were followed up to their retreat, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the plains, by Major D. Brown, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. D. Lonsdale. The robbers were driven from their position, and their plentiful stores of grain destroyed; but in such a difficult mountainous country, covered with dense forest, it was not found possible to capture them.

Thefts still numerous.

35. Regarding thefts the number perpetrated is still very large. More than one third of those brought to light during the year occurred in the district of Bassein. On this subject Major Fytche observes:—

"On my return to this district in July last, I found gambling to be carried on to a very great extent, and, considering that it was the chief cause for the great increase of crime that had taken place, more especially in theft, I took strong measures to put it down, and was very successful."

Decrease of thefts in town of Rangoon.

36. In the town of Rangoon there has been a decrease of 100 thefts. The magistrate, Mr. O'Riley, attributes this partly to a superior description of houses having been built, which enables people to protect their property better than before. He, however, considers the town police force too weak.

Cattle-stealing.

37. The cases of cattle-stealing are numerous. They occur chiefly in the districts of Prome and Henzada. In the former district the cattle are immediately taken across the border, and are then generally, it is believed, sold to persons at another point of the frontier; for the high price of cattle within the province (some 200 per cent. above that which prevails in the Burmese territory) attracts them back at one point or another into British territory. Captain Spilsbury states regarding cattle-stealing in Henzada:—

"It is diminishing, owing to the greater difficulty there is found in disposing of the stolen animals (without detection). The greater number of these cattle thefts are in the upper townships, from the difficulty of supervising them." This deficiency of supervision, however, has now been remedied, as before noticed in this Report.

38. Crimes of the fourth class of atrocity do not call for any special remark. There is no material difference in the numbers of these crimes during the two last years. The forgery and perjury cases were chiefly sent up from the civil courts. Nine of the latter occurred in the district of Bassein. The Deputy Commissioner observes:—"The Burmese fully appreciate the sanctity of an oath. I would not advise the total abolition of oaths, but a simple affirmation in petty criminal cases; and in civil cases, up to a certain amount, it could be adopted with advantage."

CRIMES of the Fourth Class of Atrocity.

	1858.	1859.
1. Receiving stolen property - - -	72	63
2. Child stealing for selling into slavery, or other illegal purposes - - - -	2	2
3. Counterfeiting coin or altering base coin -	4	3
4. Forgery - - - - - - -	11	5
5. Perjury - - - - - - -	29	31
6. Adultery - - - - - - -	42	48
7. Attempts to commit any crimes of this or the preceding classes - - - -	52	55
TOTAL - - -	212	207

39. The crimes of the fifth class consist principally of assaults, abusive language, gambling, breach of the excise laws, and such like. These do not require any particular explanation.

CRIMES of the Fifth Class.

	1858.	1859.
All crimes not specified in the preceding classes	9,437	9,599
TOTAL - - -	9,437	9,599

Statistics of crime.

40. From the statistics exhibited in Appendix D., it appears that out of 22,589 persons supposed to be concerned in crimes of every description, 20,515 were arrested and brought to trial. Of these 11,703 were convicted, 8,248 were acquitted, and the rest were otherwise disposed of, or were still under trial at the close of the year. Of property of the estimated value of 1,68,093 rupees, stolen or plundered, only to the value of 23,741 rupees, or

or 27 per cent., was recovered. It is probable, however, the amount set down as stolen is over-estimated. The number of convictions was as 1·23 in 100 of the whole population.

Summary of the state of each district as regards crime.

41. The general state of each district, as regards heinous crime during 1859, as compared with the previous year, may be thus epitomized :—

Rangoon - - - -	Great improvement.
Bassein - - - -	Slight improvement.
Prome - - - -	Considerable improvement.
Henzada - - - -	Slight improvement.
Tharawaddy - - -	Less crime in proportion than in any other district.
Toungoo - - - -	Returns doubtful.

Collections for municipal purposes.

42. The municipal funds for the support of the police and conservancy in the principal towns have been collected as follows during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rangoon town and district - - - -	44,423	3	2
Bassein town and district - - - -	12,655	7	5
Henzada town and district - - - -	11,925	6	3
P'rome town and district - - - -	11,199	7	–
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 80,203	7	10

Municipal funds how appropriated.

43. From the surplus funds, after the police establishments are defrayed, the expenses for roads, sanatory arrangements, &c. are provided. These funds are gradually becoming very useful, more especially as the people begin to appreciate the benefit of expenditure for local improvements.

SECTION V.—GAOLS.

Gaol buildings; classification and labour of convicts.

44. The Rangoon gaol contains spacious wards, constructed of plank, which admit of a due classification of convicts. The convicts are divided into ten classes, according to their sentences and degrees of guilt. The classes are separated in the gaol wards; but at present are, for the most part, all worked together. About half the prisoners labour within the gaol walls, at the hard and useful work of stone-breaking for the public roads. Others are employed in excavating tanks and in road labour. A few, chiefly old or weak, and convalescent prisoners, have light task work within the gaol walls. The gaol buildings of the other stations of the province are only temporary. They are constructed of leaf and bamboo, the flooring being raised two or three feet from the ground, according to the fashion of the country. The labour of the convicts at the several stations, other than Rangoon, is exclusively extra-mural. The labour of convicts on public roads, clearing drains, filling up swamps, and so on, is of great benefit to the inhabitants of towns where the fall of rain is about 100 inches a year, and jungle springs up rapidly. The work is heavy, and could not be done with free labour, except at very great cost. It is impossible, however, to preserve strict discipline among convicts who are taken outside the gaol to work; but it has not yet been found practicable to establish a general system of intra-mural labour. Three gaols still remained with only an outer fence of bamboo work. The restriction on expenditure in the department of public works has hitherto prevented outer enclosure walls from being undertaken at those gaols. The enclosure wall to the Tharawaddy gaol has been constructed entirely by convict labour, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Lloyd.

Gaol gardens.

45. At Bassein a gaol garden has been established for the purpose of raising vegetables for the convicts, and at the same time to afford a healthy change of labour. This system will be extended to other gaols.

Gaol statistics.

46. The following Table exhibits the statistics of the gaols in Pegu during the year :—

DISTRICTS.	Average Number of all Criminal Prisoners daily throughout the Year, including Females and Non-labouring Convicts.	Number of Deaths during the Year.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.	Cost of each Healthy Prisoner for one Year.	Cost of each Sick Prisoner for one Year.	Number of Escapes.	Number of Re-Captures.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Rangoon - -	652	62	9 per cent.	84 12 –	80 6 –	4	3
Bassein - -	346	56	16 "	75 4 4	87 7 8	2	2
Prome - - -	375	103	27 "	75 15 2	71 11 –	—	—
Henzada - -	332	41	12 "	64 – 6	67 4 –	4	1
Tharawaddy - -	240	39	16 "	66 2 –	76 8 4	4	2
Toungoo - -	79	6	7 "	130 11 2	144 12 –	5	2

47. The

High cost of food and guard of prisoners.

47. The very high cost for each prisoner is at once seen. The bulk of the expenditure is incurred for the food of the prisoner, and for guards to watch him. From the cost of food (higher priced in 1859 than in any previous year under British rule) and high wages in the province, there is no prospect of these rates being diminished; but the hospital charges have, in some cases, been higher than they ought to have been, and in them a reduction may and will be effected.

Escapes and re-captures.

48. The number of escapes has been nine less than last year, and the proportion of re-captures rather more than one-half, which is an improvement.

Proportion of deaths.

49. The rate of mortality has been generally very high (in the Prome gaol rather over 27 per cent.) On this subject, Dr. Cowie, the medical officer, has submitted a carefully prepared report. Dysentery and cholera have been the chief diseases causing death. But Dr. Cowie states that sickness prevailed more among those prisoners newly received into the gaol than the others.

"The scarcity and high price of provisions have doubtless led to increase of sickness and crime. The majority of persons sent to gaol during the half year, ending 31st December last, entered its walls in a bad state of health, many seriously ill. No less than 94 prisoners under or awaiting trial have been admitted into hospital, and 26 have died."

Causes of disease in Prome gaol.

50. Much of the sickness is attributed to the crowded state of the gaol. This has since been remedied, many prisoners having been drafted to the Rangoon gaol, and that gaol has been relieved by 100 prisoners being sent to the Andaman Islands. Cholera raged with violence in the town and vicinity of Prome at the same time that the prisoners in gaol suffered from that disease.

Causes of disease in the Bassein gaol.

51. The mortality in the Bassein gaol is attributed by Dr. J. Davis chiefly to dysentery. This disease, he considers, was occasioned principally from unusually heavy labour during the rains, the prisoners being much exposed to wet. Cholera also appeared in the Bassein gaol.

Causes of disease in Tharawaddy gaol.

52. In the Tharawaddy gaol the deaths were principally from dysentery, the exciting causes of which are stated to be "broken constitutions, resulting apparently from previous dissipation and want."

General results of the year.

53. On the whole, the gaol management of the province of Pegu has not improved since last year, and until new buildings are constructed, it must, as regards classification, discipline, and in some gaols health, remain in the same state. The amount of work accomplished by the labouring convicts is sufficient.

Section VI.—REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

Comparative statement.

54. The following is a comparative statement of the amount demand of revenue in the province of Pegu, for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, omitting fractions:—

Items.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Land	12,08,408	12,62,283
Capitation	8,99,075	9,15,699
Fisheries	3,83,776	3,97,294
Salt	71,870	64,188
Forest produce	3,470	1,538
Excise	3,98,740	4,32,419
Sea Customs	3,33,070	4,52,086
Inland Customs	4,77,757	5,14,865
Port dues and marine receipts	1,43,510	95,290
Rent on town building lots	45,193	63,226
Timber	3,94,012	2,38,617
Fines and fees	1,59,843	1,51,870
Sale of unclaimed property	4,052	7,429
Postage stamps	16,976	18,385
Miscellaneous	7,494	32,868
Karen Chief's tribute	3,874	3,874
Total *Rs.**	45,31,120	46,51,931

Land to the amount of *Rs.* 60,554. 0. 2. was sold in the town of Rangoon during 1859. This is not included in the regular revenue. At Bassein, land to the amount of *Rs.* 371. 13. 1. was sold.

The

* During the year 1858-59, 2,170 rupees were collected more than the amount shown in the demand for that year.

The following items do not now form a portion of the regular revenue:—

ITEMS.	1858-59.	1859-60.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Municipal tax - - - - - -	82,639	80,203
Bazar rents - - - - - -	23,005	25,587
Ferries - - - - - - -	2,157	2,892
Total - - - *Rs.*	1,07,801	1,08,682

Increase in the Revenue.

55. From this will be seen that there has been a slight increase in all the chief items of revenue, except those of salt, timber and marine, which have decreased during the last year. A statement of the amount yielded by each district in the province will be found in Appendix (F.)

Increase of Land Revenue.

56. In the land revenue of the whole province there has been an increase during the past year of 53,875 rupees. The increase would have been larger, but that the season in portions of the province, particularly in the districts of Bassein and Henzada, was unfavourable to the rice crop. In the latter district, a sudden and unusual rise of the river was productive of great damage to the crops, and caused an actual decrease of revenue, amounting to 8,292 rupees.

Plan for re-adjusting the assessment of Land Revenue.

57. The re-assessment of the land tax, by imposing discriminative rates on the different kwengs (or paddy plains), the commencement of which was noticed in last year's report, has been continued during the past year. Hitherto the highest rate of land tax in the Rangoon district has been two rupees an acre; but it has been considered that the rate may be safely raised to *Rs.* 2. 8. per acre. Rates varying from one rupee to *Rs.* 2. 8. have now been imposed. The highest rate of *Rs.* 2. 8. is placed only upon land of extraordinary fertility. The lower portions of the Delta, where the settlement operations have hitherto been carried on, are generally fertile, and the rates of tax, therefore, have been raised in more instances than they have been decreased. It is expected, however, that the revenue will be increased not only by the augmented rates of tax, but also by an increase of cultivation, where decreased rates have been imposed. In the township of Thongwa, which was the first one settled, the increase of revenue derivable from the augmented rates of tax would have amounted only to 1,510 rupees, supposing the amount of cultivation to have remained the same; while the actual increase of land tax the year after the settlement amounted to 6,636 rupees.

General result of past operations in re-adjusting the Land Revenue, and making a 10 years' settlement in the Rangoon district.

58. In this place the general result of past operations in the re-adjustment of the revenue, and progress in making a 10 years' settlement will be briefly sketched. From unavoidable causes there was some delay in the settlement officer commencing operations this season, and when he did commence, it was with an incomplete staff; nevertheless, 1,188 square miles have been accurately surveyed, and the assessment on 61,161 acres of cultivated land has been re-adjusted. Altogether, including the previous season's work, out of 239,468 acres of cultivated land in the Rangoon district, the rates of assessment have been re-adjusted on 85,096 acres. This measure, while adjusting the rate to the capabilities of the soil, and thus affording relief where it was wanted, has caused a slight increase in the revenue; and conjointly with the above operation, a settlement of the land revenue for 10 years has been concluded with the owners of nearly 10,000 acres of land.

A settlement made for fisheries at request of the villagers for five years.

59. A settlement for five years has also been effected for the fisheries of the entire township of Angyee, at the request of the renters themselves. The rate was fixed at the same rent as was paid last year, viz. 6,050 rupees. In the settlement of the rent for the fisheries of this township, the principle of securing the working of the fisheries for the villagers residing near them, or for those who, by continually working them, have obtained prescriptive rights, was not lost sight of.

Difficulties to be overcome in introducing a new system.

60. Among a superstitious race like the Burmese, it was to be expected that the introduction of a change of system, however advantageous to themselves, would be received with caution. We accordingly find that, while admitting the advantages of the settlement system, which would rid them at once of those harpies of surveyors who now ply their trade to the disadvantage of all parties but themselves, still the majority of villagers propound a hundred and one groundless reasons why a change from the old beaten path might affect them injuriously. The idea that seems most fixed in their minds is, that were the country again to revert to Burmese rule, the settlement would be inexorably carried out, without any chance of the amelioration of the engagement which, in certain cases, those with whom the arrangement was primarily made pledged themselves to exercise. Again, the whole race of land measurers are naturally averse to a change of system which they have not only found profitable, but at last had begun to consider they had a prescriptive right in maintaining. This great obstacle has to some extent been removed in the Rangoon district, by a change from the Arracanese to the Karen class of surveyors; still the old leaven of disappointment remains as an element of obstruction to the introduction of the new and more advantageous system.

61. With

Communities which have accepted the settlement will arrange for each separate individual's quota of tax among themselves.

61. With regard to those villagers who have accepted the settlement, Captain Horace Browne remarks:—" Where village settlements have been accepted, the cultivators do not appear to have any doubt about their being able to come to an amicable arrangement among themselves with regard to the quotas of assessment to be borne by individuals. In villages of moderate size and homogeneous population, there exists generally a council of village elders, composed of men of character and influence, before whom cases of divorce and other petty social matters are carried in the first instance. It seems to be generally expected that these men will be able to arrange the land assessment to the satisfaction of all parties."

Settlement officer's remarks on the reasons advanced by the villagers for rejecting the settlement.

62. With regard to those who objected to a change, Captain Browne makes the following remarks:—" Though my efforts to establish village settlements have not met with universal or even general success, I have at least succeeded in ascertaining that there is nothing in the system of such settlements which is of itself distasteful to or at variance with the ideas of the people. Wherever I have explained the village system to the cultivators, they have always, at least the Burman and Talaing portion of them, been unanimous in considering it a great improvement upon the plan of annual land measurements, and have hardly ever objected to it, on the ground of its being unsuited to their habits and conditions of life. Nevertheless, it was anything but an easy matter to get them to accept the change of system. Their ostensible reasons for rejecting the proposal were, that they liked the present land measurers very well, and were afraid to change. The nature of their fears, however, they never could be got openly to confess. They would sometimes adduce a few absurd grounds, but they were no sooner laughed or argued out of these, then a fresh supply of them appeared in the background, and as fast as these were disposed of, their places were supplied by others all equally absurd and baseless; all my arguments went for nothing, and latterly, therefore, after having effected a few settlements, I never tried to combat their objections, finding it a sheer waste of time; but left it to time and the example of the more intelligent communities which have accepted settlements, to convince them of the baselessness of their fears." The sole change proposed to the landowners has been, that they shall accept a 10 years' lease for their lands at a fixed annual rate for the whole term, instead of a yearly lease accompanied by annual measurements of the cultivated area, and a rate liable to be raised. The people are alarmed lest they should not be able to fulfil engagements extending over 10 years, and hence their unwillingness to enter into them. It is probable, however, that after witnessing for one or two years the trial of the plan by those who have accepted leases, the great majority will accept the same terms.

Export of rice.

63. The following is a comparative statement of the export of rice and paddy during the past two years:—

Exported.	1858–59.	1859–60.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
By sea - - - - - - - -	120,271	40,847
By river - - - - - - -	36,440	39,606
Total - - -	156,711	80,453

The export by sea has decreased, not from any want of grain in the country, for more was raised than in the previous year, but because the cultivators, who are also the corn dealers of the country, have chosen to store their rice and keep it until they hope to obtain higher prices than were offered for export by sea. The prospect of a steady demand for the Burmese territories appears also to have influenced them in refusing to sell. The quantity of rice exported across the northern frontier has increased. This increase is due to the scarcity of grain which existed in the Burmese territory. Besides the quantity shown as exported in the frontier customs return, some thousands of cart-loads were taken across the border, of which no record is kept.

Capitation Tax.

Increase in capitation tax.

64. The capitation tax shows an increase of 16,624 rupees. This tax is light, and there is no reason for believing that it is disliked by the people.

Fisheries.

Increase in fisheries.

65. There is an increase under this head of 13,518 rupees. The fisheries, as described in former reports, are of two kinds, the inland and salt water fisheries. The increase this year is chiefly owing to the greater care taken in the collection of the salt water fishery tax. As explained before, any great sudden increase of the inland fishery tax is not to be wished for. The abuses which formerly existed in the renting out of these fisheries may now be considered as extirpated, and the people generally are content with the arrangements which have been made. It is now proposed to lease out these fisheries for a term of years instead of letting them annually as hitherto.

Salt.

Salt.

66. This item of revenue shows a decrease of 7,682 rupees. The trade in this article is liable to considerable fluctuations, which, of course, affect the manufacture. Decrease in salt.

Timber.

67. In this there is a large decrease of 1,55,395 rupees. The decrease results from fewer logs being brought down from the forests for sale, during the year under review, than in the previous year. The details of this department will be found in Section XVII. —*Forests.* Decrease in timber.

Excise.

68. The limitations under which licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor and opium are issued have been increased during the past year, but the amount of revenue derived from such licenses still exhibits an increase of 33,679 rupees. Licenses for the sale of opium and liquor are only issued for towns where European officers are stationed. Increase in excise.

Customs.

69. There has been an increase of 1,20,927 rupees in the amount derived from sea customs during the past year. This is caused by the increased rates of duty levied under the new tariff, not by any increase of trade. The following is a comparative statement of the value of imports and exports for the last two years by sea and land:— Increase in customs

	Rs.
1858-59 - - - - - - -	3,08,69,700
1859-60 - - - - - - -	2,87,98,658

The decrease in the value of the whole trade movement is chiefly due to rice being withheld from the market as explained in para. 63, and to a consequent decrease of import of treasure, which, in ordinary seasons, is brought to purchase grain. The increase on the frontier customs duty, amounting to 37,000 rupees, arose principally from increased export of rice, salt, and salt fish, into the Burmese Territory.

70. No other item appears to require special notice. The decrease in port dues and marine receipts will be explained in Section XI. The principal items of direct taxation, namely, land and capitation taxes, exhibit an increase of about 4½ and 2 per cent. respectively, which may be considered satisfactory. General results.

SECTION VII.—EDUCATION.

71. There is only one Government school in the province, namely, at Rangoon. Education is imparted to the pupils mainly through the English language, but the vernacular Burmese is not neglected. Government scho at Rangoon.

72. The classes were carefully examined by the school committee at the close of the school term of 1859. There were 68 Burmese boys on the rolls. No fees were paid. Number of pupils.

73. Of the head class, consisting of 12 boys, aged from 15 to 19 years, the examiner, Major Sparks, states:—"They were examined in English reading (*Little Arthur's History of England*) and grammar. The majority acquitted themselves well. Translations from English into Burmese were creditable. In translating from Burmese into English all failed. In English composition I gave them as a theme, 'The advantages to be derived from English education;' one boy, Bawa, gave in a very brief, but sensible and well-written essay." Head class—gener progress.

74. The classes were examined in arithmetic by Dr. Brandis, who reports thus:— "*General Acquirements.*—The pupils are well acquainted with the simple rules, both with entire numbers and fractions. They have made good progress in decimals, but they are not as yet familiar with the nature of a decimal fraction; for instance, they find it difficult to multiply decimal fractions by 10—100, &c. They have learnt the application of the rule of three simple and compound. Their readiness in mental calculation was very creditable." Notwithstanding some deficiencies, the Committee considered "that satisfactory progress had been made during the year." Progress in arithmetic.

75. The Karen High School at Kemmendine, near Rangoon, receives a yearly grant-in-aid from Government. It is supported by the Rangoon Karen Mission. The teachers are American Baptist Missionaries. The average attendance of pupils during the rainy season is 120; 80 in the English, and 40 in the vernacular department. The boys of the first class are instructed in English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and chemistry. Their progress is satisfactory, as was evinced at a public examination held at the close of the last term of 1859. Karen High Scho near Rangoon.

76. Education

Education among the Karen mountain tribes.

76. Education and civilisation among the Mountain Karen t[illegible]in the District of Toungoo continue to advance with steady pace. Karen teachers, [illegible]lly instructed by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mason, have now gone eastward among the Ka-ya or Red Karen tribes, where they have been joyfully welcomed. There are now 14 tribes in the highland country, lying between the rivers Sitang and Salveen, the majority of whom have forsaken their ancient savage customs, and present the remarkable contrast with their wild countrymen, of civilisation in its most important points, thus mingled with and contending against barbarism. From a careful estimate of the population lately made under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Mason, it appears that the Mountain Karen population east of the Sitang is as follows:—

Various Karen Tribes.	Number of Souls.
True Karen - - - - - - -	62,326
Red Karens (or Ka-ya), Eastern and Western -	200,000
Total - - -	262,326

The former are those within British Territory. Of them the number under Christian influence, that is, including all women and children, amounts to 25,615 souls. Dr. Mason thus describes the first method of making an attack on savage ignorance:—"During the Burmese time the Karens settled their quarrels in their own way. They cut each others throats; kidnapped women and children; stole cattle from the plains; and killed every straggling pedlar for his wares. Whenever a village is willing to support a teacher; forsake their heathenish practices; take the temperance pledge; observe the Sabbath; promise obedience to the teachings of the Bible; and send their children to school; we furnish them with a teacher if we have one available." Such are the preliminary vows made by a tribe ere they enter on their new career.

Village schools.

77. The village schools during the year were 133,* with 2,200 pupils. The education is entirely in the vernacular, and comprises for the majority at present a knowledge of letters sufficient to read the Scriptures, and instruction in the simple rules of arithmetic.

Karen Female Institute.

78. The Karen Female Institute at the city of Toungoo, for the education of teachers, has been in operation during the year. Some of the more advanced scholars have been engaged as teachers, and the chief of Western Karen, Nee, has applied for two of the young women to instruct his people. No more striking instance can be given of the sincere desire which exists for advancement, than the submission by so rude a race to instruction from female teachers. This institution has been liberally supported by the Karens.

Normal school for young men at the city of Toungoo.

79. In the normal school for Karen young men at Toungoo, 40 pupils studied until the term was prematurely interrupted by cholera breaking out. The pupils in the school were supported by subscriptions among the Karens. The scientific instruments for which Government made a grant have not yet been received, but are soon expected.

Education in the district of Bassein.

80. In the district of Bassein, education among the Karen population has been successfully carried on by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. There is a normal school at the town of Bassein. No grant-in-aid has been made to this school, in consequence of the application having been made after increase of expenditure had been prohibited. The school is well worthy of support. During the time when it was open, that is, during the rainy season of 1859, 140 pupils attended, of whom 23 were females. The Rev. Mr. Beecher states:—"The 25 male pupils in the highest class proceeded in arithmetic through the cube root, and the elements of land measuring; besides geography and sacred history." Useful employment also was not neglected. All the pupils were required to labour mornings and evenings for about three hours each day. They made the desks and benches for the school; cleared the compound, and made paths through it. Finally, the school received liberal donations in money and goods from the Karen community—such employment is very judicious for peasant youths attending school at a time of the year when field labour is not required. Most of the land measurers employed in the Revenue Department were supplied from this school.

Education among the Karens in the district of Henzada.

81. In the district of Henzada, the schools for the instruction of Karens, under the care of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, have prospered during the year. The number of primary or village schools was 30. At the normal school, at the town of Henzada, the average number of pupils throughout the year was 50, of whom about one-third were girls. At a public examination, the pupils of this school showed they had made good progress in geography, arithmetic, and land surveying. A small number of the most advanced pupils recited and explained some branches of natural philosophy, as the properties of bodies, the laws of motion, and the motions of the planets, in a manner which evinced that they understood the principles of what they were repeating. This school received a grant of 600 rupees from Government, and subscriptions and donations to the amount of 1,877 rupees in the past year. The education is imparted entirely in the Karen language.

82. I have

* The number of village schools was erroneously stated at 210 in last year's report.

82. I have been favoured with the following summary from the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, of what has been done in education during the year by the Catholic missionaries. Education by the Catholic Missionaries.

83. At Rangoon the boys' school contains 50 pupils, who are taught in English. At the girls' school the attendance is generally 30. They are instructed in Burmese. At Rangoon.

84. In the interior of the districts of Henzada, Bassein, and Rangoon, village schools have been established among the Karens. The number of pupils is 180. They are instructed through the Karen language, to which the Roman character has been adapted, and in which books of instruction have been printed. At the city of Toungoo also there is a school, attended by 25 boys, to whom Burmese and English are taught. At Henzada, Bassein, and Toungoo.

SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

85. DURING the year several public works have, from financial reasons, been restricted; and only those absolutely necessary have been carried on. During this lull in out-of-door operations, desk work has been industriously plied. The arrears of accounts have been cleared off to a considerable extent, and, as reported by the Chief Engineer, Captain C. D. Newmarch, "two complete budgets have been submitted, one in arrears for 1859-60, and one in advance for 1860-61. The budget system, which from its first introduction had been in these provinces so much in arrears, has now been fairly established." General remarks. Accounts.

86. The cash expenditure on works of every description during the year has amounted to nearly 13½ lakhs of rupees, or 135,000 *l.* Expenditure.

MILITARY WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

87. The redoubt at the frontier station of Toungoo has been advanced as much as was possible with the sum of money disposable for that important work. The redoubt at Bassein has been so far completed as to be in a defensible state. The redoubt at the frontier station of Thayetmyo was completed last year; some repairs are required for the earth-work. About two miles below Rangoon a battery of nine guns has been constructed on the left bank of the river, at a point commanding the ship channel. Defensive works.

88. Various buildings requisite for the accommodation and comfort of the troops have been completed during the year. Temporary quarters for the married families of the artillery at Toungoo were constructed, and four barracks were converted into comfortable quarters for the families of the European Infantry at the same station. At Bassein two artillery barracks have been completed—one building is for the married men. On the last day but one of the official year, a serious disaster occurred at Thayetmyo, in the destruction, by fire, of 16 barracks, and numerous other buildings. The fire was entirely accidental. Barracks and other buildings for troops.

89. A powder magazine, calculated to hold about 3,000 barrels of powder, is nearly completed at Rangoon. The commissariat and ordnance buildings, including the powder magazine within the redoubt at Thayetmyo, are well advanced. There is a difficulty in procuring timber of a sufficient size at that station, and that want retards those important buildings. A powder magazine has been constructed within the redoubt at Toungoo. Great progress has also been made in the commissariat storehouses and other buildings at that station. Ordnance and Commissariat buildings.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

90. Nothing of importance has been effected in civil buildings during the year. A wall round the Bassein gaol has been commenced. A temporary building, as a general dispensary, has been put up at Rangoon. A commodious house has been purchased at Rangoon as a court-house. This, it is expected, will hereafter serve for a custom house. A bazar, sanctioned to be built at the town of Donebew, has been commenced. It will be a remunerative work. No civil buildings of importance completed.

MUNICIPAL.

Repairs of Roads.

91. In the town and suburbs of Rangoon 6,000 running feet of road have been metalled, and 9,000 running feet of new road have been constructed. Over 2,000 trees were planted by the road sides. The Rangoon town roads are, generally speaking, kept in good repair. Rangoon Town roads.

MARINE.

Wharf.

92. The main or customs wharf at Rangoon is being covered in with a shingled roof. This will render it available for landing goods. At the Dallah Dock Yard the entrance to the patent slip has been completed, and the slip is ready for use. A caisson will be fitted to the entrance, as from the water flowing in at each tide a heavy deposit of silt is now formed in the bed of the slip. The sail and moulding loft and carpenters' work-shop have been completed. The building is 258 feet long and 50 feet broad. Customs Wharf and Naval Yard.

93. The

Main Lines of Road.

Prome and Toungoo Mountain Road.

93. The road leading from Prome across the Arakan Mountains to the seashore, in the circle of Toungoo, is passable for carts during the dry season. But carts are not employed in traffic on the road. It requires to be cleared annually of land slips and fallen trees. The line of electric telegraph to connect the Pegu with the Arakan and Bengal line is being constructed on this road. Without such a road it is doubtful if the telegraph could be maintained, especially in the rainy season. A bridge across the Lagoon stream is required.

Road from Poungday to Prome, and thence to Meeaday.

94. The roads leading to Prome from Poungday, and from Prome to Meeaday, on the frontier, are in tolerable repair. The former has considerable traffic, but it has not been found practicable to metal it, except in detached portions, as there is no proper material to be had on the line.

Services of the Chief Engineer, Captain Newmarch.

95. The Commissioner deems it to be only due to the high merits of the Chief Engineer, Captain C. D. Newmarch, to notice the indefatigable and successful exertions of that officer in the performance of his duties. Captain Newmarch mentions with approbation the services of Lieutenant F. T. Pollok, the Executive Engineer at Toungoo, and of Captain Nepean Smith, the Executive Engineer at Rangoon Town, during the past year. He also notices the assistance he has derived from his assistant, Lieutenant S. T. Trevor, and the services of Lieutenant G. de P. Falconnet, Executive Engineer at Thayetmyo.

SECTION IX.—POST OFFICE.

No alteration in postal arrangement since last Report.

96. No alteration has taken place in the postal arrangements of the Province since last Report.

Expenditure return not received.

97. The expenditure for fixed establishments is also the same as last year, viz. 53,048 rupees. Owing to the returns of letters received and despatched not having been furnished, the comparative statement of increase or decrease cannot be shown here.

SECTION X.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Number of stations.

98. THERE are eight telegraphic stations in this Province, divided into two branches, one leads from Rangoon to Henzada, Mengyee, Prome, and Thayetmyo; the other from Rangoon to Pegu, Shoay Gheen, and Toungoo.

Length of line.

99. The length of the first line from Rangoon to Thayetmyo is 242 miles, and from Rangoon to Toungoo 191 miles, making a total of 433 miles.

Progress of the junction line with Calcutta.

100. Late in last season operations were commenced on the route of the new line from Prome along the Toungoo Road, which will connect this Province with the Great Indian Telegraphs. The wire has been stretched for 52 miles from Prome, and posts have been put up along the whole of the remaining 62 miles, and for about 15 miles beyond Toungoo up the coast. The communication will be complete early in the ensuing year, if the small portion of sea-cable required to connect the Island of Ramree with the main land is forthcoming.

Expenditure.

101. The total expenditure for the year amounted to *Rs.* 58,069. 8. The receipts, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

Description of Messages.	1858–59.	1859–60.	1858–59.	1859–60.
	Number of Messages.	Number of Messages.	Receipts for Messages.	Receipts for Messages.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Public - - - -	5,271	2,071	14,928 14 –	5,096 6 –
Private - - - -	5,438	6,853	11,469 15 –	11,637 4 –
Total - - *Rs.*	10,709	8,924	26,398 13 –	16,733 10 –

Cause of decrease in receipts.

102. The decrease in the amount realised for public messages is partly owing to the abolition of the rule by which it was formerly compulsory to repeat a certain class of messages, though the introduction of the rule requiring cash payments for all service messages has, no doubt, caused a still greater reduction in what was formerly a *pro formâ* charge.

103. There

103. There is no doubt that the junction with the imperial lines will cause a great increase in the utility, and, consequently, on the returns of the provincial lines. Extra expense will have to be incurred to prevent the numerous interruptions which are caused by the following elements of destruction—jungle fires, falling of trees across the line, and white ants, for out of 433 miles of line, no less than 53 interruptions occurred within last year, of an average duration of four days. Probable increase in future returns.

SECTION XI.—MARINE.

104. The steamer Indus, and flat Luckia, having been sent round to Calcutta to be employed on the Ganges, and the flat Soane condemned, the strength of the Irrawaddy flotilla is now reduced to five steamers and three flats, with an extra flat of small size, laid up in ordinary. Reduction in the strength of the flotilla.

105. One steamer is usually stationed off the frontier station of Thayetmyo, and one at the port of Bassein. The remainder find ample employment on the Irrawaddy, in the conveyance of troops, stores, passengers, and mails between Rangoon and the stations on the above-mentioned river. Duties of the flotilla.

106. The whole expenses of the flotilla and naval yard at Rangoon are exhibited under the head of Marine in the Appendix K. The aggregate for both is there shown to amount to *Rs.* 3,34,209. 11. 4. for the past year; of this sum, *Rs.* 2,16,618. 0. 4. are on account of the flotilla, and *Rs.* 1,17,591. 11. 0. for the naval yard. The earnings of these establishments are as follows:— Receipts and payments on account of the flotilla.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Amount cash received on account of freight and private passengers by steamers - - - - - - - -	33,919	5	10
Value of freight and passage of troops, &c., on account of public service - - - - - - - - - -	1,70,153	2	2
Total - - - *Rs.*	2,04,072	8	–

Thus exhibiting a balance against the flotilla of *Rs.* 12,545. 8. 4.

107. In the naval yard, the cash receipts for work performed on private account amounted to *Rs.* 25,912. 5. 2., leaving a balance of *Rs.* 91,679. 5. 10. against the yard. The expenses of the Irrawaddy flotilla, afloat and ashore, amounted to *Rs.* 3,34,209. 11. 4. The total surplus expenditure for this force, therefore, stands thus:— Receipts and disbursements in the naval yard, Rangoon.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Naval Yard - - - - - - - - - - - -	91,679	5	10
Flotilla - - - - - - - - - - - -	12,545	8	4
Total - - - *Rs.*	1,04,224	14	2

Last year the surplus expenditure amounted to *Rs.* 1,62,723. 1. 4.

108. The patent slip now completed will probably be much used by private ships requiring repair, and so the surplus expenditure will be further reduced. Patent slip completed.

109. The workmen are now employed in putting together an iron steamer for the King of Burmah, which came out from England in pieces. Two schooners for the use of the officers employed in constructing the Alguada Reef Lighthouse have been built, and another has been ordered. Workmen employed in putting together an iron steamer for the King of Burmah.

110. The receipts and disbursements of the port funds at the two sea ports were as follows:— Receipts and disbursements in port funds. Cause of decrease in receipts.

———	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Rangoon - - - - -	32,247	1	–	24,797	6	10
Bassein - - - - -	3,211	14	–	10,341	4	–
Total - - - *Rs.*	35,458	15	–	35,138	10	10

Notwithstanding the increased rate of port dues from four to six annas per ton, a very small balance is shown in favour of the funds. This is entirely to be attributed to the reduced number of ships visiting the ports, consequent on the state of the rice trade, as explained in para. 63.

 111. The

Decrease in shipping.

111. The following shows the number and tonnage of vessels at each port:—

YEAR.	Rangoon.								Bassein.		Remarks.
	Arrivals.				Departure.						
	Government Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.		Government Vessels.		Merchant Vessels.				
	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Vessels.	Tons.	Number of Ships Cleared Out.	Tonnage.	
1858-59 -	23	23,049	480	143,429½	24	24,936	493	149,142	84	26,494	Government and others not separated in Bassein Return.
1859-60 -	28	26,143	342	90,736	29	26,511	381	106,551	51	12,987	

Straits light dues.

112. The receipts on account of the Straits Lighthouse Fund amounted to 291 rupees, and the expenditure to *Rs.* 17. 12.

Establishment of a shipping officer at Rangoon.

113. A shipping office has been established at Rangoon conformable to Act I. of 1859. The office was opened on the 6th September last. The receipts by fees, &c., amounted to *Rs.* 737. 14. 11., and the office expenses and subsistence to distressed seamen *Rs.* 243. 15. 3. The office is placed under the master attendant, Captain Harold Lewis; the surplus funds are at present carried to the credit of Government.

Quantity and value of coal issued.

114. The quantity of coals issued to vessels, other than those attached to the Pegu marine, was 2,496 tons of English coals, and 1,011 ½ tons of country coals; total value of which amounted to *Rs.* 1,11,856. 2.

Port dues and pilotage for Government vessels.

115. The sum of *Rs.* 1,793. 9. 8. was incurred for pilotage of Government vessels unconnected with the Irrawaddy flotilla, and the port dues claimable on Government sea-going vessels, if collected, would have amounted to 10,261 ½ rupees to the credit of the port fund more than is shown in the accounts.

Freight by inland steamers raised.

116. Since last year's Report was submitted, the price of freight by the Irrawaddy steamers has been raised from 15 to 25 rupees a ton, to equalise it more with the cost for freight by boats; but as the enhanced rates were only to take effect from the 1st January last, the increase in profits will be more apparent in future reports.

Advantage of steam communication over boats for Government purposes.

117. Although there is still a considerable expenditure amounting to rather more than a lakh of rupees over receipts in the Irrawaddy flotilla, it must be borne in mind that one steamer at the frontier and one at Bassein remain almost inactive, and may be considered as a portion of the military defence. To this consideration must be added the immense advantage in steam communication over boats for the transport of troops and military stores; and in keeping up rapid communication for postal purposes. The whole of the flotilla, indeed, may be viewed as a necessary adjunct to the military garrison, in a country having an intricate river delta, extending over 10,000 square miles.

Section XII.—FINANCIAL.

Financial results not so favourable as last year.

118. The financial results for the past year are not so favourable as those of the previous year. There has been an increase of expenditure, amounting to 1,04,819 rupees, while the addition to the annual revenue has not been much more than that amount. But in some cases, as in the augmentation of the Prome police corps for the frontier, increased expenditure has been necessarily incurred, and shown in the accounts of the province, while a saving is effected in a department the accounts of which are not included here.

Expenditure.

119. The expenditure for the past year may be exhibited under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Judicial - - - - - -	11,28,113
Revenue - - - - - -	3,51,131
Customs - - - - - -	94,352
Marine - - - - - -	3,69,348
Military - - - - - -	1,39,041
General - - - - - -	3,99,407
Total - - - *Rs.*	24,81,392

Allowing 2,50,657 rupees, or three-fourths of 3,34,209 rupees (the total cost of the Irrawaddy flotilla, including dockyard expenses), as debitable to the military exigencies of the province, the cost of every department of the civil administration of the province for the past year may be set down at 22,30,736 rupees, leaving 24,21,202 rupees available for paying cost of military defence of the province.

120. The

120. The trade in rice has been considerably cramped during the past season, and this has affected the financial results of the year. But the causes of this diminution of trade have been peculiar, and it is believed temporary. Effect of decline in trade on financial result.

121. The expenses of the topographical survey will, it is expected, cease with the next season's work. With strict economy in all departments, especially in the expenses of gaols, which hitherto have been very high, and with endeavours to render the flotilla contribute more to support its cost, it is hoped the financial result will, next year, be more favourable. Future prospects.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL.

122. Friendly intercourse between the Burmese Court and the British authorities in Pegu has continued uninterrupted during the past year, and the visit of the Commissioner to the King will probably have a good effect. Intercourse with the Burmese Government continues on a friendly footing.

123. Border raids still continue; but it is hoped the appointment of two military officers at the head of the police force on the frontier, as noticed in para. 30 A., will be the means of effectually checking such inroads. Border raids.

124. At the close of the rainy season of last year the Commissioner was enabled to fulfil his former promise of paying a friendly visit to the King of Burmah at his new capital, Mandalay. After 22 days' progress in boats furnished by the King from the frontier, the party arrived at the capital, where they were received by the King and nobles of the court with every demonstration of friendship. After a pleasant sojourn of three weeks the party returned by boats to the frontier. Visit of the Commissioner to the Burmese capital.

The works of the new city were still in progress.

125. In the month of February last, a fanatical impostor, adopting (to the Boodhist) the alluring title of Embryo King, succeeded in collecting an armed rabble from among the more ignorant of the populace of the Toungoo district and the neighbouring tribes, and attempted to march on Toungoo, but was intercepted by the Deputy Commissioner with a small police force, accompanied by a few soldiers of Her Majesty's 69th, by whom he was captured; he was tried, and suffered death as the penalty of his rebellion. An embryo king, who had rebelled in the Toungoo district, caught and hanged.

126. This Embryo King had no connexion with the man who assumed a similar designation, and formerly gave some trouble in the Martaban district. Such impostors frequently appear in various parts of Burmah. Not connected with the Martaban Min Loung.

127. Though no authentic accounts have been received of affairs in the Chinese Province of Yunân, yet they are believed to be more settled than heretofore. The arrival of a caravan of 2,000 laden mules from that province, at Mandalay, shows that trade has been re-opened. No intelligence has been received of the French missionaries in that quarter. Re-opening of trade with Yunân and Burmah.

128. The Deputy Commissioners of Toungoo, Captain Lloyd, visited the interior of Karen-nee, or country of the Red Karens, during the past year. It appears that affairs there are much in the same state as has been mentioned in former Reports. Ky-ay-pho-gyee, the Western Chief, does not appear to be able to keep his own people well in hand, settled as they are on distant hills under minor chiefs; the consequence is, that the trade between the Shan States and the British Territory, for which the best road is through Western Karen-nee, suffers from the caravans being unprotected from plunder. State of Karen-nee.

SECTION XIV.—MILITARY.

129. In Appendix L., is shown the strength of the regular and local force present in the province on the 30th April 1860. The materials for calculating the exact cost are wanting. Strength of the force garrisoning the province.

130. The general conduct and discipline of the Pegu Light Infantry has continued good during the past year; desertions have decreased from 82 in the previous year to 58 in 1859. Pegu light infantry.

131. The classification of the several races in this regiment, at the close of last official year, stood as follows:— Return of different races of men in the corps.

RACES.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Naicks.	Sepoys or Privates.	TOTAL.
Christians - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malay or Mussulmen -	3	12	5	12	101	133
Budhist or Burmese -	10	36	11	33	683	773
Talaing - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karen - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other caste - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arakanese - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	16	48	16	45	784	909

An increase of the Malay element is very desirable; but the expense incurred thereby would be very great.

 132. This

Duties of the corps.

132. This regiment furnishes detachments, several of which are stationed at outposts along the frontier, situated in unhealthy and comparatively expensive localities, which is one cause of the still numerous desertions. As, however, no less than 60 deserters of the past and previous years have been captured and punished, it is probable a check has been given to this unsoldierlike practice.

Alteration in dress.

133. An alteration is about to be introduced in the dress of the men, by substituting a tunic of lighter material for the warm weather, in lieu of the present one of coarse cloth.

Instance of gross neglect on the part of a detachment.

134. This year an instance of the carelessness of the men, when left to themselves on detached command, has again occurred, wherein the pay of a whole detachment and several muskets were carried off in a bold attack made by a party of ex-frontier banditti on the post of Yamyeit. An occasional visit from the police officers on the frontier will, doubtless, cause the detachments of this corps to keep a sharper look-out.

Section XV.—POPULATION.

Increase in the population.

135. There has been an increase in the population of the province of 57,757 over the previous year.

Comparative statement of races.

136. The returns for the three last years show the following results in each race :—

Races.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Burmese	571,696	613,244	646,852
Karens	118,084	139,906	152,234
Talaings	94,465	85,133	92,854
Shans	13,916	12,768	16,080
Khyens	17,864	12,338	10,158
Indians	10,075	10,019	11,000
Yabaings	4,748	5,769	6,000
Chinese	3,562	1,735	2,917
Europeans and their descendants	768	1,070	1,108
Jews	74	78	134
Other races	4,951	8,914	9.394
Total	840,203	890,974	948,731

Population of males to females, and adults to infants.

137. The proportion of males, females, adults, and infants is given as below for the past year :—

Men	317,680	
Women	297.961	
		615,641
Boys under 16	175,335	
Girls - ditto	157,755	
		333,090
Total		948,731

The above is exclusive of the residents in the several military cantonments.

Per-centage of increase.

138. The increase is considerably over six per cent. Of this about two per cent. is due to immigration from the Burmese territory and the Shan states. The balance shows a satisfactory rate of increase by births in the province. The return is believed still to show somewhat less than the actual amount of population.

Section XVI.—AGRICULTURE.

Season unfavourable for cultivation.

139. There is little to remark on under the head of agriculture during the past year, and that little is not favourable, for, owing to a scarcity of rain in the commencement of the ploughing season, and an untimely inundation towards the end, much damage was done, not only to the rice crops, which constitute the staple product of the province, but also to the miscellaneous cultivation in the districts of Bassein, Henzada, and Tharawaddy. At Toungoo some lives and much cattle were lost from the latter cause.

140. There

140. There has been rather a diminution in the cultivation of tobacco and indigo. The former, which is grown for home consumption in the allavial deposits left by the streams in the Bassein districts, and on the low lands in the Tharawaddy districts, was almost entirely destroyed by the late inundation. The people do not find much sale for their indigo, as they purchase cloth of British manufacture of that dye at a very reasonable rate. About 40 maunds of indigo was imported from Burmah for the first time. Tobacco and indigo.

141. From an interesting report by Dr. D. Brandis, on the subject of cotton cultivation, the following information is gathered:—"The cotton cultivated in Burmah is a variety of *Gossypium herbaceum*; the shrub is small, with small hairy leaves; the cotton is short stapled, but very fine. With the exception of a limited quantity in gardens, it is at present cultivated only on toungyas and clearings on the river side. On hilly spots the seed is cast in June, after the paddy land has been sown; it flowers about the same time that paddy is reaped, and is gathered in February and March; a small quantity is gathered in the second year, but rarely in the third." Cotton, description grown in Pegu.

142. The hill cultivators would be glad of a description of plant that would attain a sufficient height to overreach the low jungle that springs up after every rainy season; and there are extensive tracts, Dr. Brandis states, in the mountains between the Sittang and Salween rivers, where the inhabitants are desirous of cultivating cotton, but do not succeed with the kind at present grown in Burmah. Some plants that were raised from "upland" and "sea island" seed thrived very well on the slopes in the Myitgwan Valley, and Dr. Brandis adds:—"If the cultivation should prove successful, vast tracts of fertile mountain land might become available for cotton cultivation, not only in the tract between Toungoo and Karen-nee country, which is comparatively well populated, but also on the whole of the mountains to the south, comprised the plateau of the Upper Yemzaleen, and the hills between it and the Salween, a country once densely populated, now in a great measure deserted, but which, under the influence of peace and a wise administration, will, undoubtedly, revert to its former flourishing state." Hill cultivators desire a superior description.

143. The general result of Dr. Brandis's report is, that at present the indigenous cotton of Pegu cannot be exported with profit to England. A small quantity finds its way to Eastern Bengal in country vessels. General result of Dr. Brandis's Report.

144. From Burmah Proper cotton is exported overland to the Chinese province of Yunan, the estimated annual value of which reaches probably to 250,000 *l*. All that can be done at present is to endeavour to introduce into the Pegu province that description of cotton which shall offer the most inducement to cultivators to undertake its culture, and this object is being steadily pursued. Exportation from Burmah Proper.

145. The cantonment garden at Rangoon is eminently a success, as will appear from the following statement. Cantonment garden at Rangoon.

146. Return showing the description and quantity of vegetables cultivated in the soldiers' garden during last season, from November to April 1859-60:— Description and quantity of vegetables produced.

	Lbs.
Celery	91
Beans	292
Cabbages	4,578
Knol-khol	4,875
Beetroot	821
Radish	4,752
Turnips	971
Carrots	2,414
Lettuce	971
Mustard	15
TOTAL	19,780

The whole of the above was served out to the European troops; in addition to which, 1,802 ½ lbs. of vegetables were sold to private individuals, at a profit to the garden of *Rs.* 225. 5. Besides these direct results, there are the indirect results to be found in affording healthy and profitable occupation for the industriously inclined among the European soldiery of the garrison.

147. About 50 men of the Artillery and Her Majesty's 68th raised 12,869 lbs. of vegetables, which they sold to the commissariat, besides what they may have given away, sold privately, or consumed. Much praise is due to the commissariat officer, Captain F. Harris, for his excellent management, not only in working the garden, but also for his exertion in making it a place of agreeable resort for all classes of the community. A bowling alley has been erected for the use of the soldiers, and a "round-about" for the amusement of their children. Number of soldiers who applied for plots.

148. The usual horticultural show came off on the 1st of February, when vegetables were exhibited by some 20 competitors. A variety of flowers also added not a little to the success of the show, at the conclusion of which games were got up for the men of the garrison. Horticultural show.

 149. There

Gardens at other stations contemplated.

149. There is also a soldiers' garden at Toungoo, but no report has as yet been received; and the instituting one at Thayetmyo, where there are European troops, is a *desideratum*. There is a garden at Bassein worked by prisoners, chiefly convalescents, which has answered very well, and it is in contemplation to extend the experiment to other district gaols.

Section XVII.—FORESTS.

Comparative statement of the past and present year.

150. The following is a comparative statement, showing the number of logs sold, and amount realised thereon, during the past and previous year:—

Year.	Number of Logs.	Amount Realised.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1858–59 - - -	20,561	3,75,923	–	–
1859–60 - - -	15,416	2,11,980	15	6

Number of logs at the different depôts on the 30th April.

151. On the 30th April there were at the different depôts 831 logs, the value of which, at the last year's average rate, would be *Rs.* 13,755. 9. The average rate per ton obtained during the past year was rather over 31 rupees.

Disbursements.

152. The disbursements of this department for the past year amounted to *Rs.* 1,73,658. 4.

Some forests worked direct by the Forest Department and by license holders.

153. In consequence of a scarcity of elephants, the contractors, who heretofore conducted the forest operations, found a difficulty in procuring those animals, which are required for dragging timber from the forests. With a view of keeping up the supply of large-sized timber, some forests are now being worked under the personal superintendence of Dr. Brandis. Others are being worked by license-holders, who, on payment of a fixed rate per tree, are permitted to bring the timber to market, and dispose of it on their own account. It is expected that, from these measures, the supply of timber will not be less than it would have been had the contractors met with no obstruction.

Operations of the past year.

154. The operations of girdling, marking, and clearing impediments from among young trees, have been attended to during the past year, and a greater proportion of crooks and such like timber, useful in ship-building, has been brought down than formerly.

Future prospects.

155. The number of logs sold during the past year has been less than in any year since 1856–57, but it is believed the year 1860–61 will show an increase.

Section XVIII.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Survey of the Delta.

156. In last year's report it was stated that little more of the province remained to be surveyed beyond a portion of country comprised within the delta of the Irrawaddy, and a strip of country east of Toungoo. This year it was deemed expedient to complete as far as possible the former section.

Work performed.

157. The field-work performed up to 1st May is set down at 6,400 square miles surveyed, 100 miles traversed, and 40 miles triangulated, at an expenditure of *Rs.* 42,416. 1., which gives an average a little over *Rs.* 6. 10. per square mile. As the season does not close for field-work until about the 1st June, it is probable that a total of 6,900 square miles and 200 miles of traverse will have been accomplished. From the survey returns it is apparent that the area of the province will somewhat exceed the area at which it has hitherto been estimated; but it will be as well to leave the rectification until the survey is completed.

What remains to be done.

158. With regard to the completion of the survey, there still remains a portion of the Bassein district on the western side of the Arrakan hills unsurveyed; also the portion of country to the east of Toungoo. With the above exception, the survey of the province may be considered as accomplished; and if the maps of the native surveyors should prove to contain as much as they are supposed, the general map, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of 1860-61.

Notice of officers.

159. The health of Lieut. W. H. Edgcombe, of the Madras Engineers, having succumbed to the effects of the climate while employed as Superintendent of the survey, he was compelled to proceed home at the commencement of the past working season, and the work has devolved upon Lieut. F. FitzRoy, Bengal Artillery, assisted by Mr. R. Swetenham.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

160. During last year greater success was met with in vaccination than in any previous year. This may probably be accounted for by the prevalence of small-pox during the past season in the Prome and Henzada districts, where the greatest success was met with; much of the success must also be attributed to the perseverance of the divisional superintending surgeon, Dr. H. Graham, who made application, and obtained a supply of vaccine matter from Simla.

Success in vaccination greatly increased.

161. The vaccine produced in the cooler region of Simla apparently retains its virtue longer than that obtained from Bengal, for the vaccine received from Calcutta generally failed, whilst by that forwarded from Simla the disease was satisfactorily set up. It is also worthy of note that the Calcutta vaccine was found much less efficacious in the Rangoon district than in those adjoining it, viz., Bassein and Henzada; the success met with in the Rangoon district being almost exclusively from the Simla virus.

Simla vaccine superior to the Calcutta.

162. The following statement will best explain the result obtained during last year:—

Statement of result

STATION.	Vaccinated.	Successfully.	Failed.
Rangoon - - - -	62	61	1
Bassein - - - - -	33	20	13
Prome - - - - -	937	503	434
Henzada - - - -	700	600	100
Tharawaddy - - - -	—	—	—
Toungoo - - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	1,732	1,184	548

163. In the Tharawaddy and Toungoo districts no success was met with. The superintending surgeon has promised to endeavour to convey the virus into the interior, especially in those districts where it has heretofore failed, on inoculated bodies.

Proposal to convey the virus into the interior on inoculated bodies.

SECTION XX.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

164. The services of a native dresser having at length been made available, the Rangoon dispensary was re-opened on the 11th April last, in a house erected for the purpose, in a more salubrious locality than the site occupied by the former building. Having been so recently opened, there is scarcely time to judge of its success; but the donations and subscriptions collected, and promised, warrant the supposition that, with a vigilant watch over the expenditure, it will not again be requisite to close the door of the institution from want of funds.

Dispensary at Rangoon re-opened.

165. A charitable dispensary has also been established at Thayetmyo, in a building provided by Government on the northern outskirts of the native town.

Dispensary at Thayetmyo opened.

This charitable dispensary was originally instituted at the recommendation of Dr. J. L. Ranking, of the Madras Army, when civil surgeon at the above station; and his successor, Dr. W. Williams, of Her Majesty's 68th, has since extended to it his fostering hand. This institution will, doubtless, be a boon to the native population of the place.

SECTION XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

166. The experiment which it was hoped would result in occasionally supplying a mutton ration to the European troops, started under very favourable circumstances; but in the end has lamentably failed. It is difficult to assign a cause; but, as a general rule, in whatever locality in this country live stock are massed, sooner or later an epidemic is sure to appear. The same result has repeatedly been experienced where elephants and slaughter cattle have been kept. Since the fatal epidemic which first appeared in the flock in September 1858, there has been a gradual decrease by deaths, which amounted to 256 between the 1st May and 31st December 1859.

Failure of sheep farm at Thayetmyo.

167. Notwithstanding

Financial results of the experiment.

167. Notwithstanding that the sheep were removed from the spot where the flock was first attacked, no material improvement took place. The total outlay, up to the commencement of this year, had reached 57,647 rupees, and the value of the stock on hand was about 19,690 rupees, the balance is total loss. It is feared that the closing of the experiment is inevitable. It is proposed to distribute the more healthy survivors among the villagers in various localities in the province, but the chances of success in Burmese hands is very doubtful.

Bulls.

168. The endeavour to increase the size of the country cattle by a cross with the larger breeds of Indian cattle may be said to be a failure. There are some of the offspring of imported bulls existing, but they do not appear to find much favour in the eyes of a Burman; and it is difficult to condemn his taste in the matter, for the small cattle of the province are not only well formed, but far more active, if not more useful than the large breed of India.

Elephant catching.

169. Experiments have been made in capturing wild elephants which abound in all parts of the province. The plan adopted for securing the animals was that practised by the Burmese, namely, by hunting them with powerful tusked elephants. But few or none exceeding six feet in height can be caught by that method, and as no elephant under seven feet is of use for army commissariat purposes, the result of the operations has not been satisfactory. The system of capturing elephants by driving a herd of them into a stockade was deemed too expensive and too uncertain for trial.

Plough cattle.

170. The animals used for agriculture in Pegu are buffaloes and oxen. The former are chiefly employed in the heavy clay soil and damp atmosphere of the Delta; the latter in the lighter soil and drier climate of the upper districts. So great is now the demand for these animals, and so constant is the drain for slaughter bullocks, that prices have risen about five-fold since the British occupation of the province. In the district of Rangoon a pair of buffaloes is now worth from 180 to 190 rupees; and a pair of bullocks in the northern districts about 80 rupees. The scarcity of cattle is becoming a serious impediment to the agriculture of the province.

171. The following extract on the adaptability of a portion of the Rangoon district for immigrants skilled in husbandry is taken from the report of the settlement officer, Captain Browne:—

Remarks on the applicability of a portion of the Rangoon district for immigrants skilled in husbandry.

"The Twantay 'Tangyee' or 'forest tract' commences abruptly at Twantay, and runs down through the circles of Twantay, Lingdapoora, Kanhmoo, and Lawadee, to within a short distance of the Thak-wot-peng-myet (Bassein Creek), or the channel connecting the Rangoon and China Bakir rivers. Its length, therefore, is about 20 miles, and it has an average breadth of from five to seven miles. It is covered throughout with fine forest trees, and abounds in perennial springs of limpid water. The soil is extremely fertile, but is thrown away upon the present population (chiefly Karens), who know no method of turning it to account, except by the wretched system of 'toungyas.' Numerous fine trees are thus yearly sacrificed, in order that a single crop of brinjals or cucumbers may be produced from their ashes. The value of the timber destroyed is certainly greater than that of the crops raised in its place. This ridge would form an admirable locality for settling any foreign immigration acquainted with the finer modes of cultivation, who could be attracted to Pegu. Excellent water is procurable everywhere by sinking wells, not to mention the reservoirs which might be formed by arresting the waters of the numerous springs which now trickle down into the plains, where they are not required. A numerous colony of Shans has been formed in the neighbourhood of Twantay, which every year receives fresh accessions of strength by bands of new immigrants. But these industrious people, though most anxious and willing to adopt any improvements in husbandry, of which they can gain a knowledge, at present merely imitate the slovenly habits of the Burmese. Unlike the Burmese, however, they have an impression that they do not get as much out of the grounds as they might, and are most anxious to improve. They would be useful and willing instruments in carrying out any experiments for the improvement of the present or the introduction of new products into the province."

Death of Captain D'Oyly.

172. The Commissioner has to record with deep regret the demise of Captain George F. D'Oyly, 67th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, an officer who had earned the entire confidence of the Government he served, and won the affections of the people he ruled. His memory will long be revered among the Karens of the Toungoo district, who looked to him as a friend and protector, and who expressed deep regret for his death. Captain D'Oyly, foregoing his intention of visiting England for the benefit of his health, had proceeded to Toungoo at the urgent request of the Commissioner, but was taken ill on his way up the Sittang, and only survived a few days after reaching his destination.

French at Mandalay.

173. The French traders and artizans who proceeded to the capital of Burmah Proper, as noticed in para. 168 of last year's report, appear not to have succeeded in their enterprise so well as they expected, several of their artificers have left the capital and settled in Rangoon. The steamer also, which was to have traded on the river Irrawaddy has gone elsewhere in search of more lucrative employment.

Resort of pilgrims from Yunnan and Laos to Rangoon.

174. It may be noticed as an interesting circumstance connected with immigration into the Province of Pegu, that pilgrims, both men and women, from the Chinese Territory, the south-western portion of Yunnan, and some from the Laos tribes bordering thereon, begin to arrive

arrive in considerable numbers to worship at the Rangoon pagoda. Many of them appear disposed to settle in the country. From the Burmese dominions also, many of the Kathay tribe (inhabitants of Munipore) have come down and settled in Prome and other towns as silk weavers.

CONCLUSION.

175. The Commissioner desires to acknowledge the estimable services of the undermentioned officers in the Civil Administration of the Province of Pegu:—

Deputy Commissioners.—Major A. Fytche, Captain R. D. Ardagh, Major T. P. Sparks, Major D. Brown, Captain E. J. Spilsbury, E. O'Reiley, Esq., Captain G. F. D'Oyly, Lieutenant M. Lloyd, Captain C. P. Hildebrand.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate.—Captain B. Ford.

Settlement Officer.—Captain Horace Browne.

Personal Assistant to Commissioner.—Captain H. Nelson Davies.

Assistant Commissioners.—Lieutenant G. Sanders, Lieutenant A. G. Duff, T. J. Fallen, Esq., Lieutenant C. W. Street, G. Hough, Esq., P. B. Doyle, Esq., D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.

Extra Assistants.—C. Philips, Esq., J. Treacy, Esq.

Superintendent of Forests.—Dr. D. Brandis.

Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla.—Captain A. Brooking.

Master Attendants.—Captain H. Lewis, Lieutenant Aylesbury, I. N.

Collectors of Customs.—R. S. Edwards, Esq., H. P. Onslow, Esq., G. E. Barr, Esq., R. Kinchant, Esq.

The names of the following medical officers are recorded as those who have zealously exerted their professional skill in their several stations:—

Dr. J. Cowie - - - - - -	*Prome.*
Dr. J. Davis - - - - - -	*Bassein.*
Dr. C. Stewart - - - - -	*Pegu Light Infantry.*
Dr. J. Dickinson - - - - -	*Rangoon.*

LIST of DOCUMENTS used in Drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60.

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
	Civil Statements and Reports therein for the Year 1859, from the Districts of—		
II.—Judicial—Civil Justice.	Rangoon - - - - -	Judicial Deputy Commissioner.	No. 18, dated 23d Feb. 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 152, dated 18th April 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. , dated 31st Jan. 1860.
	Henzada - - - - -		No. 148, dated 16th May 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - - -		No. 16, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Toungoo - - - - -		No. , dated 24th Jan. 1860.
			No. 79, dated 8th May 1860.
			No. , dated 2d Jan. 1860.
			No. , dated 15th April 1860.
	Annual Criminal Returns and Reports for the Year 1859, from the Districts of—		
III.—Judicial—Criminal Justice.	Rangoon - - - - -	Deputy Commissioner -	No. 201, dated 28th Jan. 1860.
	Rangoon Town - - -	Magistrate - - -	No. , dated 15th Jan. 1860.
	Rangoon Cantonment - -		No. 1, dated 15th Feb. 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 147, dated 8th May 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. 49, dated 7th Feb. 1860.
	Henzada - - - - -		No. 15, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Tarawaddy - - - -		No. , dated 14th Feb. 1860.
	Toungoo - - - - -		No. , dated 17th Feb. 1860.

List of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60—*continued.*

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
	Annual Police Statements, with Report thereon, for the year 1859, from the Districts of—		
IV.—Judicial—Police	Rangoon - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Magistrate, Town of Rangoon, and Cantonment Joint Magistrate - - -	No. 306, dated 21st Feb. 1860.
	Rangoon Town - - -		No. , dated 13th April 1860.
	Rangoon Cantonment - -		No. 385, dated 4th April 1860.
	Bassein - - - -		No. 154, dated 20th April 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. 50, dated 7th Feb. 1860.
	Henzada - - - -		No. 17, dated 12th Jan. 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - - -		No. , dated 14th Feb. 1860.
	Toungoo - - - -		No. , dated 14th April 1860.
	Report on Dacoity from the Burmese Territory - -	Captain G. F. D'Oyly, late Deputy Commissioner, Prome.	No. , dated 22d Jan. 1859.
		Commissioner of Pegu -	No. 10-6, dated 3d March 1859.
	Report on Karen Police Corps -	Captain H. Hopkinson, Officiating Commissioner of Pegu, and Captain D'Oyly.	Commissioner, No. 214, dated 3d Oct. 1857. Government, No. 4968, dated 9th Dec. 1857. Deputy Commissioner, No. 15, dated 29th March 1858. Deputy Commissioner, No. 19, dated 28th May 1858. Deputy Commissioner, No. 30, dated 11th June 1858. Government, No. 5620, dated 14th Sept. 1859. Deputy Commissioner, No. 87, dated 27th Nov. 1859. Commissioner, No. 5-1, dated 9th Jan. 1860. Commissioner, No. 7-2, dated 12th Jan. 1860. Government, No. 540, dated 17th Feb. 1860. Commissioner, No. 84-33, dated 26th April 1860.
	Annual and Half-yearly Reports and Gaol Returns from the Districts of—		
V.—Gaols - -	Rangoon - - - -	Magistrate - -	No. , dated 28th Feb. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 6th July 1860, and 1st Jan. 1860. No. 133, dated 13th June 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 40, dated 19th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 11th July 1860, and 6th Jan. 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. , dated 5th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 1st July 1859, and 5th Jan. 1860.
	Henzada - - - -		No. 14, dated 12th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 6th July 1859, and 3d Jan. 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - - -		No. 81, dated 20th March 1860.
	Toungoo - - - -		No. 30, dated 8th Feb. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 8th July 1859, and 4th Feb. 1860. No. 52, dated 20th March 1860. No. 19, dated 10th Jan. 1860. Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, dated 30th June and 31st Dec. 1859.

LIST of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60—*continued.*

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
	Revenue Report and Demand Statement from the Districts of—		
VI.—Revenue - -	Rangoon - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 872-4, dated 1st May 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -		No. $\frac{1192}{146}$, dated 14th June 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. 4, dated 7th May 1860.
	Henzada - - - - -		No. 15, dated 19th May 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - - -		No. , dated 5th June 1860.
	Toungoo - - - - -		No. , dated 15th May 1860.
			No. 25, dated 18th June 1860.
			No. , dated 15th May 1860.
			No. , dated 21st June 1860.
			No. , dated 31st May 1860.
	Customs Returns and Reports from—		
	Rangoon - - - - -	Collectors of Customs -	No. 10, dated 8th May 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -		No. 7, dated 9th May 1860.
	Meaday - - - - -		No. 11, dated 30th April 1860.
	Toungoo - - - - -		No. 1, dated 11th May 1860.
VII.—Education -	Report on Government School at Rangoon for 1859-60.	Local Committee of Instruction.	No. , dated 30th Sept. 1859.
	Report on the Karen High School at Rangoon.		
	Report on the Karen Normal School for young men.	Rev. B. C. Thomas - -	No. , dated 17th March 1860.
	Report on the School at Henzada.		
	Report on the Karen Normal School at Bassein.	Rev. J. L. Beecher - -	No. , dated 24th Nov. 1859.
	School supported by the Roman Catholic Mission in Pegu.	Dr. P. Bigandett, Bishop of Ava and Pegu.	No. , dated 15th March 1860.
	Education among the Karen Mountain Tribes.	Dr. Mason - - -	No. , dated 15th June 1860.
VIII.—Department Public Works.	Report on the Progress in the Province of Pegu for 1859-60.	Captain C. D. Newmarch, Chief Engineer of Pegu.	No. 73, dated 13th June 1860.
IX.—Post Office -	Report on the Post-office -	Mr. H. N. P. Grant -	No. , dated 28th June 1860.
X.—Electric Telegraph	Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, and Reports.	G. O. Donnell, Esq. -	No. , dated 26th June 1860.
			No. 967, dated 22d July 1860.
	Report on the Construction of the Electric Telegraph Line between Prome and Toungoo	Lieutenant J. S. Pugram, Executive Engineer, P. and A. Road - -	No. 96, dated 17th July 1860.
XI.—Marine - -	Receipts and Disbursements of the Irrawaddy Flotilla -	Captain A. Brooking, Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla - - -	No. , dated 30th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of Naval Dockyard - -		No. , dated 30th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Rangoon Port Fund -		No. , dated 15th June 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements of the Bassein Port Fund -		No. , dated 15th June 1860.
	Earnings of the Irrawaddy Flotilla - - - - -		No. , dated 30th May 1860.
	Disbursement Statement from the Districts of—		
XII.—Financial -	Rangoon - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Magistrate, Town of Rangoon, and Cantonment Joint Magistrate - - -	No. $\frac{133}{196}$, dated 20th June 1860.
	Rangoon Town - - -		No. , dated 15th May 1860.
	Rangoon Cantonment - -		No. , dated 2d June 1860.
	Bassein - - - -		No. , dated 2d June 1860.
	Prome - - - - -		No. , dated 8th June 1860.
	Henzada - - - -		No. , dated 1st June 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - -		No. , dated 21st May 1860.
	Toungoo - - - -		No. , dated 31st May 1860.

LIST of Documents used in drawing up the Report on the Province of Pegu, for 1859-60—*continued.*

Section.	Subject of Document.	Author.	Number and Date.
XIII.—Political -	Visit to the Court of Ava -	Commissioner of Pegu -	No. 224-12, dated 13th Dec. 1859.
	Appearance of a Min-Loung in Toungoo - - - -	Lieutenant Lloyd - -	No. 31, dated 5th March 1860.
	State of Karen-nee - -		No. 59, dated 1st May 1860.
			No. 30, dated 25th May 1860.
XIV.—Military -	Annual Report of the Pegu Light Infantry Battalion.	Captain Acton, Acting Commandant P. L. I. B.	No. 140, dated 13th May 1860.
	Population Returns from the Districts of—		
XV.—Population -	Rangoon - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts - - -	No. 38, dated 17th Jan. 1860.
	Bassein - - - - -		No. , dated 10th Feb. 1860.
	Prome - - - - - -		No. 88, dated 20th Feb. 1860.
	Henzada - - - - -		No. 38, dated 1st Jan. 1860.
	Tharawaddy - - - - -		No. 38, dated 1st Jan. 1860.
	Toungoo - - - - -		No. 39, dated 2d Jan. 1860.
	Report from Deputy Commissioners of Districts of—		
XVI.—Agricultural -	Rangoon - - - - -	Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Revenue Reports.
	Bassein - - - - -		
	Prome - - - - - -		
	Henzada - - - - -		
	Tharawaddy - - - - -		
	Toungoo - - - - -		
	Soldiers' Garden in Rangoon Cantonment.	Captain Harris, Assistant Commissary General.	No. 201, dated 16th June 1860.
	Report on Cotton Cultivation -	Dr. Brandis, Superintendent of Forests - -	No. , dated 30th Aug. 1859.
	Ditto ditto in Tharawaddy	Lieutenant Lloyd - -	No. 99, dated 26th Jun. 1860.
			No. 52, dated 5th April 1859.
XVII.—Forests -	Receipts and Disbursements for 1859-60, and Report on the Forests.	Dr. D. Brandis - -	No. 56, dated 30th May 1860.
XVIII.—Topographical Survey.	Progress Report for 1859-60 -	Lieutenant Fitzroy - -	No. 26, dated 20th May 1860.
	Receipts and Disbursements -	S. T. Survey - - -	No. 51, dated 29th June 1860.
XIX.—Vaccination -	Annual Report on Vaccination in Pegu.	Dr. H. Graham, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.	No. 146, dated 25th July 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Rangoon.	Dr. Dickenson, Civil Surgeon.	No. , dated 9th April 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Bassein.	Dr. Davis, Civil Surgeon -	No. 23, dated 19th April 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Prome.	Dr. Cowie, Civil Surgeon -	No. 10, dated 18th April 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Henzada.	Dr. Griesback, Civil Surgeon.	No. , dated 1st and 26th May 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Myan Oung.	Dr. C. Stewart, M.D. -	No. , dated 20th April 1860.
	Annual Report on Vaccination at Toungoo.	Dr. G. Gordon, Officiating Civil Surgeon.	No. , dated 27th April 1860.
XX.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Charitable Dispensary at Thayetmyo.	Dr. Williams, Officiating Civil Surgeon.	No. , dated 15th April 1860.
	Charitable Dispensary at Rangoon.	Dr. Dickenson, Civil Surgeon.	
XXI.—Miscellaneous -	Failure of the Sheep Farm at Thayetmyo.	Secretary to Government, Military Department.	No. 169, dated 3d August 1859.
	Report on Bulls - - -	Commissioner of Pegu -	No. 4, dated 10th March 1860.
	Report on Elephant Trapping -	Captain Spilsbury - -	No. 15, dated 21st June 1860.
		Captain Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner, Tharawaddy - -	No. 39, dated 4th April 1860.
			No. 21, dated 23d Feb. 1860.
			No. 77, dated 9th May 1860.

APPENDICES to the ADMINISTRATION of the PROVINCE of PEGU, for 1859-60.

Appendix (A.)

STATEMENT of Area, Population, and Revenue of Pegu, for the Year 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population: Number of Souls.	Number of Townships.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs.	Fisheries.	Abkarry, including Opium.	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts.	GRAND TOTAL.
				Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Rangoon - - - - - -	9,800	2,22,446	16	4,61,803	2,06,501	4,21,319	2,00,421	3,10,135	494,064	20,94,243
Bassein - - - - - -	8,900	2,25,876	15	2,45,833	2,15,439	30,766	1,26,396	50,911	59,435	7,28,780
Prome - - - - - -	5,500	2,00,560	17	2,51,464	2,19,589	4,98,817	7,764	21,845	66,369	10,65,848
Henzada - - - - - -	2,200	1,14,731	7	1,68,767	1,37,290	- - -	41,666	31,396	30,094	4,09,213
Tharawaddy - - - - -	1,950	1,24,617	7	1,02,056	97,756	- - -	13,560	3,255	13,074	2,29,701
Toungoo - - - - - -	3,900	60,501	4	32,357	39,123	16,047	7,487	14,877	14,250	1,24,141
Total - - -	32,250	9,48,731	66	12,62,280	9,15,698	9,66,949	3,97,294	4,32,419	6,77,286	46,51,926

Note.—The following items are not included in this return, viz.—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Municipal fund - - - - - -	80,203	7	10
Bazar fund - - - - - - -	25,587	5	6
Ferries - - - - - - - -	2,892	12	–
Sale of land - - - - - -	60,925	13	3
Total - - - *Rs.*	1,69,609	6	7

Appendix (B.)

STATEMENT of Regular Suits and Appeals Instituted, Disposed of, and Pending before all the District Authorities, European and Native, in the Province of Pegu, in the Year 1859.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Suits Pending at the Close of 1858.			Number of Cases Instituted in 1859.			Number of Cases Disposed of in 1859.			Number of Cases Pending at the Close of the Year.			Amount Value of Civil Suits.		
	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Original Suits.	Appeal.	Total.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rangoon - -	523	52	575	7,210	214	7,424	7,511	256	7,767	222	10	232	37,37,344	4	10
Bassein - - -	179*	31	210	7,350	276	7,626	7,430	192	7,622	99	115	214	4,42,084	13	6
Prome - - -	68†	14‡	82	4,559	183	4,742	4,494	78	4,572	133	119	252	5,50,354	15	2
Henzada - -	86	30	116	4,666	216	4,882	4,655	194	4,849	97	52	149	1,82,092	–	–
Tharawaddy - -	8	- -	8	1,628	19	1,647	1,627	17	1,644	4	2	6	34,738	1	5
Toungoo - -	23	6	29	1,282	52	1,334	1,284	48	1,332	21	10	31	Not given.		
Total - - -	882	133	1,015	26,695	960	27,655	27,001	785	27,786	576	308	884	49,46,614	2	11

* 181
† 66
‡ 11
These were clerical errors in the returns furnished to the Commissioner's Office for 1858.

Appendix (C).

ANNUAL RETURN of Regular Appeal and Miscellaneous Suits Pending, Instituted, and Disposed of by the Commissioner of *Pegu*, during the Year 1859.

NATURE OF SUITS.	Remaining on the 31st December 1858.							Instituted during the Year 1859.							Grand Total.	Disposed of during the Year 1859.							Number of Cases decided.	Number of Cases in favour of Appellant.	Number of Cases in favour of Respondent.	Number of Cases settled by Razeemnuah.	Number in favour of Appellant.	Number in favour of Respondent.	Remaining on the 31st December 1859.						
	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.		Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.							Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.
I. SUIT AFFECTING LAND.																																			
Mortgage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shops	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gardens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fields	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	5	5	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dams	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. PERSONAL SUIT.																																			
Debts	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	22	2	–	3	–	2	29	31	19	2	–	2	–	3	26	26*	1	22	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	5
Hereditary rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Marriage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adoption	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Divorce	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegitimate children	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other cases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	4	4†	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.																																			
Miscellaneous suits, including application for special appeals	4	2	3	12	–	1	22	33	19	7	38	1	14	112	134	28	17	9	34	1	13	102	102	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	1	16	–	2	32
Total	4	2	3	13	–	2	24	59	21	7	45	1	24	157	181	50	19	9	37	1	24	140	140	6	28	–	–	–	13	4	1	21	–	2	41

* Three cases remanded to be reopened.

† One case remanded to be reopened.

Appendix (D).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons Apprehended on Criminal Charges, and how Disposed of, in each District of the Province of Pegu, during 1859; also the Value of Property Stolen and Recovered.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.													10.	11.	12.
								DETENTION OF WITNESSES.															
DISTRICTS.	Number of Persons supposed to be concerned in Crimes of every Description.	Number of Persons Arrested and brought to Trial.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Died, Escaped, or Transferred.	Awaiting Trial, or committed to the Sessions.	Proportion of Convictions to Arrest, omitting Fractions.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	9 to 15 Days.	16 to 22 Days.	23 to 30 Days.	Above 30 Days.	Total.	Amount of Property Stolen.	Amount of Property Recovered.	Proportion of Amount Recovered to that Stolen, omitting Fractions.
																					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Rangoon District -	2,152	1,894	943	861	24	66	49 per cent.	840	137	30	21	–	2	3	10	6	–	–	–	1,049	13,234 13 6	2,931 2 7	22 per cent.
Rangoon Town - -	2,427	2,309	1,107	1,174	26	2	47 per cent.	920	62	19	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,015	40,179 11 3	7,595 3 6	18 per cent.
Rangoon Cantonment -	1,087	1,087	893	120	74	–	82 per cent.	114	44	21	2	13	–	–	3	12	3	–	–	212	2,899 10 –	509 11 –	17 per cent.
Bassein - - -	5,905	5,739	3,443	2,247	3	46	59 per cent.	3,158	566	217	63	57	6	–	6	–	–	–	2	4,075	28,884 12 6	11,704 4 –	40 per cent.
Prome - - -	4,640	3,809	2,354	1,317	15	123	61 per cent.	2,043	291	178	43	55	22	5	9	–	–	–	–	2,646	48,653 13 6	4,863 1 9	9 per cent.
Henzada - - -	3,934	3,462	1,820	1,494	32	116	52 per cent.	1,162	411	142	66	36	3	9	2	5	3	–	–	1,839	17,094 11 6	11,573 7 3	67 per cent.
Tharawaddy - -	1,242	1,013	622	364	25	2	61 per cent.	464	167	82	21	18	6	–	–	5	–	–	–	763	10,261 3 8	2,813 13 2	27 per cent.
Toungoo - - -	1,202	1,202	521	671	3	7	43 per cent.	927	148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,075	6,885 – –	1,551 1 4	22 per cent.
Total - -	22,589	20,515	11,703	8,248	202	362	56 per cent.	9,628	1,826	689	230	179	39	17	30	28	6	–	2	12,674	1,68,093 11 11	23,741 12 9	27 per cent.

Appendix (E.)

STATEMENT of Crimes ascertained to have been committed in the several Districts of the Province of Pegu, during the Year 1859.

CRIMES.	Rangoon. Deputy Commissioner.	Rangoon. Magistrate.	Rangoon. Cantonment Joint Magistrate.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	TOTAL.
First Class.									
All crimes attended with murder, or wounding with intent to murder:									
1. Murder	4	2	–	7	6	3	2	1	25
2. Gang robbery, and river dacoity	2	–	–	–	7	4	–	–	13
3. Highway robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
4. Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Cattle stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Wounding, with intent to murder	1	–	1	1	2	4	1	–	10
Second Class.									
1. Culpable homicide	1	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	10
2. Gang robbery, with wounding	1	–	–	1	14	8	2	–	26
3. Highway robbery, with wounding	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3
4. Burglary, with wounding	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	4
5. Theft, with wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
6. Cattle stealing, with wounding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Assault, with wounding or great injury	13	11	–	3	4	10	3	–	44
8. Arson and incendiarism	2	–	–	3	2	4	–	–	11
9. Rape	–	4	–	21	11	7	1	–	44
10. Affray and riot, with violent breach of the peace	6	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	9
Third Class.									
1. Gang robbery on land	37	15	2	25	70	53	1	6	209
Ditto on river	9	2	–	10	2	7	2	–	32
2. Highway robbery	6	11	–	1	11	5	5	–	39
3. Burglary	5	47	–	6	27	23	3	1	112
4. Theft	108	265	71	738	262	343	167	43	1,997
5. Cattle stealing	31	3	–	21	111	61	24	6	257
Fourth Class.									
1. Receiving stolen property	4	12	–	18	20	7	1	1	63
2. Child stealing, for selling into slavery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Child stealing, for other illegal purposes	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
4. Importation of slaves	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Counterfeiting coin, or uttering base coin	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
6. Forgery	–	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	5
7. Perjury, or subornation of perjury	2	2	2	9	8	6	2	–	31
8. Adultery	1	1	–	5	19	14	–	8	48
9. Attempt to committing of the above	5	17	4	11	12	–	5	1	55
Fifth Class.									
1. Disorderly conduct	–	114	224	–	44	–	1	12	395
2. Breach of local regulations	53	226	216	207	151	113	45	33	1,044
3. Nuisance, public, or indecent exposure of persons	–	51	51	–	25	4	–	–	131
4. Neglect of duty in police	18	62	61	95	172	72	31	18	529
5. Disobedience of orders in Government servants	36	11	35	216	102	243	21	–	664
6. Abusive language	221	59	9	608	395	371	174	118	1,955
7. Petty assault	230	348	33	433	339	366	69	82	1,900
8. Gambling	55	43	3	264	81	235	32	50	763
9. Fraudulently appropriating property found	–	–	–	4	150	18	–	1	173
10. Other cases	237	202	219	276	521	249	77	264	2,045
Total	1,090	1,513	931	2,987	2,579	2,237	671	646	12,624

Appendix (F.)

Abstract Statement of the Amount Demand of Revenue, for the Year 1859–60.

Items of Revenue	Districts.							Total.
	Rangoon.	Town of Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land	4,61,803 4 2	- - -	2,45,833 8 7	2,51,464 15 9	1,68,767 13 –	1,02,056 4 10¾	32,357 9 3	12,62,283 7 7¾
Capitation	2,06,501 2 11	- - -	2,15,439 7 10	2,19,589 8 1	1,87,290 – –	97,756 – –	39,123 – –	9,15,699 2 10
Fisheries	2,00,421 – –	- - -	1,26,396 – –	7,764 4 –	41,666 – –	13,560 3 3	7,487 – –	3,97,294 7 3
Salt	48,811 4 –	- - -	15,171 8 –	- - -	205 8 –	- - -	- - -	64,188 4 –
Forest produce	50 – –	- - -	1,047 – –	- - -	192 – –	249 8 –	- - -	1,538 8 –
Excise	3,10,135 – –	- - -	50,911 – –	21,845 – –	31,396 – –	3,255 – –	14,877 8 –	4,32,419 8 –
Sea Customs	4,21,319 15 –¾	- - -	30,766 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,52,086 9 1¾
Inland Customs	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,98,817 6 6	- - -	- - -	16,047 13 2	5,14,865 3 8
Port dues and Marine receipts	92,078 12 –	- - -	3,211 14 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95,290 10 –
Rent on town building lots	63,226 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63,226 14 11
Timber, and miscellaneous proceeds of forest department	2,33,215 15 2	- - -	- - -	3,913 6 2	- - -	- - -	1,488 8 –	2,38,617 13 4
Fines and fees	33,531 2 9	6,664 12 7	34,720 15 2	33,819 14 –	27,568 6 2	9,452 4 7	6,104 11 3	1,51,870 2 6
Sale of unclaimed property	1,358 11 3	17 – 6	2,029 9 6	3,407 4 9	200 5 2	239 11 6	176 10 3	7,429 4 11
Postage stamps	12,730 6 –	- - -	1,242 10 –	1,902 6 –	685 8 –	128 6 6	1,696 2 –	18,385 6 6
Miscellaneous	2,379 8 3	- - -	2,003 15 10	23,326 14 8	1,242 12 11	3,004 5 6	911 3 –	32,868 12 2
Karen Chiefs' tribute	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,874 – –	3,874 – –
Total Rs.	20,87,563 – 5¾	6,681 13 1	7,28,782 3 –	10,65,850 15 11	4,09,214 5 3	2,29,701 12 2¾	1,24,144 – 11	46,51,938 2 10¼

Note.—During the year 1859–60, land to the amount of { Rs. a. p. 60,554 – 2 was sold in Rangoon; this is not included in the regular revenue. 371 13 1 was sold in Bassein. }

—	Rangoon District.	Rangoon Town.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Municipal fund	2,167 12 6	42,255 6 8	12,655 7 5	11,199 7 –	11,925 6 3	- - -	- - -	80,203 7 10
Bazar rent	- - -	1,500 – –	1,733 10 11	14,476 – 6	3,922 6 –	441 12 7	3,513 7 6	25,587 5 6
Ferries	- - -	- - -	419 – –	1,156 – –	- - -	288 12 –	1,029 – –	2,892 12 –
Total Rs.	2,167 12 6	43,755 6 8	14,808 2 4	26,831 7 6	15,847 12 3	730 8 7	4,542 7 6	1,08,683 9 4

Appendix (G.)

STATEMENT showing the Principal Articles of Import and Export at the Sea and Inland Frontier Custom Houses of the Province of Pegu for the Year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860.

1. Articles Exported by Sea.	2. Value of Articles Exported by Sea.	3. Articles Imported by Sea.	4. Value of Articles Imported by Sea.	5. Articles Exported by Land, River included beyond Frontier.	6. Value of Articles Exported by Land, River included beyond Frontier.	7. Articles Imported by Land, River included from beyond Frontier.	8. Value of Articles Imported by Land, River included from beyond Frontier.	9. Grand Total.
	Rs. *a.* *p.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*		*Rs.* *a.* *p.*	*Rs.* *a.* *p.*
1. Timber - -	4,59,060 11 1	1. Cotton piece goods	23,06,681 4 5	1. Cotton piece goods	5,58,235 14 –	1. Cotton piece goods	3,91,711 15 –	
2. Rice and paddy	17,66,722 – 3	2. Silk piece goods -	13,38,467 14 –	2. Silk piece goods -	2,43,117 2 –	2. Silk piece goods -	4,52,655 – –	
3. Cutch - -	7,60,229 5 10	3. Twist - - -	13,03,509 6 8	3. Twist - - -	1,84,829 – –	3. Wheat - -	3,610 – –	
4. Stick lac - -	60,690 14 –	4. Woollens - -	3,02,061 9 4	4. Woollens - -	68,811 – –	4. Gram - -	23,794 8 –	
5. Hides and horns	81,802 8 10	5. Timber - -	44,720 – 4	5. Rice and paddy -	22,26,007 15 10	5. Raw cotton -	36,582 4 –	
6. Lead - -	54,547 12 –	6. Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c. - - -	8,73,982 4 –	6. Salt - - -	3,41,369 3 2	6. Ponies - -	1,07,495 – –	
7. Petroleum -	1,11,554 1 6	7. Tobacco - -	2,88,961 10 4	7. Betel-nut - -	1,70,575 2 –	7. Tobacco - -	53,465 2 –	
8. Yellow orpiment	8,928 – –	8. Treasure - -	—	8. Ngapee, dried, fish, &c. - - -	11,47,877 1 5	8. Timber - -	1,57,767 8 –	
9. Copper - -	87,410 2 8	(*a*) For Government - -	4,13,000 – –	9. All articles not enumerated above -	2,99,025 6 –	9. Cutch - -	1,56,018 7 6	
10. Raw cotton -	41,569 12 –	(*b*) For private parties - -	20,42,583 8 5			10. Stick lac - -	42,840 1 3	
11. Tobacco - -	49,145 – –	9. All articles not enumerated above -	38,66,715 14 7			11. Dyes - -	9,521 10 –	
12. Treasure - -	15,000 – –					12. Lead - -	22,072 – –	
(*a*) for Government -	—					13. Copper - -	39,709 1 2	
(*b*) for private parties -	22,56,731 12 –					14. Gold leaf - -	17,273 – –	
13. All articles not included above	17,96,663 13 4					15. Petroleum - -	76,449 9 11	
						16. Jaggery and molasses - -	3,33,355 14 –	
						17. Lacquered ware -	2,57,520 6 6	
						18. Jessamin oil -	5,41,116 6 –	
						19. Hides, bullock and buffaloe -	17,910 5 –	
						20. Hardware - -	50,052 11 6	
						21. Metal ware -	29,625 13 9	
						22. Tea (dry) - -	5,087 – –	
						23. Pea wet (pickled)	85,418 2 6	
						24. All articles not enumerated above	3,16,119 13 5	
Total - - *Rs.*	75,50,055 13 6	Total - - *Rs.*	1,27,80,683 8 1	Total - - *Rs.*	52,39,847 12 5	Total - - *Rs.*	32,28,071 11 6	2,87,08,658 13 6

Value of Exports and Imports by Sea - - *Rs.* 2,03,30,739. 5. 7.

Value of Exports and Imports by Land - - *Rs.* 84,67,919 7. 11.

Appendix (H.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Value of all Imports and Exports by Sea and River to and from the Province of Pegu during the Year 1859-60, and Amount of Duty realised thereon, ending 30th April 1860.

Names of Port or Custom House.		Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total.	Amount of Duty realised.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Sea	Rangoon - -	72,10,535 15 11	1,25,32,844 15 9	1,07,43,380 15 8	4,18,061 8 -¾
	Bassein - -	3,39,519 13 7	2,47,838 8 4	5,87,358 5 11	29,567 10 1
River	Meaday - -	47,80,265 13 6	26,56,089 11 8	74,36,355 9 2	4,94,522 - 3
	Toungoo - -	4,59,581 14 11	5,71,981 15 10	10,31,563 14 9	16,011 9 5
Total - - *Rs.*		1,27,89,903 9 11	1,60,08,755 3 7	2,87,98,658 13 6	9,58,162 11 9¾

REMARKS.	*Rs. a. p.*
Principal imports by or on account of Government survey instrument - -	750 - -
Coals - - - - - - - -	1,34,440 - -
Timber - - - - - - -	7,653 - -
Treasure - - - - - -	4,13,000 - -
Military and Ordnance stores - - -	1,62,577 8 -
Cattle - - - - - - -	1,500 - -
Naval stores - - - - - -	40,676 - -
Commissariat stores - - - -	7,35,903 4 -
Electric telegraph stores - - -	8,452 - -
Opium - - - - - - -	3,84,000 - -
Total - - - *Rs.*	18,88,951 12 -
Amount of fines and savings from pay and confiscations during the year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860, not included in the amount of duty *Rs.*	8,789 10 2

Appendix (I.)

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Grain (Rice, husked and unhusked) Exports by Sea and River from the Province of Pegu, during the Year 1859-60, ending 30th April 1860.

PORT OF CUSTOM HOUSE and NATURE of GRAIN.	TO UNITED KINGDOM.				TO ALL OTHER PORTS.				Total Quantity.			Total Value.	Total of each Custom House.
	Quantity.			Value.	Quantity.			Value.					
	Baskets.	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Baskets.*	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Baskets.*	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1. *Rangoon:*													
Rice - - -	5,86,357½	16,491	6 0 10	7,99,937 9 2	5,88,068½	16,539	8 2 3½	6,77,895 - 9	11,74,426	33,030	14 2 13½	14,77,832 9 11	15,07,990 11 6
Paddy - - -	16,915	392	13 1 16	16,435 - -	18,734½	434	18 0 18	13,723 1 7	35,649½	827	11 2 6	30,158 1 7	
2. *Bassein:*													
Rice - - -	1,09,340	3,068	3 2 18	1,14,352 15 -	1,31,183	3,695	10 3 25	1,37,311 9 -	2,40,523	6,763	14 2 15	2,51,664 8 -	2,58,731 4 9
Paddy - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	9,706	225	6 1 12	7,066 12 9	9,706	225	6 1 12	7,066 12 9	
3. *Meaday:*													
Rice - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	2,16,032	5,497	4 3 12	3,96,845 15 11	2,16,032	5,497	4 3 12	3,96,845 15 11	22,24,339 15 10
Paddy - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	16,23,732½	34,069	7 2 27½	18,27,493 15 11	16,23,732½	34,069	7 2 27½	18,27,493 15 11	
4. *Toungoo:*													
Rice - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	300	7	13 0 0	750 - -	300	7	13 0 0	750 - -	1,668 - -
Paddy - - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	1,530	32	1 0 0	918 - -	1,530	32	1 0 0	918 - -	
Total - Rice -	6,95,697½	19,559	9 3 0	9,14,200 8 2	9,35,583½	25,739	17 1 12½	12,12,802 9 8	16,31,281	45,299	7 0 12½	21,27,093 1 10	39,92,730 - 1
Total - Paddy -	16,915	392	13 1 16	16,435 - -	16,53,703	34,761	13 1 1½	18,49,201 14 3	16,70,618	35,154	6 2 17½	18,65,636 14 4	

Appendix (K.)

Disbursements on account of Salaries of Establishment and Contingencies in the Province of Pegu, for the Year 1859-60.

No.	Items.	Rangoon.	Bassein.	Prome.	Henzada.	Tharawaddy.	Toungoo.	Total.	Grand Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Judicial:								
1	Civil and Criminal Courts and Office Establishments	99,173 13 1	68,832 11 4	62,598 7 9	42,781 7 6	27,340 10 1	23,694 8 11	3,24,420 15 4	
2	Town police	32,698 13 1	5,616 – –	8,940 9 4	1,488 – –	- - -	2,880 – –	51,623 6 5	
3	Rural police	26,310 12 10	36,960 – –	18,264 – –	19,656 – –	19,116 – –	4,224 – –	1,24,530 12 10	
4	Police battalions and frontier guards	10,526 – –	74,496 – –	1,09,415 8 5	- - -	71,760 – –	73,332 1 –	3,39,529 9 5	
5	River police	26,855 – –	8,604 – –	6,060 – –	2,700 – –	3,600 – –	- - -	47,819 – –	
6	Gaol establishments (permanent and temporary)	20,633 9 9	16,854 – 1	7,938 – –	10,060 13 4	8,508 11 11	6,438 – –	70,433 3 1	
7	Prisoners' maintenance	49,228 14 3	13,918 3 4	15,683 4 7	12,145 12 –	7,560 15 1	10,834 9 –	1,69,756 3 11	
8	Contingent expenses	11,071 15 3	15,624 8 2	19,689 8 4	10,442 3 8	3,556 6 3			11,28,113 3 –
	Revenue:								
9	Office establishments	21,567 13 7	13,200 – –	10,140 – –	8,658 – –	6,336 – –	5,478 – –	65,379 13 7	
10	Contingent expenses, including Commission to Thoogyees	1,01,724 4 11	53,325 – 4	65,250 4 7	37,788 15 10	17,429 3 4	10,233 9 1	2,85,751 6 1	3,51,131 2 8
	Customs:								
11	Establishment (Sea Customs)	27,480 – –	14,284 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,764 – –	
12	Contingent expenses	26,305 2 8	332 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26,637 10 2	
13	Establishment (Inland Customs)	- - -	- - -	19,460 – –	- - -	- - -	5,720 4 3	25,180 4 3	
14	Contingent expenses	- - -	- - -	656 8 –	- - -	- - -	114 1 6	770 9 6	94,362 7 11
	Marine:								
15	Port establishment	20,708 9 9	9,468 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30,176 9 9	
16	Port contingent charges	4,088 13 1	873 4 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,962 1 1	
17	Dockyard establishment, including day labourers' wages, Coal Depôt Hulk, and Cargo Boats	1,03,839 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,03,839 15 11	
18	Contingent charges	1,781 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,781 8 9	
19	Naval stores, timber, &c. &c.	11,970 2 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,970 2 4	
20	Superintendent, Irrawaddy Flotilla, and office establishment	19,977 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,977 7 8	
21	Flotilla contingencies, including Donabew coal depôt establishment	6,193 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,193 4 2	
22	Cost of coal and wood fuel	46,831 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46,831 15 4	
23	Salaries of commanders, officers, engineers, &c. of flotilla vessels	1,38,061 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,38,061 8 2	
24	Contingent charges	- - -	621 1 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	621 1 –	
25	River pilotage establishment	4,932 12 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,932 12 –	3,69,348 6 2
	General:								
26	Commissioner's Court and office establishment	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67,152 – –	
27	Contingent expenses	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,217 12 –	
28	Topographical survey	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42,416 1 –	
29	Establishment and contingencies of electric telegraph	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60,914 5 7	
30	Pegu Light Infantry	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,39,041 10 8	
31	Forest department	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,73,658 4 –	
32	Post office	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53,048 – –	5,38,448 1 3
									24,81,393 6 –

The following items exhibit Expenditure incurred in the Marine Department for purposes other than those for the Province of Pegu :—

Coaling Her Majesty's Navy	Rs. 1,973 14 11
Pilotage for ditto	1,793 9 8
Expense of Alguada Reef Lighthouse	661 1 10
Coal purchased for stock	40,221 14 11
Total	Rs. 44,650 9 4

Appendix (L.)

RETURN of Troops, Regular and Local, serving in the Province of Pegu on the 30th April 1860.

STATIONS.	CORPS.	CAMP, GARRISON, AND CANTONMENT.				REMARKS.
		European Officers.	Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons.	Europeans, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.	Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	
	REGULAR CORPS:					
Rangoon	Artillery	7	1	87	47	A portion of H. M.'s 69th Regiment is stationed at Showaggee. The remainder of the P. Sapper Corps is stationed in Martaban.
"	H. M.'s 68th Regiment	16	2	761	-	
"	23d M. N. I.	9	1	2	618	
"	24th ditto	-	-	-	43	
"	41st ditto	7	1	2	710	
"	51st ditto	5	1	2	422	
Bassein	Artillery	1	-	16	11	
"	52d M. N. I.	3	-	-	257	
Henzada	24th ditto	7	1	1	516	
Mengyee	Ditto	2	-	-	118	
Prome	Ditto	2	-	-	188	
Thayetmyo	Artillery	4	-	47	-	
"	H. M.'s 68th Regiment	11	1	274	-	
"	11th M. N. I.	8	1	2	902	
"	42d N. I.	12	1	2	893	
Meeaday	H. M.'s 68th Regiment	1	1	90	-	
"	42d M. N. I.	6	1	2	792	
Toungoo	Artillery	4	-	96	44	
"	Sappers	1	-	-	189	
"	H. M.'s 69th Regiment	13	3	673	-	
"	2d M. N. I.	11	-	2	903	
	Total	131	14	2,059	6,753	
	LOCAL CORPS:					
Myanoung	P. L. Infantry	5	1	2	425	
Kademnatha	"	-	-	-	105	
Mendoon	"	-	-	-	78	
Yaymiet	"	-	-	-	56	
Tabullah	"	-	-	-	107	
Zin	"	-	-	-	22	
Escort duty, sick leave, &c.	"	-	-	-	118	
Town of Pegu	Pegu Sapper Corps	-	-	-	176	
	Total	5	1	2	1,085	

No. 4.—STATEMENT showing the Amount Received

	1857–58. Amount.			1858–59. Amount.			
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bills on provincial treasuries - - -	141,22,263	3	3	140,04,443	6	11	150
Mofussil remittances - - - - - -	100,24,797	2	4	95,45,317	15	2	112,
Deposits on account of the estates of military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature - - - - - - -	3,46,884	2	4	2,54,181	1	4	6,
Supplies between India and London - -	19,32,467	4	11	17,12,066	4	11	20
Mint Master - - - - - - -	106,55,424	11	11	55,88,024	4	3	6
Madras Railway Company - - -	3,99,027	6	7	4,70,814	14	–	
Great Southern of India Railway Company -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electric Telegraph - - - - - -	15,538	–	–	18,814	3	6	
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans -	67,56,615	8	–	62,66,558	7	–	85,
Ditto - - - - on Treasury Bills -	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,
Ditto - - - - on Treasury Notes -	3,500	–	–	3,500	–	–	
Bills payable by the Honourable Court of Directors - - - - - - -	50,450	10	4	48,122	4	2	
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India - - - - - -	-	-	-	14,715	15	7	1,
Collector of Madras - - - - - -	11,43,411	–	–	12,07,220	–	–	15,
Ditto of Government Sea Customs at Madras - - - - - - -	5,40,500	–	–	7,99,400	–	–	14
Sundry receipts on different accounts - -	38,24,104	6	2	12,94,437	2	5	22
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds - -	21,76,168	7	4	12,69,327	8	11	7,
Total - - - Rs.	519,91,151	15	2	424,96,943	8	2	535,

YEARS.	SILVER COINS. Single Rupees.	Value.			Half Rupees.	Value.			Quarter Rupees.
	Pieces.	Rs.	a.	p.	Pieces.	Rs.	a.	p.	Pieces.
1847–48	30,06,332	30,06,391	14	–	415	207	10	–	9,75,460
1848–49	11,60,411	11,60,441	12	–	- -	- -		-	3,98,484
1849–50	6,87,600	6,87,528	3	–	- -	- -		-	4,59,367
1850–51	15,37,993	15,38,115	5	–	- -	- -		-	8,75,217
1851–52	33,73,863	33,74,085	7	–	- -	- -		-	10,22,791
1852–53	39,34,975	39,35,171	5	–	- -	- -		-	- -
1853–54	65,49,625	65,49,745	4	–	- -	- -		-	3,98,120
1854–55	24,57,020	24,57,180	3	–	- -	- -		-	7,52,123
1855–56	44,08,283	44,08,115	7	–	8,53,430	4,26,639	6	–	19,22,910
1856–57	73,15,878	73,15,415	15	–	- -	- -		-	30,81,121
1857–58	80,78,339	80,77,655	12	–	5,45,257	2,72,780	1	–	24,55,238
1858–59	44,10,627	44,10,767	15	–	- -	- -		-	11,87,448
1859–60	44,40,221	44,40,055	–	–	6,80,118	3,40,146	14	–	10,92,237

Fort St. George Mint, 9 June 1860.

C.—Electric Telegraph Department (Madras Circle).

Statement, showing the Proportion of Errors from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Months.	In Mercantile Messages.	In Private Messages.	In Service Messages.	Total.	Remarks.
May - - 1859 - -	19	51	—		
June - - " - -	6	30	—		
July - - " - -	14	34	1		
August - " - -	9	40	2		
September " - -	14	30	2		Total Number of Messages transmitted - - - 32,292
October - " - -	6	38	—		
November " - -	16	37	—		Total Number of Errors - 593
December " - -	18	30	—		
January - 1860 - -	12	56	2		Proportion of Error - ·002
February - " - -	17	59	2		
March - " - -	15	32	1		
April - - " - -	—	—	—		
Total - - -	146	437	10	593	

Madras, Deputy Superintendent's Office,
15 June 1860.

J. J. Blissett,
Deputy Superintendent Electric Telegraph, Madras Circle.

E.—Electric Telegraph Department

Statement, showing the Gross Amount of Expenditure incurred during

Offices.	Fixed. Salary Paid.	Contingencies. House Rent.	Contingencies. Wages Paid.	Contingencies. Stores Purchased.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Superintendent	7,878 14 4	- - -	10,833 15 6	7,947 2
	15,456 9 -	3,192 - -	2,458 15 7	1,475 5
	603 10 8	- - -	26 - 3	68 4
	1,430 3 6	300 - -	21 13 6	160
	950 - 9	165 - -	14 13 -	84
	3,531 14 1	204 - -	69 2 -	250
	8,269 5 6	1,320 - -	1,032 7 4	1,377
	2,397 9 10	240 - -	99 8 -	99
	6,154 8 -	600 - -	76 15 4	424
	3,595 4 2	- - -	75 8 2	36
	2,602 - 5	720 - -	105 10 -	30
	2,307 2 1	330 - -	46 1 -	1
	1,544 7 2	600 - -	42 2 1	3
	914 12 11	495 - -	215 15 10	3
	83 14 9	330 - -	276 9 10	
	98 8 11	540 - -	230 4 9	
	7 4 11	720 - -	1,163 6 6	
	4 12 10	- - -	4,197 13 3	
	- -	- - -	1,993 10 9	
	10 7	1,760 - -	262 6 -	
	10 5	11,516 -	23,243 2 8	1

Working.

Divisions.	Total.	Fixed. Salary Paid.	Fixed. Wages Paid.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
- - - -	27,384 11 1	- - -	- - -
1st Division - -	22,678 14 10	2,449 2 9	609 1 3
2d Division - -	710 5 1	9,828 1 7	1,570 2 -
3d Division - -	1,922 13 4	7,786 14 7	600 4 1
4th Division - -	1,214 7 4	4,791 14 6	2,562 14 1
5th Division - -	5,369 3 11	4,011 - -	814 14 8
6th Division - -	15,655 13 1	1,384 12 8	648 11 -
7th Division - -	2,872 13 6	2,124 - 5	993 - 6
8th Division - -	7,716 12 7	1,208 4 8	427 13 5
Mr. J. Sabine - -	4,213 14 -	2,477 13 4	27 1 -
Bangalore Workshop	4,114 11 6	- - -	- - -
	3,021 11 8		
	3,558 13 10		
	3,416 8 1		
	2,820 3 9		
	5,440 - 4		
	6,213 11 7		
	7,075 15 10		
	2,950 14 8		
	2,097 11 5		
Total Rs. - -	450 3 4	36,062 - 6	8,259

Appendix, No. X.

ITURE of the MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, for the Year ended 31st D ecember, 1859.

DISCHARGE

arles, Wages and llowances.	Rent, Furnitures, and Petty Expenses.	Stationery and Printing.	Plant, Tools, &c.	Purchase of Land and Buildings.	Additions.	Improvements.	Repairs.	Oil, &c., for Lighting.			
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.
,722 15 9	44 14 -	190 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,0[illegible] 3 9	
,900 12 -	2 5 3	80 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,9[illegible] 7 9	
- -	190 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,950 11 [illegible]
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112 6 -		10 15 [illegible]
45 13 4	582 10 -	1 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	629 15 4		
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	742 5 4	
										77 11 6	
,003 4 1	103 4 -	53 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	664 9 [illegible]
,244 - -	213 12 -	11 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,100 7 [illegible]
- -	77 8 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,[illegible] 4
882 11 1	13 6 -	- - -	71 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 4 6	2,350 14 9	- - -	3,332 - 4	77 8
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 1 2	
,000 - -	138 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,985 15
883 - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,047 4
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 12 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,023 -
- -	618 6 9	- - -	2,717 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 3 1	- - -	- - -	3,392 1 -	75 12
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	
,410 2 7	2 5 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,089 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,356 1
- -	327 10 10	- - -	- - -	25,175 14 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27,592 10 5		4,4[illegible]
- -	262 4 3	- - -	- - -	1,268 6 9	611 11 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,142 - 2		
- -	70 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48,764 14 6	- - -	48,835 5 8		
										78,570 - 3	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,129 14 -		
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	267 5 3		
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32,306 13 1		
										44,704 - 4	
,035 11 -	1,081 10 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	963 2 10	- - -	- - -	57,060 8 4	33,775
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,508 - 5	
918 9 4	56 4 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	974 13 4	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	900 6 -	
- -	- - -	976 14 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
,223 5 3	143 13 9	101 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1,018 5 11	196 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	1,221 15 5		
- -	976 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	976 - -		
										2,197 15 5	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	902 - -	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,387 3 1	- - -	- - -	4,387 3 1		
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	393 10 -	10,325 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,718 11 5		
- -	1 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,374 7 11	- - -	3,376 6 5		
										18,482 4 11	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	418 11 10	
11,206 10 10	5,104 6 1	1,564 12 7	2,789 3 2	26,949 14 9	10,936 12 7	6,476 4 8	53,254 12 11	2,350 14 9	2,20,633 12 4	- - -	1,0[illegible]

Balance to be carried forward to the Credit of the Fund, 1860.

Cash with the Bank of Madras	18,989 2 2		
Cash with store Conocopoly	150 - -		
Cash with petty Cash-keeper	176 8 -		
		19,315 10 2	
Invested in Government Securities		1,54,800 - -	
Arrears of assessment, &c., recoverable from ratepayers		57,214 5 2	
Advances recoverable from contractors and others		28,679 5 8	
Office premises		21,000 - -	
Lamp posts, &c.		2,200 - -	
			2,83,209 5 -
Less amount of unclaimed salaries, &c. in deposit			155 7 4
			Rs. 4[illegible]

(Errors excepted)

(signed) *J. C. Boulderson*
B. Cardozo,
S. Krishnamachari,
Municipal Commissioners for the Year

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Madras, 31 December 1859.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE

Appendix, No. X.—*contd.*

B.—STATEMENT, showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Bal

DEMAND.

	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.	TOTAL.	First Division.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrears anterior to 1858 - -	1,261 13 –	[illegible] 1 10	498 1 2	4,070 1 –	5,217 12 2	11,980 13 2	505 11 7
Ditto of 1858 - - - -	2,056 14 [illegible]	1,6[illegible] 13 [illegible]	2,159 6 3	8,215 5 2	40,833 9 2	55,008 – 10	1,41[illegible] 13 6
For the year 1859 - - -	34,606 11 –	[illegible] 8 8	9,231 15 10	26,129 4 6	42,240 11 –	137,111 2 7	32,272 4 [illegible]
Total - - -	37,925 6 5	[illegible] 7 [illegible]	11,889 7 9	38,494 10 8	88,292 – 4	2,04,100 – 7	34,191 13 6

REMISSION FOR UNOCCUPANCY, &c. FOR 1858.

	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.	TOTAL.	First Division.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrears anterior to 1858 - -	63 6 2	[illegible]	10 [illegible] –	1 1 11	312 7 11	457 7 2	692 11 3
Ditto of 1858 - - -	316 [illegible]	[illegible]	49 1[illegible] 4	581 11 8	756 14 1	1,884 10 6	927 – 8
For the year 1859 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,334 6 7
Total - - -	37[illegible]	[illegible]	60 [illegible] 4	582 13 7	1,069 6 –	2,342 1 8	3,354 2 6

C.—STATEMENT, showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance on Accou

DEMAND.

	BALANCE.					BILLS ISSUED.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Q
	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.
1857 -	138 12 –	[illegible]	[illegible]	219 – –	748 11 8	13 8 –	14 4 –	14 4 –	[illegible]
1858 -	435 12 –	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,719 – –	13,391 4 –	36 12 –	51 – –	193 8 –	195
year 1859 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,146 – –	11,143 12 –	11,289 – –	78
Total - -	574 8 –	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 8 –	10,938 – –	14,139 15 8	11,196 4 –	11,209 – –	11,496 12 –	288

	COLLECTION.					REMISSION.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Q
	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.
1857 -	18 – –	[illegible]	[illegible]	49 8 –	156 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 1
[illegible] -	120 – –	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,416 19 –	12,595 2 –	21 12 –	8 4 –	84 8 –	300
[illegible] -	10,579 1 –	10,540 [illegible] –	[illegible] 3 –	7[illegible] – –	30,164 – –	312 11 –	280 8 –	278 13 –	- -
[illegible] -	10,726 1 –	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,544 2 –	42,896 13 8	334 7 –	288 12 –	313 5 –	310

D.—STATEMENT, showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission, and Balance o

DEMAND.

	BALANCE.					BILLS ISSUED.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Q
	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.
[illegible] -	- - -	12[illegible] –	[illegible] 12 –	256 8 –	599 4 –	1 – –	– 12 –	– 12 –	–
[illegible] -	- - -	[illegible] 8 –	1,[illegible] 8 –	- - -	2,271 – –	21 4 –	15 – –	19 8 –	1,988
[illegible] 59	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,603 4 –	1,921 8 –	2,100 12 –	160
Total - -	- - -	[illegible] –	[illegible] 4 –	256 8 –	2,870 4 –	2,625 8 –	1,937 4 –	2,121 – –	2,149

	COLLECTION.					REMISSION.			
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	TOTAL.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Q
	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.
[illegible] 1857 -	1 – –	4 –	[illegible] –	16 8 –	39 4 –	- - -	11 4 –	11 4 –	9
[illegible] of 1858 -	21 [illegible] –	[illegible] –	[illegible] 12 –	1,557 2 –	3,318 4 –	- - -	6 12 –	6 – –	6
[illegible] year 1859 -	2,603 4 –	[illegible] 8 –	[illegible] – –	160 8 –	5,141 4 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
Total - -	2,625 8 –	[illegible] 4 –	[illegible] 4 –	1,734 2 –	8,498 12 –	- - -	18 – –	17 4 –	16

[illegible], Municipal Commissioner's Office,
31 December 185[illegible].

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MENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.									Official Year.
Cash, s.		Specie.			Transfer.		Total.		
s.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	7	237,96,623	6	1	63,58,710	10 1	514,36,772	1 9	1857–58.
-	9	201,60,182	10	3	28,56,072	2 7	430,86,219	13 7	1858–59.
5	9	269,30,483	15	5	2,73,307	13 8	539,34,871	2 10	1859–60.

(signed) *F. C. Forbes*, Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

T S.									Total.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total Value of Silver and Copper Coins.		
			Quart er Cents.	Value.					Copper Cents.	Value of Copper Cents.				
a.	p.		Pieces.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs. a. p.		Rs.	a.	p.
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	177,79,985	26,86,246	15	-
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	74,18,696	13,79,136	9	-
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	87,36,226	9,70,332	6	6
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	117,45,494	20,71,157	6	8
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	105,25,018	37,98,362	3	2
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	88,08,825	40,36,781	7	6
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	130,48,166	68,50,504	2	6
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	110,64,454	29,95,956	3	6
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	150,60,462	55,72,726	8	1
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	302,61,410	89,31,575	-	10
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -	512,33,529	102,72,724	9	10
7	11		8,35,400	4,594	11	2			61,37,300	94,434 15 10	372,89,471	54,17,572	-	10
6	5		7,34,000	4,037	-	-			34,19,100	55,283 12 10	765,47,679	65,65,064	11	6
-			- -	- -	-	-	- -		- -	- - -				

(signed) *Charles A. Orr*, Mint Master.